



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

INCEPTION REPORT



Name and duration of the project: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

Type of report: Inception Report – finalized and aligned with the final Project Document after 1st Steering Committee and 3rd Supervisory Board meeting, 09/06/2014

Date and location: 10/06/2014 Pokhara, Nepal

Who has prepared the report: Project Support Unit, Pokhara

Distribution of the report: Public

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- Annex 1.** Annotated Logical Framework with indicator-wise narrative, baselines and target
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Annotated Project Document*
Annual Work Plan FY01 (2070/71, CY2013/14)**

Note:

* Annotated Project Document includes the revised logical framework (Annex 1), results-chain and problem tree (Annex 2), risks and mitigation measures (Annex 3), organisational framework (Annex 4), Job Descriptions (Annex 5) and Terms of reference of Committees (Annex 6). These are not included into this document except for the annotated logical framework.

** Annual Work Plan FY01 will be revised for the final trimester at the time of the Steering Committee where also this document will be presented.

List of Abbreviations

CY	Calendar Year
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DMC	District Management Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
EUR	Euro
FCG	Finnish Consulting Group (FCG International)
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GOF	Government of Finland
GON	Government of Nepal
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MIS	Management Information System
MFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MUS	Multiple Use Water Services
NPR	Nepalese rupee
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
p/m	Person month (21 day working month = 1p/m)
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PSU	Project Support Unit
QARQ	Quantity-Accessibility-Reliability-Quality
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DDC)
TA	Technical Assistance
VDC	Village Development Committee
V-WASH-CC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan
WUSC	Water Users and Sanitation Committee

1 Summary

This is the Inception Report of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II). This document provides a road map for the entire five years project period, and a brief progress report for the inception period (16/09/2013-18/04/2014). This report is not a stand-alone document but rather, is supported by a range of relevant documents. Two documents stand out:

1. **Annotated Project Document** which includes the revised logical framework (Annex 1), results-chain and problem tree (Annex 2), risks and mitigation measures (Annex 3), organisational framework (Annex 4), Job Descriptions (Annex 5) and Terms of reference of Committees (Annex 6). These are not included into this document.
2. **Annual Work Plan FY01** (2070/71, CY2013/14) which was presented to the first Supervisory Board meeting 31/1/2014 and then revised and presented for the second Supervisory Board meeting. This document has a number of relevant annexes for the Annotated Project Document.

In this document, [Annex 1. Annotated Logical Framework](#) provides the Project Document Annex 1 in further detail, giving indicator-wise description, baselines and target. This is an important annex that will guide both work planning and related progress reporting over the entire project period.

In this document [Annex 2. List of documentation](#) is another important list of documents prepared by far, each guiding the project from the operational point of view. As such, these together with the documents listed above, are an important part of this inception report.

The main recommendations relate to:

- Aligning the logical framework with the post-2015 global water thinking. It is important to define each indicator, related baseline and target very carefully at this point – if it cannot be measured now for the baseline or if what is to be counted is still not clear, it should be dropped. The indicators and related results and targets need to be also clear on what population they apply to (Annex 1 to this document);
- Add one more District WASH Advisor into the National Long Term expert pool now that there is an additional core district. Also recommended to review the staffing needs and related Job Descriptions at the end of the second year to see whether the person months available from the TA contingency and/or the post of Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist (national long term expert) should be re-allocated to other long term or short term experts rather than hiring more people to PSU;
- Four specific areas were identified for the national and international Short Term Consultants for the next Fiscal year (FY). These relate to behaviour change communications (Result 1), functionality questions that are linked to the post-construction needs and VDC investment phase out as well as to Water Safety Plans and WUSC capacity (Result 2) and institutional assessment and district MIS development (Result 3). The work continues with mainstreaming the human rights based approach (HRBA) to WASH through Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy.

