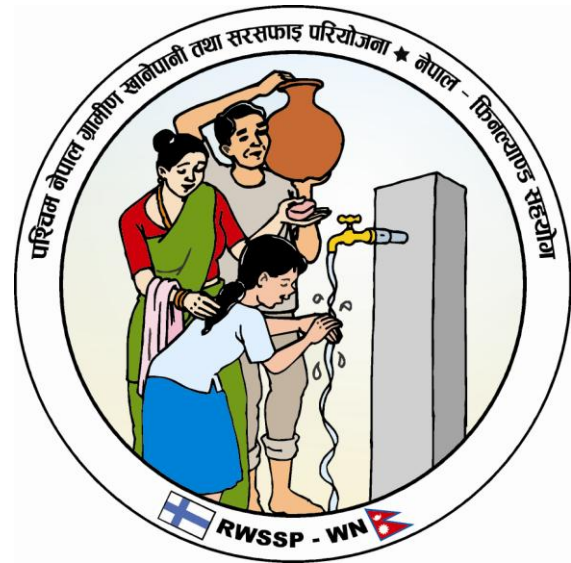


Final



RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - WESTERN NEPAL

ANNUAL PROGRESS AND FINANCIAL REPORT OF FISCAL YEAR
2066/67 (2009/10)

September 1, 2010

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Abbreviation/Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCI	Behaviour Change Intervention
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBT	Capacity Building Training
CBWSS	Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation
CHSACs	Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committees
CLTBCHS	Community Lead Total Behavioral Change in Hygiene and Sanitation
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DSA	District Support Advisor
DTO	District Technical Office
DWASHCC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWIG	District WASH Implementation Guideline
DWRC	District Water Resource Committee
DWS	Drinking Water Supply
DWSMG	District Water Safety and Monitoring Guideline
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
DWSSCC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee
DWSSO	Divisional Water Supply and Sanitation Office
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GWS	Gurkha Welfare Scheme
H&S	Health and Sanitation
HACH	Water Quality Testing Equipment
HDI	Human Development Index
HH	Household
HP	Health Promoter
HPI	Human Poverty Index
I/NGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IMC	Institutional Management Committee (of Schools)
LDF	Local Development Fund (Programme)
LDO	Local Development Officer
LGCDP	Local Government and Community Development Programme
LSGA	Local Self-governance Act
LTBCF	Lead Total Behavioral Change Facilitators
MDAMS	Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEDEP	Micro Enterprise Development Project
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoPH	Ministry of Health and Population
MSF	Multi Sectoral/Stakeholder Forum
MW	Maintenance Worker

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
O&M	Operation and Management
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PASRA	Poverty Alleviation in Selected Areas (of Nepal)
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PSU	Project Support Unit
RRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
SDA	Small Doable Action
SP	Service Provider
TA	Technical Assistance
TBC	Total Behavioral Change
TOT	Training Of Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VDC	Village Development Committee
VWASHCC	Village WASH Coordination Committee
WaJoF	WASH Journalists Forum
WASH	Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WQM	Water Quality Monitoring
WSST	Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians
WUSC	Water Users and Sanitation Committee

Summary

Background

This is the Annual Report (FY 2066/67) of RWSSP-WN prepared for annual review of the WASH Program implemented in the nine Programme Districts (Myagdi, Baglung, Parbat, Tanahun, Syangja, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi).

RWSSP-WN is a rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support program funded by the Government of Nepal and the Government of Finland. The project period is for four years from August 2008 until July 2012 and the total budget, which includes also district, VDC and community contributions, is approximately 14 million Euros.

The Government of Nepal has made commitment to reaching its MDG target for water supply and sanitation and the national target of universal water and sanitation coverage by 2017. The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) estimated that the quantitative water supply coverage is 80 %, but the actual functional coverage is only 53 %. The access to the sanitation is 43 % only.

The general WASH situation (rural) of the nine programme Districts is very dismal particularly on the sanitation front. The household service gap on drinking water in aggregate value is 16% (4% better than the national value) while the service gap in sanitation (toilets) is 58% (1% less than the national value). The drinking water service gap is less skewed and almost all the Districts have above 75% coverage. The difference between the highest (90.55%) and the lowest (78.51) in drinking water is only 12%. Such difference exists very high in HH toilets with 53% (highest 71.72% and lowest 18.41% coverage).

An aggregated financial resource demand for financing WASH services in all nine Districts appeared to be NRs 2,299,673,000 in the present market value. Myagdi, Parbat, Baglung and Pyuthan require less resource compared to three Terai Districts. Tanahun and Syangja require substantial funds to finance the WASH activities. For the Fiscal Year 2067-68, by putting together all the WASH resources available in all nine Districts gives around NRs 1,355,799,000 thus leaving NRs 943,875,000 funding shortfalls, which is 41% less than the total required amount.

Input - Activities

Fifty-one VDCs of 9 Districts and 2 wards of Ramgram municipality of Nawalparasi District have been selected for the RWSSP-WN WASH support. The total households of all these VDCs are 52,780 having total 318,663 population including 158,022 (49.59 %) females.

During this reporting period, altogether 452 persons, including 97 females (21%) had received the training organized by PSU¹. The participation of Dalits, Adibasi/Janajati, disadvantaged terai castes, Muslim and others including Bahun/Chhetri were 9 (2%), 90 (20%), 5(1%), 2(0.4 %) and 346 (77%) respectively. PSU also organized six different types of workshops and orientation programmes for the Districts including centre and regional level personnel. Altogether 1,239 participants of which 80 (6%) are female have been orientated in various capacity building training. Besides this, PSU financed one regional WASH coordination workshop for regional stakeholders of Western Development Region at Pokhara.

DDCs have trained altogether 6,334 people comprising 2,900 (46%) females. Social composition of these training programmes participants remained 18%, 44%, 10%, 2% and 26% of Dalits,

¹ PSU denotes Project Support Unit, which also interchangeably used for the Project and RWSSP-WN unless it has specific implication in the context.

Adibasi/Janajati, disadvantaged terai castes, Muslim and others (Bahun/Chhetri) respectively. Altogether 2,445 (68%) persons having 778 (32%) females have participated in various workshops. Inclusiveness in the workshops is maintained by having Dalit 11 %, Adibasi/janjati 41 %, disadvantaged Terai Castes 4 %, Muslim 2 % and others 42%.

Altogether 10,470 persons have participated in the different types of capacity building training, workshops and orientation programmes provided by PSU and DDCs.

Name of the training and orientation programmes that are organized by the Project and DDCs are Lead TBC Facilitators (LTBCF) Trainings, TBC Triggers' Trainings at VDC level, TOT Health Promoters (Nutrition) Trainings, Lead Mothers (Nutrition) Trainings at VDC Level, Journalists Orientation Forum, Media Campaigns, and Teachers Orientation at VDC Level. Apart from this, the Project has developed the following Training Manuals on health and sanitation.

- Lead TBC Facilitators training manual and resource book
- TBC triggers training manual and resource book
- Nutrition training (TOT) manual and resource book for Health Promoter
- Nutrition training manual and resource book for lead mothers

The Project carried out Water Quality Monitoring Workshops, Design Estimate Trainings for Rural Water Supply Scheme and Arsenic Awareness Orientations for the DDC staff and District level stakeholders. Furthermore, the following manuals and guidelines are prepared but subject approval by the Steering Committee:

- Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy
- Model District Water Safety Monitoring Guideline

In order to facilitate VDC level WASH planning the Project had organized several training courses for the DDC and Service Providers' staff. The VDC WASH Plan Preparation Manual was also developed.

DDCs adopted a mix approach in the procurement of WASH services. Kapilvastu, Parbat, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Baglung, and Tanahun DDCs have hired only institutional SPs while Syangja and Pyuthan have hired both institutional and individual SPs. Myagdi has hired only individual SPs. Eight DDCs have hired 30 institutional SPs and 18 Individual SPs. All DDCs have initiated WASH Planning activities in 51 VDCs and 2 Wards.

Outputs

Governance and Planning:

All nine Districts have to prepare 51 VDC and 2 Ward WASH plans. Only 6 draft VDC WASH plans have been prepared by SPs for Pyuthan and Tanahun Districts and the plans need improvements.

Thirty-one VDCs have already formed VWASHCC. Total members of all VWASHCC are 932, out of which women representation is 37% (342).

Hygiene and Sanitation:

Formation and activation of Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committee (CHSAC) increased rapidly in this fiscal year. DDCs have supported 401 CHSACs in 38 VDCs of eight Districts for WASH program implementation. Overall women membership is 44 % and women hold 39% of the key positions in the committees.

In total, 12,551 additional households have constructed toilets serving 80,547 population, thus reaching the total coverage of the program VDCs to 70% from the existing 37%.

Forty-one schools have made agreement with DDCs and 15 schools have already constructed the toilets catering to 8,925 students.

Eleven VDCs of 5 Districts declared ODF. Seven more VDCs are ready for ODF declaration and five VDCs are progressing towards ODF status.

A significant change in the household waste management situation observed 'before' and 'after' triggering. The waste management provision (pits) increased from 2,623 HHs to 4,949 HHs after triggering which is 53% increase in total.

Five DDCs have rewarded about NRS 2,609,200 in total to various VWASHCCs for reaching the ODF status. Syangja DDC has rewarded NRs. 1,138,200, which the highest amount rewarded to the communities followed by Kapilvastu DDC NRs 1,049,700, Myagdi DDC NRs 303,200 and Parbat DDC NRs 117,600. Altogether 22,263 households of nine Districts have made commitment and started small doable actions (hygiene and sanitation practices) benefiting to 137,468 people.

Drinking Water Supply:

Twelve VDCs of 6 Districts have implemented 26 DWS schemes including 1 arsenic mitigation that served 1,307 households with 8,159 population and 3,325 students. The beneficiary households are of around 58% Adibasi/janjati, 15% Dalits and remaining 27% others (mainly Brahmin/Chhetri). This indicates that the WUSCs formed are inclusive in nature.

Dalits are holding 5% of chairperson, 9% of vice-chairperson and 9% of secretary and 5% of treasurer positions in WUSCs. Similarly, Adibasi/Janajati is holding 55%, 68%, 68% and 73% of chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary and treasurer positions respectively. By gender, women are holding 1 chairperson, 10 vice-chairperson, 4 secretary and 16 treasurer positions respectively.

Out of completed 26 schemes, the WUSCs have conducted the final public audit of 10 schemes (around 39%).

Baglung, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu could not implement any schemes. The total aggregated cost of all schemes registered around Rs. 25.76 million of which 45% is the GoF's fund, 27% is the GoN's fund, 0.3% is DDCs, 1% is VDCs, and the rest 26.7% is from the communities. The average per capita cost of the total completed scheme with respect to the present population stands **Rs. 3,140**. Among the total schemes 14 (54%) were new gravity schemes, 5 (19%) gravity rehabilitation, 6 (23%) point source improvements and 1 (4%) gravity extension as an arsenic mitigation scheme.

There are 103 drinking water supply schemes including 10 arsenic mitigation schemes under construction and expected to complete in FY 2067-68. These schemes are being implemented in 34 VDCs. The total investment cost (estimated) of these schemes together is Rs. 105 million. The average per capita cost of DWS scheme is about **Rs. 3,450**. The community participation in DWS especially on kind contribution is very promising.

Each district has allocated budgets for water quality testing and facilities, which makes in total of Rs. 3.25 million. Myagdi, Parbat, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi have already procured field water quality testing equipments. Myagdi DDC has procured water quality testing laboratory equipment and it intends to establish a laboratory within the DDC premise.

WASH Unit:

The District Councils of all nine Districts have endorsed the establishment of WASH Units. All nine Districts have purchased motorbikes, office equipment, computers, printers, GPS and Digital Cameras for the Unit.

Sustainability and Income Generation:

In all completed 26 DWS schemes, the WUSCs are either formed (new schemes) or activated (rehabilitated Schemes). Out of 26 WUSCs, sixteen (61.5%) WUSCs have collected the up-front O&M fund (1% of total scheme cost), which is amounted to NRs. 196,107. WUSCs have established their O&M management system in 12 schemes (46.2%) with regular water tariff collection. WUSCs have registered 11 schemes (42.3%) only under the Water Resource Act, and 13 schemes are under registration process. Myagdi DDC has adopted the registration of WUSC as mandatory. In the entire WUSCs, the treasurers are women.

Only 18 (69.2%) schemes have hired Maintenance Worker (MW). In total, WUSCs hired 23 MWs for 18 schemes. By gender, only 6 MWs (23.1%) are females. Only 10 Schemes have started to pay remuneration to MWs (55.6%).

Around 1,336 households and 70 CHSACs are involved in maintaining kitchen gardens of 21 schemes of 5 Districts. Similarly, 3,104 households of 18 schemes are involved in other income generation activities. Sixty-six numbers of WUSCs/Mother Groups have established links to other districts based organizations for IGA.

Outcomes

Putting together the paid and unpaid labour wage-days, the total employment generated stands around 134% against the total target 106,722. The community labor contribution (unpaid/volunteer) especially to the construction of DWS schemes estimated to be of 82,515 labor days inclusive of 36% participation of females.

Overall achievement of the Project is reasonably satisfactory. The achievement of the Project is registered 77% (excluding 3,325 students benefited from the school DWS programme).

Physical Output Achievement

Component	Total Project Targets	FY 2066-67		Achievement of FY 2066-67	Achievement against Total Project Target
		Target	Achievement		
	(Popn)	(Popn)	(Popn)	(Popn)	(Popn)
Sequential Implementation of DWS schemes	80,000	25,000	6,954	28%	9%
Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Program	250,000	75,000	80,547	107%	32%
Implementation of Arsenic Mitigation Program	10,000	3,000	1,205	40%	12%
Implementation of Capacity Building, Income Generation and Environmental conservation Programs	200,000	25,000	10,443	42%	5%
Total	540,000	128,000	99,194	77%	18%

Finance

The planned TA budget as approved by the Project Steering Committee for the fiscal year was Euro 857,250 and the actual TA expenditures during were Euro 829,628 (95%). TA actual expenditures for the last 2 years have been Euro 1,697,554 representing 35% budget utilization compared to the total Project Budget. With the current expenditure pattern, the Project will save a total of Euro 680,000 from the PSU budget by the end of the Project period.

Overall situation of the fund utilization of the project during the fiscal year 2066-67 compared to the approved Annual Work plan (AWP3) shows that the GoF contribution was used 90% and the GoN used 89% against the planned financial target. The DDCs' contribution was used 80%, VDC 71% and communities 148%. As a whole, the planned TOTAL budget approved by the Steering Committee for the FY 2066-67 is used by 93 %.

Overall, the financial progress shows that the GoN fund utilization by the Districts is 91% and the GoF fund utilization is 71%. Combining both gives the total value of 80% fund utilization, which is in line with the minimum requirement of P1 project.

During this fiscal year, the Project proposed to change the project investment fund transfer system directly from the GoF to the GoN instead of the Consultant (Ramboll) transferring the fund to DDCs. The Embassy of Finland submitted this proposed new system to the Ministry of Finance of the GoN for approval in June 2010. The GoF is still waiting the Ministry of Finance's response.

Issues

There are some fundamental issues which needs urgent attention by the DDCs.

- Weak governance and public service management on the part of project implementation are observed. This implies the weak capacity of DDCs to structure, implement and enforce the contract management, supervision and oversight. Likewise, transparency and accountability is lacking in service delivery. DDCs did not establish and make the functioning of WASH Units fully.
- DDCs have given less priority to O&M of the schemes. This was partly because of the poor implementation of the capacity building training to WUSC/IMC. Communities are not aware of the procurement of hardware materials by themselves.
- Delay in the WASH Plan preparation has greatly hindered the implementation of the WASH program.
- DDCs lack proper strategy to increase the sanitation coverage. Ambiguous policy and confusing responsibility among the stakeholders (at both local and central level), and poor mobilization of Lead TBC Facilitators (LTBCFs) and Health Promoters (HPs) in the communities, VDCs and DDCs are the issues for effective implementation of TBC.

Recommendations

The recommendations made to improve the WASH programme implementation are:

- DDCs must implement the capacity building Program extensively at the DDC level to strengthen the service delivery mechanism through enhancing contract management, mobilizing SPs effectively by establishing performance base monitoring system.
- DDCs should strengthen the governance aspect transparency and accountability at all three level DDCs, VDCs and Community (WUSC, CHSAC and IMC) through capacity building programmes.
- Strengthen O&M of WUSC for sustainable functioning of WUSCs and IMCs through trainings.
- Concentrate on the functionality of the WASH Unit for effective implementation of the WASH programme in the Districts.
- DDCs must mobilize LTBCFs, TBC Triggers and HPs effectively to have optimal results in ODF and TBC process. Also, coordinate with other community groups for resource leverage in H&S. Devise H&S extension/expansion strategy to maximize the sanitation coverage in the Districts.
- Sector financing guideline and sector investment directives at national and district level should be prepared for effective implementation of the WASH sector.

1 Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Background

This is the Annual Report (FY 2066/67) of RWSSP-WN prepared for annual review of the WASH Programme implemented in the nine programme Districts (Myagdi, Baglung, Parbat, Tanahun, Syangja, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi).

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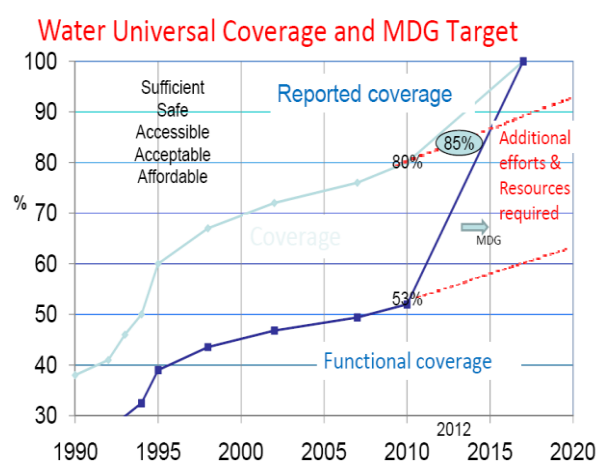
The ultimate goal of RWSSP-WN is to increase the wellbeing of the rural people in general, and poorest and excluded in particular. RWSSP-WN (interchangeably used as the Project) provides support to the District Development Committees (DDCs) and the Village Development Committees (VDCs) of the programme Districts to implement drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and income generation programmes with community participation. It promotes decentralized governance system in service delivery to establish transparency and accountability among the actors involved in.

1.1.2 WASH Sector²

The Government of Nepal's commitment to reaching its MDG target for water supply and sanitation by 2012 and the national target of universal water and sanitation coverage by 2017 is driving the Nation's legal, institutional, and financial and programme implementation approaches. Within the legal framework, the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy 2004, the Vision Paper 2007–2020 and the Three-Year Interim Plan 2007–2010 have guided major water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions.

The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) estimated that the quantitative water supply coverage is 80 %, but the actual functional coverage is only 53 %. The access to the sanitation is to be 43 % only. Main reasons for the unsatisfactory coverage are:

- fragmented sector institutions with lack of clarity on roles & overlapping responsibilities
- a project focus with a range of implementation modalities
- Inaccurate analysis of services (level and quality)
- capacity & resource constraints impending implementation, O&M & rehabilitation



² Extracted from the materials presented in the Stakeholder Group Meetings, July 9, 2010, SEIU, MPPW

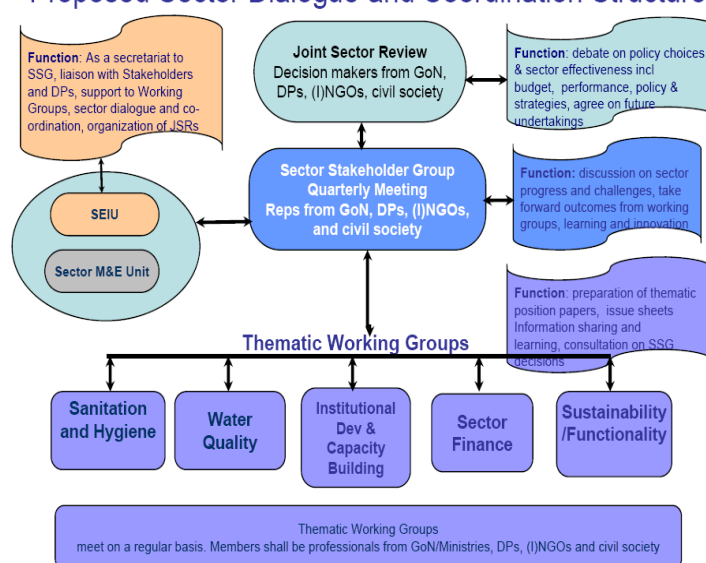
- insufficient, uncoordinated and unpredictable sector financial flows
- lack of a coherent integration of water and sanitation policies—across relevant sectors such as local development, health and education
- lack of transparency and accountability leading to –demand and supply-side weaknesses and – inequitable targeting and distribution of resources; and
- a tremendous growth of non-state actors and uncoordinated programs—supported by diverse off-budget funding streams—seeking to fill the gap in service delivery and policy-practice fissure

Within the institutional strengthening setting, the Steering Committees for National Sanitation Action and the National Drinking Water Quality are promoting multi-stakeholder coordination, private–public partnerships, program integration with the water, water quality, health, nutrition, education, environmental, social development and tourism sectors, and strengthening of the capacity of stakeholders at national, regional, district and local levels.

Recently the Sector Stakeholder Group in WASH endorsed Sector Road Map and crucial steps towards Joint Sector Review (JSR). Five Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) were established to prepare position papers for the JSR, which is planned to take place in October 2010.

The sector dialogue and coordination structure has been merely agreed, but it lacks still high level administrative coordination mechanisms (proposed Joint Secretary level committee) and day to day coordination structure. Once these vital elements have been added to the structure the sector coordination is getting started in structured manner.

Proposed Sector Dialogue and Coordination Structure



1.1.3 Program Districts' WASH Situation

The situation assessed here is for the rural water supply and sanitation of nine programme Districts. The general WASH situation of the nine districts of RWSSP-WN is very dismal particularly on the sanitation part. The household service gap on drinking water in aggregate value is 16% (4% better than the national value) while the service gap in sanitation (toilets) is 58% (1 % less than the national value). The situation differs from district to district. The drinking water service gap is less skewed and almost all districts have above 75% coverage. The difference between the highest (90.55%) and the lowest (78.51) is only 12%. Such difference exists very high in HH toilets with 53% (highest 71.72% and lowest 18.41% coverage).

The lowest coverage of HH toilet Districts are Pyuthan (18.41%) and Kapilvastu (19.16%) followed by Nawalparasi (36.37%), Myagdi (40.36%), Rupandehi (43.80%), Tanahun (46.24%) respectively. Syangja (66.02%) and Parbat (71.72%) have better coverage of the HH toilets among all these nine districts. The consequence of the poor accessibility of sanitation (toilets) services has direct relation to the human development and poverty. This is evident by the poor Human Development Index (UNDP, 2001) and Human Poverty Index (UNDP, 2001) of Pyuthan and Kapilvastu where both Districts have poor performance (HDI=0.400-0.449; HPI=45-50%) compare with other seven districts (HDI=0.450 and above; HPI=less than 45%) who have better.

DWS and Sanitation Service Coverage and Gaps

District	Existing					Gap			
	Total HHs	Benefitted from well managed drinking water system		Usage of well managed Toilets		Drinking water		Toilets	
		HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent	HHs	Percent
Myagdi	23,094	19,203	83.15	9,320	40.36	3,891	17	13,774	60
Baglung	54,956	49,904	90.81	29,480	53.64	5,052	9	25,476	46
Parbat	33,711	28,765	87.94	23,459	71.72	4,946	12	10,252	28
Tanahun	64,181	51,027	79.50	29,680	46.24	13,154	21	34,501	54
Syangja	63,524	49,871	78.51	41,938	66.02	13,653	21	21,586	34
Pyuthan	44,269	35,258	79.64	8,148	18.41	9,011	20	36,121	82
Kapilvastu	82,505	66,838	81.01	15,804	19.16	15,667	19	66,701	81
Rupendehi	130,238	117,927	90.55	57,045	43.80	12,311	9	73,193	56
Nawalparasi	118,951	99,517	83.66	43,262	36.37	19,434	16	75,689	64
Total	615,429	518,310	84%	258,136	42%	97,119	16%	357,293	58%

Source: National Management Information Project (NMIP), Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), (updated on 2009).

1.1.4 WASH Financing

An aggregated financial resource demand for financing WASH service in all nine Districts appeared to be **NRs 2,299,673,000³** in the present market value. This includes both drinking water scheme construction and incentive to build the toilets. Each District's requirement for WASH financing varies according to their needs, service demands and resource gaps. Myagdi, Parbat, Baglung and Pyuthan required less resource compare to three Terai Districts due to high number of population. Tanahun and Syangja also require substantial funds to finance the WASH activities.

