

 <p>CZECH REPUBLIC DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION</p> <p><i>Project Concept Note</i></p>	<p>Request number: (Allocated by the Czech Development Agency)</p>		
<p>Title: Elimination of Arsenic contamination from drinking water in Health Centre in Kokir Thum Village, Cambodia</p>			
<p>Partner country: Kingdom of Cambodia</p>	<p>Region/town/locality: Kokir Thum village, Kokir Thum commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province</p>		
<p>Estimated total financial allocation (EUR): Approx. 500 000 EUR in three years</p>	<p>Expected Czech ODA financial contribution (EUR): Should be negotiated with the project beneficiary</p>		
<p>Proposer / Partner Institution: <i>Name, type, mail and web address of partner institution; name and position of responsible manager, phone, fax, e-mail.</i></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Kokir Thom Health Centre Director of Health Centre: tel: [REDACTED] e-mail: [REDACTED]</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>Provincial Department of Health, Kandal province Kien Svay OD Chief, Tel: [REDACTED] e-mail: [REDACTED]</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>(Note: Ministry of Health, resp. Provincial Department of Health was informed about this project concept)</p>		<p>Kokir Thom Health Centre Director of Health Centre: tel: [REDACTED] e-mail: [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Provincial Department of Health, Kandal province Kien Svay OD Chief, Tel: [REDACTED] e-mail: [REDACTED]</p>
<p>Kokir Thom Health Centre Director of Health Centre: tel: [REDACTED] e-mail: [REDACTED]</p>	<p>Provincial Department of Health, Kandal province Kien Svay OD Chief, Tel: [REDACTED] e-mail: [REDACTED]</p>		
<p>Development problem: <i>Problem analysis. Please explain current situation, identify major problems and their real causes (problem tree), stating the baseline for the intervention.</i></p> <p>Kingdom of Cambodia is located in the southern portion of the Indochina peninsula in Southeast Asia, along Mekong river flowing from major mountain ranges (i.e. Himalayas).</p> <p>The Mekong River carries for tens of thousands of years large number of sediments that are eventually deposited in riverbanks and floodplains. Those sediments contained huge amounts of arsenic contamination and in regions where the groundwater conditions are just right, the arsenic is released from the sediments and dissolved into groundwater aquifers.</p> <p>According to geological mapping and available data from screening program indicated that the condition occurs mainly in sediments near the major rivers, Mekong, Bassac, and Tonle Sap River in 6 provinces (Kandal, Prey Veng, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thom and Kratie) and in peri-urban Phnom Penh. Arsenic Contamination by Well Map, (see https://cambodiawellmap.com/worldbank/maps/44789/arsenic-contamination-by-well#) show over 59.000 records of arsenic contamination. This survey was conducted jointly by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) between 1999 and 2000 screened approximately 94 urban and rural drinking water sources in 13 provinces for chemically hazardous elements and found elevated arsenic levels in approximately 11 per cent of the groundwater samples from 5 of the 13 studied, exceeding the</p>			

WHO guideline value of 10 ppb. Population census data in 2008 indicated that 2.25 million people live within the arsenic affected area, and between 75,000 and 150,000 people are consuming arsenic contaminated drinking water for at least part of the year in Cambodia.

In populated areas, these contaminated waters are pumped to the surface by wells and ingested by individuals, families, and communities. Arsenicosis is a chronic health condition arising from long-term (3 to 10 years) ingestion of arsenic. One of the most common signs of arsenicosis is the hardening and discoloration of skin on the hands and feet, known as keratosis or melanosis. These skin lesions are prone to infection and gangrene and in extreme cases amputation is necessary to relieve suffering.

Beyond these external manifestations, arsenic consumption also increases the risk of developing various internal cancers, most commonly lung and skin cancer. In most situations, arsenic can't be removed by water treatment techniques typical of developing countries, such as boiling or filtering (RDI Cambodia, 2018). Arsenic was first confirmed in drinking water in Cambodia during the Cambodia Drinking Water Quality Assessment, conducted jointly by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) between 1999 and 2000 (UNICEF, 2009).

Stakeholders and beneficiary's analysis:

A) Stakeholders

Define stakeholders who have significant influence or importance for the solution of the problem given above. (max 200 words)

Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is project partner and will closely cooperate with chosen rural community effected by arsenic ground water. Currently, MoRD is government body and chair of arsenic Inter-ministerial Sub Committee working with development partner to support clean water to rural communities.