2 Background and situation update

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) continues to work in the nine Phase I (2008-2013) districts, six of them being Hills districts: Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja and Tanahu in the Western Development Region and Pyuthan in the Mid-Western Development Region. Three districts – Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi – are located in Terai in the Western Development Region. In addition Gulmi, Rolpa and Mustang districts have been approved for sanitation-only support for the on-going fiscal year through DDFs, with Gulmi as a new core district from the next FY. In addition Argakhanchi and Palpa have been approved for sanitation-only support through TA in February 2014. Details on all these will be presented at the first Steering Committee after all districts have been consulted for the details.

The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN II supports the Government of Nepal (GON) to achieve, is improved health, socio-economic status and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system. The original results of RWSSP-WN Phase II are largely impact oriented. This inception report introduces the new proposed wording for all items in the logical framework (Annex 1 to this document).

Overview of the work carried out during the inception phase

The recruitment of the Long term Experts was started by advertising the vacancies September 1, 2014, with a note that this was subject to signing the agreement for the Phase II. Even with this early start, the recruitment was seriously delayed. Therefore, most of the progress made during the inception period is a result of the past two months only when 80% of the staff has finally joined.

A number of operational practices and guidelines have been prepared and endorsed, and district inception workshops held in nine districts. During these workshops also the MOUs between the DDC and the DoLIDAR for the RWSSP-WN Phase II were signed, including a set of performance indicators for each district. These indicators constitute part of the exit strategy. These are now directly linked into the overall logical framework of the project (Annex 1 of this document with full details; Annex 1 in the Project Document without the indicator definitions). These performance indicators will be part of the completion phase thinking, indicating the capacity of the districts to plan and run WASH programme.

3 Situation update

3.1 Overview of updated background information

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) continues to work in the nine Phase I districts. During the inception period Gulmi was added as a core district and Argakhanchi, Palpa, Rolpa and Mustang districts were approved for sanitation-only support for the on-going fiscal year through DDFs. All these are now considered in setting the baselines and targets for each indicator. Adding a core district also means adding one District WASH Adviser into the Long Term Expert pool as described later on.

3.2 Changes in the external factors and assumptions

The Project Document chapter 8 Risks and Risk Management and related Annex 3 Risks and Mitigation Measures remain valid. The two additions related to the impact of proposed local elections and the outcome from the Joint Sector Review. The first one is tied up with the central level constitutional processes and developments; the political stability and its influence at the local governments are of high importance for both the immediate operational environment and for the local governance of WASH services on the long run.

The project will continue to contribute to the sector specific policy dialogues. The 1st Joint Sector Review (JSR) was organised in May 2011. This was done for the second time in March/April 2013 led by SEIU this time under the auspices of the Ministry for Urban Development (MoUD). JSR brought together sector stakeholders to reflect on progress in water and sanitation delivery in Nepal to date and to foster better coordination of shared and commonly-agreed goals. The vision of this was to launch thinking for one WASH programme, with one of the recommendations relating to institutional setup. This will have a strong impact on the project if rural water is shifted under one umbrella, possibly to completely other ministry.

3.3 Outputs and progress achieved during the inception phase

3.3.1 Inception phase achievements

At the time of completing this document, each district has a different situation in D-WASH Units with varying combinations of DDC staff and temporary people. The project encouraged all districts to take a lead in the D-WASH Unit and go ahead with the recruitment and mobilization of the field staff, and not to wait for the appointment of District WASH Advisers. How each D-WASH Unit has coped during the absence of project staff will be documented as part of the district institutional capacity assessment. This experience is valuable when tailoring district-wise institutional capacity building plans and setting mile stones for the completion phase. At the end of five years all districts should be able to lead their D-WASH Units if these are truly to be considered something permanent and sustainable, something to be replicated in the whole country in all districts (as envisioned in the Project Document logframe).

The beneficiary targets are as provided in the district workplans (Annexes 3A and 3B) for each district. Given that until now there has been no project staff to verify these (or past)

figures, it is assumed that these will change. The verification of the both the past and present figures is part of the baseline development and the project MIS verification.