WASH Financing of Programme Districts (FY 2067-68) in NRs

Districts	DWS	Toilets	Total	%
Myagdi	77,820,000	13,774,000	91,594,000	4%
Baglung	101,040,000	25,476,000	126,516,000	6%
Parbat	98,920,000	10,252,000	109,172,000	5%
Tanahun	263,080,000	34,501,000	297,581,000	13%
Syangja	273,060,000	21,586,000	294,646,000	13%
Pyuthan	180,220,000	36,121,000	216,341,000	9%
Kapilvastu	313,340,000	66,701,000	380,041,000	17%
Rupendehi	246,220,000	73,193,000	319,413,000	14%
Nawalparasi	388,680,000	75,689,000	464,369,000	20%
Total	1,942,380,000	357,293,000	2,299,673,000	100%

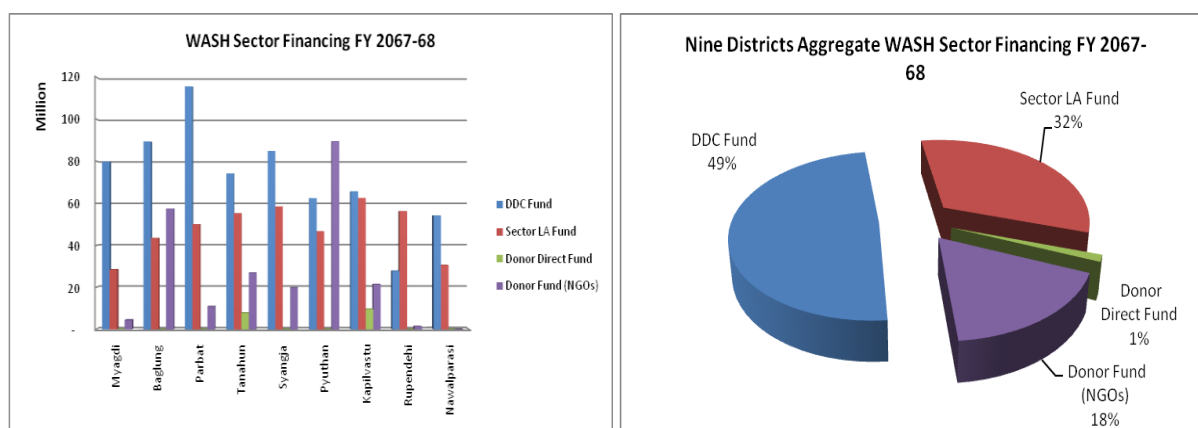
The WASH sector financing of nine-programmed District appeared to be promising if the districts' resources are mobilized productively in a coordinated way. Districts do not need to wait until 2017 to have universal access to drinking water and sanitation. For The Fiscal Year 2067-68, by putting together all the WASH resources available in the all nine districts gives around **NRs 1,334,763,160** thus leaving **NRs 946,909,840** funding gaps, which is 42% less than the required amount **NRs**

³ Assumptions taken are that NRs 20,000 is required for the cost of drinking water per HH and NRs 1,000 is required for the cost of sanitation programme per HH mainly to provide incentive to build the toilets and other awareness activities.

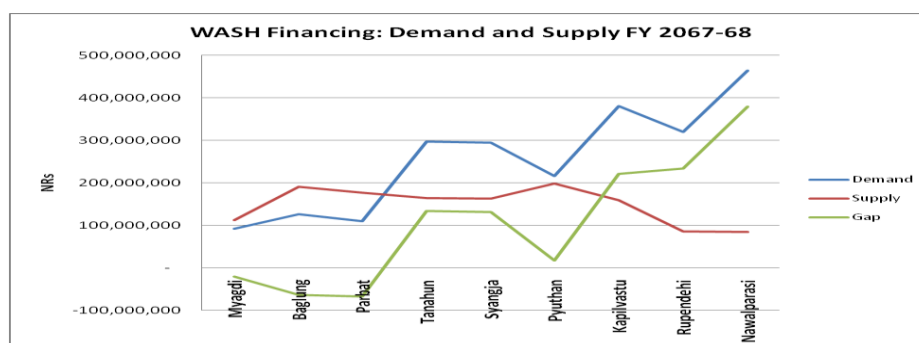
2,299,673,000. The supply side of the fund is calculated based on the four major sources⁴. These sources are:

- **DDC Fund** - that includes RWSSP-WN, DDCs, VDCs, Users, central grants, RRRSDP, LDF and LGCDP all this channeled through District Development Fund
- **Sector Line Agency fund** - the budget of DWSSO, DOE, DPHO and any other line agency offices in the districts working for WASH
- **Direct donor fund** (UN, ADB, GWS, WB, GTZ...) - GTZ PASRA, Poverty Alleviation Fund, NRCS, CBWSS... works through NGOs and CBOs.

For coming fiscal year (2067/68), the DDC Fund can make avail of 49% of total district WASH funds, the Sector Line Agency can offer around 32% followed by the Donors (direct and through NGOs) together 19% of total fund required. District wise, Parbat has allocated maximum DDC Fund for the WASH program. This shows better local resource mobilization by Parbat DDC. Pyuthan expects to receive a considerable volume of WASH fund from the NGOs. Line agency fund, where the share of DWSO dominates the most is, is available at all Districts but Kapilvastu, Syangja and Tanahun will have a little bit higher than the other Districts.



By assessing the demand and supply of District WASH resource, three districts – Myagdi, Baglung and Parbat can have excessive funds available to finance the WASH sector. They can easily achieve universal access to drinking water and sanitation within one or two years. The figures show that all three Districts will have surplus fund. Pyuthan also enjoys comfortable resource for WASH financing but with heavy dependency on donors’ support. Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi need the most while the demand of resources for Tanahun and Syangja is moderate. Even the projection based on the current level of WASH revenue is made all nine-programme Districts can achieve their respective universal targets. All this depends upon how actively the DDCs will be able to coordinate, plan and channel the resources productively for WASH development.



⁴The information and figures are based on the respective districts’ Plans, Programs and Budgets of FY 2067-68. Many donor-supported projects have a multi-year project rolling funding system and the effort made here was to capture the fund of FY 2067/68 only. The figures give a tentative rough financial resource values only. Efforts were made to avoid the recurrent cost of the donor projects as much possible to arrive at close to the real funds available for WASH. However, NGOs and CBOs operating costs are included as it was difficult to segregate.

2 Chapter TWO

2.1 Input-Activities

2.1.1 Planning and Implementation

2.1.1.1 VDCs selected for WASH Program (from 2008 to 1012)

Fifty-one VDCs of nine Districts and two wards of Ramgram municipality of Nawalparasi have been selected for the WASH program implementation. Initially, in Fiscal Year 2065-66, the programme Districts had selected 21 VDCs as per district level political consensus depending upon the general assumption and field experience of remoteness, poor availability of water services and sanitation facilities. In this Fiscal Year (2066-67), the DDCs selected remaining 30 VDCs by using the criteria given in DWIG. However, there are some variations in the use of criteria and weightage for each indicator. Poverty, remoteness, drinking water coverage, sanitation coverage, prevalence of excluded groups and women literacy were the indicators used for ranking. However, in the three terai Districts (Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, and Kapilvastu) the DDCs had also considered the concentration of Arsenic level while selecting the VDCs. The total households of all these VDCs are 52,780 having total 318,663 population including 158,022 (49.59 %) females.

Details of HHS and Population Coverage⁵

Sn	Name of District	No of VDC selected	HHS	Population		Total
				Male	Female	
1	Myagdi	6	4,216	10,876	11,500	22,376
2	Syangja	7	6,682	19,594	20,964	40,558
3	Baglung	6	5,001	17,883	14,921	32,804
4	Parbat	6	3,334	9,795	9,877	19,672
5	Tanahun	6	7,349	21,836	21,112	42,948
6	Pyuthan	6	4,781	13,522	14,009	27,531
7	Kapilvastu	6	6,720	24,066	22,668	46,736
8	Nawalparasi	3+ 2 Wards	3,381	11,327	10,945	22,272
9	Rupandehi	5	11,316	31,742	32,026	63,768
	Total	51 VDCs & 2 wards	52,780	160,641	158,022	318,663
	%			50.41	49.59	100

2.1.1.2 Regional WASH MSF Workshop

RWSSP-WN had organized a one-day 'Regional WASH Coordination and Harmonization Preparatory Workshop' on November 18, 2009 in Pokhara. The regional stakeholders of the Western Development Region had participated in the workshop. The workshop concluded with a need to organize the Regional WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum (MSF) in order to formalize and discuss the coordination, harmonization, integration, alignment, partnership and joint monitoring of the WASH sector in Western Nepal. The preparatory workshop appointed a Task Force lead by the Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office of the Department of Water Supply and Sewage to complete the

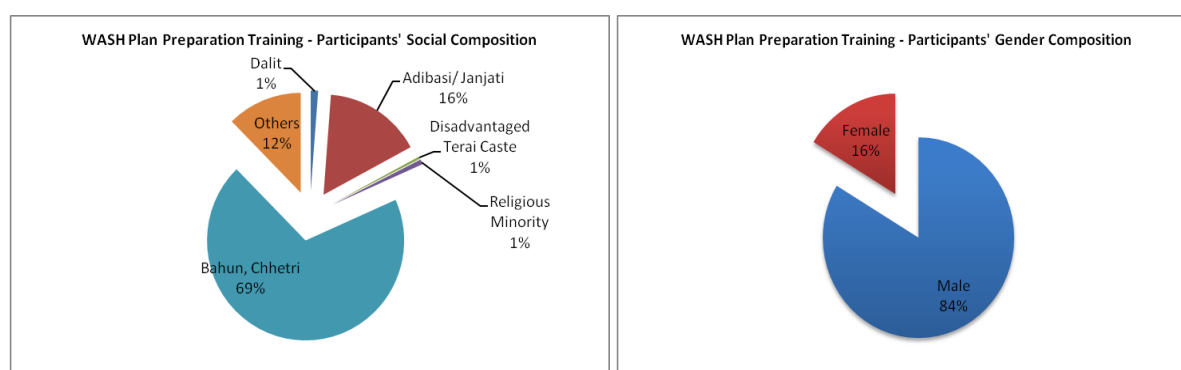
⁵ Source: CBS, GoN

tasks related to the preparation of the MSF. The objective of the Regional WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum was to bring together all the main WASH stakeholders of the Western Development Region to facilitate their cooperation in planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities in the Districts, VDCs, communities, schools and health institutions. This coherent approach helps towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 and Universal Access Targets (UAT) in 2017 in water supply, sanitation and hygiene in the Western Region and Nepal. The workshop was participated by 38 persons representing 31 institutions, including UNICEF, NGOs, INGOs, regional level of offices of Health, Education and Drinking Water Supply.

Subsequently, the Regional WASH MSF workshop was held on 3rd of January 2010 in Pokhara. The workshop culminated into signing of the Memorandum of Understanding for Regional WASH Coordination and Harmonization by all participants as witnessed by Program DDCs. The Workshop also decided to establish Regional WASH Secretariat at RWSSP-WN for one year.

2.1.1.3 WASH Plan Preparation Training

During the FY 2066/67, PSU has completed 10 events of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Plan preparation training in all nine districts. Tanahun and Syangja has conducted second event of training jointly at Syangja on 3-7 March 2010 for newly selected SPs' staff. In Rupandehi, PSU also organized the second event of training on 7-11 July 2010 because the SPs selection for Rupandehi was done in June 2010. The participants of these training programs were the staff of WASH unit/DDC (focal persons, Engineers, field coordinators, health promoters and TBC facilitators), VDC secretaries and service providers hired by the DDCs for WASH plan preparation. Altogether, 251 participants had participated in the training where the participation of women remained 41 (16%). Participation of Dalit, Janajati, Terai disadvantaged caste group and Muslim remained 1%, 16%, 0.4%, and 1% respectively.

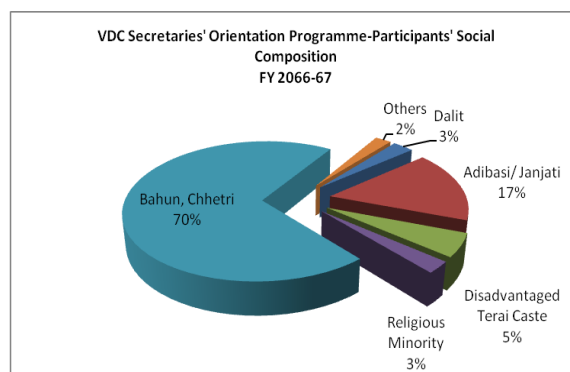
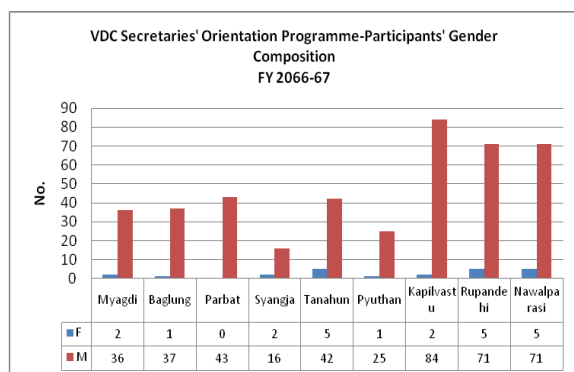


The purpose of the training was to assist DDCs and VDCs to prepare a holistic and integrated 'WASH Improvement Plan' by following the decentralized planning process of local government as prescribed by the Local Self-governance Act (LSGA) in a participatory way.

The trained SPs, DDC and VDC staff would facilitate community people to prepare a long-term strategic WASH plan and a short-term annual WASH plan of VDC.

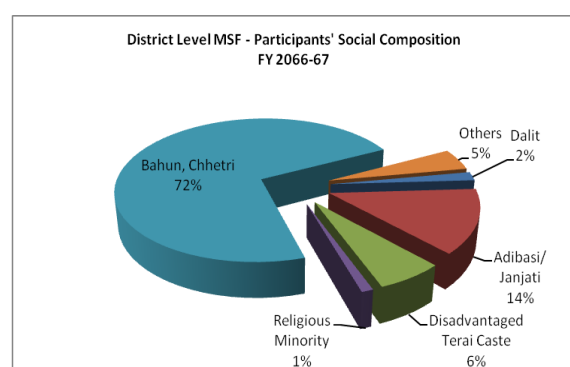
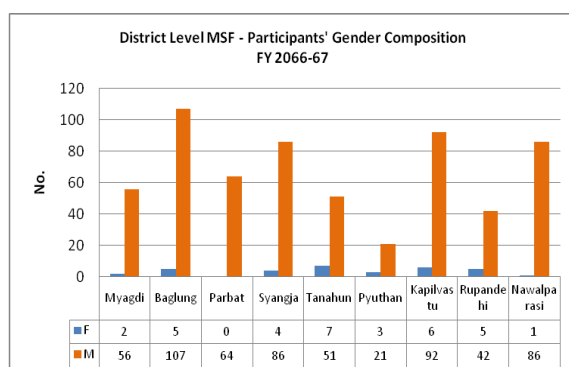
2.1.1.4 VDC Secretary Orientation Programme

All nine DDCs had conducted a one-day VDC Secretary Orientation programme in their respective districts. The objective of the programme was to make all District VDC Secretaries aware of the District WASH programme and its implementation modalities. DWIG appreciation was part of the orientation program. Altogether 448 participants had participated in the orientation trainings where the participation of women remained 5% only. The total number of participation of the districts ranges from 18 (Syangja) to 86 (Kapilvastu). The male dominance was greatly observed in the orientation program as only few VDC Secretaries are female. A great difference exists in the participation of disadvantaged and minor communities with others.



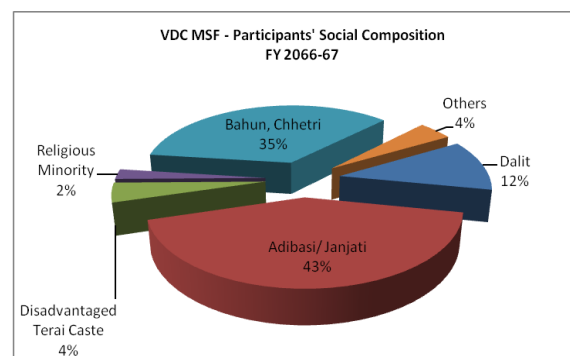
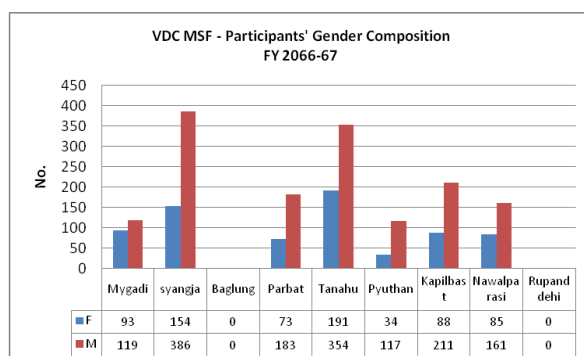
2.1.1.5 District Level Multi-Sectoral Forum (MSF)

All nine DDCs have held the MSF in their respective Districts. The participation of women is significantly low compare to their male counterpart. From the social inclusion perspective, the participation of minority and disadvantaged communities is poor. The attribution of such result is because of the poor participation of the minorities and disadvantaged communities in bureaucracy.



2.1.1.6 VDC MSF and Participants

Multi-stakeholder forum meeting at the VDC level started from second quarter of this year. Until to date thirty-eight VDCs have conducted MSF meeting. All VDCs of Myagdi, Syangja, Tanahun, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Parbat and four VDCs of Pyuthan have completed the VDC level MSF. Baglung and Rupandehi Districts could not conduct the VDC level MSF due to the delay in SPs selection. Participants of this meeting were from political parties, NGOs, Management Committee of Schools, Mothers' Groups, CBOs/Clubs, WUSCs, health post, Forest Users Groups, and female women health workers. Altogether 2,249 persons have participated in the workshops where the average female participation was 718 (32 %) ranging highest in Myagdi (44%) to lowest in Pyuthan (23%). Socially, Dalit and Janajati's participation remained 11% and 42% respectively. Disadvantaged terai caste group and religious minorities' participation seen only in Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi.



2.1.1.7 Financial Management and Procurement Training

A four-day Financial Management and Procurement Trainings were conducted three times especially for the DDC and DTO officials (e.g. DTO, Planning Officer, Program Officer, Finance Staff, Focal

Person etc.) from 19 January to 2 February 2010, one at Pokhara and two at Butwal. The PSU/PCO staff had also participated in these training. The training focused on enhancing the capacity of the district officials in procurement/outsourcing, financial reporting, expenditure tracking, annual programming, budgeting, and public hearing /audit etc.

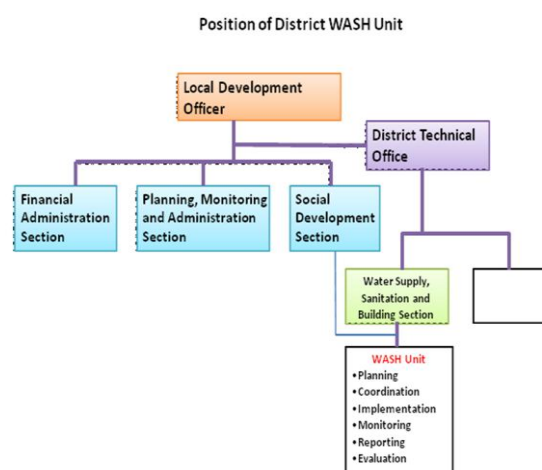
Altogether 61 participants had participated in the training. Out of this, 7 were Planning Monitoring and Administrative Officers, 11 were DTO chiefs/engineers, 11 were WASH focal persons, 8 were finance section heads, 7 were social and health related staff, 9 were DSAs from nine districts and the rest 8 were RWSSP-WN staff that had participated in the training. The participation of female staff in the training was only 9%, which consist of one accountant and the rest five from RWSSP-WN.

2.1.1.8 WASH Structure Workshop

One of the major milestones during this reporting period was the initiation of WASH structure establishment at DDCs. WASH implementation responsibility is diversified among many organizations in the district such as DTO, WSSDO, DPHO and DEO. This is a new structural concept to implement the WASH activities coordinated by DCCs. The Project organized a one-day workshop on 'WASH structure of DDC' on 4 January 2010 in Pokhara.

The purpose of the workshop was to facilitate participating districts to establish a WASH Unit under DDC/DTO to carry out WASH activities in the Districts and VDCs. Altogether 47 participants had participated in the Workshop. The composition of the participants was made of Local Development Officers (LDO), Chiefs of District Technical Office, WASH focal persons, District Support Advisors (DSAs) and PCO and PSU specialist/staff of RWSSP-WN. The Workshop was able to derive four major conclusions as follows:

- SWAp for development of WASH Sector in the District
- Roles of WASH Unit and agreement on the required capacity in the district for it
- Establishment of WASH Organization Structure in Districts
- Consent on the work schedule for establishing WASH Unit in the District



2.1.1.9 All training aggregate of PSU and Districts

Strengthening Institutional capacity of local bodies to improve the service delivery capacity in an effective, efficient and transparent way is one of the major focus areas of the program. PSU organized most of the capacity enhancement programs at the central level, which is mostly of TOT types and meant for the District level staff including WASH unit and service providers. These trained persons are supposed to provide training at community level. Next level is community level capacity building training organized by trained WASH unit staff, DDC/DTO and service providers at the district level. Besides these training programs, the DDCs with the support of PSU organized various types of training and orientation programs at the community level.

2.1.1.10 Aggregate training and Workshop organized by PSU

The training organized by PSU consists of WASH Plan preparation training for SPs' staff, LTBCF training for H&S promotion and facilitation and design estimate training for DTO engineers. It further includes financial management and procurement training for DDC/DTO staff including account/finance officer, nutrition training for health promoters, water quality monitoring and

arsenic awareness program at Terai Districts for SPs staff and LTBCF. Details of these training are explained under their respective training headings.

During this reporting period, altogether 452 persons, comprising 355 males (79 %) and 97 females (21%) had received the training. The participation of Dalits, Adibasi/janajati, disadvantaged terai castes, Muslim and others including Bahun/Chhetri were 9 (2%), 90 (20%), 5(1%), 2(0.4 %) and 346 (77%) respectively. Three differently-abled persons, one LTBCF and one HP in Syangja and one health promoter at Parbat were the participants of capacity building training. Aggregate social composition of the training beneficiaries revealed that the excluded groups are highly marginalized from receiving the capacity building training and support from the DDCs and RWSSP-WN. This is because, PSU level trainings have been provided to institutional staff and representatives who are apparently dominated by males and non-excluded group.

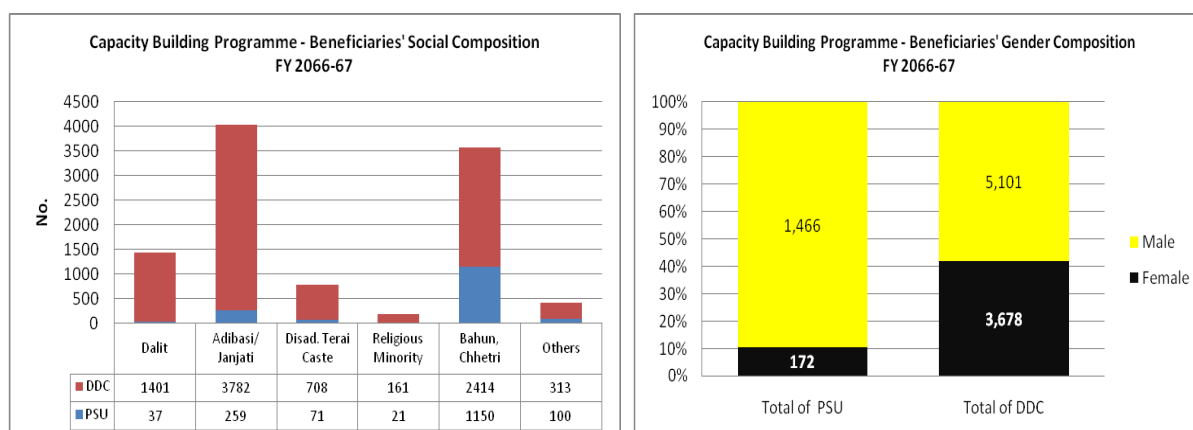
Similarly, PSU also organized six different types of workshops and orientations program for the Districts including centre and regional level personnel. They include; multi stakeholders forum (MSF) workshops, VDCs secretary orientation in each nine Districts, WASH structure workshop, water quality monitoring workshops, WASH journalist forum and arsenic orientation program. Altogether 1,239 participants of which 80 (6%) are female have been orientated in various capacity building training. Besides this, PSU organized one regional workshop for regional stakeholders of Western Development Region at Pokhara.

2.1.1.11 Aggregate training and Workshop organized by the Districts

District level training and workshop programs are meant for community people of the program VDCs to enhance skills, knowledge and behavior change required for WASH implementation at the local community level. The training provided by the DDCs includes enumerators, TBC triggers, capacity building training for VWASHCC members and CHSACs. All nine Districts have organized 'Enumerators Training' for enumerators and supervisors to facilitate the baseline data collection at the district level and 'Triggers Training' at 41 VDCs and 2 wards of Nawalparasi for ODF and TBC process. Myagdi had conducted one event of 'Post-construction Training' and Pyuthan and Tanahun each had conducted one event of 'Pre-construction Training' for WUSC members. Likewise, Myagdi, Parbat, Pyuthan and Nawalparasi DDCs had conducted 'Nutrition Training' for lactating mothers and pregnant women. Myagdi, Tanahun, Syangja, Kapilvastu, and Nawalparasi DDCs had organized CBT for CHSACs at 27 VDCs and 2 wards. Tanahun, Myagdi, Tanahun, Syangja Pyuthan and Kapilvastu DDCs have organized CBT for the VWASHCCs of their respective VDCs (20 VDCs). Nawalparasi DDC organized one 'Arsenic Filter Construction' training program.

