

## Concept Note: 1C1S (One Company–One School)

### A Flagship Cambodia–Korea Partnership under the Rain School Initiative

---

#### 1. Background

Access to safe and affordable drinking water remains a critical challenge under SDG 6.1. While conventional approaches rely on centralized infrastructure, these systems are often costly, energy-intensive, and difficult to sustain in dispersed or resource-limited settings.

The **Cambodia Rain School Initiative**, registered under the **UN Water Action Agenda**, offers a practical and scalable alternative. By utilizing rainwater as a primary drinking water source, the initiative integrates infrastructure, education, and community engagement at the school level.

Through MKCF Phase 8, ten Rain Schools have already been established, along with the **Rain water Training and Research Center (RTRC)**. These systems have demonstrated that rainwater can be treated to meet drinking water quality standards and sustainably operated by local actors, particularly students.

This model not only provides safe water, but also reduces plastic waste, lowers household expenditure on bottled water, and builds local capacity for long-term water management.

---

#### 2. Vision

To transform schools into **self-sustaining drinking water hubs**, where students become future water providers, and communities gain access to safe, affordable, and locally managed water systems.

---

### 3. The 1C1S Concept

The 1C1S (One Company–One School) model is designed to scale the Rain School Initiative through a structured and visible partnership mechanism.

Under this model:

- One company supports the installation of a rainwater-based drinking water system in one school
- Each system is identified with a **unique code (e.g., RSC-002)** and a **standardized plaque (1C1S)** displaying the supporting company
- The system is operated and maintained by students (BITS), with technical support from RAC and partners
- Each school's activities and performance are shared through a **digital platform (QR-linked dashboard)**

This approach transforms corporate contributions into **visible, measurable, and accountable impact**.

---

### 4. Strategic Framework

The initiative is implemented through a phased, multi-actor approach:

#### Phase 1: Initiation (RAC-led)

- RAC and SNU initiate and demonstrate the model
- Engagement with the Korean Embassy in Cambodia
- Identification of initial corporate partners

#### Phase 2: Expansion (Embassy–Corporate Engagement)

- The Embassy facilitates connections with Korean companies
- Early adopters (First Movers) participate under preferential recognition
- Expansion to 20–30 schools

### Phase 3: Institutionalization (Government Alignment)

- Alignment with MoEYS and relevant ministries
  - Exploration of policy incentives (e.g., CSR recognition, ESG linkage)
  - Integration into national education and water strategies
- 

### 5. Role of Stakeholders

- **RAC:** Lead implementation, technical support, and coordination
  - **SNU:** Strategic design, research, and international linkage
  - **Cambodian Government (MoEYS and related ministries):** Policy alignment and future scaling
  - **Korean Embassy:** Diplomatic bridge and corporate engagement
  - **Companies (1C1S partners):** Financial support and CSR participation
  - **Schools and Students (BiTS):** Operation, monitoring, and local engagement
- 

### 6. Corporate Value Proposition (1C1S Partners)

The 1C1S model offers companies more than traditional CSR:

#### Visibility

- Permanent plaque (60×40 cm) with company name
- Online visibility through project dashboard

#### Measurable Impact

- Number of students served
- Reduction in plastic waste
- Water production and quality data

#### Storytelling

- Each company supports a specific school
- Clear “before–after” transformation narrative

#### Recognition

- “Founding Partner” status for early participants
- Participation in embassy and international events
- Alignment with UN Water Action Agenda

---

## 7. Gamification and Engagement

To ensure sustainability and motivation:

- Schools participate in **friendly competition** based on performance indicators
- Activities include water monitoring, education, and community outreach
- Top-performing schools are invited to **international Rain Camps** and exchange programs

This creates a dynamic ecosystem where **learning, performance, and recognition** are interconnected.

---

## 8. Target

Establish 100 Rain Schools in Cambodia by 2027 through the 1C1S model

Each school will function as:

- A drinking water supply hub
- An education platform
- A community demonstration site

---

## 9. Strategic Significance

The 1C1S model represents a shift:

- From project-based aid → system-based development
- From water provision → capacity creation
- From invisible infrastructure → visible impact

It demonstrates that achieving SDG 6.1 is not only about building systems, but about empowering people, creating incentives, and enabling scalable partnerships.

---

## 10. Cambodia–Korea Partnership (KK-CC)

The initiative can serve as a flagship program under the **Khmer–Korea Climate & Culture (KK-CC)** framework.

This positions the Rain School Initiative as:

- A climate-resilient solution
  - A cultural and educational collaboration
  - A model for international replication
- 

## 11. Conclusion

**1C1S is not a donation mechanism.**

**It is a structured platform connecting governments, companies, schools, and students into a shared system for delivering safe drinking water.**

By making rainwater visible, measurable, and engaging, the Cambodia Rain School Initiative offers a scalable model for SDG 6.1 implementation in the Mekong region and beyond.