The Annual Work Plan FY 2070/071 (CY 2013/2014) was finalized after the 1st Supervisory Board meeting. The GON budget to investments have been cut by 50%, the rest remaining as discussed and approved 31/1/2014. Given that the District WASH Advisers recruitment got 'no objection' only 31/1/2014 in the 1st Supervisory Board meeting, the districts are only now catching up with their workplans. The District Inception Workshop series together with the signing of MOU for the RWSSP-WN II was completed in all nine core districts 20.2.-14.3.2014; this gave an opportunity to discuss the operational issues and overall way forward with regards to the present workplan as well. Inception Workshops enabled districts to discuss on WASH programme implementation on multi-stakeholder forum setting and raise their views on various issues.

Major milestones for the first fiscal year include:

- Handing over from Phase I to Phase II, including assets, equipment and support staff, including verification of all assets and equipment & store audit;
- Recruitment, orientation and mobilization of the national Long Term Experts;
- District-wise Inception Workshops (9), the main inception workshop being combined with the 1st Steering Committee;
- Review of the key guiding policies, including: Project Administration Manual (fully aligned with RVWRMP); District WASH Implementation Guideline (DWIG); HRBA and GESI Strategy & Action Plan; monitoring practices & MIS;
- Establishing multi-layered baseline against the logical framework results indicators;
- Contributing to Joint Sector Review based on the Phase I learning and outcome from the district inception workshops – these taking place at the same time in February/March.

Given that many schemes are entering the preparatory phase and that the mobilization of field activities have been slow, the beneficiary targets for the various components for the first year are not given in this report. The beneficiary targets with the outline for baseline will be presented in the forthcoming Steering Committee with the final Inception Report.

Changes in operational or organisational structure were one of the key issues during the Inception phase. The entire Result 3 area relates to institutional set up and its sustainability after the project has phased out. The following items called for immediate attention with potential implications for the ongoing annual work plan and day-to-day operations, and were thereby presented to the 1st Supervisory Board meeting 31/1/2014, all these now included into the Annotated Project Document as attached to this document:¹

- With regards to Supervisory Board and Steering Committee, minor edits in the Terms of Reference as in the Project Document but no changes.
- With regards to Project Management Team (PMT), suggested to authorize the co-chairs to nominate any of the Long Term Experts as the PMT member based on the merit and previous operational experience.
- With regards to Long Term Experts, revised Job Descriptions are presented in **Annex 2**. All Job Descriptions have gender equity and social inclusion (GESI), and climate change related items added.

¹ All approved in the 1st Supervisory Board meeting 31.1.2014

- With regards to D-WASH-Units, institutional capacity assessment done in 2009 to be re-done to assess what has changed and emerged focusing on D-WASH-Units and DTOs; for now, the way forward is with the D-WASH Units.
- With regards to institutional setup in the districts: Introduce the practice of having District Management Committees (DMC) similarly to Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) in Mid and Far Western regions. DMC does not compete with D-WASH-CC as DMC has clearly practical, operational mandate for planning, administering, supervising and monitoring the budget and related staff and activities in each district. DMC members are essentially the district-level representatives of those GON line agencies that are also represented in the Steering Committee at the central level. DMC practice will strengthen the coordination with such as Department of Education for school WASH and Department of Health for water safety and other health issues.
- With regards to working with Support Organizations (SO) and/or Support Persons (SP), it was found that all district prefer to have SPs rather than SOs. SP Selection and Mobilization Guideline and related capacity building package was developed accordingly.

Within Support Organizations/Support Persons individual Terms of References, changes were introduced for the 2nd Supervisory Board with the Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines. The recruitment for these persons is launched now that the District WASH Advisers are in the districts and the District Management Committees have been established.