Altogether, 6,334 people comprising 2,900 (46%) females and 3,434 (54%) males were trained. Social composition of these training participants remained 18%, 44%, 10%, 2% and 26% of Dalits, Adibasi/janajati, disadvantaged terai castes, Muslim and others (Bahun/Chhetri) respectively.

The workshops conducted at the district level are 'WASH Program Orientation' for VDC/Community people, Orientation on 'Linkage for Income Generation', 'WASH Journalist Forum' and 'Teacher Orientation'. Altogether 2,445 (68%) persons having 778 (32%) females have participated in various workshops. Inclusiveness is maintained by having Dalit 11 %, Adibasi/janjati 41 %, disadvantaged terai castes 4 %, Muslim 2 % and others 42%. The Workshop and orientation program organized at district level were VDC MSF in some of the program VDCs of seven districts (except Rupandehi and Baglung), WASH journalist forum in eight districts except Rupandehi, income generation and linkage activities at Myagdi only, teachers orientation at Myagdi and Syangja.



2.1.2 Health and Sanitation (H&S)

2.1.2.1 Lead TBC Facilitators (LTBCF) Training

The LTBCF training was conducted at Syangja, Butwal and Damauli for all 9 Program Districts during the first and second trimester period. There were four different categories of participants; potential Lead TBC Facilitators, District WASH Advisors, District Focal Persons and PSU/PCO staff, in the training. (Ref Table-1: LTBCF and Types of Participants)

Among the 56 potential LTBCF participants, 26 participants were females. The group of participants, specially the potential Lead TBC Facilitators was homogenous in terms of age, field of study and academic qualification. The work experience of the participants ranged from no-experience to more than five years of experience in social mobilization, water, sanitation and hygiene. After successful selection, the Districts employed 51 (Female 23) LTBCFs on a contract basis. Out of this 51, 46 (16 female) LTBCFs were still working until the end of the fiscal year. The table below gives details per district.

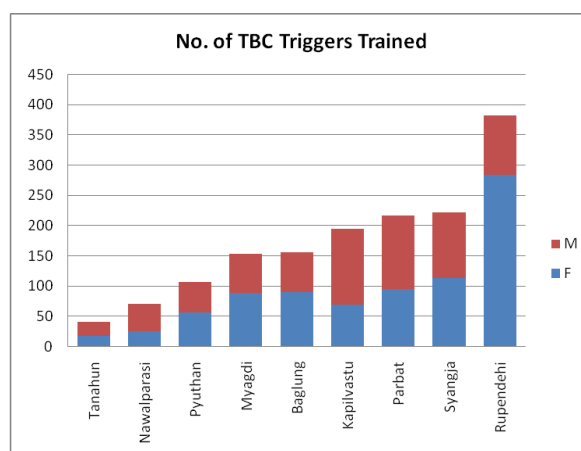
In order to develop LTBCFs skills RWSSP-WN organized a three-day regional Lead TBC Facilitators (LTBCF) reflection and review workshop in Pokhara from 20-22 April 2010. The LTBCFs of all nine Districts along with the representatives from PCO and PSU, total 71 (18 females) participants had participated in the workshop. The workshop discussed the achievements and difficulties faced by LTBCF, their performance and learning from each other were gathered. The workshop was important to recharge the Facilitators to continue their work in difficult and demanding local conditions. The participants developed their action plan for another six months. There was a consensus among the participants and management to continue the process of reviewing and reflecting the progress and processes periodically. In an attempt to continue mutual learning, the participants agreed to forge an informal network of LTBCFs. The workshop also agreed to develop IEC materials that suits best to the local context, and an audio album with the collection of awareness and animating songs.

2.1.2.2 TBC Triggers' Training (DDC)

All nine Districts have effectively implemented hygiene and sanitation activities. PSU extended back-up support to the Districts in the selection of the participants and conducting the training for TBC triggers. The LTBCFs conducted 68 TBC Triggers' Training programs in 40 VDCs and 2 Wards (of Ramgram Municipality of Nawalparasi). Altogether 1,544 (838 females) TBC Triggers were selected at VDC level from nine Districts for the training. After receiving the training the TBC triggers conducted ODF triggering, sanitation mapping and social motivation in 41 VDCs of nine program Districts. (Ref Table-3: TBC Triggers' Training)

The number of TBC Triggers varies from district to district depending upon the strategy used by the DDCs to implement the H&S programs and the size of the population of particular VDCs. Due to the large number of population residing in Terai the number of TBCTs in Terai VDCs is high. The district wide support strategy propagated by RWSSP-WN for H&S also encourages the DDCs to go beyond the programmed VDCs.

The figures in box illustrate how the number of TBCTs trained varies from one district to other districts. Tanahun has least triggers while Rupandehi has the highest number of triggers, as the population coverage required for the District is also very high.



2.1.2.3 TOT Health Promoters (Nutrition) Training (PSU)

Twenty-five Health Promoters of the Service Providers were trained in Myagdi and Pokhara for 6 Districts, 3 Districts in each group. The third group of training was planned but could not conduct because of the unavailability of Service Providers (Health Promoters) due to delay in the selection of SPs in Baglung, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi districts. (Ref Table-4: TOT for Health Promoters)

2.1.2.4 Lead Mothers (Nutrition) Training at VDC Level (DDC)

The trained Health Promoters (HPs) conducted Lead Mothers' training programs in Pyuthan, Syangja, Parbat, Nawalparasi and Myagdi Districts. Despite having trained HPs Tanahun could not conduct the training for Lead Mothers on nutrition. Delayed in the selection of Service Providers had also pushed back the training in Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Baglung Districts.

Altogether 222 Lead mothers received training on nutrition. Table below shows the districts wise breakdown of the trained Lead Mothers.

Lead Mothers Trained	
Districts	No. of Lead mothers trained
Myagdi	63
Baglung	0
Parbat	21
Syangja	46
Tanahun	0
Pyuthan	53
Kapilvastu	0
Rupandehi	0
Nawalparasi	39
Total	222

2.1.2.5 Journalists Orientation Forum – Gender and Social Composition (PSU)

PSU had conducted two orientation workshops for Journalists - one at Pokhara on 4 January 2010 for Myagdi, Baglung, Parbat, Kaski and Syangja Districts and other one at Butwal on 19 January 2010 for Pyuthan, Nawalparasi, Tanahun, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu Districts. In total 61 journalists, including 13 females, had participated in the workshops. The District WASH Advisors and Focal Persons of all nine Districts and the Project staff also participated in the workshop totaling to 88 participants. The participating journalists were from FM Radio, TV channels, local and national newspapers.

The purpose of the journalist workshop was to encourage participating districts to establish WASH journalist forum (WaJoF) that contribute towards TBC in Hygiene and sanitation through:

- bringing together the journalists from different institutions, and
- creating the environment of BCI (Behaviour Change Intervention) specially in *key hygiene and sanitation behaviours*

For this, WASH unit at the district level will facilitate the process in maintaining and distributing the relevant and appropriate IEC materials and carry out general public awareness creation activities on

behavioral change in hygiene and sanitation. Eight districts have already established WASH Journalist Forums.

2.1.2.6 Media Campaign

Almost all program DDCs have initiated the media campaigns extensively and oriented media on WASH. In total 143 (31 females) journalists had participated in the orientation workshops at the district level. Regardless of their campaign intensity, almost all DDCs have used print (newspapers), electronic media (radio and TV) and social marketing for WASH campaign in one or another or multiple forms.

Local reporters had made media coverage on the District MSF Meeting, ODF Triggering, ODF Declaration, Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day etc..., and in some VDCs, communities and schools. Slogans, messages and acts about WASH have also been televised and broadcasted (FM) in some DDCs as regular features of WASH campaign. Apparently, such media campaigns launched by DDCs are more of ad-hoc nature rather than strategically planned. Some DDCs have planned and contracted the district WaJoF to develop a WASH documentary including all the process of WASH Plan and its implementation.

2.1.2.7 Teachers Orientation at VDC Level (DDC)

Out of nine districts, only Syangja and Myagdi districts had conducted two orientations for local Teachers on Hygiene and Sanitation. In the orientation 65 (20 female) teachers had participated, 48 (16 females) in Syangja and 17 (4 females) in Myagdi.

2.1.2.8 Training Manual development

RWSSP-WN has developed the following documents. Users can access these documents through the RWSSP-WN website (www.rwsspwn.org.np):

- Lead TBC Facilitators training manual and resource book
- TBC triggers training manual and resource book
- Nutrition training (TOT) manual and resource book for Health Promoter
- Nutrition training manual and resource book for lead mothers

2.1.2.9 H&S Strategy, Process and Guidelines

The Community Led Total Behavior Change in Hygiene and Sanitation (CLTBCHS) approach was new in Nepal and required a number of tools development. Important tools required in total behavioral change implementation developed by the project are:

- Model district communication and media strategy
- Body Mass Index (BMI) Guideline
- First Aid Kit guideline
- Hygiene Kit guideline
- Detailed process of ODF and TBC declaration
- TBC triggers selection criteria
- Principle of journalist mobilization to support the DDCs
- Draft Community Medicine Fund guideline

The project has been in close contact with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) for Community Medicine Fund development. MoHP has hired a consultant recently to draft the Health Insurance Policy (HIP). MoHP agreed to invite RWSSP-WN for further consultation once the draft is ready. Based on this Policy, MoHP is aiming to develop the guideline to implement the HIP. Community Drug System has been piloted by MoHP in 6 districts and the experience of these pilots will be incorporated into the HIP implementation guideline. A Senior Public Health Administrator of the Department of Health suggested RWSSP-WN to hold the development of the Community Medicine Fund (previously called "Community Health Fund" or "Community Health Insurance") until the approval of policy by MoHP.

MoHP is planning to pilot the HIP implementation guideline in 10 districts including 2 districts of RWSSP-WN (one in Hills and one in Terai).

2.1.2.10 WASH Song Album Development

A team consisting of LTBCFs, Health Promoters and Health and Sanitation Specialist worked together to develop a WASH song album. The main aim of developing this album is to deliver hygiene and sanitation messages to the individuals and communities to make the VDCs/Municipalities Open Defecation Free. The Project will distribute this album freely to the TBC triggers, Lead Mothers, Health Promoters, District WASH Team members, VDCs, Municipalities, district and national level stakeholders, and especially to local FM radio stations.

2.1.2.11 National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

The Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) is leading the process of drafting the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan. RWSSP-WN has participated in several meetings and workshops, and has contributed in the preparation of the plan by giving comments on the drafts developed by the Master Plan Development Team.

2.1.3 Domestic Water Supply (DWS)

2.1.3.1 Water Quality Monitoring Workshop (PSU)

PSU had conducted one brainstorming meeting in Kathmandu and two-water quality monitoring (WQM) workshops in Bhairahawa and Pokhara to develop Model District Water Safety Monitoring Guideline (DWSMG) and Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy (MDAMS), and to support the programme Districts on water quality and arsenic mitigation. In total, 79 participants had participated in the workshops, among which three were females and 76 were males. The workshops also prepared district water quality improvement water quality action plans for hills and terai. (Ref Table-5: Details of WQM Workshops)

2.1.3.2 Design Estimate Training for Rural Water Supply Scheme (PSU)

PSU had assigned a national consultant, Softwel Pvt. Ltd. for the customization of design aid software for designing and estimation of rural water supply and sanitation schemes. PSU conducted two events of this training to the staff of Service Providers and District WASH Unit (Engineers, Sub-engineers). Altogether, 47 participants had attended the training and 5 were females. (Ref Table-6: Details of the design estimate training)

2.1.3.3 Arsenic Awareness Orientation (PSU)

PSU had organized a one-day arsenic orientation programme in Butwal for the Lead TBC Facilitators and D-WASH Unit Staff and supported the district in organizing a six-day arsenic bio-sand filter construction-training programme for the community level technicians in Nawalparasi District. The objective of the arsenic orientation program was to deliver knowledge on health problems due to arsenic and its mitigation measures. Thirty-two participants had participated in the former training while 15 had participated in the later training. (Ref Table-7: Details of Arsenic Orientation and Arsenic Filter Construction Training)

2.1.3.4 PSU's On-site Support to DDCs

PSU had provided several on-site supports to the programme Districts. The supports include; service procurement, design estimate, WASH planning, sustainability of DWS schemes, lime mitigation technology, IGA status assessment and linkages, institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment and SPSS orientation etc. (Ref Table-8: PSU's On-site Support to DDCs)

2.1.4 Sustainability

2.1.4.1 Pre-construction Training (Completed Schemes) (DDC)

The conduction of pre-construction training to WUSCs/IMCs is the first and foremost formal training program after signing the agreement and before the start of procurement and construction work. In this fiscal year, in total 26 DWS schemes have been completed in the 6 program Districts. This training program has been conducted only in two Districts (Pyuthan and Tanahu) covering 4 WUSCs (15.4%) i.e. 2 WUSCs in each District.

Of the total 44 participants (comprising of WUSC members and Maintenance Workers) 43.2% were females. By social composition, the Adibasi/Janjati was 68.2% followed by Dalits and Bahun/Chhetri by 15.9% each. No differently-abled persons were reported among the participants in these training. [Ref Table-9: Pre-construction Training Imparted – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)]

2.1.4.2 Pre-construction Training to On-going DWS schemes (DDC)

Moreover, out of 103 on-going schemes (many started at the end of FY 2066/67 and will continue in coming FY 2067/68), this training has been conducted only in Pyuthan covering 8 WUSCs (8%) of 2 VDCs comprising of 4 WUSCs in each VDC. Pyuthan DDC had organized these training programs in two events, one for each VDC covering 4 WUSCs in one group. The female participation in these training was 42.5%. Similarly, by social composition, the participation of Aadibasi/Jnjati, Bahun/Chhetri, and Dalits was 67.9%, 25.5%, and 6.6% respectively. [Ref Table-10: Pre-construction Training Imparted to On-going Schemes – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)]

2.1.4.3 Preconstruction Training to Institutional Toilets (Completed)

In this fiscal year, in total 15 schools have constructed toilets in 3 Districts (Syangja, Parbat and Kapilvastu) by their respective IMCs. However, no IMCs have received any formal pre-construction training.

2.1.4.4 Post-construction Training for WUSC (DDC)

The post construction Training proposed for WUSCs/IMCs after the completion of construction work intends to orient the WUSCs/IMCs regarding their roles and responsibilities to operate and maintain the system for its smooth functioning and sustainability. Out of the 26 completed schemes, this training has been conducted only in 2 schemes (around 8%) in one VDC of Myagdi District.

The Myagdi DDC has conducted this training for one group comprising of the participants from both schemes. The Maintenance Workers of both schemes also participated in this training. Out of the total participants, the female participation was 38.9%. Similarly, by social composition the participation of Aadibasi/Jnjati and Bahun/Chhetri was 94.4% and 5.6% respectively. One differently-abled person as a WUSC member also participated in the training. [Ref Table-11: Post-construction Training for WUSC – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)]

2.1.4.5 Procurement and Quality Inspection Training for WUSC/CHSAC/IMC (DDC)

No DDCs have conducted such training program for WUSCs/CHSACs/IMCs in this year. This has created a significant negative implication on the procurement process as the members of the WUSCs/IMCs or their procurement sub-committee members were less aware on the market survey, rate and quality comparison/analysis and the overall procurement process as intended under the “Community Procurement” system.

2.1.4.6 Book Keeping for WUSC/CHSAC/IMC Treasurers (DDC)

No DDCs have organized such training program for the Treasurers of WUSCs/CHSACs/IMCs in this fiscal year. Due to this, the Treasurers (mostly females) could not maintain the books of accounts and other records properly. Based on the district reports, it is observed that out of 26 completed DWS schemes only 7 schemes (26.9%) are able to maintain books of accounts and other records in a

proper manner, whereas in 16 schemes (61.5%) it is moderate and in 3 schemes (11.6%) it is poorly maintained.

2.1.4.7 Operation and Management Training for VDC Staff/CHSAC (DDC)

No such training program has been organized for the VDC Staff/CHSAC/WUSC in this year in any of the program Districts.

2.1.4.8 Financial, Organization Management and Procurement Training for VDC Staff/ WUSC (DDC)

The proposed training program on 'Financial, Organization Management and Procurement' to VDC Secretary/Staff has been conducted only in Pyuthan District covering the VDC Secretaries and some DDC staff. This training was a replication of the four-day 'Financial Management and Procurement Training' imparted by PSU to DDC /DTO Officials in 19 January to 2 February 2010.

The training focused on enhancing the capacity of the VDC staff in procurement/outsourcing, financial reporting, expenditure tracking, annual programming and budgeting, public hearing/audit etc. The duration of the training was 4 days and the total number of participants was 15. Out of the total participants, the female participation was 13.3%. Similarly, by social composition the participation of Aadibasi/Jnjati and Bahun/Chhetri was 60 and 40 percent respectively. [Ref Table-12: Financial, Organization Management and Procurement Training for VDC Staff– Gender and Social Composition (DDC)]

2.1.4.9 DWS Maintenance Workers Training (DDC)

No such formal technical training program has been organized for the DWS Maintenance Workers (MWs) in this year. However, as mentioned above in 3 Districts (Myagdi, Pyuthan, and Tanahun) the MWs were involved in pre-construction as well as post-construction training and some informal orientations. Similarly, in some of the schemes, the MWs were involved in the construction of schemes as on-the-job training and some of them have re-gained their experience in such works (especially in case of rehabilitation schemes). It is important to note here that out of total 26 completed schemes, the communities have hired MWs for 18 schemes (around 70%) only.

2.1.4.10 Orientation on Coordination and Linkages for Income Generation Activity (IGA) to Lead Mothers (DDC)

A one-day orientation program on 'Coordination and Linkages for IGA' to Lead Mothers was organized by Myagdi DDC on June 21, 2010. The focus of this program was to create an environment for the selected lead mothers of the program VDCs to find out potential district level IG based organizations and link directly with them to get support for promoting IG activities.

Apart from 20 selected lead mothers participating from 3 program VDCs (Bhakimle, Dagnam, and Darbang), the representation was also made from the district level IG related organizations e.g. District Agriculture Development Office, District Livestock Office, Cottage Industry Development Office, Women Development Office, and MEDEP (a UNDP support IG program).

The social composition of the participating lead mothers' shows the highest representation of Aadibasi/Janjati (50%), followed by Dalits (35%) and Bahun/Chhetri (15%). [Ref Table-13: Orientation on Coordination and Linkages for IGA to Lead Mothers – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)]

2.1.5 Contract Management and Service Procurement

2.1.5.1 Service Providers Selection Status

The DDCs have adopted a mix approach in the procurement/outsourcing of WASH services. Kapilvastu, Parbat, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Baglung, and Tanahun DDCs have hired only institutional SPs while Syangja and Pyuthan have hired both institutional and individual SPs. Myagdi

has preferred to hire only individual SPs. In general, the DDCs have given priority in selecting the local or district based NGOs as SPs. All districts have followed the Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) Method as per the LBFAR and the Procurement Act of GoN for the procurement of SPs.

Eight DDCs have hired 30 institutional SPs with 177 staffs comprising of Team Leader, Field Coordinator, Engineer, Health Promoters, Sub-engineers, and Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians (WSSTs). Similarly, 3 DDCs (Myagdi, Syangja, and Pyuthan) have hired 18 individual staff.

Service Providers Selection Status by districts

District	No. of Institutional SPs	Staff of Institutional SPs (No.)	Individual SPs (No.)
Myagdi	0	0	4
Baglung	2	8	0
Parbat	5	30	0
Syangja	4	20	7
Tanahun	5	25	0
Pyuthan	2	12	7
Kapilvastu	6	30	0
Rupandehi	4	30	0
Nawalparasi	2	22	0
Total	30	177	18

Kapilvastu, Pyuthan, and Baglung hired the SPs for WASH Plan preparation (i.e. Planning Phase) only while other Districts have hired the SPs for whole phases (i.e. planning, implementation, and consolidation phases). However, the DDCs are issuing work order to SPs on a phase wise basis based on their performance assessment of previous phase.

In general, DDC hired one SP for one VDC and mobilized accordingly. However, in case of Nawalparasi, one SP has been assigned for 3 VDCs with 3 different sets of manpower. Similarly, in Parbat, Rupandehi, and Tanahun 1 SP is hired for 2 VDCs with separate sets of manpower. Baglung has hired one SP for 2 VDCs with single set of manpower. Moreover, as per the requirement, some of the districts have also made changes in the SP's team composition as mentioned in the DWIG. This shows that the DDCs have used different modalities for hiring and mobilization of SPs.

Before mobilization of the SPs (both institutional and individuals) to the VDCs, a 6-day WASH Plan preparation training was imparted to them with supports from PSU.

2.1.5.2 Mobilization Status of SPs for WASH Planning

Out of total 51 VDCs and 2 Wards, until the end of this Fiscal Year (FY 2066/67), the all program DDCs have initiated WASH Planning activities in 45 VDCs and 2 Wards. In Rupandehi, as the hiring and mobilization of SPs was completed only at the end of this fiscal year, no any progress on WASH Planning has been achieved.

In Baglung, Pyuthan, and Tanahun institutional SPs were involved in WASH Plan preparation in 10 VDCs. However, the SP (Jaljala) in Baglung did not follow the WASH Plan preparation process and activities in a proper way. The pre-draft WASH Plan reports for two VDCs submitted by the SP in Baglung at the end of the contract period was incomplete and of poor quality.

Similarly, in Tanahun, out of five SPs, only one institutional SP (CoDEF) had submitted the Draft WASH Plan Reports of two VDCs. The quality of these reports is poor. In Pyuthan, two institutional SPs (ETA and CoDEF) have submitted the WASH Plan Reports of the four VDCs, two each. The SPs conducted district level workshops, and submitted the revised copies of these reports. The reports still need some improvements. Altogether, the DDCs have received only six draft VDC WASH Plan documents. The progress on WASH Plan preparation is very dismal. Delayed in SP procurement, lack of the mobilization of adequate staff in the field especially the technical manpower, and frequent replacements in the proposed key positions by the SPs are some of the major issues realized for the slow progress in WASH Plan preparation. (Ref Table-14: SP Mobilization and WASH Planning Status)

2.1.5.3 Formation/Activation of CHSAC/VWASHCC

The delay in SP hiring also caused delay in the formation and activation of CHSACs and VWASHCCs in Parbat, Tanahun, and Syangja. The DDC/DTO Officials did this with the support of Lead TBC Facilitators. However, in other districts SPs performed this except Rupandehi. Until the end of this fiscal year, out of total 45 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards as planned, the formation/activation of CHSAC is completed in 37 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards only. The formation/activation of VWASHCC is completed only in 34 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards.

Till this fiscal year, 46 CHSACs of Myagdi, Pyuthan and Tanahun have received capacity building training. In case of VWASHCC 22 VDCs (61%) have received such training from DDCs/SPs.

2.1.5.4 Socio-Technical Assessment Work

Until the end of this fiscal year, the socio-technical assessment work is fully completed in 27 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards (62%). However, the household baseline survey, which is one of the major parts of socio-technical assessment, was completed in 38 VDCs (81%), and the data entry and analysis work for this survey has been completed only for 22 VDCs (47%). In most of the districts, this activity has been included in the roles of the Institutional SPs including WASH Plan report preparation. Likewise, the WASH need identification and prioritization at CHSAC/VDC level were carried out for 22 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards (51%).

2.1.5.5 Service Providers Mobilization for DWS

The delay in hiring of the SPs in general in all nine districts has made negative implications on the progress of the DWS schemes implementation. Until the end of this fiscal year, in total 26 DWS schemes (including one arsenic mitigation scheme in Rupandehi) serving total 8,204 population (including 1,205 population of one arsenic mitigation scheme) are fully completed, which is around 30% of the total targeted population of this year. Moreover, as when the SP hiring and mobilization was delayed, DDC/DTO staff carried out the majorities of these completed schemes in all nine Districts.