Resource Development International Cambodia (RDIC) is NGO that actively works on water, sanitation, education, and community development projects since 2000. Its team is driven by compassion to help reduce poverty and improve livelihoods in rural Cambodia using creative approaches and appropriate technologies. Part of the program of RDIC is community development, laboratory and research and ceramic water filters.

or

Research and Innovation Centre of Institute of Technology of Cambodia is part of is a higher education institution in Phnom Penh, Cambodia that trains students in science, technology and engineering. Enrolment is approximately 3,500 undergraduate students and 200 graduate students. Employees of the Centre were involved in several projects focused on Arsenic problematic in Cambodia and actively participate in them. Mr. Hul Seingheng, Director of the Centre published articles focused on the finished projects connected to successful implementation of the technology for arsenic elimination.

B) Beneficiaries

Specify groups (e.g. women, men, girls, boys of different age, education, economic status and other categories) who shall directly benefit from the intervention, and those who will benefit indirectly. (max 200 words)

Direct beneficiary:

Kokir Thom Health Centre in Kokir Thum village, Kokir Thum commune, Kien Svay district, Kandal province who cares about approx. 1.000 patients per month with 10 permanent staff. Health Centre is currently using water from the well for any kind of usage except drinking.

Indirect beneficiary:

Indirect beneficiary is population of local inhabitants living nearby to Health Centre using the underground water from wells and patients of the Health Centre. In total is about 500 inhabitants living in close vicinity of the Health Centre.

Health centre focused on the maternal care for pregnant women and birthing, on general consultancy for children and grown-up, with several beds and bedsides for relatives, on vaccination, malaria treatment and small surgeries.

Overall objective and expected outputs (results):

Describe the vision of an improved situation and expected results to be achieved through project implementation. You might propose specific indicators of each result. (max 200 words)

Objectives:

Objective of the project is to ensure an access to safe drinking water for the population of the rural areas of Kien svay district in Kandal province. Groundwater in this area, usually only one potential source of drinking water, is naturally contaminated with arsenic.

Currently, the local population use for drinking purposes the water from the rivers and collected rainy water that is often microbially polluted. Distribution of tap water in these rural areas is not planned in near future.

Important part of the project is the stakeholder engagement, i.e. non-government organisations and especially local communities and support their awareness about the human health related to Arsenic contamination in groundwater.

Expected outputs:

1. Developed, installed and successful operated technology for arsenic removal within the property of Health Centre.
2. Local experts trained in operation and maintenance of arsenic removal technology.
3. Know-how transferred to representatives of state administration and local municipalities in the field human health risks resulting arsenic uptake and application of solutions toward arsenic elimination/removal from groundwater.

Context analysis:

Describe key documents (e.g. government, regional, municipal strategies) and their linkage with the proposed intervention. Describe other relevant development interventions executed by the government (or) in cooperation with other donors, complementarity of the proposed intervention with activities carried out so far. (max 300 words)

Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) addressed that water and related resources are the crucial catalysed to poverty alleviation. The Government of Cambodia has adopted the Millennium Development Goal (MGD) target for water supply and sanitation, specifying that by 2025, 100% of the urban population and 100% of rural population should access to safe water.

To response to arsenic issues in Cambodia, Arsenic Inter-ministerial Sub Committee (AISC) was established in 2002 to coordinate activities of the government across the various ministries in the area of water and health which are concerned with arsenic contamination. It is also tasked to develop document policy/guideline related to arsenic. The AISC consists of representatives from 5 ministries which have responsibilities for water: Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM), Ministry of Health (MoH), Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MoIH) and Ministry of Environment (MoE). In 2011, MoRD in collaboration with World Bank in water and sanitation program that contains three main outputs of project activities: (i). Capacity of MoRD-arsenic AISC secretariat, PDRD, DORD in effectively manage, regulate, coordinate, promote, monitor and evaluate arsenic mitigation activities strengthened, (ii). Access to safe water in arsenic affected communities increased, and (iii). Communities change and sustainably orientate on drinking arsenic-safe water, this serves to support Arsenic Strategic Action Plan.

This project is fully in compliance with Millennium Development Goals. It will fulfil and help RGC to achieve the targets that have been set in water supply and sanitation plan and will follow up the previously finished steps of AISC. The Project focuses on increasing accessibility of safe drinking water for rural communities by working with Royal Government of Cambodia and private sector with support of technologies and facilities, and raising awareness of rural communities on using of safe water and sanitation.