The Project Document lists the following items to be completed by the end of the inception period (Project Document, March 2013, p.30-31):

PSU office is fully functional in Pokhara. The contracts of Phase I PSU support staff have been renewed. The recruitment process for the Project's professional staff working at PSU and at districts has been completed, contracts issued to all staff members and all staff working. **Status:** PSU support staff signed new contracts with some revisions made in each Job Description. Long Term Expert team recruited in two batches. Related documents:

- Project Administration Manual endorsed in the 1st Supervisory Board meeting.
- Recruitment Guidelines

The annual work plan and budget for the Fiscal Year 2070/71 (ending July 2014) have been prepared and approved by the Supervisory Board (SB). **Status:** done and presented to the 1st Supervisory Board meeting, revised thereafter, and presented again for the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting taking into account the reduced GON budget.

A proposal for the selection of new VDCs for water supply activities (to add to the 54 programme VDCs of Phase I) has been prepared and approved by Supervisory Board. **Status:** discussed during the district inception workshops with various core groups, including representatives from VDCs and political parties. Proposal for the new VDC selection criteria presented in the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting as an annex to the V-WASH Plan Guideline.

Together with Competent Authorities and other relevant stakeholders the proposed logical framework has been reviewed and baseline information amended (situation at the end of Phase I). A monitoring system that complies with the national rural water supply related monitoring frameworks has been finalised. The revised logical framework and the monitoring responsibilities have been approved by SB. **Status:** We propose to align the logframe with the post-2015 global water goal as introduced by UN Water in January 2014; presented in this report Annex 1 in detail and in the Annotated Project Document Annex 1

as logframe. Up until the Joint Sector Review in late March 2014 it was hoped that the project's indicators could be fully or to high extent be aligned with the national 'CREAM' indicators. Yet, these have not been developed further since 2011 draft form except for a minor changes. It appears that shared national indicators that all WASH sector stakeholders could commit to have not been achieved. We assume that the monitoring, reporting and related debate on indicators will continue in the context of national WASH Programme development. We expect that the National WASH Programme would align its indicator with the post-2015 thinking as well.

DWIG has been revised to accommodate the changes of Phase II Project Document and approved by Supervisory Board. The DWIG revision will include amended provisions for proportionate participation of men and women in WASH structures at community level (gender strategy). **Status:** several components of DWIG have been processed as guidelines of their own right. The following documents were endorsed by the Supervisory Board meetings, with another proposal concerning the restructuring the relevant components of DWIG into a set of tools that could serve any project/programme under the DoLIDAR auspices:

- RWSSP-WN Phase II Project Administration Manual
- RWSSP-WN Phase II Step-By-Step Manual
- RWSSP-WN Phase II V-WASH Plan Guideline
- RWSSP-WN Phase II Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines
- RWSSP-WN Phase II Community Contribution pattern
- RWSSP-WN Phase II Training Norms with Capacity Building Manual in final draft form
- RWSSP-WN Phase II Scheme monitoring formats, *being field tested*
- RWSSP-WN Phase II HRBA and GESI Strategy and Action Plan, *being finalized*
- + RWSSP-WN Phase II General Recruitment Principles – original approved in RWVRMP several years earlier, presented in recruitment related correspondence.

The field handbook on community-led water safety planning integrated with O&M, climate vulnerability and all-types technologies has been reviewed and, if necessary, revised. **Status:** Water Safety Plan (WSP) book is in re-printing together with the recharge pond manual. We did not see any need to review it at this point of time but rather, start applying WSP in practice across all schemes and review the manual later on based on that experience. The present guideline includes climate change and disaster risk reduction aspects already. WSP and O&M integrated through Step By Step manual.

A detailed and phased plan for cost sharing principles has been prepared and approved by SB. **Status:** community contribution pattern presented for the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting. Cost sharing with regards to running costs (recurrent costs) that relate to the D-WASH Units is yet to be finalized.