After the mobilization of SPs, they have completed the survey of 117 schemes, of which the design estimate of 105 schemes completed and the agreement of 92 schemes signed. Out of these signed schemes, with the help of SP and DDC/DTO staff the WUSCs have completed 6 schemes in Myagdi. Hence, at the end of this fiscal year, out of 103 schemes under implementation (construction stage), 86 schemes are initiated after SP mobilization. (Ref Table-15: SP Mobilization and DWS Scheme Implementation Status)

3 Chapter Three

3.1 Outputs

3.1.1 WASH Plan

3.1.1.1 Status of WASH Plan

The total target of all nine Districts is to prepare 51 VDC and 2 Ward WASH plans. Until the end of FY 2066/067, only 6 draft VDC WASH plans have been prepared by SPs for Pyuthan and Tanahun Districts, and these WASH plans need massive improvements. The Districts have hired 48 Service providers (30 institutional and 18 individuals) for WASH Plan preparation. Acknowledging the progress so far, 38 VDCs household baseline data collection is completed and 15 are still ongoing. Socio-technical assessment (fieldwork for WASH plan) for 27 VDCs is completed, 20 are ongoing and 6 is yet to be started. Field data tabulation of WASH plan for 22 VDCs is completed, 17 VDCs ongoing and 14 VDCs yet to be done. SPs submitted the final WASH plan reports of 4 VDCs to Pyuthan DDC. PSU has made comments on the final version for improvement. (Ref Table-16: Status of WASH Plan)

3.1.2 WASH Governance and GESI

3.1.2.1 DWASHCC Formation

DWASHCC structure is the same as DWSSCC but with additional enhanced role in hygiene. All the program DDCs have this Coordination Committee. These committees were sensitized during the DWIG orientation and MSF meetings that were held in each DDC. By now, all nine districts have formed their DWASHCC. Members of these Committee are chairperson of DDC, LDO, Chairperson DWRC, Chief of DTO, DEO, DPHO and representatives from I/NGO, civil society, federation of Users' Committee, Federations of Women, Janajati, Dalit, and human right organization working in the districts. Total member of this Committee ranges from 15 to 20 members.

3.1.2.2 VWASHCC Formation

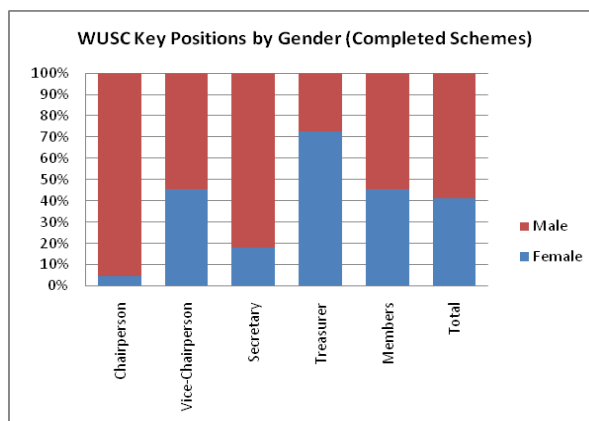
VDC level WASH Coordination Committee (V-WASHCC) formation speeded up after the trained Service Providers have started working in the assigned VDCs. Till date; 32 VDCs and 2 municipal wards have already formed VWASHCC. Rupandehi district has not yet started the formation of VWASHCC. The remaining sixteen VDCs, where the VWASHCC yet to be formed, are one each in Parbat, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, & Kapilvastu, three each in Syangja and Baglung, and two in Pyuthan. Inclusiveness is maintained while forming the VWASHCC. Basically, members of the these Committees are representatives from CHSAC/WUSC/IMC, mother groups, NGOs, CBOs, political parties, health posts, and other VDC level organizations. Total members in the committee ranges from minimum 9 Shukaura VDC in Baglung to maximum 45 in Limithan in Parbat. The main roles of this Committee are to see overall WASH coordination at VDC level and provide policy level feedback to district and other line agencies. Total member of all VWASHCC, are 932, out of which women representation is 37% (342) having inclusive members from Dalit 14 % (127), janajati 33% (309), disadvantaged terai caste group 6% (57) and Muslims are 2% (17). Female representation is less in Nawalparasi as 19% only.

3.1.2.3 VDC-wise CHSAC Executive Members

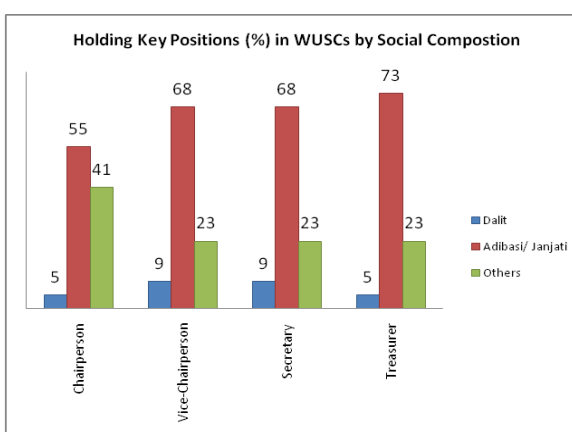
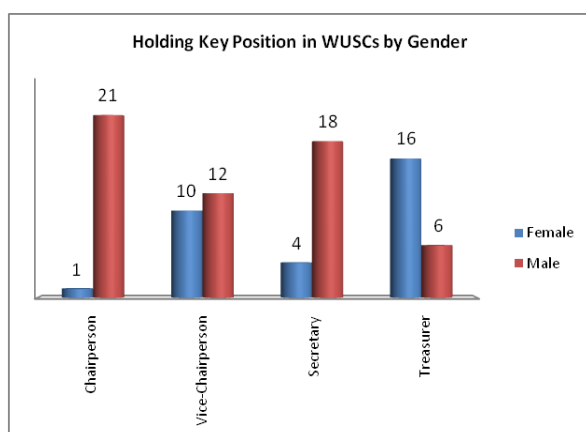
Formation and activation of Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committee (CHSAC) increased rapidly in the last trimester of this fiscal year. DDCs supported 401 CHSACs in 38 VDCs of eight Districts for WASH program implementation. Rupandehi District has yet to start the process. An analysis of the data shows that women hold 39% of key positions and so the excluded groups hold 45%. Overall women participation in CHSAC is 44%. Dalit, Adibasi/Janajati, Disadvantage Terai Caste (DTC) groups and Muslim participation is 21%, 43%, 10%, and 2% respectively. (Ref Table-17: District wise female and Excluded in Key positions)

3.1.2.4 WUSCs Gender and Social Composition (Completed Schemes)

Twelve VDCs have implemented 26 DWS schemes that served 1,307 households with 8,159 population. The beneficiary households are of around 58% Adibasi/janjati, 15% Dalits and remaining 27% others (mainly Brahmin/Chhetri). This indicates that the WUSCs formed are inclusive in nature. Although the gender composition of WUSCs varies from District to District but in average female members have dominated the WUSCs.



In terms of holding key positions by different social groups, data analysis shows that Dalits are holding 5% of chairperson, 9% of vice-chairperson and 9% of secretary and 5% of treasurer positions. Similarly, Adibasi/Janajati holding 55%, 68%, 68% and 73% of chairperson, vice-chairperson, secretary and treasurer positions respectively. By gender, women are holding 1 chairperson, 10 vice-chairperson, 4 secretary and 16 treasurer positions respectively.



3.1.2.5 WUSC Conducting Final Public Audit (Completed Schemes)

Out of completed 26 schemes, the WUSCs have conducted the final public audit of 10 schemes (around 39%) with the support of SPs and DDCs. These schemes are 4 in Syangja, and 2 each in Pyuthan, Myagdi and Rupandehi. Majority of the remaining schemes are currently in process of preparing final accounts for public audit. (Ref Table-18: WUSC Conducting Final Public Audit (in Completed DWS Schemes))

3.1.2.6 WASH Unit Establishment at DDC

All nine Districts have initiated some activities to establish WASH unit within the DDC organizational system following the decision made in the WASH Structure Workshop held in Pokhara in January 2010. The District Councils of all nine Districts have also endorsed the establishment of such Unit.

Compared to the positions as recommended by the WASH Structure Report for WASH Unit, none of the districts have appointed Staff Nurse/HA as proposed. Myagdi and Pyuthan are far behind in staff arrangement followed by Syangja, Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi and other DDCs. However, in these districts, the DDCs have hired the individual SPs/staffs (e.g. Sub-engineer, Field Coordinator, Health Promoter, WSST, LTBCFs etc.) for the implementation of WASH Plan, Hygiene and Sanitation, and DWS programs. Though the DDCs made staff placement for WASH Unit, these staff are already overloaded with their previous works and can hardly spare any time for WASH Unit. (Ref Table-19: WASH Unit Establishment - Staff Placement Status)

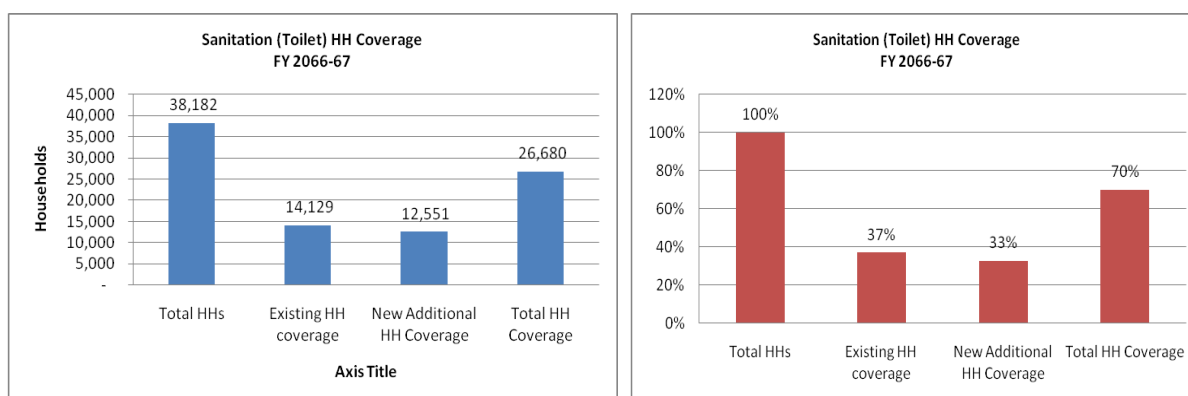
Regarding the provision of physical facilities for the WASH Unit, except in Baglung and Nawalparasi, all Districts have provided rooms for office space. Rupandehi, for the time being, has temporary provision but a separate room is under construction for the WASH Unit. Similarly, all nine Districts have purchased motorbikes, office equipment, computers, printers, GPS and Digital Cameras. Kapilvastu has purchased one LCD projector also.

3.1.3 Hygiene & Sanitation

3.1.3.1 HHs and Toilets

Altogether 41 VDCs from 9 DDCs and 2 Wards of Ramgram Municipality in Nawalparasi are covered under the hygiene and sanitation programs until the end of this reporting period. In total, 12,551 additional households have constructed toilets serving 80,547 population. This shows that the program is effective to build additional 33% new toilets for HHs thus reaching the total coverage of the program VDCs to 70% from the existing 37%.

District wise, Kapilvastu (3,558) and Syangja (2,249) have constructed the higher number of toilets followed by Parbat (1,632), Myagdi (1,342), Rupandehi (1,185) and Nawalparasi (1,099). Baglung (716), Pyuthan (631) and Tanahun (139) have also made some achievement towards household toilet construction. (Ref Table-20: HHs and Toilet Construction)



3.1.3.2 Institutional Sanitation & Hygiene for School

In total, 41 schools have made agreement with DDCs and 15 schools have already constructed the toilets in the program Districts catering to 8,925 students. The fifteen schools who constructed the toilets are; three schools in Kapilvastu, five schools in Parbat and seven schools in Syangja. Baglung and Myagdi DDCs have constructed two institutional toilets. Myagdi DDC has made agreement with 12 schools, Syangja DDC with additional 2 schools and Pyuthan DDC with 6 schools for toilet construction.

3.1.3.3 Hygiene and Sanitation for Public and Community Building

Four institutions have constructed 2, 1, 1 public toilets in Parbat, Baglung and Myagdi respectively.

3.1.3.4 ODF and TBC Declaration

Until to this reporting period, 11 VDCs of 5 Districts have declared ODF. Myagdi and Kapilvastu each have declared ODF in 3 VDCs each, Parbat has 2 VDCs, Syangja has 2 VDCs, Tanahun has 1 VDC (but under the DACAW program). Seven more VDCs are ready for ODF declaration at any time while five VDCs are progressing towards ODF status. (Ref Table-21: ODF Status)

3.1.3.5 HHs Waste Management (pits for solid and liquid waste)

A significant change in the household waste management situation observed 'before' and 'after' triggering. Around 2,623 HHs had some form of waste management provision (pits) before the triggering. The waste management increased to 4,949 HHs after triggering which is 53% increase. This intervention as part of hygiene and sanitation subsidiary activity has brought effective change in the behavior of the community people in Kapilvastu, Parbat, Nawalparasi, Myagdi and Pyuthan. [Ref Table-22: HH Waste Management Provision (pits for solid and liquid waste)]

3.1.3.6 Rewarding of ODF

Five DDCs have rewarded about NRS 2,609,200 in total to various CHSACs for their accomplishment of reaching the ODF status. DDCs have promoted this reward system to incentivize the communities and triggers in the VDCs by establishing the criteria for ODF declaration. Syangja DDC has rewarded NRs. 1,138,200, which the highest amount reward to the communities followed by Kapilvastu DDC NRs 1,049,700, Myagdi DDC NRs 303,200 and Parbat DDC NRs 117,600. The reward is aimed to use as revolving fund to upgrade the toilets from temporary to permanent water sealed. (Ref Table-23: ODF Rewarding Status)

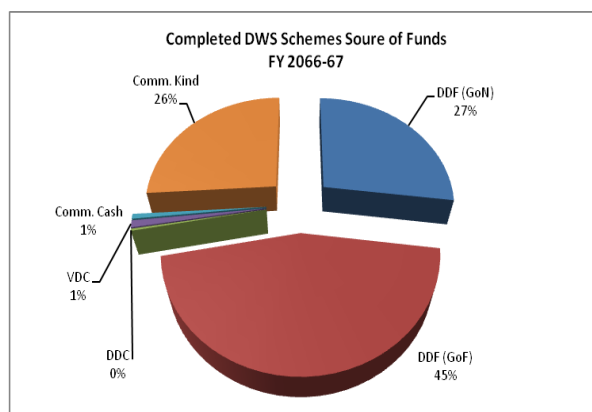
3.1.3.7 Number of Household started SDA

In total 22,263 households of nine Districts have made commitment and started small doable actions (hygiene and sanitation practices) benefitting to 137,468 people. As a result, a total of 12,551 households, 15 schools, and 4 institutions have constructed toilets. (Ref Table-24: Triggering Result Status)

3.1.4 Domestic Water Supply

3.1.4.1 DWS Completed Schemes and Costs

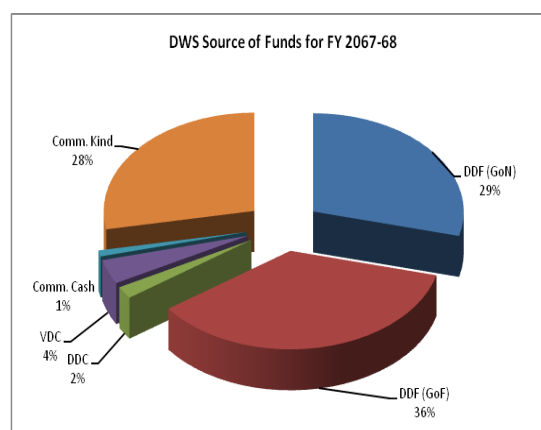
Only twenty-six DWS schemes including one arsenic mitigation scheme are completed in six Districts. Baglung, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu could not implement any schemes. The total aggregated cost of all schemes registered around Rs. 25.76 million of which 45% is the GoF's fund, 27% is the GoN's fund, 0.3% is DDCs, 1% is VDCs, and the rest 0.7% is from the communities as up-front cash and 26% in kind. The average per capita cost of the total scheme with respect to the present population stands Rs. 3,140. Syangja, Parbat, Tanahun and Pyuthan DDCs did not contribute to the water supply schemes, while Myagdi and Rupandehi DDCs together had contributed about Rs. 69,650 for scheme construction. (Ref Table-25: Schemes Completed in FY 2066/67)



3.1.4.2 Schemes under Construction and Costs

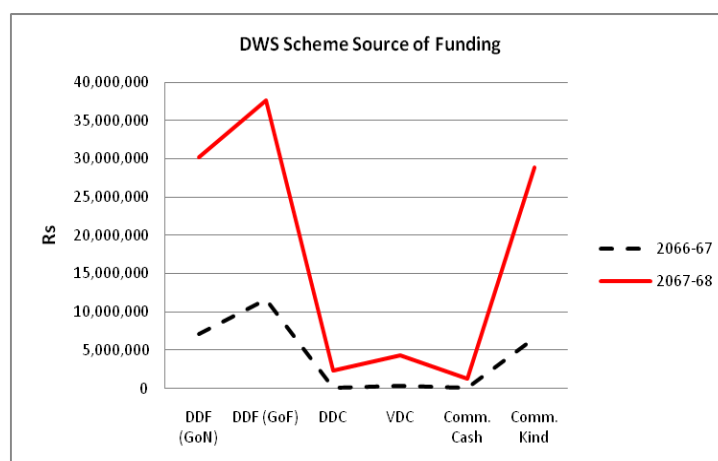
There are 103 drinking water supply schemes including 10 arsenic mitigation schemes under construction and expected to complete in FY 2067-68. These schemes are being implemented in 34 VDCs of the 9 programme Districts. The total investments of these schemes together is Rs. 105

million of which, GoN, GoF, DDC, VDC, community cash and kind contribution are 29%, 36%, 2%, 4%, 1% and 28% respectively. The schemes which are under construction after the agreement with WUSCs are considered as 'on-going schemes'. Still for coming fiscal year 2067-68, Pyuthan and Baglung DDCs have not allocated budget for the water supply scheme construction from their own source or other grant funds. No any program VDCs of Baglung have allocated budget for scheme implementation. (Ref Table-26: Schemes under Construction in FY 2066/67)



The average per capita cost of DWS scheme is about Rs. 3,450.

Although some DDCs and VDCs have made generous funding arrangement in the budget for DWS schemes, in total no substantial budget provision is made to implement the schemes in FY 2067-68. The community participation in DWS especially on kind contribution is very promising.



3.1.4.3 Completed New and Rehabilitated Schemes- Household, Social Composition and Access to Drinking Water

At the end of the FY 2066/067, 26 schemes were implemented to benefit 8,159 population of 1,307 households and 3,325 students, of which 14 (54%) were new gravity schemes, 5 (19%) were gravity rehabilitation, 6 (23%) point source improvements and 1 (4%) gravity extension as an arsenic mitigation scheme. [Ref Table-27: Completed Schemes (New and Rehabilitation)]

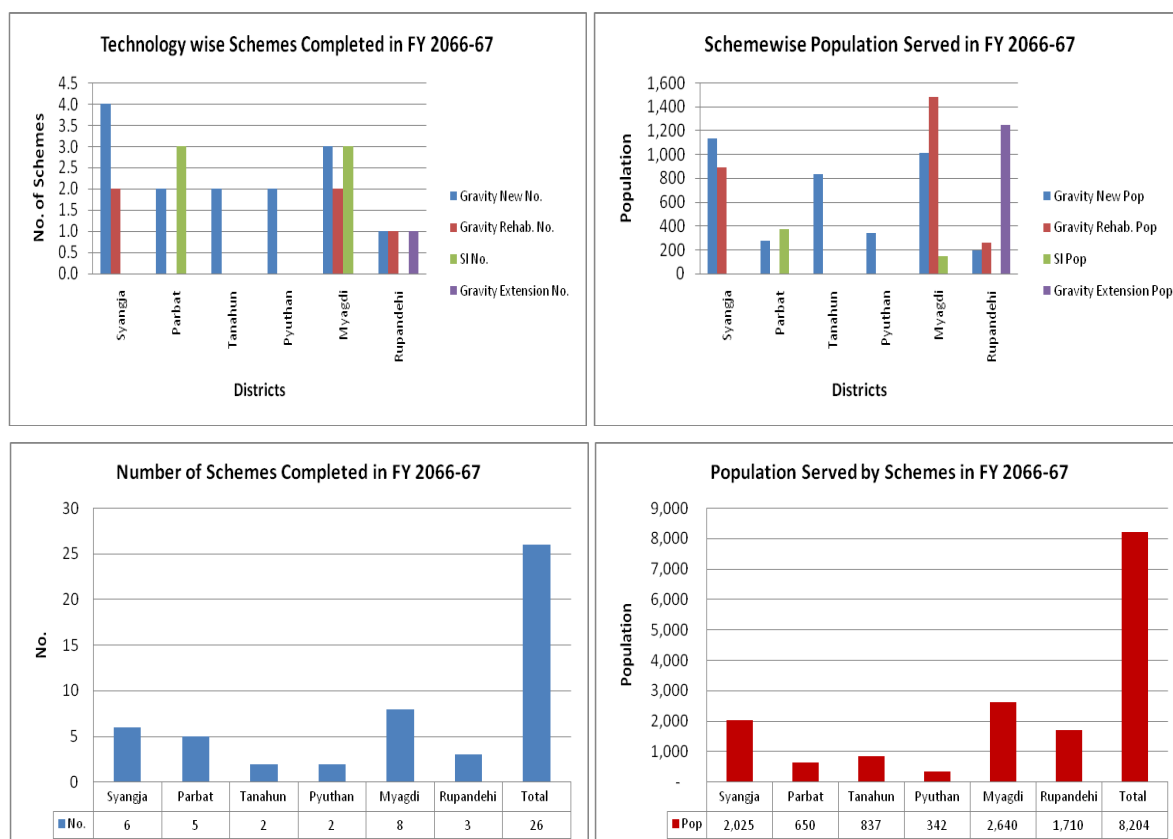
3.1.4.4 On-going New and Rehabilitation Schemes

By the end of FY 2066-67, there are 103 water supply schemes under construction, which will expect to benefit 31,605 population of 5,429 households and 6,039 students. Among the total schemes under implementation, 55 (53%) are gravity new schemes, 10 (10%) gravity rehabilitation, 9 (9%) point source improvement, 3 (3%) rain water harvesting, 4 (4%) electrical lifting, 7 (7%) hand dug well improvement (arsenic mitigation) and 15 (14%) safe tube well installations (including 3 arsenic mitigation schemes). Out of total 65 gravity schemes, 10 schemes are being implemented as MUS and 8 schemes have lime mitigation. [Ref Table-28: Ongoing Schemes (New and Rehabilitation)]

3.1.4.5 Types of Schemes and Population Served

The major technologies adopted in all districts for completed and ongoing schemes are gravity flow system, point source improvement, gravity system rehabilitation; rainwater harvesting, electrical lifting, shallow tube well installations and hand dug well improvements. The gravity flow system has dominated to other technologies. Among the total completed schemes, 54% are new gravity, 19%

gravity rehabilitation, 23% point source improvement and 4% gravity extension as arsenic mitigation scheme. Likewise, under the construction schemes, 53% are new gravity schemes, 10% gravity rehabilitation, 9% point source improvement, 3% rain water harvesting, 4% electrical lifting and 21% safe tube well and hand dug well improvement schemes. New gravity flow systems have benefitted the majority of population (43%). (Ref Table-29: Technology Wise Scheme Numbers and Beneficiary of Completed Schemes, Table-30: Technology Wise Scheme Numbers and Beneficiary of Ongoing Schemes)



3.1.4.6 Establishment of Water Quality Facility

Each district has allocated some budgets for the water quality testing and facilities. The Districts, in total, have allocated Rs. 3.25 million for this purpose. Myagdi, Parbat, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi have already procured field water quality testing equipments (ENPHO, HACH kit, Arsenator) during the 3rd trimester of FY 2066-67. The programme VDCs will keep these equipments. Other Districts have planned to procure and distribute the water quality testing equipments in the 1st trimester of FY 2067-68. Myagdi DDC has procured water quality testing laboratory equipment and it intends to establish a laboratory within the DDC premise. The program Districts have a plan to initiate water quality testing and implement water safety plan following a blanket approach to all implemented and potential water supply schemes. Terai Districts have planned to conduct blanket arsenic testing of previously tested and untested tube wells and dug wells in the program VDCs. (Ref Table-31: Establishment of Water Quality Facility in the districts)

3.1.5 Sustainability and Income Generation

3.1.5.1 WUSC and O&M Funds

In all completed 26 DWS schemes, the WUSCs are either formed (in new schemes) or activated (in rehabilitated Schemes). Out of 26 WUSCs, sixteen (61.5%) have collected the up-front O&M fund (i.e. 1% of total scheme cost), which amounted to NRs. 196,107. All these WUSCs have also opened their Bank Account and deposited the fund collected. All WUSCs have currently been involved in the operation and management of their schemes. In 12 schemes (46.2%) the WUSCs have established

their O&M management system with practice of regular water tariff collection from beneficiaries for O&M fund. Hence, till to the end of this fiscal year, in total NRs 275,200 have been reported as balance of O&M funds in the accounts of the WUSCs of all completed schemes. (Ref Table-32: WUSC and O&M Fund Status of Completed Schemes)

None of the WUSCs has so far used the initial amount of O&M funds for maintenance purpose. However, 10 WUSCs (55.6%) have started making payments to Maintenance Workers from the O&M fund raised on monthly basis through water tariff. Moreover, one WUSC of Pyuthan (Baikhe Scheme) has used O&M fund for income generation activities to increase the O&M fund further.

3.1.5.2 WUSC Registration Status (Completed Schemes)

Out of 26 completed schemes, the WUSCs have registered eleven schemes (42.3%) under Water Resource Act. The 13 schemes registration process is underway while 2 schemes (Rupandehi) have not started yet for registration. Myagdi DDC has adopted the registration of WUSC as a pre-condition (mandatory) provision before signing the agreement. Because of this, all completed schemes (8 no.) of Myagdi are duly registered.