---

### **Final Message**

**“Start with Korea, scale in Cambodia, and expand to the world.”**

## ANNEX 3. Concept Note: 1C1S (One Company–One School)

### A Flagship Cambodia–Korea Partnership under the Rain School Initiative

---

#### 1. Background

Access to safe and affordable drinking water remains a critical challenge under SDG 6.1. While conventional approaches rely on centralized infrastructure, these systems are often costly, energy-intensive, and difficult to sustain in dispersed or resource-limited settings.

The **Cambodia Rain School Initiative**, registered under the **UN Water Action Agenda**, offers a practical and scalable alternative. By utilizing rainwater as a primary drinking water source, the initiative integrates infrastructure, education, and community engagement at the school level.

Through MKCF Phase 8, ten Rain Schools have already been established, along with the **Rain water Training and Research Center (RTRC)**. These systems have demonstrated that rainwater can be treated to meet drinking water quality standards and sustainably operated by local actors, particularly students.

This model not only provides safe water, but also reduces plastic waste, lowers household expenditure on bottled water, and builds local capacity for long-term water management.

---

## 2. Vision

To transform schools into **self-sustaining drinking water hubs**, where students become future water providers, and communities gain access to safe, affordable, and locally managed water systems.

---

## 3. The 1C1S Concept

The **1C1S (One Company–One School)** model is designed to scale the Rain School Initiative through a structured and visible partnership mechanism.

Under this model:

- One company supports the installation of a rainwater-based drinking water system in one school
- Each system is identified with a **unique code (e.g., RSC-002)** and a **standardized plaque (1C1S)** displaying the supporting company
- The system is operated and maintained by students (BiTS), with technical support from RAC and partners
- Each school's activities and performance are shared through a **digital platform (QR-linked dashboard)**

This approach transforms corporate contributions into **visible, measurable, and accountable impact**.

---

## 4. Strategic Framework

The initiative is implemented through a phased, multi-actor approach:

### Phase 1: Initiation (RAC-led)

- RAC and SNU initiate and demonstrate the model
- Engagement with the Korean Embassy in Cambodia
- Identification of initial corporate partners

### Phase 2: Expansion (Embassy–Corporate Engagement)

- The Embassy facilitates connections with Korean companies
- Early adopters (First Movers) participate under preferential recognition
- Expansion to 20–30 schools

### Phase 3: Institutionalization (Government Alignment)

- Alignment with MoEYS and relevant ministries
- Exploration of policy incentives (e.g., CSR recognition, ESG linkage)
- Integration into national education and water strategies

---

## 5. Role of Stakeholders

- **RAC:** Lead implementation, technical support, and coordination
- **SNU:** Strategic design, research, and international linkage
- **Cambodian Government (MoEYS and related ministries):** Policy alignment and future scaling
- **Korean Embassy:** Diplomatic bridge and corporate engagement
- **Companies (1C1S partners):** Financial support and CSR participation

- Schools and Students (BiTS): Operation, monitoring, and local engagement
- 

## 6. Corporate Value Proposition (1C1S Partners)

The 1C1S model offers companies more than traditional CSR:

### □ Visibility

- Permanent plaque (60×40 cm) with company name
- Online visibility through project dashboard

### □ Measurable Impact

- Number of students served
- Reduction in plastic waste
- Water production and quality data

### □ Storytelling

- Each company supports a specific school
- Clear “before–after” transformation narrative

### □ Recognition

- “Founding Partner” status for early participants
  - Participation in embassy and international events
  - Alignment with UN Water Action Agenda
- 

## 7. Gamification and Engagement

To ensure sustainability and motivation:

- Schools participate in **friendly competition** based on performance indicators
- Activities include water monitoring, education, and community outreach

- Top-performing schools are invited to **international Rain Camps** and exchange programs

This creates a dynamic ecosystem where **learning, performance, and recognition are interconnected**.

---

## 8. Target

☒ **Establish 100 Rain Schools in Cambodia by 2027 through the 1C1S model**

Each school will function as:

- A drinking water supply hub
  - An education platform
  - A community demonstration site
- 

## 9. Strategic Significance

The 1C1S model represents a shift:

- From project-based aid → system-based development
- From water provision → capacity creation
- From invisible infrastructure → visible impact

It demonstrates that achieving SDG 6.1 is not only about building systems, but about empowering people, creating incentives, and enabling scalable partnerships.

---

## 10. Cambodia–Korea Partnership (KK-CC)

The initiative can serve as a flagship program under the **Khmer–Korea Climate & Culture (KK-CC)** framework.

This positions the Rain School Initiative as:

- A climate-resilient solution
  - A cultural and educational collaboration
  - A model for international replication
- 

## 11. Conclusion

1C1S is not a donation mechanism.

It is a structured platform connecting governments, companies, schools, and students into a shared system for delivering safe drinking water.

By making rainwater visible, measurable, and engaging, the Cambodia Rain School Initiative offers a scalable model for SDG 6.1 implementation in the Mekong region and beyond.

---

### Final Message

**“Start with Korea, scale in Cambodia, and expand to the world.”**