3.3.2 Financial progress and staffing

Table 1 below outlines the person months across the entire project period. Given that the first year started only in mid-September and given than some staff joined only after six months, the months have been adjusted accordingly for the final year keeping in line with the total person months as agreed in the Consultant's contract with the MFA. In the table below, one additional District WASH Adviser and related person months have been added – this is still subject to final approval (3.5 years x 10.5 p/m). The proposed short term

consultancies are described in the final chapter “Recommendations” in further detail. These relate to behaviour change communications (Result 1 related), functionality questions that are linked to the post-construction needs and VDC investment phase out as well as to Water Safety Plans and WUSC capacity (Result 2 related) and institutional assessment and district MIS development (Result 3 related).

Table 1 Planned person months over entire project period

PLANNED	FY01*		FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total
person months (p/m)	CY13	CY14	CY15	CY16	CY17	CY18	
International Experts	27.0	35.5	31.0	24.0	11.5		129.0
Long Term: CTA	9.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	5.50		46.00
Long Term: I&M+E	8.50	10.50	7.00	-	-		26.00
Long Term: Field Specialist	8.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	2.00		42.00
Short Term International	1.00	4.00	3.00	3.00	4.00		15.00
National Experts	116.50	193.50	193.50	176.00	40.25		603.25
Long Term National (PSU)	46.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	35.25		302.25
Long Term National (Districts)	65.00	105.00	105.00	92.50	-		367.50
Short Term National	5.00	15.00	15.00	10.00	5.00		50.00
Total (Calendar months)	143.50	229.00	224.50	200.00	51.75		848.75

The Annotated Project Document introduces the revised total budget, still subject to further discussions in between GON and GOF for the additional investment funds and in between the Consultant and MFA for the additional TA post (District WASH Adviser) which will also influence the reimbursable TA budget. This is not repeated here. The financial progress against the budget presented in the Annual Work Plan FY01 as endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting is shown below in table 2. At the time of submitting the first draft of this report two investment fund requests to GOF to the District development Funds (DDFs) are in process, total EUR 629,557.²

Table 2 Planned and actual budget (March 31, 2014)

PD ref	Cost item	FY01 (CY2013/14 - 2070/71)		
		Budget	Actual*	Actual/ budget
3	Capacity building & Governance (TA)	90,000	23,560	26%
4	TA	870,325	319,945	37%
4.1	TA International	390,330	223,293	57%
4.2	TA National	229,995	47,900	21%
4.3	Reimbursable TA Costs	250,000	48,753	20%
5	Running Costs	120,000	72,699	61%
6	Evaluation & Monitoring	20,000	1,441	7%
7	Total	1,100,325	417,645	38%

* As of March 2014 end

² DDF1 EUR 474,626 request 24/03/2014 and DDF2 EUR 154,931 requested 07/04/2014

3.3.3 District Inception Workshop highlights

In the original inception phase workplan as presented in the technical tender, the District Week of Action had a substantial role in getting the each district programme to the right track. Due to serious delays in recruitment, the District Week of Action was cut down into a District Day of Action and re-titled as District Inception Workshop. The aim remained the same: to learn and to get recommendations from the core stakeholders in each district, appreciating the fact that each district is unique with unique past and present dynamics.

Parbat: 8 Phalgun (20.2.2014)
Tanahun: 14 Phalgun (26.2.2014)
Myagdi: 19 Phalgun (3.3.2014)
Baglung: 20 Phalgun (4.3.2014)
Syangja: 21 Phalgun (5.3.2014)
Nawalparasi: 23 Phalgun (6.3.2014)
Rupandehi: 28 Phalgun (12.3.2014)
Kapilvastu: 29 Phalgun (13.3.2014)
Pyuthan: 30 Phalgun (14.3.2014)

Sustainable sanitation and water service delivery including post-construction and post-ODF support services require strong links between the district and VDC level stakeholders and in between policy, planning, budgeting and resource allocation and use. Using the lessons learned and schemes and activities completed in the RWSSP-WN Phase I, and using the District Strategic WASH Plans at the district level and VDC WASH Plans at VDC-level as the entry points into planning, the “District Day of Action” kicked off the RWSSP-WN Completion Phase (Phase II) in each district.