In case of Dugwell (on-going) schemes, the DDC Nawalparasi has adopted the formal recording of such schemes at the respective VDC. Similarly, in case of Source Improvement (SI) schemes (2 SIs in Dagnam; and 1 SI in Darbang VDCs), Myagdi DDC has started the practice of including the beneficiaries of such small schemes into the adjoining large scheme by forming the WUSC with joint registration. (Ref Table -33: WUSC Registration Status of Completed DWS Schemes)

3.1.5.3 WUSC Books of Accounts/Minutes/Records Keeping Status (Completed Schemes)

The WUSCs of all 26 completed schemes have maintained the books of accounts/minutes and other record keeping system. However, as they have not received any training, the books of accounts maintained so far by majority of the WUSCs are not in a proper manner. As per the assessment of WUSC's performance done during the monitoring by the DDCs, out of 26 completed schemes only 7 schemes (26.9%) of WUSCs have maintained the books of accounts properly; whereas 16 schemes (61.5%) have maintained moderately, and remaining 3 schemes (11.6%) have maintained poorly. (Ref Table-34: WUSC Books of Accounts/Minutes/Recording Keeping Status of Completed Schemes)

In the entire WUSCs, the treasurers are women. In the absence of proper training, majority of them are not able to carry out their roles and responsibilities as expected. Hence, the WUSCs' Chairperson/Secretary or their male counterparts prepared the accounts for them.

3.1.5.4 Maintenance Workers hiring and Payment Status (Completed Schemes)

Only the WUSCs of 18 (69.2%) schemes have hired Maintenance Worker (MW) out of 26 completed schemes. The selection of MWs in majority of schemes was done only after the completion of scheme. In total, WUSCs hired 23 MWs for 18 schemes. By gender, only 6 MWs (23.1%) are female.

The payment to MWs for their service has started only in 10 schemes (55.6%) of Syangja, Rupandehi and Myagdi. In Dagnam scheme of Myagdi, women and the Forest Users' Groups agreed to make the payment to MW based on the nature and volume of repair and maintenance work as needs arise. In Syangja (6 schemes), all the money collected through water tariff on monthly basis has been fully paid to the MWs as monthly salary and no additional cash left to increase in the O&M fund for future maintenance. (Ref Table-35: Maintenance Worker's Hiring and Payment Status of Completed DWS Schemes)

3.1.5.5 Status on Maintaining Kitchen Garden and Involvement in IG Activity

In the 21 schemes of 5 Districts (Syangja, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Myagdi, and Rupandehi) and 70 CHSACs of Kapilvastu, around 1,336 households are involved in maintaining kitchen gardens. Similarly, in 18 DWS schemes of Pyuthan, Myagdi, and Rupandehi, and 70 CHSACs of Kapilvastu in total 3,104 households are involved in other Income Generation activities. Of these districts, 66 numbers of WUSCs/Mother Groups are reported linked to other district based organizations for IGA. Myagdi and

Kapilvastu DDCs have prepared the existing status of IGA of whole 6 working VDCs. In Kapilvastu and Pyuthan, Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) program is supporting the communities in implementing the income generation activities by providing credit facilities, which also includes the RWSSP-WN programme VDCs.

In Syangja, Pyuthan, Tanahun, and Rupandehi the total number of reported households (82 no.) maintaining kitchen gardens have started this activity only after the construction of new DWS schemes. Other districts have also started doing same. In Rupandehi, the Keuli WUSC members (around 44 households) are involved in income generation activities. They have obtained formal credits from a cooperative and support from a local NGO. They have started this prior to this new DWS scheme but with new scheme they have scaled up their income generation activities by using excessive water and saved water fetching time for vegetable farming and other income generating activities. (Ref Table-36: Status on Maintaining Kitchen Garden and Involvement in Income Generation Activity)

4 Chapter Four

4.1 Outcomes

4.1.1.1 Overall Employment Generation by the Programme

Putting together the paid and unpaid labour working days, the total employment generation by the Programme supported by this Project stands around 134% against the total target 106,722.

4.1.1.2 Paid Employment Generation

In total, the program has generated 60,949 wage-days (57.1%)⁶ in FY 2066-67 against the annual target of 106,722 wage-days. By program components, the status of employment generated under the construction of DWS schemes is 38,091 wage-days (62.6%); 15,538 wage-days (53.9%) under sanitation and hygiene program; and 7,320 wage-days (76.2%) under Environment Conservation, IG, Capacity building etc.

Overall Status of Employment Generation by the Program

Major Components / Activities that promote employment	Target vs. Achievement in FY 066/67 – Only Paid working days		Achievement %
	Total Target (Labor Days)	Total Employed (Labor Days)	
A. Construction of DWS schemes	60,832	38,091	62.6
B. Sanitation and hygiene program	28,815	15,538	53.9
C. Arsenic mitigation program	7,470	NA	NA
D. Environment conservation, income generation, capacity building etc.	9,605	7,320	76.2
Total	106,722	60,949	57.1

Note: NA = Not available

4.1.1.3 Unpaid Labor Contribution

The community labor contribution (un-paid/volunteer) especially for the construction of DWS scheme estimated to be 82,515 labor days. This value is based on the community contribution made in kind NRs. 16,503,056 towards the construction of 26 drinking water schemes divided by Rs. 200 wage per day. Out of the total unpaid labor days, the female participation is 36%.

4.1.1.4 Employment Generation by the Program under DWS Scheme Construction

The status of employment generated under DWS scheme construction component for this fiscal is 38,091, which is 62.6% of total annual target. As mentioned above, only wage-days (both skilled and unskilled) of paid labor are considered. By gender, DWS schemes generate 36% employments for females. Similarly, by social composition the employed constitutes 49.9% Aadibasi/Janjati, followed

⁶ While calculating the achievement in wage-days generated by the program, only paid labor days (both skilled and unskilled) has been taken into consideration and not the volunteer labor days provided by the community under the program as part of the community contribution. Similarly, the volunteer labor-days provided by the TBC Triggers (in total 1,544, including 706 female), and Lead Mothers (in total 222) selected, trained and mobilized at the communities for Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition promotion program are also not included.

by 22.4% Brahmin/Chhetri, 16.6% dalits and 9.2 others. The Terai Disadvantaged groups and Muslims, in total, constitute 1.9%.

This covers the number of new jobs created at DDCs as the service providers either individual staff or working through institutional SPs (NGOs/consulting firms), which includes Team Leader, Field Coordinator, WSS Engineers, Sub-engineers, Enumerators, Computer Operators and water supply and sanitation technicians.

Similarly, at the community level, the new job opportunities created under DWS mainly includes the jobs for maintenance workers/caretakers, skilled mason/plumbers, and other construction workers for DWS structure construction. By districts, Syangja reported highest employment days (12,614 days) and Baglung lowest (930 days) according to the number of DWS schemes implemented.

Nawalparasi DDC has conducted one training program on Arsenic Bio-sand Filter Construction to 12 selected persons (2 Female) from program VDCs to promote entrepreneurship at the community level. This training will also lead to generate employment in near future.

Status of Employment Generation under DWS Scheme Construction by Districts (Paid only)

S.N.	District	Total Employed by Gender			No. Employed by Social Composition						Employment Generation (Total Person Days Employed)
		M	F	Total	Dalit	Adibasi Janjati	Terai Disad. Group	Muslim	Brahmin / Chhetri	Others	
1	Myagdi	76	34	110	11	77	0	0	22	0	3,122
2	Parbat	24	7	31	6	6	0	0	19	0	1,506
3	Syangja	170	159	329	113	163	3	0	34	16	12,614
4	Pyuthan	106	21	127	1	98	1	0	27	0	9,309
5	Tanahu	129	90	219	19	115	0	0	69	16	6,005
6	Kapilbastu	59	7	66	4	8	1	0	24	29	2,415
7	Baglung	12	2	14	0	2	0	0	12	0	930
8	Rupandehi	1	5	6	1	1	0	0	4	0	1,080
9	Nawalparasi	41	18	59	5	10	12	1	4	27	1,110
	Total	618	343	961	160	480	17	1	215	88	38,091
	%	64.3	35.7	100	16.6	49.9	1.8	0.1	22.4	9.2	

4.1.1.5 Employment Generation by the Program under Hygiene and Sanitation

The status of employment generated under Sanitation and Hygiene component for this fiscal year is 15,538, which is 53.9% of total annual target. As mentioned above, only wage-days (both skilled and unskilled) of paid labor for the activities under this component is considered. In total employment generated, 40% are females. By social composition, 40.4% Brahmin/Chhetri followed by 36.2% Aadibasi/Janjati, 10.2% Dalits and 7.2% Terai Disadvantaged groups. Muslims and others constitute 6.1%. One differently-abled person in Parbat district is also working under H&S program.

A number of new jobs are created at DDCs either through individual SP staff or institutional SPs (NGOs/consulting firms), which includes Lead TBC Facilitators and Health Promoters. Similarly, the local latrine builders, plumbers/masons and construction workers (both skilled/unskilled) are involved in institutional as well as public toilet construction.

Apart from this, a significant number of local people 1,544 comprising of 46% females from the respective program communities have been selected and trained as TBC Triggers to carry out triggering work for ODF and promotion of Small Doable Actions (SDAs) at the household level in association with Lead TBC Facilitators and Health Promoters. In total, 222 Lead Mothers have received training on nutrition promotion activities. Such persons, at present, are working as volunteers, but may lead to employment generation in near future.

Status of Employment Generation under Sanitation and Hygiene Program by Districts (Paid only)

Sn.	District	Total Employed by Gender			No. Employed by Social Composition						Employment Generation (Total Person Days Employed)
		M	F	Total	Dalit	Adibasi Janjati	Terai Disad. Group	Muslim	Brahmin / Chhetri	Others	
1	Myagdi	36	11	47	6	34	0	0	7	0	726
2	Parbat	9	7	16	1	1	0	0	12	2	1,683
3	Syangja	24	26	50	4	27	0	0	18	1	2,933
4	Pyuthan	23	13	36	1	19	0	0	16	0	1,372
5	Tanahu	16	12	28	4	9	0	0	12	3	1,805
6	Kapilbastu	28	14	42	4	0	10	1	18	9	2,223
7	Baglung	3	8	11	2	1	0	0	8	0	1,610
8	Rupandehi	6	3	9	1	1	1	0	6	0	2,006
9	Nawalparasi	14	12	26	4	4	8	0	10	0	1,180
	Total	159	106	265	27	96	19	1	107	15	15,538
	%	60.0	40.0	100	10.2	36.2	7.2	0.4	40.4	5.7	

Note: One differently - abled person reported employed in Parbat district

4.1.1.6 Employment Generation by IGA and Kitchen Garden Promotion

The status of employment generated under Income Generation Activity and Kitchen Garden Promotion component for this fiscal 2066-67 is 7,320, which is 76.2 % of total annual target. Out of total employment generated, 77% are for females. By social composition, the employed constitutes 82% Aadibasi/Janjati, followed by 11.5% Brahmin/Chhetri, and 6.6% Dalits⁷.

Reportedly the kitchen gardens have been maintained for both household consumption and selling purposes. The households are also involved in other income generating activities such as bee keeping, poultry and small livestock rearing. One WUSC in Pyuthan has also invested the amount of O&M fund for income generating activities among the beneficiaries.

Status of Employment Generation Under IGA/Kitchen Garden Promotion

S.N.	District	Total Employed by Gender			No. Employed by Social Composition						Employment Generation (Total Person Days Employed)
		M	F	Total	Dalit	Adibasi Janjati	Terai Disad. Group	Muslim	Brahmin / Chhetri	Others	
1	Syangja	0	22	22	1	14	0	0	7	0	1,320
2	Tanahu	0	8	8	0	6	0	0	2	0	480
3	Pyuthan	28	17	45	0	45	0	0	0	0	2,700
4	Rupandehi	0	22	22	0	22	0	0	0	0	1,320
5	Myagdi	0	25	25	7	13	0	0	5	0	1,500
	Total	28	94	122	8	100	0	0	14	0	7,320
	%	23.0	77.0	100	6.6	82.0	0.0	0.0	11.5	0	

4.1.1.7 Time Saving and Water Use

The time saving and the per capita water consumption were tentatively calculated based on the 3rd monitoring visit (report) of each scheme and the average value of both parameters were made for

⁷ Under this component, mainly the kitchen garden promotion after the programme at households in the community is considered. For this, the employment generated is calculated based on average of two person months for a year for one member of each family.

each District. The increment in time saving and the water use are the average difference value of 'before' and 'after' scheme intervention. The highest time saving per household per day in minutes is achieved in Syangja District and the lowest in Myagdi District. The aggregate average time saving of all nine Districts is 45 minutes per HH per day. Likewise, the highest increment in water consumption per capita per day is found in Tanahun District and the average water use increment of nine Districts is 29 lpcd.

Time Saving and Water Use

SN	District	Nos. of VDCs under DWS Implementation	Nos. of DWS Schemes	Total Beneficiary					Average time saved/HH to collect water (min.)	Average per capita water consumption increased (lpcd)
				HH	Students	Population served				
						Female	Male	Total		
1	Syangja	2	6	270	201	0	0	2025	127	28
1	Parbat	2	5	142	600	0	0	650	58	5
1	Tanahun	2	2	128	156	0	0	837	40	35
1	Pyuthan	2	2	47	0	0	0	342	22	30
1	Myagdi	3	8	446	2368	0	0	2640	12	28
1	Rupandehi	1	3	274	0	0	0	1665	45	18
Grand Total/ Average				1307	3325	0	0	8159	61	29

4.1.1.8 Aggregate WASH Achievements FY 2066/67

Overall achievement of the Project is reasonably satisfactory. Despite having the organizational set back of the DDCs to implement the DWS schemes due to poor capacity in public service delivery management (contract, outsourcing and governance), the overall achievement of the Project is registered 77%⁸. The achievement in Hygiene and Sanitation Component (107%) attributed this result. The implementation of DWS schemes has also started giving result (28%) in this fiscal year although lately. The component will achieve better result in the next Fiscal Year 2067-68 as more than 100 schemes are already in the process of implementation. DWS schemes for Arsenic mitigation will also see better prospect in the coming fiscal year as Terai DDCs have already started some arsenic mitigation schemes. All nine DDCs will implement massive capacity building programmes either through themselves or through SPs to build the capacity of communities (WUSCs, CSHACs, IMC...) in the areas of governance, O&M, livelihood etc... PSU will organize some capacity building programmes for DDCs. This will also contribute to achieve the better result under this component.

Physical Output Achievement

Component	Total Project Targets	FY 2066-67		Achievement of FY 2066-67	Achievement against Total Project Target
		Target	Achievement		
		(Popn)	(Popn)		
Sequential Implementation of DWS schemes	80,000	25,000	6,954	28%	9%
Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Program	250,000	75,000	80,547	107%	32%
Implementation of Arsenic Mitigation Program	10,000	3,000	1205	40%	12%
Implementation of Capacity Building, Income Generation and Environmental conservation Programs	200,000	25,000	10,443	42%	5%
Total	540,000	128,000	99,194	77%	18%

⁸ With additional 3,325 students of Schools DWS, the total benefited population reached 80%.

5 Chapter Five

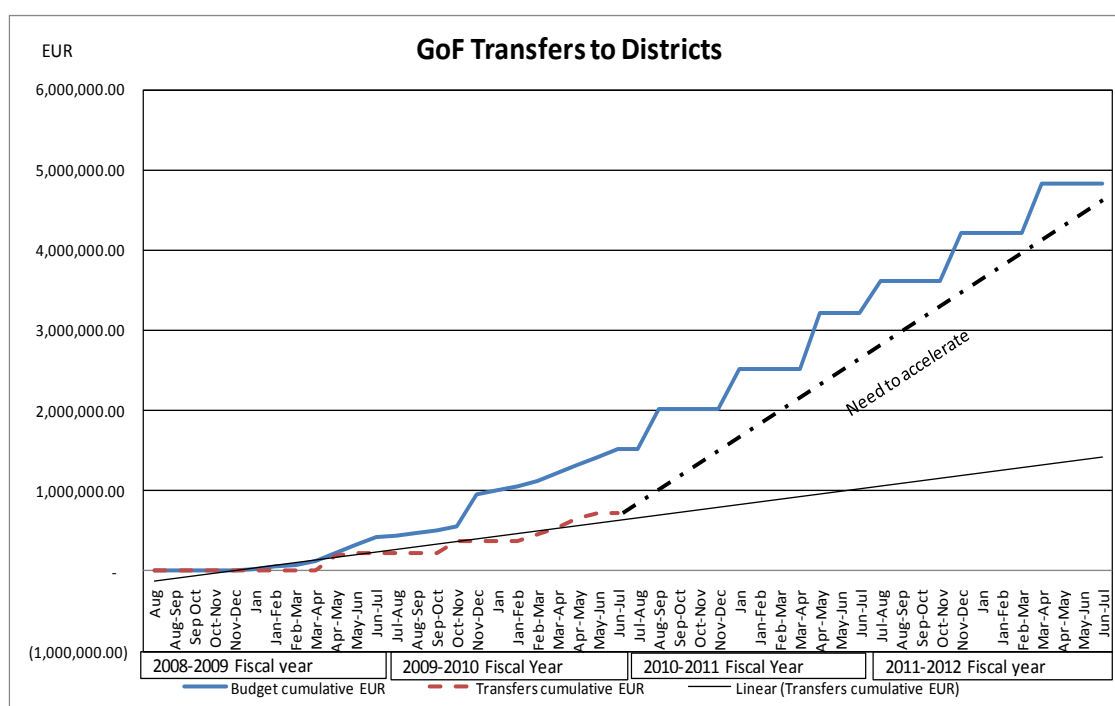
5.1 Finance

5.1.1.1 Government of Finland Fund Utilization

In this report, the Government of Finland fund utilization is presented in EURO. The Government of Finland fund utilization consists of fund transfers to the program Districts and the funds used by PSU.

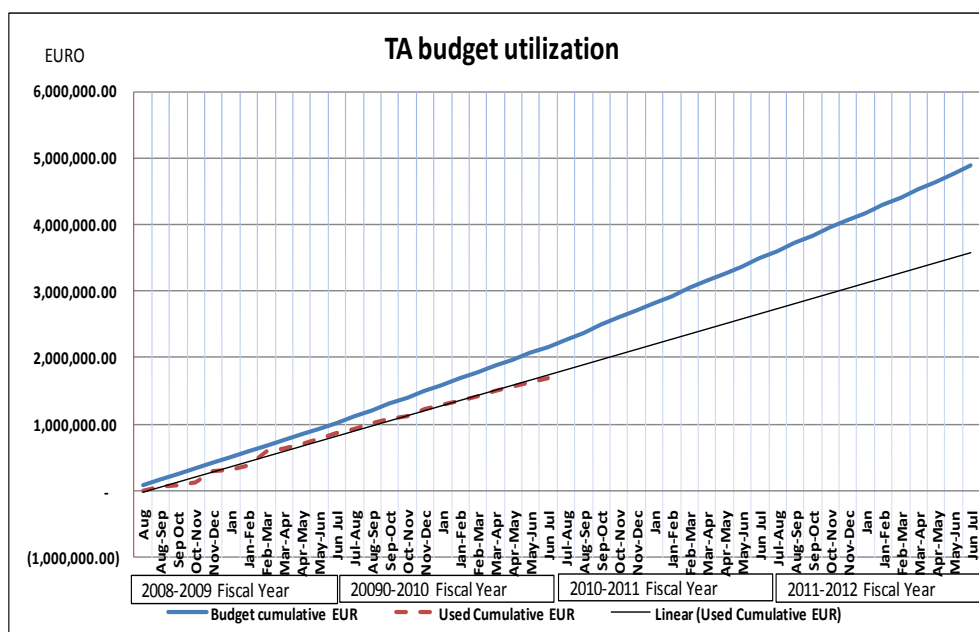
5.1.1.2 Fund Transfers to the Districts

The Government of Finland has transferred in two years period a total of Euro 721,514.82 to the districts. In the Fiscal Year 2009/10, the transfers planned in the approved annual work plan were Euro 570,095. The actual transfers done during the fiscal year were Euro 490,000. This indicates 83 % performance. The actual amount, which reached the Districts, was slightly less than the transferred amount due to the bank service charge (commission). The Project Office processed transfer based on the District requests officially sent by the LDOs to the Project Office. Then the Consultant sent the transfer requests to the Consultant Head Office in Finland for action once it is approved by the NPC and CTA.



5.1.1.3 Technical Assistance Budget Use

The planned TA budget as approved by the Steering Committee for the fiscal year was Euro 857,250. The actual TA expenditures during the fiscal year were Euro 829,628 (95%). The total TA budget for four years is Euro 4,880,409. In the last two years, TA actual expenditures have been Euro 1,697,554 representing 35% budget utilization compared to the whole Phase budget.



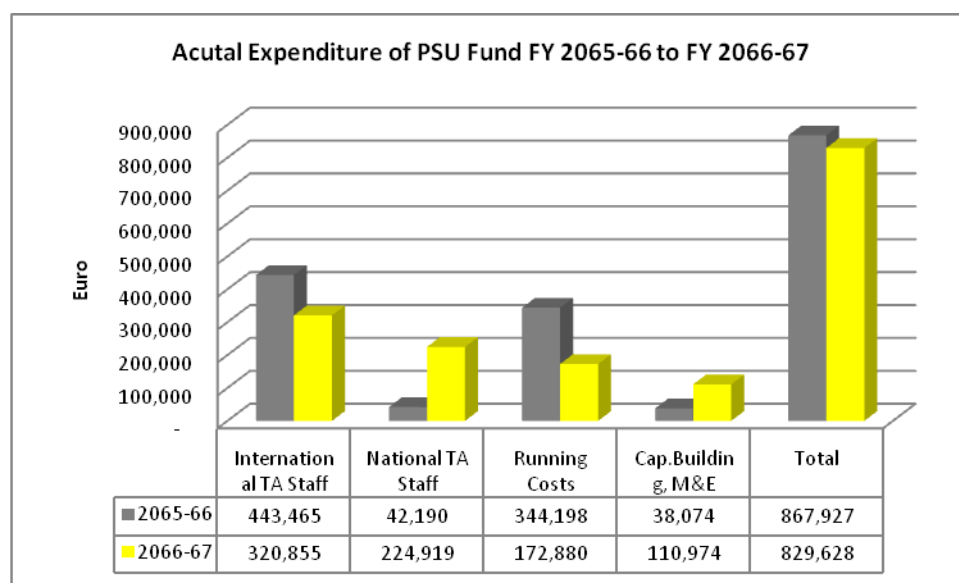
The Project has made major savings under the drinking water supply and sanitation support component. The usage of fund of this component at the end of 2nd year is only 4 %. With this current trend of expenditure pattern, a close to Euro 180,000 will be saved from this component. The estimated savings from the Governance component are close to Euro 150,000. Likewise, around Euro 150,000 savings can be made from the Technical Assistance component and Euro 100,000 from the Running component. The project expects to use all funds under Monitoring and Evaluation component and there is no need to use the fund for contingency component (close to Euro 100,000). It is therefore estimated that a total of Euro 680,000 savings from PSU budget can be made before the Project period ends. These savings can be used in districts' cars procurement, exposure trips abroad or in the extension of the Phase or in the Districts WASH investments if the Districts increase their absorbing capacity by enhancing their project implementation capacity.

The usage rate is high on Technical Assistance (41%) and Running Cost Component (40%). The Governance has 23% and Monitoring and Evaluation component has 12%. The least usage is Water Supply and Sanitation from PSU support 4%.

Usage of PSU Budget

Component	Total Budget for 4 years	Actual Used				Used Total	Usage
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4		
		Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	%
Water Supply and Sanitation PSU Support	246,000		10,304			10,304	4%
Governance (HRD)	500,255	25,493	88,605			114,098	23%
Technical Assistance	2,299,060	471,200	467,032			938,232	41%
Running Costs	1,530,000	358,653	251,622			610,275	40%
Monitoring and Evaluation	209,400	12,581	12,064			24,645	12%
Total	4,784,715	867,927	829,627			1,697,554	35%
Contingencies	95,694						0%
Grand Total	4,880,409	867,927	829,627			1,697,554	35%

Out of the total Euro 1,697,554 of the PSU budget used in the last two fiscal years, International TA staff used 45% and the National TA staff used 16%. The rest Office Running cost is 30% and the Capacity Building and M&E cost incurred is 9%.



5.1.1.4 Total Project Fund and District Use

Overall situation of the fund utilization in the project during the fiscal year 2009-2010 compared to the Annual Approved Work plan (AWP3) by the Steering Committee shows that the Government of Finland contribution was used 90%, and the PSU utilized 95% of its budget.

Even the planned fund transfers to the Districts have achieved 83%. The GoN contribution achievement has reached 89% against the planned financial target. The DDCs' contribution progress was 80%, VDC 71% and communities 148%. As a whole, the planned TOTAL budget approved by the Steering Committee for FY 2009-2010 is used 93%.