Assumptions and risks:

Briefly analyse external factors that might threaten the proposed intervention as well as critical assumptions for successful implementation. (max 300 words)

Due to the fact, that the high and very high concentration of arsenic in groundwater used for drinking and in households is a long-term problem in Kingdom of Cambodia, the possible natural risks are very low. However, areas affected with arsenic are usually very close to major rivers, that risk of flood may be counted.

The proper planning of the project activities may positively influence the proper time schedule of the project. Periodical change of dry and rainy season in the region of Southeast Asia need to be taken into account.

The undisputed risk of proper implementation of the activities is the political situation in Cambodia, which can cause the exchange of key project partner experts without passing on the knowledge needed to carry out following activities. It is therefore necessary to monitor the current situation in Kingdom of Cambodia and to continuously verify the information with the partner, the Czech Embassy in Phnom Penh and the Czech Development Agency so

that the course of the activities is not influenced by facts that could be expected well in advance.

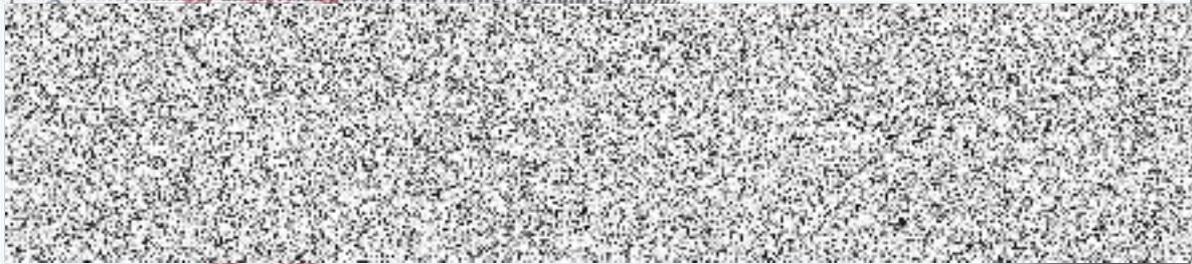
Date and Signature:

Place, date, name of authorised person within proposer / partner institution and his/her signature, stamp.



Local authority/partner approval:

Place, date, name of authorised person and his/her signature, stamp.



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<p>Title: Elimination of Arsenic contamination from drinking water in Sony Wu Samrong Thom High school in Chrouy Dornng village, Cambodia</p>			
<p>Partner country: Kingdom of Cambodia</p>	<p>Region/town/locality: Chrouy Dornng village, Samroang Thum Commune, Kien svay district, Kandal province</p>		
<p>Estimated total financial allocation (EUR): Approx. 500 000 EUR in three years</p>	<p>Expected Czech ODA financial contribution (EUR): Should be negotiated with the project beneficiary</p>		
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in approximately 11 per cent of the groundwater samples from 5 of the 13 studied, exceeding the WHO guideline value of 10 ppb. Population census data in 2008 indicated that 2.25 million people live within the arsenic affected area, and between 75,000 and 150,000 people are consuming arsenic contaminated drinking water for at least part of the year in Cambodia.

In populated areas, these contaminated waters are pumped to the surface by wells and ingested by individuals, families, and communities. Arsenicosis is a chronic health condition arising from long-term (3 to 10 years) ingestion of arsenic. One of the most common signs of arsenicosis is the hardening and discoloration of skin on the hands and feet, known as keratosis or melanosis. These skin lesions are prone to infection and gangrene and in extreme cases amputation is necessary to relieve suffering.

Beyond these external manifestations, arsenic consumption also increases the risk of developing various internal cancers, most commonly lung and skin cancer. In most situations, arsenic can't be removed by water treatment techniques typical of developing countries, such as boiling or filtering (RDI Cambodia, 2018). Arsenic was first confirmed in drinking water in Cambodia during the Cambodia Drinking Water Quality Assessment, conducted jointly by the Ministry of Industry, Mines and Energy (MIME) the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) between 1999 and 2000 (UNICEF, 2009).

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B) Beneficiaries

Specify groups (e.g. women, men, girls, boys of different age, education, economic status and other categories) who shall directly benefit from the intervention, and those who will benefit indirectly. (max 200 words)

Direct beneficiary:

Sony Wu Samrong Thom High school in Chrouy Dornng village, Samroang Thum Commune, Kien svay district, Kandal province is visited by more than 923 students every day with 64 permanent staff. High school is currently using water from the well for any kind of usage except drinking.