By systematically addressing the full range of issues by the complete TA team the purpose of this exercise was to get the project on the right track from the beginning striving towards 100% coverage in both drinking water supply and sanitation, as well as towards sustainable practices and full functionality.

Thematic working groups during the district inception workshop in each nine district were as follows, noting that the members in each group as defined below is merely indicative, and in each district some participants were ‘shuffled’ from ‘their group’ to ‘some other group’, i.e.. VDC representatives could be found from all groups:

- *Human rights based approach- water and sanitation for all*: finding the unserved discussing District Strategic WASH Plans (D-WASH Plans) and VDC WASH Plans (V-WASH Plans), and related VDC and scheme prioritization;
- V-WASH Plans & V-WASH CCs – including also VDC-level debate of post-construction support services and post-ODF support;
- *GESI group discussing V-WASH Planning processes, capacity & confidence building, monitoring & planning practices*;
- Monitoring & Evaluation: Introducing Monitoring Task Force;
- Sanitation & hygiene – including ODF and post-ODF, sanitation marketing, linking post-ODF support to post-construction services.

Each district inception workshop concluded with the thematic presentations from each group (above) and the introduction of the MOUs (with the performance indicators MOU), followed by signing & concluding remarks. The performance indicators as signed in each MOU will guide the district annual performance evaluation after the FY02 onwards. These indicators are also used for the project completion phase benchmarking for measuring the capacity of each district to run its WASH programme. There is a proposed indicator for this

under Result 3: “Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR” that feeds together with the success under other result areas to the proposed new purpose-level indicator: “Districts WASH programmes capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M, showing consistently improving the annual performance”

District inception workshop report is available for each district, also as one document, see the List of Documentation. These are the notes from the various thematic working groups; some findings are included in this report under the cross-cutting themes. These notes have already been used to benefit the district programmes and related guidelines, the immediate urgent items related to:

- Functionality and sustainability of especially the large and complex schemes, and with this, completing the uncompleted works.
- Establishing and operationalizing the District Management Committees
- Recruitment, orientation and mobilization of the Support Persons
- Mobilizing the Monitoring Task Forces
- Building momentum for preparation of new VWASH Plans and updating old ones

4 Critical issues and revision needs

4.1 Analysis of critical issues identified during the inception phase

This chapter analyzes the main critical issue identified *during the inception period*. The Project Document has identified a number of external risks and mitigation measures, these are updated into the Annotated Project Document and its Annexes, and are not repeated here. There are also a number of other WASH sector, institutional and local governance-related critical issues that are not something new identified during the inception period but rather, reason for the Phase II to exist. Functionality, sustainability and continuity of practices and services at the community level and sustainability of ODF achievements are amongst those. Similarly at the district-level continuity of District WASH Units as well as all the overall functionality and capacity of the local governance to provide services to its citizens. Committed D-WASH-CCs and District WASH Units both with strong leadership are needed for successful completion of the RWSSP-WN Phase II as the project should not establish anything that fully depends on the project.

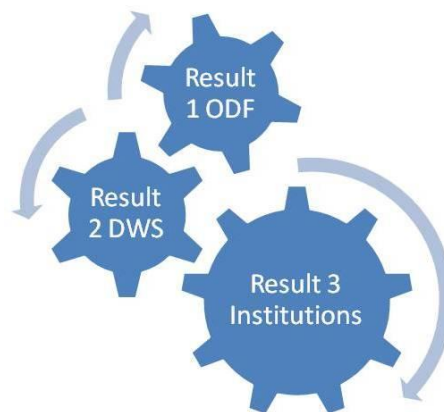
The main critical issue that emerged during the inception period related to the recruitment of the long term experts team. This was high in the agenda in the original inception phase work plan: without the team, most items simply cannot be done by the three international experts alone. Therefore, in the original work plan the vision was that the recruitment would have been completed and approved by the end of the festival period and before the elections, i.e. by early November, with some staff active already then. The RVWRMP Recruitment Guideline was modified to RWSSP-WN Phase II Recruitment Guideline to guide the process and made public in the recruitment web-site. At this time also the Job Descriptions were reviewed and cross-cutting themes were included into all posts. A series of delays followed - a chronological order of events is available should there be a need to assess to what extent these were because of the project and to what extent external to project.