Fund Utilization Compared to the Annual Approved Plan of 2009-10

Source	Euro Planned for 66-67	Euro Actual 66-67	NPR Planned 66-67	NPR Actual 66-67	Usage
Contribution from the Government of Finland	1,427,345	1,319,628	149,871,250	135,002,893	90%
<i>Used by Project Support Unit</i>	<i>857,250</i>	<i>829,628</i>	<i>90,011,250</i>	<i>85,573,999</i>	<i>95%</i>
<i>Used by TA</i>	<i>526,050</i>	<i>467,032</i>	<i>57,915,043</i>	<i>48,354,419</i>	<i>83%</i>
<i>Transfer to Districts from MFA</i>	<i>570,095</i>	<i>490,000</i>	<i>59,860,000</i>	<i>49,428,894</i>	<i>83%</i>
Contribution from the Government of Nepal	476,181		49,999,000	44,517,950	89%
Contribution from the Districts	23,810		2,500,000	1,991,040	80%
Contribution from the VDCs	62,857		6,600,000	4,680,621	71%
Contribution from the communities	128,571		13,500,000	20,009,258	148%
Total	2,118,764	1,319,628	222,470,250	206,201,762	93%

5.1.1.5 Fund utilization by the Districts

Overall, the financial progress shows that the GoN fund utilization by the Districts is 91% and the GoF fund utilization is 71%. Combining both gives the total value of 80% fund utilization, which is on the line of minimum requirement of P1 project. The usage is calculated based on capital expenditure only.

Syangja DDC has used (108%) more than the original budget investing more in DWS schemes with revised budget approval from MLD. Baglung DDC (55%), Nawalparasi DDC (56%) and Myagdi DDC (59%) are poor in fund utilization. Although it is difficult to confirm the balances officially by most of the Districts as it was not possible to get the bank reconciled account statements from them. The closing balance shows that most of the Districts have adequate funds to continue project

implementation without immediate fund transfer in the first trimester of the new fiscal year 2067-68. Syangja DDC, Kapilvastu DDC and Pyuthan DDC need to process immediate fund transfers to facilitate smooth project implementation in the first trimester of the new fiscal year.

Summary of total expenditures and closing balance for the fiscal year 2066-2067

Figures in '000' Rupies

S.no.	District/Office	Approved Annual Budget					Annual Actual Expenditure					Financial Progress FY: 066/067			Fund Transferred to district		E = (C - B - D) Closing fund of this FY, GOF.
		Recurrent		Capital			Recurrent		Capital			Financial Progress % GON	Financial Progress % GOF	Total	(C) FY:066/067 GoF fund	(D) Opening Fund previous fy, in district GOF. fund	
		GoN	GoF	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	GoN	GoF	Total						
1	Myagdi	100	-	5,949	7,011	12,960	87		3,505	4,115	7619.58	59%	59%	59%	6,980	2098.78	4,964
2	Baglung	100	-	4,500	5,510	10,010	100		2,792	2,749	5540.64	62%	50%	55%	3,626	3,372	4,249
3	Parbat	100	-	5,949	7,011	12,960	100		5,949	3,208	9157.03	100%	46%	71%	6,643	1,245	4,681
4	Syangja	100	-	9,522	11,587	21,109	100		9,522	13,145	22666.57	100%	113%	107%	11,018	2,127	-
5	Tanahun	100	-	5,000	6,511	11,511	100		5,000	3,708	8708.11	100%	57%	76%	5,449	1,281	3,022
6	Nawalparasi	100	-	3,900	4,209	8,109	100		3,535	981	4516.42	91%	23%	56%	2,913	1,400	3,332
7	Rupandehi	100	-	3,251	4,200	7,451	100		3,251	2,726	5977.06	100%	65%	80%	4,129	1,464	2,867
8	Kapilbastu	100	-	3,979	5,675	9,654	100		3,979	5,566	9545.47	100%	98%	99%	4,121	1,459	14
9	Pyuthan	100	-	5,949	7,011	12,960	100		5,949	5,592	11541.27	100%	80%	89%	3,198	3,375	980
10	PSU	-	117,447	-	-	-	-	85,574	-	-	-				-	-	-
11	PCO	1,465	-	-	-	-	1,036	-	-	-	-				-	-	-
	Sub total:	2,365	117,447	47,999	58,725	106,724	1,924	85,574	43,482	41,790	85,272	91%	71%	80%	48,078	17,821	24,108.53

5.1.1.6 DDC, VDC and Community Contribution

The total planned DDC contribution in the Annual Work Plan 3 (AWP3) (2009-2010) was NPR 2,500,000. The actual contribution provided by the DDCs is NPR 1,991,040 representing 79.6% achievement. The planned total VDC contribution in AWP3 was NPR 6,600,000 against the actual contribution of NPR 4,680,621 representing 70.9% achievement. The planned community contribution in AWP 3 was NPR 13,500,000 and the actual community contribution is NPR 20,009,258 NPR giving 148% achievement.

Baglung and Tanahun DDCs have not contributed any financial resources for the RWSSP-WN supported WASH programs. Similarly, in programme VDCs of Baglung, the VDCs did not contribute anything financially for the VDC WASH programs. This shows that these two Districts have financially poor program ownership.

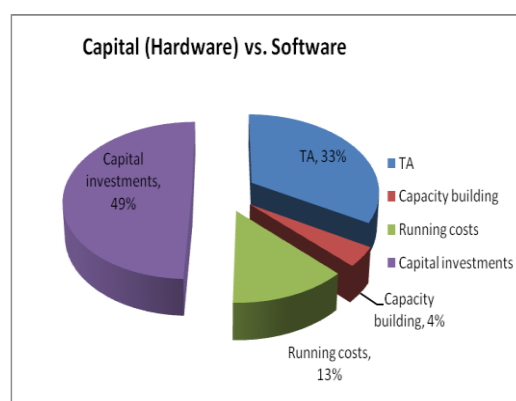
In general, the DDC and VDC contributions are still lacking behind thus indicating that actual ownership of the District WASH Program implementation has not yet reached to expected level. Community contribution is much more than estimated showing good community ownership. The VDCs contribution of Kapilvastu represents 50 % of all VDC contributions.

DDC, VDC and Community contribution in 66-67 FY					
District	DDC	VDC	Community		
			Cash	Kind	Total
	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR	
Kapilvastu	650,000	2,300,000	746,800	1,080,000	1,826,800
Rupandehi	300,000	21,776			755,000
Syangja	201,677	516,000	347,502	1,477,498	1,825,000
Myagdi	60,393	96,393	71,499	1,416,917	1,645,202
Baglung	-	-	140,155	1,681,909	1,822,064
Parbat	405,540	675,402	135,079	5,821,034	5,956,113
Tanahun	-	282,000	-	1,345,657	1,627,657
Pyuthan	200,000	500,000	113,571	2,581,641	3,395,212
Nawalparasi	173,430	289,050	57,810	1,098,400	1,556,210
TOTAL	1,991,040	4,680,621	1,612,416	16,503,056	20,009,258

5.1.1.7 Hardware vs. Software

On the special request of MLD, the Project presented its costs analysis in the form of hardware/software. The calculation is made based on the following principles:

- TA costs are software costs except the investments to the office, cars and equipment
- Capacity building done by TA is considered as software but is not included into the TA and shown here separately
- Running costs, which are related to TA have not been included into TA but shown separately
- All district related costs to drinking water supply and arsenic mitigation and institutional sanitation are considered as hardware although it includes also capacity building costs such as community trainings, because these capacity building costs are integral part of the hardware costs
- All district related costs to sanitation (excluding institutional sanitation and rewards) have been considered as software costs
- All district related costs for Governance, income generation, etc.. are considered as software costs under capacity building
- All VDC and community contribution are considered as hardware costs



Accordingly, the Software expenditures part was slightly bigger than the hardware expenditures (software 50.5 % and hardware 49.5 %). The reason behind this is due to the low implementation of drinking water supply schemes by DDCs, which will increase in FY 2067-68 considerably as 103 schemes are ready for implementation.

5.1.1.8 Funding mechanisms

During this fiscal year, the Project proposed to change the project investment fund transfer system directly from the GoF to the GoN instead of the Consultant (Ramboll) transferring the fund to DDCs. The Project had developed the fund transfer process (system) and had sent to the Embassy of Finland. The Embassy submitted this proposed new system to the Ministry of Finance of the GoN for approval in June 2010. The GoF is still waiting the Ministry of Finance response. This means that the Project will continue to operate in the original model i.e. the transfer of the investment funds to the Districts through the Consultant.

There is a new funding modality used by the Rural Village Water Resource Management Project in Far West, where the Government of Finland transfers the Districts investment funds to the special consultant account opened in Nepal for that purpose only. It is proposed that RWSSP-WN will use the same modality to transfer the investment funds to the districts directly.

5.1.1.9 Special considerations

The financial reports sent by the Districts (trimester and annual) do not always match to reports submitted earlier. The report submitted for the last fiscal year (2065-66) is not anymore the same when submitting again the same report for together with this fiscal year (2066-67) report thus causing un-balance for the cumulative accounts. PSU/PCO had to make requests to the Districts several times in order to get the records straight.

Inconsistency prevails in signing the financial reports. Sometimes, the accountants signed the financial reports and sometimes by both the accountants with LDOs. Even some DDCs sent the reports without signing at all. Some district reports had also writing or typing errors in numbers. Overall, the financial reconciliation is difficult with the funds used by the Districts.

6 Chapter Six

6.1 Project Management

This chapter gives an overview of the activities carried out by RWSSP-WN internally to manage the project operation efficiently.

6.1.1.1 PSU/PCO/DoLIDAR Capacity Building

During the FY, RWSSP-WN procured one scooter and one motorbike for DoLIDAR. The Project also procured nine motorbikes for the use of WASH Advisors in the districts.

PCO and PSU specialists participated in several workshops, sector's stakeholder group meetings, National Hygiene and Sanitation Master Plan meetings, CTA coordination meetings in the Embassy of Finland and thematic working group meetings for Joint Sector Review in Kathmandu during the fiscal year. NPC and CTA participated in 3rd International Dry Toilet conference in Finland. NPC further participated in national level "Project Management" training organized by the Nepal Administrative Staff College. CTA organized a one-day training in conflict resolution for PSU/PCO staff. JTA had participated in a five-day Project Management training course in Kathmandu. NPC, JTA, WASH Advisors of Terai districts and Myagdi participated in a three-day international WASH conference organized by Nepal Engineering College in Kathmandu. WSS Specialist participated in international conference on Household Water Treatment in Kathmandu. Furthermore, CTA participated in the Netherland's Government WASH support planning meeting and one internal planning meeting organized during the visit of the Finnish Minister for Development Cooperation and Foreign Trade, Mr. Paavo Vayrynen.

6.1.1.2 Steering Committee meetings

During this FY two Project Steering Committee meetings were held. In the first meeting (September), the annual plan for the FY 66-67 was approved and in the second SC meeting (April) the annual plan for FY 67-68 was approved. In both meetings, the documents of i) RWSSP-WN Inception Report, ii) RWSSP-WN Project Document, iii) English and Nepali versions of Model District WASH Implementation Guideline (DWIG), iv) District WASH Structure, v) Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy, vi) Training norms, vii) Job description of the District WASH Advisors and viii) PSU structure were endorsed.

Furthermore, in the September meeting, the Agreements on RWSSP-WN District WASH Support were signed by the LDOs of the nine program Districts and the Director General of DoLIDAR.

6.1.1.3 Research

Field level research on "*Mitigation options of arsenic contaminated groundwater in Nepal*" the first data collection round was carried out by the WASH Advisor of Parbat and furthermore RWSSP-WN supported research on "*Efforts to prevent the practice of open defecation; How sensitive are health promoters to local views and conditions?*" by Ms Fiona Budge, Masters Student, UvA, The Netherlands.

The research studies the health promotion efforts to prevent the practice of open defecation reflecting the current trends in other health promotion fields. The value accorded to community participatory approaches is widely recognized as well as an increasing appreciation of principles involved in the more commercially oriented field of marketing. Included in these principles are audience research, creation of demand versus supply and the incorporation of both communication and behavior change theory. This research was undertaken to find out more about these efforts and to gain an impression of how sensitive health promoters are to local views and conditions.

Another research on *“Process and Challenge of Social Inclusion in Community Development Initiatives”* by Myagdi WASH Advisor is approved.

6.1.1.4 Visitors

RWSSP-WN received several visitors during the fiscal year:

- MFA officials Ms. Heli Lehto and Mr. Antero Klemola visited the project in November 2009
- Diakonia University of Applied Sciences staff Ms. Anne Meretmaa, Mr. Jouko Porkka, Ms. Riikka Halikka and Mr. Sakari Kainulainen visited the project in October 2009 and assessed the possibilities to send the DIAK students for practical training in the Project Districts.
- Mr. Eero Kontula and Mr. Antti Rautavaara from MFA visited RWSSP-WN in February 2010 and held meetings in Syangja DDC and PSU/PCO Pokhara
- Mr. Satu Pehu-Voima and Mr Chudamani Joshi from the Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu attended ODF declarations in Kapilvastu and Myagdi respectively
- Mr. Erkki Ikäheimo, Home Office Coordinator of RWSSP-WN from Ramboll Finland attended the Steering Committee meeting held in Rupendehi and the Project Management Meeting in PSU/PCO in April 2010
- Ms Fiona Budge a Master’s student from UvA from Netherlands visited RWSSP-WN in May 2010 and conducted interviews for her thesis on Health Promoters sensitivity
- Eight 8 young Finnish politicians and three Demo Finland NGO members visited the project in December 2010 and visited also Tanahun district
- Ramboll Finnconsult Managing Director (Ms Teija Lehtonen) visited the project in December 2009
- Finland Water sector evaluators Manfred Matz, Bob Blankwaardt and Soumaya Ibrahim-Huber visited the project and Tanahun district in November 2009

6.1.1.5 PSU organization

RWSSP-WN organizational chart was revised by the 3rd Steering Committee in April 2010. The Project abolished two “Rotating District Support Advisor” posts from the organizational chart because of

Quote from Ms Fiona Budge’s Thesis: *“Efforts to prevent the practice of open defecation; How sensitive are health promoters to local views and conditions?”*

Master Medical Anthropology and Sociology Department: Graduate School of Social

Sciences, University of Amsterdam.



“No longer an ‘outcast’”

“Evidence of the social significance of dirt was evident during my short field trip to Nepal. One of the most vivid impressions reflecting this was during a visit to the home of a young Dahlit (outcast) woman who had recently built a latrine in her home. It was clearly inferred by one of the project leaders during that visit that her social status in the village had increased significantly since she built the toilet. Although she would remain a ‘Dahlit’ due to her birth, her life had changed considerably and she would no longer be ‘shunned’ by the community.”

(Ms Fiona visited the project in May 2010)

their ineffectiveness. A new post of Field Supervisor was approved to strengthen the support in hygiene and sanitation promotion. The job descriptions of District WASH Advisors and Junior Technical Assistance were improved.

6.1.1.6 Staff change and use

PCO office employed one more engineer thus making the PCO staff capacity in total 5 (NPC+Office Assistant, 2 engineers and part time accountant) at the end of the reporting period.

The Project hired one Financial Management and Organizational Development Consultant for a six-person month consultancy service to build the financial management, organizational and procurement capacity of the programme Districts. Two Rotating DSAs employment contracts ended in May 2010. The Project further employed Secretary and Receptionist/cashier. Several local short-term consultancy services were carried out such as:

- development of LTBCFs Training Manual and LTBCFs training,
- development of Nutrition Training Manual and nutrition training,
- development of Arsenic Mitigation and Water quality manuals and orientations
- district level financial management training
- DWS design estimate software development and training

Furthermore, the Project approved a short-term consultancy work for the development of District WASH Management Information System.

During the same time, the CTA carried out PSU specialists' performance evaluation. The project made the policy on Prevention of Harassment including Sexual and Child Abuse effective by signing all PSU staff with the extension of their employment agreement.

Ramboll-Finnconsult Oy was amalgamated into Ramboll Finland on Jan 30, 2010. The Managing Director, Ms. Teija Lehtonen, left the company. New Home Office Coordinator, Mr. Erkki Ikaheimo, took the responsibilities of the home office coordination. Replacement of Ms. Eeva Maijala by Mr. Markus Tuukkanen was approved by the authorities at the end of the fiscal year.

6.1.1.7 Sector development

The Project organized two workshops at the national level. The first one was to introduce and discuss the District WASH Implementation Guideline and the second one was the brainstorming workshop for the district water quality monitoring guideline development. At the regional level, the project facilitated 2 regional level workshops in order to organize and harmonize WASH sector development and implementation in Western Region. Because of this, a regional WASH coordination structure was agreed and stakeholders were mapped.

CTA and NPC had participated in three sector's stakeholder group meetings. In these meetings the process and steps for Joint Sector Review (JSR) were agreed and five thematic working groups were established (water quality, sanitation, finance, institution building and sustainability) to develop Positions Papers for the JSR. The RWSSP-WN made its presence in working groups.

6.1.1.8 Pilot projects in PSU

In order to demonstrate efficient and sustainable sanitation and water use, demonstration of a dry urine diversion toilet and a rainwater harvesting system with automatic flushing tank as well as a SODIS treatment system were built at the Project Office premises.

6.1.1.9 Newsletter and web page

The Project published two editions of the WASH newsletters during the fiscal year. The Project website was also developed and updated. (www.rwsspwn.org.np)

6.1.1.10 Project/program approach concept

RWSSP-WN is designed to provide capacity-building support to District Development Committees and Village Development Committees to implement inclusive and gender sensitive WASH programs with special focus on poor and excluded. The DWIG of each program DDC is the basic guideline and standard operating procedure of WASH program implementation. It entrusted the devolved functions of WASH in DDCs. Following this approach, RWSSP-WN concentrates to build the capacity of the District WASH Unit to take the responsibility fully for WASH implementation despite the fact that the WASH implementation modality is not uniform in each district due to their organizational, financial, geographical, cultural and social characters.

The “Project Concept” mentality gravely prevails in the all programmed Districts. Several citations in the official letters, speeches and meetings by the DDC officials (in some cases by the Central authority too) in different occasions gave the nostalgic feeling of “Finnida Project” syndrome in the WASH programme implementation. Many DDCs feel that this is an “extra burden” given by RWSSP-WN to the DDCs, which is the deepest concern of the Project as how to change the perception of DDCs and the people working in the WASH sector development.

6.1.1.11 Mid-term review

The Project had preliminary meetings with the Finnish Embassy and MFA regarding the forthcoming Project Mid-Term Review. In these meetings, the following recommendations from the Evaluation of the Finnish Development Cooperation in the Water Sector, had been discussed are highlighted below:

- *Finnish aid should become more courageous in integrating projects and program structures further into national structures*
- *Promote regular networking on the country level to strengthen the integration of the crosscutting themes and inclusion on the central and district levels among the different stakeholders*
- *Finnish aid should maintain a balanced mixture of the different sub-sectors, but try to establish better synergies between them. Since the amount of Finnish contribution is limited, a closer link with donors that are potentially more powerful is recommended to make the most of Finnish funds*
- *Successful approaches should be better replicated and combined with ideas from sources other than the relatively few consultancy offices involved in Finnish development cooperation in the water sector. A more proactive use of additional foreign expertise is recommended to bring in new ideas*

Based on these recommendations, it is proposed that the RWSSP-WN Mid-Term Review should not be carried out in a “traditional” manner like before using only Finnish private consulting companies selected by the MFA, rather it should be carried out by the Nepal WASH sector stakeholders supported by the Government of Finland. Only this way the institutional and sector development efforts could become part of Nepal sector development endeavors. Upon found successful and acceptable, this model of evaluation can be replicated in the WASH sector of Nepal.

6.1.1.12 PWSSP-WN and PPM

Based on the Project Planning Matrix (PPM), the Project has been able to achieve the following results at the output level. Since the Project has started its development intervention activities in the Districts from April 2009 (16 months). This time is not matured enough to produce the results at the outcome level. Those results, which have produced at the output levels, represent the progress made until the end FY 2066-67 only. The forthcoming Mid-term Evaluation can seek the assessment of outcome results. (Ref. Table-37: PPM and the results at Output level)

7 Chapter Seven

7.1 Issues and Recommendations

7.1.1 Issues

One of the major development principles of this program is to build the service delivery capacity of local governments (DDCs and VDCs). In turn, these institutions empower the communities as service providers and users itself. However, this service delivery protocol faced several challenges in the implementation of the program activities at the district level.

Some key issues pertaining to this Program are:

- Old traditional thinking that RWSSP-WN is the Project and additional to district's projects and not primary district Project
- Lack of internalization of the project's programmatic approach
- Interference from Political organizations for the individual and service provider selection processes
- Lack of understanding and internalization of the importance of sector stakeholders coordination
- Weak understanding of the purpose of MSF, district undertaking decided in the MSF meeting and MSF role as sector policy development organ
- Division and overlapping of responsibilities and accountabilities between DTO and WSSDO
- Continuous change of government personnel in key positions
- Weak human resource capacities at district and VDC levels

7.1.1.1 Governance and Public Service Management

7.1.1.1.1 Poor understanding of the concept and implementation of the program

Despite rigorous effort, due to the institutional inertia and fluid political situation for long time the DDCs and other sectors' line agencies could not adopt new public management approach fully. Organizational capacity constraint is the one but willingness to take the challenge is greatly lacking in the leaderships of DDCs. The DDCs grossly lack the understanding of new public management concept and its application in service delivery.

7.1.1.1.2 Weak capacity of DDCs to structure, implement and enforce the contract management, supervision and oversight

LSGA has clearly made the provision of functional jurisdiction of DDCs to make or cause to make the provision of drinking water and sanitation service. The same act has made provision to execute the development works through users' committees/groups. The whole philosophy behind this is to create the demand driven process where the involvement of communities eventually sustain the development projects. This asks for a great deal of service delivery understanding by the DDCs as how to empower the community to implement and sustain the WASH projects. The DDCs need to understand that their roles is more of regulatory and coordination rather than implementation of the projects. They have to outsource or procure the expertise and services from the service market.

DDC/DTO officials are not familiar with service procurement process although the process follows the existing rules and regulations of the Procurement Act/LBFAR. Likewise, the local NGOs are also not familiar with the bidding procedure and their role in service delivery. Some DDCs could not maintain political impartiality particularly in the hiring of SPs.

DDCs could not monitor and supervise the performance of SPs and follow strict contract management practices. This resulted into the poor and/or less number of SPs staff assigned against the originally proposed ones in the program VDCs. Service providers also failed to provide required inputs on technical aspect of the services. Furthermore, DDCs could not check SPs for changing the staff frequently without approval of DDCs.

The image of DDCs has also influenced the behavior of SPs. Many SPs are found relaxed and non-compliant towards the contractual terms of references made with DDCs while at the same time they take seriously of their contractual works with other agencies. The DDC credibility in service delivery is undermined.

7.1.1.1.3 Transparency and accountability is lacking in service delivery

Despite trying to promote a transparent out sourcing system, forming district evaluation committee for proposal evaluation, and strengthening community procurement system following the LBFAR/LSGA; the DDCs still find difficult to institute a transparent procurement system for service provision.

7.1.1.1.4 Establishment and functioning of WASH Unit still to be fully materialized

D-WASH Units have been established in all program Districts. However, in the absence of adequate staff as proposed in the WASH Structure Report, the Unit at present is not functioning properly as expected. Not all the required staff positions as proposed are fulfilled. Moreover, the staff currently provided to this unit is already overloaded with their primary responsibility and not able to discharge their responsibilities properly. Some DDCs are still struggling to establish the WASH Units due to lack of office space.

7.1.1.2 Sustainability

7.1.1.2.1 O&M is less priority of DDCs

In general, O&M Management is getting less priority and focus in each district. Some of the major O&M activities that should be done at the initial stage or prior to the start of the construction work have found done at the end of the construction work. All this has affected to establish the community ownership and empowerment process (e.g. selection of MW, training to MW/WUSC on O&M, up-front O&M fund collection, preparation of O&M Management Plan etc.). Furthermore, due to the lack of the understanding of the operation and maintenance management of schemes, some WUSCs have used all the collected O&M funds, which they have collected through charging the water tariff, for paying the remuneration of MW/caretaker. Hence, there is no increment of fund in the O&M a/c for future maintenance.

7.1.1.2.2 Capacity Building Training to WUSC/IMC not imparted

The proposed capacity building training to WUSC/IMC on DWS scheme implementation has either been overlooked or not imparted properly and timely. This has hindered the institutional capacity building and strengthening of WUSC/IMC in implementing and managing the program. The treasurers of WUSC and IMC, in the absence of Book keeping training, are found weak in keeping financial records/books of accounts and minutes properly. They are also not clear about their roles and responsibilities.

7.1.1.2.3 Community not aware of the Procurement of Hardware Materials

In DWIG, it is conceptualized that Hardware Procurement will be done by WUSC/IMC as "Community Procurement" system; however, in absence of proper training to WUSC/IMC beforehand, this process has been hindered and others have taken the "lead role" in decision-making.

7.1.1.3 Drinking Water Supply

7.1.1.3.1 WASH Plan Preparation and an obstacle for program intervention

Out of 38 VDCs, SPs have submitted only the six draft WASH plans. Some districts are still struggling to hire SPs (Baglung, Pyuthan and Myagdi). This clearly shows that the WASH plans of all VDCs will not be ready in time and the undertakings of DWS schemes will not follow the WASH plans. Most of reasons for these are already discussed under weak capacity of DDCs to structure, implement and enforce the contractual agreement between the DDCs and SPs. Due to the absence of WASH plans there is a risk that the needs of the ultra-poor and excluded are not properly addressed.