Indirect beneficiary:

Indirect beneficiary is population of local inhabitants and the family members of the pupils living nearby to High school using the underground water from wells and students of the high school. In total is more than 20,000 inhabitants living in close vicinity of the High school.

Overall objective and expected outputs (results):

Describe the vision of an improved situation and expected results to be achieved through project implementation. You might propose specific indicators of each result. (max 200 words)

Objectives:

Objective of the project is to ensure an access to safe drinking water for the population of the rural areas of Kien svay district in Kandal province. Groundwater in this area, usually only one potential source of drinking water, is naturally contaminated with arsenic.

Currently, the local population use for drinking purposes the water from the rivers and collected rainy water that is often microbially polluted. Distribution of tap water in these rural areas is not planned in near future.

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Assumptions and risks:

Briefly analyse external factors that might threaten the proposed intervention as well as critical assumptions for successful implementation. (max 300 words)

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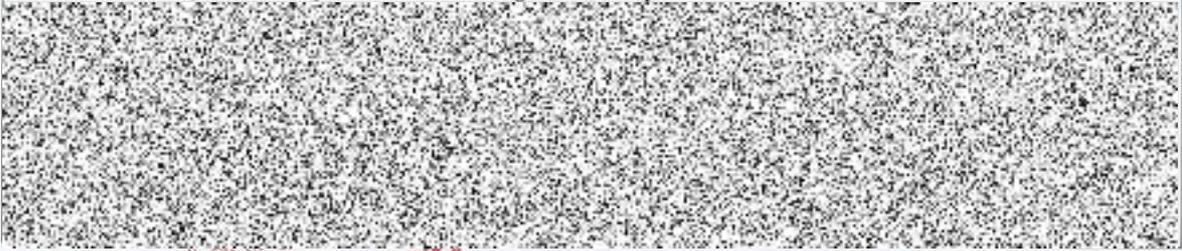
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Place, date, name of authorised person within proposer / partner institution and his/her signature, stamp.



Local authority/partner approval:

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Příloha č. 3 – Specifikace osobních údajů

Účel zpracování:
<i>Zpracování podle ustanovení čl. 6 odst. 1 písm. b) Nařízení (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR)</i> Zpracování je nezbytné pro plnění smlouvy o spolupráci.
Kategorie subjektů údajů:
zaměstnanci Správce, dodavatel a zhotovitel a jejich statutární orgány, kontaktní osoba dodavatele a zhotovitele, kontaktní osoba ambasády, kontaktní osoby signatáře Memorandum of Understanding, kontaktní osoby partnera zapojeného v projektu rozvojové spolupráce, příjemci plnění z projektu rozvojové spolupráce, žadatel o poskytnutí dotace, statutární orgán žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, zaměstnanci žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, členové expertního týmu žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, kontaktní osoby partnerských organizací, účastník zadávacího řízení a jeho statutární orgán, poddodavatel účastníka zadávacího řízení a jeho statutární orgán, zaměstnanci účastníka zadávacího řízení, členové expertního týmu účastníka zadávacího řízení, kontaktní osoby pro ověření referencí
Kategorie osobních údajů:
<i>žadatel o poskytnutí dotace, účastník zadávacího řízení, zhotovitel, dodavatel, poddodavatel</i> jméno, příjmení, sídlo, bydliště, datum narození, rodné číslo, podpis, emailová adresa, telefonní číslo, IČO <i>statutární orgán žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, účastníka zadávacího řízení, zhotovitele, dodavatele či poddodavatele</i> jméno, příjmení, bydliště, funkce, podpis, emailová adresa, telefonní číslo <i>zaměstnanci žadatel o poskytnutí dotace, členové expertního týmu žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, kontaktní osoby partnerských organizací, zaměstnanci Správce, kontaktní osoba dodavatele a zhotovitele, kontaktní osoba ambasády, kontaktní osoby signatáře Memorandum of Understanding, kontaktní osoby partnera zapojeného v projektu rozvojové spolupráce, příjemci plnění z projektu rozvojové spolupráce, zaměstnanci žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, členové expertního týmu žadatele o poskytnutí dotace, kontaktní osoby partnerských organizací, zaměstnanci účastníka zadávacího řízení, členové expertního týmu účastníka, kontaktní osoby pro ověření referencí</i> jméno, příjmení, telefonní číslo, emailová adresa