5 Revision needs

This chapter outlines the revision needs of the plans and/or implementation and management arrangements e.g. strategies, approaches, work plans, organisational arrangements, budget and financial management, monitoring and evaluation.

5.1.1 Revision of the results and related indicators and activities

The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal (GON) to achieve, is improved health, socio-economic status and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system. The original results of RWSSP-WN Phase II were:



- Result 1 (Component 1 Sanitation and Hygiene): ODF sustained at individual, household and public level;
- Result 2 (Component 2 Rural Water Supply): well-functioning water schemes managed by inclusive Water Users' and Sanitation Committee (WUSCs) addressing equitability and providing safe domestic water to all users; and
- Result 3 (Component 3 Capacity Development): strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner.

We propose to reword the result-level indicators as follows considering that ODF has still not been reached in all place i.e. there is a need to both achieve and sustain ODF (Result 1) and that the Result 2 could be reworded in a similar manner without losing the original spirit, aligning both with the proposed post-2015 targets:

- Result 1 (Component 1 Sanitation and Hygiene): Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts;
- Result 2 (Component 2 Rural Water Supply): Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs
- Result 3 (Component 3 Capacity Development): *no change – as was.*

To align the RWSSP-WN Phase II targets (results) with the Post-2015 Global Goals for WASH. The proposed goal builds on and extends existing commitments such as the Millennium Development Goals and the priorities agreed at Rio+20. The Post-2015 targets and indicators have not been finalized at this point of time, yet, the emerging targets and related indicators could be applied to RWSSP-WN Phase II already now: the existing RWSSP-WN Phase II logical framework is already in line with the spirit of post-2015 thinking by giving full-coverage result targets for sanitation (Result 1) and water supply (Result 2).

Even if the post-2015 time frame aims at 2030, RWSSP-WN Phase II can set the same targets for the project period if the working areas are kept in line with the available resources, both human and financial. In other words, the targets are not impossible within the project period if the project can keep the focus VDCs and aim at universal coverage and sustainable functional services within these.

The Post-2015 targets bring in two institutional WASH targets, namely schools and health facilities. Both of these are outside the immediate mandate of MOFALD, the primary responsibility being with the relevant line agencies (education and health). Yet, many project supported water supply and sanitation facilities do serve also the health posts and schools; the original Project Document logical framework setting targets also for the schools. Both schools and health facilities within the working VDCs can be targeted. Hence, instead of using the 'CREAM' indicators, we take the post-2015 thinking as the frame of reference. In the following, the Results refer to the existing logical framework.

The vision is that:

- No one practices open defecation (Result 1 ODF)
- Everyone has safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home (Result 2 water supply)
- All schools and health centres have water, sanitation and hygiene (Adding schools and health posts to both Result 1 & 2)
- Water, sanitation and hygiene are sustainable and inequalities have been progressively eliminated. (Result 3 institutional capacity building)