7.1.1.3.2 Design Aid Software Handling not fully utilized by all Districts

An integrated design aid package has been developed for the design and estimation of gravity, SI, RWH, STW/HDW, School and ECOSAN Toilets and school filters systems. The districts have been trained and package is distributed to all districts providing with an unlock keys to around 50 computers. Nearly all of the districts are using this software.

7.1.1.3.3 Water Quality Issues

PSU has developed Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy and Model District Water Safety Monitoring Guideline and the latter one is expected to be endorsed by the Steering Committee meeting in August 2010. These documents help all WASH stakeholders to ensure safe drinking water. Myagdi, Parbat, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi have procured field water testing equipments including arsenic testing. Myagdi has also established a laboratory for this purpose. Kapilvastu, Tanahun and Syangja will procure soon.

7.1.1.4 Hygiene and Sanitation

7.1.1.4.1 Low coverage of Sanitation and lack of proper strategy

Only Pyuthan and Tanahun districts have Sanitation Strategy to achieve universal access to sanitation services. These strategies anyhow lack resource, management and leadership commitment. All DDCs should have comprehensive strategy on H&S program in order to have universal sanitation access. The replication of RWSSP-WN approach on CLTBCHS deserves a serious thought for program expansion.

7.1.1.4.2 Ambiguous Policy and Confusing Responsibility

Lack of uniform district approach and policy in hygiene and sanitation financing; i.e. subsidy, no subsidy, rewarding, and different implementation approaches has been the key hindrance for effective district H&S program implementation. Although the DWASHCC has the responsibility to coordinate and harmonize the WASH implementation in the districts the committee in most of the districts is still lacking the leadership and commitment. The existing and conflicting instructions for H&S promotion from DWSS and DoLIDAR hinders the districts own harmonization and coordination efforts.

7.1.1.4.3 Sanitation upgrading and ownership challenge

In CLTBCHS approach the Open Defecation Free (ODF) status can be achieved with temporary toilets if they fulfill the criteria to keep the waste out of human reach and prevent flies to enter into the pit. The next step is the Total Behavioral Change step with upgrading the temporary toilets to permanent ones and detailed behavioral change actions (Small Doable Actions) to change the hygienic behaviors to make permanent impact. ODF rewarding system has been created to facilitate the upgrade of the toilets. It is utmost important that DDCs and VDCs should take this seriously and they should not focus to the ODF only.

7.1.1.4.4 Districts lack emergency preparedness and response plan

District level emergency preparedness and response plans in WASH are not in place. Therefore no emergency and response drills have been carried out by the DDCs and human resource being trained. The regular monsoons are causing emergency situations and disasters repeatedly and affect

the development efforts achieved and several people suffer from diarrhea, flooding and landslides. National level guidelines and capacity building is needed to address these issues to increase districts capacity to respond in emergencies in WASH.

7.1.1.4.5 Urban sanitation is unattended

The Program does not address the urban sanitation issues. Urban sanitation requires special approach to deal with. High population density and compact settlements induce different kind of sanitation situation in the municipal areas. Solid and liquid waste management problem poses the challenge to Municipality and DDC. Therefore the achievement of district level ODF is to be joint effort between all stakeholders and role of the DWASHCC is to be extended to urban areas as well.

7.1.1.4.6 Lead TBC Facilitators (LTBCFs) and Health Promoters (HPs) mobilization

The role of the Lead TBC Facilitators is to ignite the total behavioral change process in the VDC and to train VDC level capacity (TBC triggers) to take the process to the end (TBC in H&S). Health Promoters, as part of the Service Provider staff, responsibility is to ensure that the TBC process in the VDC is continuing and strengthened with nutrition focusing on mothers and children through Lead Mothers training. Some districts have had difficulties to mobilize the LTBCFs and HPs due to the non-transparent selection process and weak contract management described earlier. Districts should take the selection and use of LTBCFs and HPs seriously as these are the resources, which makes the results sustainable.

7.1.2 Recommendations

7.1.2.1 Implement Capacity Building Program

For the enhancement of community capacity, strict adherence to DWIG by the DDCs is essential. The DDCs should impart various capacity building programs for WUSC/CHSAC/VWASHCC in time. For this, the DDCs must devise a clear action plan with roles and responsibilities and review the implementation of this action plan regularly.

7.1.2.2 Strengthen Service delivery mechanism

RWSSP-WN is not just a project that aims to create some infrastructures and service provisions in WASH sector but an attempt moving towards programmatic approach. It is also to bring the changes in the functioning of the government (DDCs) in service delivery from being an implementer to a facilitator, a regulator and a financer of the Sector. RWSSP-WN should impart more governance and public management training to the DDC and VDC officials to make them aware on the improved service delivery mechanism.

7.1.2.3 Contract Management enhancement

Further to effective service delivery, the DDCs must adopt:

- an effective contract management system to take timely actions against defaulters as per the agreement
- timely follow-up and monitoring mechanism at least on monthly basis of the SP's performance and provide timely feed backs for improvement
- performance based payment system to the SPs
- maintain transparency in procurement / hiring and mobilization process
- start SP's procurement process in time to comply the time duration for procurement as mentioned in Procurement Act, and get SPs hired in required time

7.1.2.4 Effective SPs Mobilization

The SPs should be oriented on to help WUSC/IMC to form "Procurement Committee" and conduct market survey, procurement and quality control training to them prior to the start of procurement process. DDCs should mobilize SPs effectively for conducting the capacity building training programs for WUSC/IMC.

The role of DDC/DTO officials and SPs staff should be limited to supporting WUSC/IMC members to conduct market surveys, cost comparison/analysis, and to ensure quality of materials so that WUSC/IMC can take final decision on procurement. DDCs/DTOs should monitor the performance of SPs regularly by:

- making sure that SPs should follow all the steps of scheme implementation as per DWIG
- making users and communities fully aware on their roles and responsibilities in scheme implementation
- making technical approval mechanism of schemes in the district with support from PSU
- focusing on the innovative water supply scheme implementation to benefit poorest and excluded
- Strengthen regular monitoring and feedback system

The roles of WASH unit need to be clearly specified, particularly in relation to ensuring adequate community mobilization, systematic evaluation of service providers and consultant performance, appropriateness of technical designs, and establishment of O&M arrangements, community contributions, and transparent accountability procedures. Providing capacity building training especially on procurement, contract management, planning, and monitoring to the newly hired staff of this Unit, helps to achieve better results.

7.1.2.5 Assuring Water Quality

DDCs should initiate the Water Safety Plan implementation in all schemes (new and old) by following a blanket approach in their respective program VDCs. For this, DDCs must help the stakeholders to apply the water safety measures and to initiate awareness raising campaign on water quality as part of SDA.

7.1.2.6 Addressing rural poverty

A coherent collaborative and coordinated approach is required to address the poverty in rural areas through cross-sectoral linkage with other agencies. It brings synergy effect among the community people for income generation program specifically for women, poor and excluded if the DDCs earmarked certain portion of credit and/or revolving type of funds for the communities. The Districts need to think on this.

7.1.2.7 Deepening Social Mobilization

To build strong sense of ownership and sustainability of the constructed infrastructure among the community members, DDCs and VDCs must enhance empowerment and social mobilization process in the community. Implementing different types of capacity building training and support are one but instilling public hearing, public audits, placing display boards etc. are compulsory for transparency and accountability in the community. These will bring more sustainability to the WASH programs.

7.1.2.8 Strengthen Governance

The functioning of DWASCC, VWASHCC, WUSC, CHSAC and IMC are the basic institutional operating structure of the WASH program in the districts. Holding regular meeting of former two is important for the assessment and coordination of the sector at the district and VDC level. Strengthening governance structure of other three would ensure the better management and operation of

development interventions. Enhancing the voice mechanism for effective service demand within the WUSC, CHSAC and IMC, and with VDC and DDC increases the better accountability in the service delivery system.

For improved coordination and more clear processes of planning and implementation there is a need for single secretariat for district WASH sector development to work as planning body and information sharing platform. This would be vital for defining clear responsibilities of each district actor along with clarifying working areas/sites.

7.1.2.9 Strengthen O&M of WUSC

WUSC's O&M activities such as collection of up-front O&M fund, bank account opening, preparing future O&M plan, selection and training of MWs should be done timely prior to the implementation of the scheme. WUSC members should also understand that the collection of the water tariff is not only for the payment of the MW but also for future repair and maintenance work, thus encouraging savings.

7.1.2.10 Make WASH Unit Functional

WASH Unit is envisioned as a single dedicated structure within the DDC organizational system help to implement WASH program in the District. Therefore, it is an institutional pre-condition to set up this Unit properly by making staff, physical and materials support arrangement. The replicability of the district WASH approach is possible only if the Unit is functional and effective. DDCs should made clear the assigned roles and responsibilities of the WASH Unit to all stakeholder in the districts.

7.1.2.11 Effective Mobilization of LTBCF, TBC Triggers and HP

Mobilize Lead TBC facilitators, TBC triggers and Health Prompters effectively for ODF and TBC process. In those DDCs, which have failed to recruit good LTBCFs in the first lot should follow the standard procurement/recruitment process in hiring the second lot of LTBCs. DDCs should train and hire more LTBCFs to meet the growing demand of sanitation requirements but they must also ensure their effective utilization. Mobilization of the HPs is essential to sustain the achieved behavioral change and should be given adequate attention and supervision.

7.1.2.12 Coordinate with other community groups

Mobilize other community groups such as Forest Users Groups, Cooperatives, and Women Saving and Credit Groups, Mother Groups etc. to generate local resources for WASH Programme.

7.1.2.13 Devise H&S extension/expansion Strategy

RWSSP-WN must help DDCs to frame and adopt new expansion strategy in line with the district specific and universal targets on sanitation. DDCs should make aware of this to all its stakeholders and the central government, and mobilize financial and institutional resources towards achieving the targets.

7.1.2.14 Sector Financing

Sector financing guideline and sector investment directives at national and district level are not available so the financing at the district level is ineffective and not well planned. There is a need to develop such guidelines to help the districts.

8 Tables

Table-1: LTBCF and Types of Participants

Venue	LTBCF		WASHA		FP		PSU/PCO Staff		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Syangja (participants from Syangja, Parbat, Pyuthan)	9	10	3		2				2	14	12
Butwal (participants from Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu)	11	7	3		4				2	18	9
Damauli (participants from Tanahun, Baglung, Myagdi)	10	9	3		3		1		2	17	11
Total	30	26	9		9		1		6	49	32

Table-2: Lead TBC Facilitators by Districts

District	Participants Participated in training			Participants Selected for jobs			Current status at the end of Fiscal Year			
	Male	Female	Differently abled / Excluded	Male	Female	Differently abled / Excluded	Male	Female	Differently abled / Excluded	Total working
Myagdi	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	2	1	5
Baglung	2	5	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	6
Parbat	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	6
Syangja	4	3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	6
Tanahun	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	6
Pyuthan	1	5	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Kapilvastu	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	1	2	5
Rupandehi	4	2	1	4	2	1	4	2	1	6
Nawalparasi	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	6*
Total	30	26	12	28	23	12	28	16	12	46

* In Nawalparasi 2 LTBCF are appointed but not trained

Table-3: TBC Triggers' Training

S.N.	Districts	Participants															Differently abled		
		Dalit		Adibasi/Janjati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Bahun, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total			%
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M	
1	Pyuthan	6	3	38	30	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	0	56	51	107	7%	0	0
2	Syangja	17	15	45	48	0	0	0	0	47	43	5	2	113	109	222	14%	0	1
3	Parbat	14	14	9	2	0	0	0	0	73	106	0	0	95	122	217	14%	0	0
4	Kapilvastu	21	13	8	37	10	28	6	12	23	20	1	10	69	126	195	13%	0	0
5	Rupandehi	58	14	92	23	17	29	3	5	114	27	0	0	284	98	382	25%	1	0
6	Nawalparasi	5	6	10	16	7	22	0	0	25	0	0	2	25	46	71	5%	0	0
7	Tanahun	4	1	6	19	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	17	24	41	3%	0	0
8	Baglung	14	12	27	30	0	0	0	0	59	24	0	0	90	66	156	10%	0	0
9	Myagdi	14	12	65	42	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	89	64	153	10%	0	0
	Total	153	90	300	247	34	79	9	17	370	242	6	14	838	706	1544	100 %	1	1
	Gender %	63	37	55	45	30	70	35	65	60	40	30	70						
	Social Group Total	243		547		113		26		612		20							
	Social Group %	16		35		7		2		40		1		54	46	100			

Table-4: TOT for Health Promoters

District	Participants Participated in training			Current status				Total Health Promoters required	Additional to be hired and trained
	Male	Female	Differently abled / Excluded	Male	Female	Differently abled / Excluded	Total working		
Myagdi	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	6	4
Baglung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Parbat	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	6	0
Syangja	5	2	2	5	2	2	7	7	0
Tanahun	2	2	1	2	2	1	4	6	2
Pyuthan	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	6	4
Kapilvastu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Rupandehi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Nawalparasi	0	4	1	0	3	1	3	5	2
Total	12	13	7	12	12	6	24	53	29

Table-5: Details of WQM Workshops

SN	Date of Workshop held	Participants																
		Dalit		Adibasi/Janjati		Disadv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Bahun, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Differently-abled	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
1	27-28 Dec. 2009	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	2	1	40	41	0	0
2	5-6 Jan. 2010	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	28	0	3	2	36	38	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	3	58	0	5	3	76	79	0	0
	Social Group Total	0		13		0		0		61		5		79				
	%	0%		16%		0%		0%		77%		6%		100%				

Table-6: Details of the design estimate training

SN	Date of Training	Participants																
		Dalit		Adibasi/Janjati		Disadv. Terai Castes		Religious Minority		Bahun, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Differently-abled	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
1	17-20 March 2010	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	2	4	22	26	0	0
2	21-24 March 2010	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	1	20	21	0	0
Total		0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	3	21	0	8	5	42	47	0	0

Table-7: Details of Arsenic Orientation and Arsenic Filter Construction Training

SN	Date of Orientation/ Training	Participants																
		Dalit		Adibasi/ Janjati		Disad. Terai Castes		Religious Minorities		Bahun, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Differently- abled	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
1	30 January 2010	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	8	11	0	8	9	23	32	1	0
2	4 - 9 July 2010	1		1	4		5		1	1	2	0	0	3	12	15	0	0
	Total	2	0	1	7	0	6	0	1	9	13	0	8	12	35	47	1	0

Table-8: PSU On-site Support to DDCs

On-site Support Event	District	Areas of Support
1	Pyuthan, Rupandehi, Tanahun	Service procurement from NGOs, Design estimate support, WASH planning, Sustainability of DWS Schemes, Lime mitigation technology, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment
2	Kapilvastu	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment
3	Nawalparasi, Syangja	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment, SP orientation
4	Tanahun	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment
5	Parbat	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment, school toilet designs
6	Myagdi	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment
7	Baglung	Service procurement of NGOs
8	Baglung	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment
9	Nawalparasi	WASH planning, IGA Status assessment, Institutional WASH assessment, support on socio-technical assessment, data analysis by using SPSS, WASH plan report preparation

Table-9: Pre-construction Training Imparted (Completed Schemes) – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

Sn	District	Number of VDCs	No. of WUSCs	Participation								All Total
				Dalit		Adibasi/Janjati		Bahun, Chhetri		Gender Total		
				F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	Pyuthan	2	2	0	0	9	10	2	1	11	11	22
2	Tanahu	2	2	2	5	5	6	1	3	8	14	22
	Total	4	4	2	5	14	16	3	4	19	25	44
	%			15.9		68.2		15.9		43.2	56.8	100

Table-10: Pre-construction Training Imparted on On-going Schemes – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

Sn	District	Number of VDCs	No. of WUSCs	Participation								All Total
				Dalit		Adibasi/Janjati		Bahun/Chhetri		Gender Total		
				F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	Pyuthan	2	8	3	4	30	42	12	15	45	61	106
	Total	2	8	3	4	30	42	12	15	45	61	106
	%			6.6		67.9		25.5		42.5	57.5	100

Table-11: Post-construction Training for WUSC – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

SN	District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSCs	Participation							Differently-abled	
				Adibasi/Janjati		Bahun/Chhetri		Gender Total		All Total	F	M
				F	M	F	M	F	M			
1	Myagdi	1	2	6	11	1	0	7	11	18	0	1
	Total	1	2	6	11	1	0	7	11	18	0	1
	%			94.4		5.6		38.9	61.1	100		

Table-12: Financial, Organization Management and Procurement Training for VDC Staff– Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

SN	District	No. of VDCs	Participation								All Total
			Dalit		Adibasi/Janjati		Bahun/Chhetri		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	Pyuthan	6	0	0	2	7	0	6	2	13	15
	Total	6	0	0	2	7	0	6	2	13	15
	%		0		60		40		13.3	86.7	100

Table-13: Orientation on Coordination and Linkages for IGA to Lead Mothers – Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

SN	District	No. of VDCs	Participation								All Total
			Dalit		Adibasi/ Janjati		Bahun/Chhetri		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	Myagdi	3	7	0	10	0	3	0	20	0	20
	Total	3	7	0	10	0	3	0	20	0	20
	%		35	0	50	0	15	0	100	0	100

Table-14: SP Mobilization and WASH Planning Status

Major WASH Planning Activities	Progress Status in WASH Planning (No. of VDCs/wards by completion of Major WASH Planning activities)									Total
	Myagdi	Baglung	Parbat	Tanahun	Syangja	Pyuthan	Kapilvast	Nawalparasi (VDC/Wards)	Rupande	
No. of VDCs under WASH Planning	6	2	6	6	7	4	6	3 VDCs /2 Wards	5	45 VDCs/2 Wards
VDC Level Orientation/MSF	6	0	6	6	7	4	6	3 VDCs /2 Wards	0	38 VDCs/2 Wards
CHSAC formation/ activation	6	2	6	6	5	4	5	3 VDCs /2 Wards	0	37 VDCs/2 Wards
VWASHCC formation / activation	5	2	5	6	4	4	5	3 VDCs /2 Wards	0	34 VDCs/2 Wards
Capacity Building Training (CBT) to CHSAC	6	0	0	5	4	4	5	3 VDCs /2 Wards	0	27 VDCs/2 Wards
CBT to VWASHCC	6	0	0	4	3	4	5	0	0	22 VDCs
Socio-technical Assessment work	1	0	4	4	6	4	5	3 VDCs /2 Wards	0	27 VDCs/2 Wards
Need Identification and prioritization	0	0	0	4	6	4	5	3 VDCs /2 Wards	0	22 VDCs/2 Wards
Draft WASH Plan Preparation	0	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	8 VDCs
Final WASH Plan Preparation	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4 VDCs

Note: Total program VDCs 51 and 2 Wards

Table-15: SP Mobilization and DWS Scheme Implementation Status

Major DWS Implementation Stages	Progress Status in DWS Implementation (No. of schemes by implementation stages)									Total (VDC/Schemes)	No. of schemes initiated after SPs mobilization
	Myagdi	Baglung	Parbat	Tanahu	Syangja	Pyuthan	Kapilbas	Nawalp	Rupand		
No. of VDCs under DWS Implementation	5	4	6	6	6	2	3	3	2	37 VDCs	37 VDCs
No. of survey completed schemes	32	9	27	17	21	13	16	16	6	157 schemes	117 schemes
No. of design estimate completed schemes	29	9	26	16	21	13	15	10	6	145 schemes	105 schemes
No. of agreement signed schemes	18	9	22	16	21	13	15	9	6	129 schemes	92 schemes
No. of construction completed schemes	8	0	5	2	6	2	0	0	3	26 schemes	6 schemes
No. of on-going schemes	10	9	17	14	15	11	15	9	3	103 schemes	86 schemes

Note: The completed and on-going schemes includes in total 10 arsenic mitigation schemes (one completed)

Table-16: Status of WASH Plan

SN	Total Nos. of Program VDCs	District	Status of WASH Plan (Nos. of VDC/Wards)																
			SP Hired		Household Survey Completed		Socio-Technical Assessment Completed			Data Tabulation Completed			Draft Report Prepared			Draft Report Presented for DDC		Final Report Submitted	
			Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	On-going	No	Yes	On-going	No	Yes	On-going	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	6	Myagdi	4		6			6			6				6		6		6
2	6	Baglung	2	4	3	3	2		4	2		4			6		6		6
3	6	Parbat	5		5	1	5	1		5	1				6		6		6
4	7	Syangja	11		6	1	6	1			7				7		7		7
5	6	Tanahun	5		6		2	4		3		3	2		4		6		6
6	6	Pyuthan	9	2	6		4		2	4		2	4		2	4	2	4	2
7	6	Kapilbastu	6		6		5	1		3	3				6		6		6
8	5	Rupandehi	4			5		5				5			5		5		5
9	3/2	Nawalparasi	2			5	5			5			5				5		5
Total	51 VDCs and 2 wards	9 districts	48	6	38	15	29	18	6	22	17	14	6	5	42	4	49	4	49

Table-17: District wise Female and Excluded in Key positions

DDC	No. of CHSAC	No. of Members in Key Positions (Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer)		No. of Total Key Positrons	% of female in Key Positions	% of excluded in Key Positions
		Female	Excluded (Male & Female)			
Myagdi	48	55	143	144	38	99
Baglung	19	22	19	57	39	33
Parbat	55	57	8	165	35	5
Syangja	57	79	79	171	46	46
Tanahun	57	32	0	171	19	0
Pyuthan	36	39	0	108	36	0
Kapilvastu	65	123	133	195	63	68
Nawalparasi	64	64	159	192	33	83
Total	401	471	541	1,203	39	45

Note: excluded groups includes dalit, Adibasi/janjati, dis. terai caste group & Muslim

Table-18: WUSC Conducting Final Public Audit (in Completed DWS Schemes)

SN	District	No. of VDCs with completed schemes	No. of completed schemes	Status of Public Audit Done	
				Yes	No
1	Syangja	2	6	4	2
2	Parbat	2	5	0	5
3	Tanahun	2	2	0	2
4	Pyuthan	2	2	2	0
5	Myagdi	3	8	2	6
6	Rupandehi	1	3	2	1
7	Baglung	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0
9	Kapilbastu	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	26	10	16
	%		100	38.5	61.5

Table-19: WASH Unit Establishment - Staff Placement Status

Proposed Positions	Placement Status by Districts								
	Myagdi	Baglung	Parbat	Tanahun	Syangja	Pyuthan	Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi
WASH Unit Chief/Engineer	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done
Engineer	not done	done	done	done	done	not done	done	done	done
Admin./Social Mobilizer (Na.Su.)	not done	not done	done	done	done	not done	not done	done	done
WSST - 2nos	done - 1	done	done	done	done	not done	done	done	done
Staff Nurse/ HA	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done
Admin. Na. Su. (Computer Operator)	not done	done	done	not done	not done	not done	done	not done	done
Kharidar (Admin)	not done	done	done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done
Office Assistant (class less)	not done	done	done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done	not done
No. proposed	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
No. of placement	2	7	8	5	5	1	5	5	6

Table-20: HHs and Toilet Construction

Sn	Name of districts	Target HHs	Before Triggering (A)			After Triggering (B) (Additional Toilets and Population Served)			
			No. of HHs with Permanent Toilets	No. of HHs with Temporary Toilets	No. of HHs without Toilets	No. of HHs with Permanent Toilets	No. of HHs with Temporary Toilets	Total HHs constructed toilets	Total Population Served
1	Pyuthan	658	27	0	631	125	506	631	2,530
2	Syangja	6,538	1,577	1,621	3,340	328	1,921	2,249	11,812
3	Parbat	3,334	856	532	1,946	635	997	1,632	9,792
4	Kapilvastu	4,258	365	335	3,558	338	3,220	3,558	29,220
5	Rupandehi	5,551				876	309	1,185	5,667
6	Nawalparasi	3,774	982	95	2,697	971	128	1,099	6,594
7	Tanahun	7349	3047	706	3596	127	12	139	902
8	Baglung	2,504	1,056	732	716	305	411	716	4,296
9	Myagdi	4,216	1,995	203	2,020	523	819	1,342	8,052
	Total	38,182	9,905	4,224	18,504	4,228	8,323	12,551	80,547

Table-21: ODF Status

District	Name of VDCs/Wards	ODF Status
Pyuthan	Hanspur VDC ward No. 1,2,3,4,7	Ready for declaration
Kapilvastu	Gugauli VDC	Declared
	Mahendrakot VDC	Declared
	Khurhuriya VDC	Declared
Rupendehi	Devdaha VDC ward No 3,4	On-going
	Parroha VDC ward No 1,5	On-going
Nawalparasi	Pratppur VDC Ward No,4, Sundar tole	On-going
Tanahun	Thaprek VDC*	Declared
Syangja	Sekham VDC	Declared
	Shankhar VDC	Declared
Parbat	Ranipani VDC	Declared
	Limithana VDC	Declared
	Thulipokhari VDC	Ready for declaration
	Barrachur VDC ward No.4	Ready for declaration
Baglung	Kandebas VDC	Ready for declaration
	Sukhaura VDC	Ready for declaration
	Bihun VDC	Ready for declaration
	Damek VDC	Ready for declaration
Myagdi	Dagnam VDC	Declared
	Bhakimle VDC	Declared
	Dana VDC	Declared