**Subjekt údajů/ Data subject:**

Jméno/Name:	
Příjmení/Surname:	
Datum narození/ Date of Birth:	
Bydliště/ Address:	
Osoba vykonávající rodičovskou zodpovědnost / Person holding parent responsibility:	

1. Tímto uděluji České republice - České rozvojové agentuře, se sídlem Nerudova 3, 118 50 Praha 1, Česká republika, IČO: 75123924, (dále jen „Správce“), souhlas se zpracováním mých níže specifikovaných osobních údajů ve smyslu Nařízení Evropského parlamentu a Rady (EU) 2016/679 ze dne 27. dubna 2016 o ochraně fyzických osob v souvislosti se zpracováním osobních údajů a o volném pohybu těchto údajů a o zrušení směrnice 95/46/ES, (dále jen „GDPR“). / *I hereby give my consent to the Czech Republic – Czech Development Agency, registered office Nerudova 3, Prague, Post Code 118 50, Czech Republic, Registered number: 75123924 (hereinafter the “Controller”) to the processing of my personal data specified below under the Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (hereinafter the “GDPR“).*
2. Uděluji Správci souhlas, aby v souvislosti s aktivitami Správce v oblasti zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce zpracovával mé jméno, příjmení a bydliště a pořizoval fotografie mé osoby a videozáznamy mé osoby a zveřejňoval je: / *I give consent to the Controller to process my name, surname and address and take photographs and videos of me in connection with activities of the Controller in development cooperation and publish them:*
 - v tištěných prezentačních materiálech/ *in printed presentation materials*
 ANO/ YES NE/NO
 - na internetových stránkách Správce/ *on Controller’s websites*
 ANO/ YES NE/NO
 - účtu Správce na Youtube/ *on Controller’s Youtube account*
 ANO/ YES NE/NO
 - účtech Správce na sociálních sítích (např.: Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)/ *on Controller’s accounts on social media networks (e.g.: Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)*
 ANO/ YES NE/NO
 - jako ilustrační fotografie ke sdělením Správce na jeho internetových stránkách a účtech na sociálních sítích a v prezentačních materiálech Správce/ *as illustrational photographs to the Controller’s announcements on Controller’s websites and accounts on social media networks and Controller’s presentation materials*
 ANO/ YES NE/NO

za účelem prezentace aktivit Správce v oblasti zahraniční rozvojové spolupráce./ *in order to present Controller’s activities in development cooperation.*
3. Beru na vědomí, že mám následující práva / *I acknowledge to have following rights:*
 - a) právo vzít souhlas kdykoliv zpět (e-mailem nebo dopisem zaslanými na kontaktní adresu Správce), / *right to withdraw my consent anytime (by mail or letter sent to the contact address of the Controller),*
 - b) právo požadovat po Správci informaci o tom, jaké mé osobní údaje jsou zpracovávány, / *right to request information about which of my personal data are processed,*
 - c) právo požadovat po Správci vysvětlení ohledně zpracování osobních údajů, / *right to request explanation about processing of personal data,*
 - d) právo vyžádat si u Správce přístup k těmto osobním údajům a tyto nechat aktualizovat nebo opravit, / *right to request access to the personal data and let them update or rectify,*
 - e) právo požadovat po Správci výmaz těchto osobních údajů, / *right to request erasure of the personal data,*
 - f) právo vznést námitku proti zpracování a právo na přenositelnost osobních údajů, / *right to object to processing of personal data nad right portability of personal data,*
 - g) právo podat stížnost u dozorového úřadu (Úřad pro ochranu osobních údajů), / *right to lodge complaint to the supervisory authority (Office for Personal Data Protection),*



h) doba uložení osobních údajů se odvíjí od naplnění účelu, k jakému byly osobní údaje zpracovány, a řídí se interními předpisy Správce. Poté, co nebude již možné, aby Správce osobní údaje zpracovával za výše stanoveným účelem, dojde v přiměřené době k jejich likvidaci. / *archiving depends on the fulfilment of the purpose for which the personal data were processed and is governed by the internal regulations of the Controller. Once it is no longer possible for the Controller to process the personal data for the above stated purpose, they will be disposed in reasonable time.*

Datum/ Date:

.....
Podpis subjektu údajů/
Signature of the data subject