*Under DACAW Programme

Table-22: HH Waste Management Provision (pits for solid and liquid waste)

S.N	Name of Districts	Before Triggering							After Triggering								
		No. HHs Having Waste Management Provision							Total	No. HHs Having Waste Management Provision							Total
		Dalit	Adibasi/ Janjati	Terai Disad. Caste	Relig. Minority	Bahun Chhetri	Others	HHs	Dalit	Adibasi/ Janjati	Terai Disad. Caste	Relig. Minority	Bahun Chhetri	Others	HHs		
		HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH	HH		
1	Pyuthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	2	0	35	0	64		
2	Syangja	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3	Parbat	5	21	0	0	61	0	88	142	88	0	0	660	0	890		
4	Kapilvastu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	1,207	583	135	340	24	2,729		
5	Rupandehi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
6	Nawalparasi	5	7	11	2	11	0	679	6	12	16	4	14	0	707		
7	Tanahun	0	0	0	0	0	0	1255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
8	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
9	Myagdi	60	382	0	0	159	0	601	59	419	0	0	81	0	559		
	Total	70	410	11	2	231	0	2623	649	1,751	599	135	1,130	24	4,949		

Table-23: ODF Rewarding Status

S.N	Name of Districts	Rewarded					Total NRs. (b+c+d+e+f)
		Amount to Households	Amount to Triggers	Amount to Institutions	Amount to Other individuals	Amount used as revolving fund	
		a	b	c	d	e	
1	Pyuthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Syangja	340,000	179,100	0	0	619,100	1,138,200
3	Parbat	0	0	0	0	0	117,600
4	Kapilvastu	0	0	0	0	1,049,700	1,049,700
5	Rupandehi	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nawalparasi	0	500	0	0	0	500
7	Tanahun	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Myagdi	0	0	303,200	0	0	303,200
	Total	340,000	179,600	303,200	0	1,668,800	2,609,200

Table-24: Triggering Result Status

Districts	No. of VDC	No. of HH constructed toilets	No. of HHs started SDA	No. of Schools agreed to construct toilets*	No. of Institutions constructed toilets
Myagdi	6	1,342	3,540	12	1
Baglung	6	716	2,504	0	1
Parbat	6	1,632	3,020	3	2
Syangja	7	2,249	4,810	9	0
Tanahun	3	139	139	8	0
Pyuthan	2	631	631	6	0
Kapilvastu	6	3,558	4,258	3	0
Rupandehi	2	1,185	1,185	0	0
Nawalparasi	3 + 2 wards	1,099	2,176	0	0
Total	41 VDCs+ 2 Wards	11,775	22,124	29	4

*Agreement only

Table-25: Schemes Completed in FY 2066/67

SN	District	No. of VD Cs	No. of Scheme	Beneficiary			Source of Fund							
				HHs	Popn.	Students	DDF (GoN)	DDF (GoF)	DDC	VDC	Comm. Cash	Comm. Kind	Total	Per capita
1	Syangja	2	6	270	2,025	201	1,814,914	5,620,529	0	0	39,695	2,349,169	982,4307	4852
2	Parbat	2	5	142	650	600	574,980	794,020	0	20,000	14,000	259,610	166,2610	2558
3	Tanahun	2	2	128	837	156	457,942	1,573,660	0	162,000	0	888,673	308,2275	3683
4	Pyuthan	2	2	47	342	0	1,865,148	0	0	0	0	1,271,839	313,6987	9172
5	Myagdi	3	8	446	2,640	2368	1,889,488	2,955,354	36,393	72,753	62,885	1,271,757	628,8632	2382
6	Rupandehi	1	3	274	1,665	0	463,010	666,281	33,257	48,169	22,700	528,977	176,2394	1031
	Total	12	26	1,307	8,159	3325	7,065,482	11,609,844	69,650	302,922	139,280	6,570,025	2,575,7205	3140
	Percent						27	45	0.3	1	0.7	26		

Table-26: Schemes under Construction in FY 2066/67

SN	District	No. of VDCs	No. of Scheme	Beneficiary			Source of Fund							
				HHs	Popn	Students	DDF (GoN)	DDF (GoF)	DDC	VDC	Comm. Cash	Comm. Kind	Total	Per Capita
1	Sygan	6	15	1,245	6,051	2,467	9,538,939	11,658,703	1,042,507	1,737,512	347,502	10,425,070	34,750,233	5,742
2	Parbat	6	17	1,394	7,195	400	2,592,185	3,579,697	380,982	634,589	126,916	5,150,069	12,426,379	1,727
3	Tahu	6	14	501	3,213	884	4,933,315	5,791,286	361,299	736,168	157,431	3,783,278	15,762,777	4,906
4	Pyut	2	11	288	2,187	706	3,574,734	4,519,244	0	567,853	113,571	2,581,641	11,357,044	5,193
5	Myag	4	10	306	1,863	632	948,598	1,113,571	199,565	199,565	66,522	1,596,517	4,124,337	2,214
6	Rupan	2	3	168	943	0	992,561	1,263,260	90,837	151,395	159,981	608,824	3,266,858	3,464
7	Bagl	4	9	436	2,821	950	4,895,257	6,230,328	0	0	185,008	2,578,985	13,889,578	4,924
8	Nawal	1	9	154	677	0	739,702	874,311	94,677	143,403	28,661	994,106	2,866,164	4,232
9	Kapilv	3	15	937	6,655	0	2,028,841	2,582,161	186,933	186,933	62,320	1,183,920	6,231,108	936
Total		34	103	5,429	31,605	6,039	30,244,132	37,612,560	2,356,800	4,357,418	1,247,911	28,902,410	104,674,478	3,312
%							29	36	2	4	1	28		

Table-27: Completed Schemes (New and Rehabilitation)

SN	District	No. of VDCs	No. of Schemes	No. of Schemes by Technology Type				Beneficiary		
				Gravity New	Gravity Rehab.	SI	Gravity Extension	HHs	Population	Students
1	Syangja	2	6	4	2			270	2,025	201
2	Parbat	2	5	2		3		142	650	600
3	Tanahun	2	2	2				128	837	156
4	Pyuthan	2	2	2				47	342	0
5	Myagdi	3	8	3	2	3		446	2,640	2,368
6	Rupandehi	1	3	1	1		1	274	1,668	0
Total		12	26	14	5	6	1	1,307	8,159	3,325
%				54	19	23	4			

Table-28: Ongoing Schemes (New and Rehabilitation)

SN	District	No. of VDCs	No. of Schemes	Nos. of Scheme by Technology Type							Beneficiary		
				Gravity New	Gravity Rehab.	SI	RWH	Lift	STW/HDW	HHs	Population	Students	
1	Syangja	6	15	10	0	2	1	2	0	1,245	6,051	2,467	
2	Parbat	6	17	10	6	1	0	0	0	1,394	7,195	400	
3	Tanahun	6	14	11		2		1	0	501	3,213	884	
4	Pyuthan	2	11	10	1	0	0	0	0	288	2,187	706	
5	Myagdi	4	10	5	1	4	0	0	0	306	1,863	632	
6	Rupandehi	2	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	168	943	0	
7	Baglung	4	9	6	1	0	2	0	0	436	2,821	950	
8	Nawalparasi	1	9	2	0	0	0	0	7	154	677	0	
9	Kapilvastu	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	15	937	6,655	0	
Total		34	103	55	10	9	3	4	22	5,429	31,605	6,039	
%				53	10	9	3	4	21				

Table-29: Technology Wise Scheme Numbers and Beneficiary of Completed Schemes

District	Technology Wise Scheme Numbers and Beneficiary																				
	Gravity New			Gravity Rehab.			SI			Gravity Extension			Electrical Lift			STW/HDW			Total		
	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop
Syangja	4	181	1131	2	89	894													6	270	2025
Parbat	2	69	278				3	73	372										5	142	650
Tanahun	2	128	837																2	128	837
Pyuthan	2	47	342																2	47	342
Myagdi	3	184	1009	2	238	1480	3	24	151										8	446	2640
Rupandehi	1	22	195	1	42	265				1	210	1205							3	274	1710
Total	14	631	3792	5	369	2639	6	97	523	1	210	1205	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	1307	8204
%	54	48	46	19	28	32	23	7	6	4	16	15									

Table-30: Technology Wise Scheme Numbers and Beneficiary of Ongoing Schemes

District	Technology Wise Scheme Numbers and Beneficiary																				
	Gravity New			Gravity Rehab.			SI			RWH			Electrical Lift			STW/HDW			Total		
	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop	No.	HH	Pop
Syan	10	829	4001	0			2	74	284	1	37	297	2	305	1469	0			15	1245	6051
Parb	10	366	1934	6	990	5105	1	38	156										17	1394	7195
Tana	11	395	2718				2	48	180				1	58	315				14	501	3213
Pyut	10	271	2041	1	17	146													11	288	2187
Myag	5	217	1343	1	62	372	4	27	148										10	306	1863
Rupa	1	27	170	1	14	80							1	127	693				3	168	943
Baglu	6	188	1086	1	180	950				2	68	785							9	436	2821
Nawa	2	43	219													7	111	458	9	154	677
Kapilv																15	937	6655	15	937	6655
Total	55	2336	13512	10	1263	6653	9	187	768	3	105	1082	4	490	2477	22	1048	7113	103	5429	31605
%	53	43	43	10	23	21	9	3	2	3	2	3	4	9	8	21	19	23			

Table-31: Establishment of Water Quality Facility in the districts

District	Staff Placement		Physical Facility				Water Quality Training at District Level Conducted		Budget Provision for FY 2066/67 Amount	Remarks	
			Space	Furniture	Equipment		Others	Yes			No
	Done	Not Done			Field Kit	Lab. Kit					
Myagdi	Yes		Yes	No	6	6	2		No	400,000	Lab Equipmnet-6, ENPHOKit-6, other-2
Parbat	Yes		No	No	7				No	130,000	ENPHO Kit-7
Baglung		Yes	No	No					No	302,000	
Tanahun	Yes		No	No					No	120,000	Order Placed for 4 ENPHO Kit
Syangja	Yes		No	No					No	250,000	Order Placed for 8 ENPHO Kit
Pyuthan	Yes		No	No					No	300,000	
Rupandehi		Yes	No	No	10				No	896,000	HACH Kit-1, Arsenator-1
Nawalparasi	Yes		No	No	8				No	224,000	HACH Kit-3, Arsenator-1, ENPHOKit-4
Kapilvastu			No	No					No	625,000	Order placed for 5 Arsenator
Total					31	6	2			3,247,000	

Table-32: WUSC and O&M Fund Status of Completed Schemes

SN	District	No. of VDCs with completed schemes	No. of completed schemes	O&M Fund Status				
				No. of Schemes Started Water Tariff Collection	Total Up-front O&M Fund collected (NRs)	O&M fund Used (NRs)	Balance Fund (NRs)	No. of schemes opened O&M Bank A/C
1	Syangja	2	6	5	51,000	0	51,000	2
2	Parbat	2	5	1	20,000	0	20,000	1
3	Tanahun	2	2	0	30,416	0	30,416	0
4	Pyuthan	2	2	2	15,000	0	92,000	2
5	Myagdi	3	8	2	61,691	0	63,131	8
6	Rupandehi	1	3	2	18,000	0	18,653	3
7	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kapilbastu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	26	12	196,107	0	275,200	16
	%			46.2				61.5

Table-33: WUSC Registration Status of Completed DWS Schemes

SN	District	No. of VDCs with completed schemes	No. of completed schemes	WUSC Registration Status		
				Registered	In Registration Process	Process Not Yet Started
1	Syangja	2	6	0	6	0
2	Parbat	2	5	2	3	0
3	Tanahun	2	2	1	1	0
4	Pyuthan	2	2	0	2	0
5	Myagdi	3	8	8	0	0
6	Rupandehi	1	3	0	1	2
7	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kapilvastu	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	26	11	13	2
	%		100	42.3	50.0	7.7

Table-34: WUSC Books of Accounts/Minutes/Recording Keeping Status of Completed Schemes

SN	District	No. of VDCs with completed schemes	No. of completed schemes	No. of schemes by Status of Books of Accounts / Minutes / Records keeping		
				Proper	Moderate	Poor
1	Syangja	2	6	3	2	1
2	Parbat	2	5	1	3	1
3	Tanahun	2	2	0	1	1
4	Pyuthan	2	2	1	1	0
5	Myagdi	3	8	0	8	0
6	Rupandehi	1	3	2	1	0
7	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kapilbastu	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	26	7	16	3
	%		100	26.9	61.5	11.6

Table-35: Maintenance Worker's Hiring and Payment Status of Completed DWS Schemes

SN	District	No. of VDCs with completed schemes	No. of Completed Schemes	Maintenance Worker Status				
				No. of schemes Selected MW	MW by Gender			No. of schemes started Payment to MW
					Female	Male	Total	
1	Syangja	2	6	6	1	6	7	5
2	Parbat	2	5	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tanahun	2	2	2	0	2	2	0
4	Pyuthan	2	2	2	2	2	4	0
5	Myagdi	3	8	5	3	3	6	2
6	Rupandehi	1	3	3	0	4	4	3
7	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kapilbastu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	12	26	18	6	17	23	10
	%			69.2	26.1	72.7	100	55.6

Table-36: Status on Maintaining Kitchen Garden and Involvement in Income Generation Activity

SN	District	No. of VDCs under Reporting	No. of WUSC / CHSAC	Kitchen Garden and IGA Status		
				No. of HHs involved in Maintaining Kitchen Garden	No. of HHs involved in other IG Activities	No. of WUSC/Mother Groups linked with other organizations for IGA
1	Syangja	1	1	22	0	0
2	Parbat	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tanahun	2	2	8	0	0
4	Pyuthan	2	2	30	15	1
5	Myagdi	6	14	736	552	21
6	Rupandehi	1	2	22	44	44
7	Baglung	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0	0
9	Kapilvastu	6	70	518	2493	0
	Total	18	91	1336	3104	66

Note: Myagdi and Kapilvastu have multiple programme intervention – from other agencies too.

Table-37: Project Planning Matrix and Results at Output Level
RWSSP-WN

Programme Matrix

Project Period August 2008 to July 2012

Narrative Summary	Results	Indicators	MOV	Risks
<p>Programme Goal Increased well-being of the poorest and excluded households</p>	<p>Impact Level: Increased productivity and income of the poorest and excluded</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HDI improved by (from baseline) • Poverty index improved by.....(from baseline) • Household/ per capita income in the project districts increased by..... (from baseline) • Life expectancy at birth of the people living in the programme districts increased by.....(from baseline) • Empowerment index improved by(from baseline) • Governance index improved by.....(from baseline) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH Impacts studies: District's socio-economic/poverty data before and after RWSSP-WN • RWSSP-WN evaluation reports • UN-Nepal Development Report • NPC sectoral progress Report • National demographic survey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security issue may affect the project implementation • Absence of local elected officials may delay the implementation of the project • Change in GoN's development policy and priority can affect the overall project • Constitution building process and new constitution may affect the project implementation
<p>Project Goal Fulfillment of poorest and excluded households' basic needs and rights of access to safe domestic water, good health and hygiene through decentralized governance system</p>	<p>Outcome Level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased women's productive role (time and energy) 2. Decreased hardship, gender and social discrimination linked with water, sanitation and hygiene 3. Improved health, nutrition and hygiene of community people in programme districts, particularly among the poorest and excluded 4. Decreased infant and maternal mortality. 5. Enhanced institutional capacity of local bodies (DDCs and VDCs) to facilitate to execute WASH sector/projects 6. Sustainable operation and maintenance of domestic water schemes managed by inclusive WUSC 7. GESI responsive WASH sector policies, strategies and guidelines at the central 	<p><i>Health and Sanitation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of top ten diseases (i.e. diarrhea, skin, ARI, intestine worms, pyrexia, gastritis, ear infection, eye complication, chronic bronchitis, abdominal pain) reduced by ...% (from baseline) • Infant mortality rate under five decreased by% (from baseline) • Maternal mortality rate decreased by% (from baseline) • Proportion of malnourished children under 3 yrs per 1000 decreased by.....% (from baseline) <p><i>Domestic water supply</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quantity of water used per capita per day at the end of dry season increased byltr./ % (from baseline) • Domestic water schemes running successfully during the last 5 years or over increased by.....% (from baseline) •% improved in water quality (Arsenic by%, E-coli by.....%) (from baseline and NDWQS) • Population covered by domestic water supply increased by% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District annual WASH sector consolidated report • District poverty mapping survey/profile/data/report • District health and sanitation profile/data/report • District water supply profile/data/report • District Gender Equality and Social Inclusion profile/data/report • District / UC Water quality testing data/report • District governance index/report (UNDP report) • RWSSP-WN Mid-term Review and annual reports • District periodic monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity and willingness of DDCs and VDCs may affect the implementation of programmes and projects • Communities' willingness to make their participation physically and financially • Funds may not be available in time

	and local levels adopted	(from baseline) <i>Governance</i>	reports	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GESI responsive DDC WASH sector policy developed and in use WASH District Development Funds increased by% (from baseline) Per capita WASH fund increased by% (water and sanitation disaggregated) (from baseline) WASH sector coordination mechanism is functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment reports Case studies for project effectiveness 	
<p>Project Purpose (Objective)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total behaviour changed in hygiene and sanitation (TBC) of individuals, households, communities and institutions Well functioning domestic water schemes managed by Inclusive WUSCs providing safe domestic water to all users Strengthened institutional capacity of local bodies to facilitate the WUSCs for the implementation, operation and maintenance management of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes in a self-sustainable manner WASH sector policies and guidelines at the local level prepared. 	<p>Output Level:</p> <p><u>Hygiene & Sanitation</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Changed personal and household hygiene and sanitation behaviour, and improved hygienic drinking water and management; and prevention of waterborne diseases proportionately in all socio-economic groups. Changed and improved defecation and personal hygiene behaviour, increased in use of soap and hand washing at critical times, improved kitchen hygiene <p><u>Domestic Water Supply</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Cost-effective, locally resource mobilized schemes are implemented, operated and maintained by the inclusive WUSCs 20% construction cost of water schemes directly benefitting to DAGs <p><u>Inclusive Governance</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Local bodies capacity increased to plan and administer decentralized water supply projects and sanitation and hygiene programmes on a priority basis targeting DAGs in a sustainable manner Provided support to the WUSCs in operation and maintenance of schemes Facilitated local bodies and WUSCs to use financial and other resources productively for the sustenance of the systems. <p><u>WASH Policy and Guidelines</u></p>	<p><i>Health and Sanitation coverage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased by...% population (targetadditional people) have access to safe sanitation (from baseline) (served vs unserved) (socially and geographically disaggregated) Increased by.....% of institutions have access to safe sanitation Increased by.....% of VDCs, Wards and communities declared ODF <p><i>Domestic water coverage</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased by.....% population (target additional people) have access to safe domestic water supply (from baseline) (served vs unserved) (socially and geographically disaggregated) Increased by.....% of institutions have access to safe drinking water Reduced time to 15 minutes to fetch water (from baseline) <p><i>Arsenic mitigation</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased by% of population (..... people) have access to arsenic mitigated domestic water supply (from baseline) (define the level of arsenic) (served vs unserved) <p><i>Governance</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased by.....% of WUSCs led by Women and DAGs (from baseline) Increased by...% of DDF budget allocated for WASH activities by DDCs Participatory planning and monitoring system in use. Participatory public auditing in use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTO, WSSDO, DPHO, DWDO, VDC and WUSC periodic progress (monitoring) reports RWSSP-WN progress monitoring reports RWSSP-WN/DTO conducts participatory Photo-point Monitoring (photos before training of WUSC and sanitation & hygiene project implementation compared to photos after). Semi-formal Interviews with trained water and latrine users / WUSC / VDC / women CBO, village health workers, poorest women, school children, teachers; WUSC reports and meeting minutes RWSSP-WN monitoring reports, Articles, periodicals and visuals published and broadcasted 	

	<p>1 Transparent and accountable GESI responsive WASH sector policy, guidelines and strategies prepared, approved and implemented by DDCs</p> <p>2 Improved GESI responsive HR system in place to support effective, decentralized WASH implementation</p>			
Project Outputs				
<p>1. Health, Hygiene and Sanitation</p> <p>a. Ignite the process of change to open defecation free VDCs and Wards</p> <p>b. Implement household sanitation, hygiene and waste water management</p> <p>c. Implement institutional sanitation and hygiene</p> <p>d. Implement personal hygiene and health programmes</p> <p>e. Implement nutrition programmes for mothers and children</p> <p>f. Implement family health and sanitation insurance system in each VDC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved behavioural change in hygiene and sanitation at household level, public places and institutions Improved nutritional status of pregnant and lactating mothers and children Improved cleanliness of the environment Local resources made available to keep the communities active to practice new habits. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,551 no. of household toilets constructed (socially and geographically disaggregated) 12,551 no. of households using toilets (socially and geographically disaggregated) 15 no of toilets for differently-able constructed at schools and institutions. 15 no. of schools using separate toilets for girls and boys 2 no. of public and demonstration latrines constructed no. of children/adults used soap for hand washing in critical time (Not carried out) no. of households fulfilled the set criteria of TBC in hygiene and sanitation (socially and geographically disaggregated) (Not carried out) BMI of mother improved by % (from baseline) Growth monitoring of children improved by % (from baseline) (Not carried out) 		
<p>2. Domestic Water</p> <p>a. Construction of new domestic water schemes</p> <p>i. Gravity schemes</p> <p>ii. Rainwater harvesting</p> <p>iii. Kuwa/ Point source spring improvement</p> <p>iv. Tube and hand-dug well</p> <p>b. Rehabilitation of existing domestic water schemes</p> <p>c. Building of technical and financial capacity for WUSC and others</p> <p>d. Carryout water quality monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved domestic water supply schemes operating Arsenic and calcium mitigation addressed WUSCs, DDCs and DPHOs monitored the quality of water on a regular basis Increased knowledge of water quality and quantity by users Community resource mobilized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 21 no. of new schemes constructed (disaggregated e.g. 14 gravity new, 1 gravity extension for arsenic mitigation; 6 Source Improvement...) 73 % (58 % Adibasi/janajati & 15 % Dalit) of the constructed schemes benefiting poor and excluded (it is difficult to say how many of them are poor) 5 no. of existing schemes rehabilitated (disaggregated e.g. all 5 gravity schemes) NRs. 275,200.00 amount of O&M funds collected and usedno. of schemes/projects monitoring water quality (NDWQS) on a regular basis – None (Not carried out) 		

<p>e. Mitigation of arsenic and lime encrustation</p> <p>f. Environmental protection of water sources</p> <p>g. Enhance institutional capacity of WUSC to operate and manage the system in a sustainable manner</p> <p>h. Mobilize community resources to meet O&M and reconstruction cost</p>				
<p>3. <u>Inclusive Local WASH Governance</u></p> <p>a. Coordinate and harmonize WASH sector programmes, funding, approach and modalities</p> <p>b. Assist DDCs to manage District Development Fund effectively</p> <p>c. Enhance local bodies capacity to facilitate the GESI responsive WASH service delivery system</p> <p>d. Enhance roles, responsibility, transparency and accountability of local bodies and WUSCs</p> <p>e. Strengthen local bodies GESI responsive planning, programming, budgeting system</p> <p>f. Strengthen local bodies GESI responsive reporting, monitoring and evaluation system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GESI responsive local bodies planning systems strengthened • GESI responsive policies on rural WASH updated/ prepared • WASH Plans Prepared • Multi-sector stakeholders coordination mechanism established • Local bodies staff trained in WASH governance and service delivery • WASH stakeholders trained • Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation systems established • Financial management systems established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 nos. of WASH Plans prepared by VDCs • NRs. 152,724 (in 000') for FY 2065/66 and 2066/67 amount of budget allocated for WASH programme (water and sanitation disaggregated) • 8 WASH multi-stakeholders forum established and operational (except in Rupandehi) • 12,463 no. of staff/persons comprising female 4536(36 %) trained in total by PSU and DDC conducted training and Workshop. Out of which 16, 47, 8 and 2 per cent Dalit, Janajati, Terai disadvantaged caste and, Muslim are trained respectively • 7 no. of WUSCs maintained well managed financial records • 26 no. of WUSCs maintained NRs. 275,200.00 amount of O&M funds • 8 no of VDCs allocated at least 1% of funds for WASH (water and sanitation disaggregated) • 1 times of participatory monitoring carried out by VDCs and DDCs • 1 time of WASH public auditing conducted by 10 WUSCs and VDCs 		
<p>4. <u>Local WASH Policy and Guidelines</u></p> <p>a. Prepare GESI responsive District WASH Implementation Guidelines</p> <p>b. Prepare District Arsenic mitigation guidelines</p> <p>c. Prepare District Water Quality Guidelines</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All three guidelines prepared and approved by respective DDCs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District WASH Guidelines (DWIG) developed by PSU, and endorsed and used by all 9 DDCs. • Draft Model District Water Safety Monitoring Guideline is prepared (in lieu of District Water Quality Guideline) • Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy is prepared (in lieu of District Arsenic Mitigation Guideline) 		