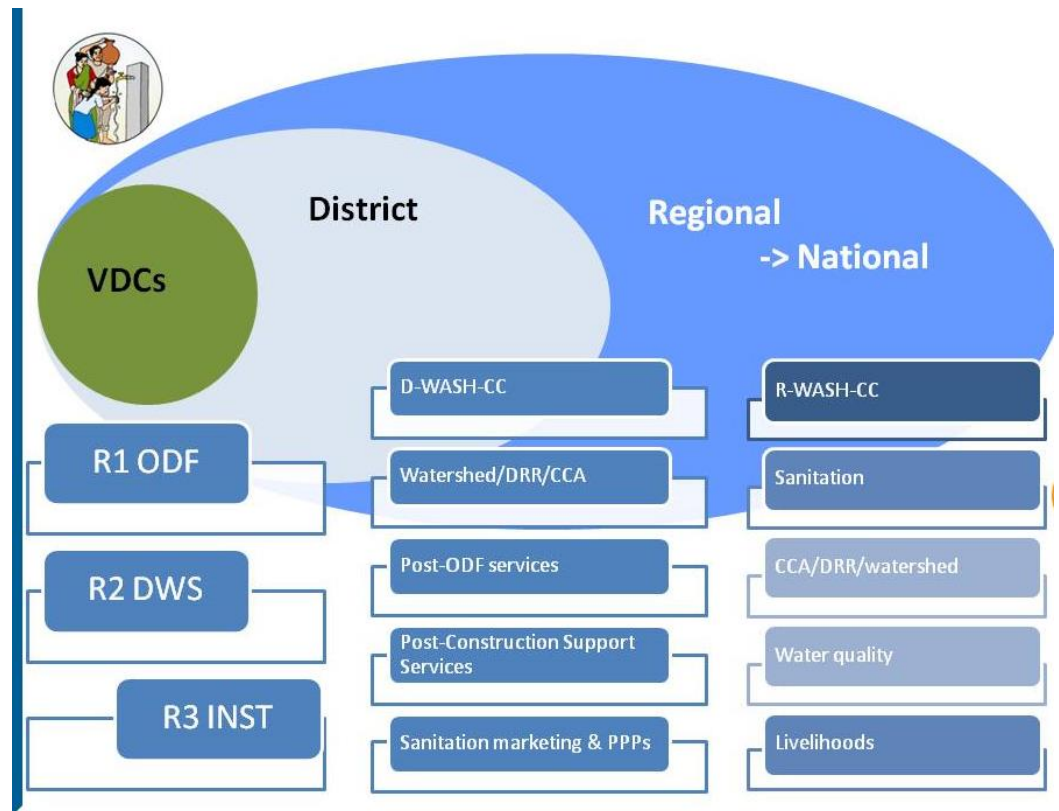
At the overall objective level the impacts are expected to be visible with regards to health, local governance and in decreasing disparity in between advantaged and disadvantaged populations.

At the purpose level the proposed indicators reflect the success under several result areas while the indicators under each result-area relate to only activities done for the specific result. In other words, each purpose-level indicator measures a result of several sub-results and related activities.

Figure 1 puts the different results into perspective: whilst the immediate direct impacts of results 1 and 2 can be identified at the VDC level and this where the full coverage interest remains, the Result 3 is shifting already towards district-wide impact. Supporting 14 districts the project is a significant regional sector actor. Figure 1 outlines some of the thematic areas where the project can contribute to at the district and regional level too. Operating at this scale the project will continue to have role in national rural WASH dialogues.

The ODF-targets under Result 1 are also district-wide, acknowledging the fact that there are several other WASH sector actors working for the same aim. The project will pay attention to measuring these joint achievements as we need to be able to identify what exactly was the result of RWSSP-WN's contribution, what is the result of the others, and what are the results from joint efforts. Most of the proposed indicators focus on those results and impacts where the project can show its direct contribution and that can be reliably measured. To be fully accountable for the results each indicator needs to be specific about to which target population it refers to: Phase II schemes, or both Phase I and Phase II schemes, or the region/district and all its population. Since reaching the unreached, serving the unserved and improving the non-improved are the leading principles, all these need to be clearly defined.

Figure 1 Sphere of impact



The figure 2 illustrates the kind of situation that may exist within one VDC only: there are houses that are 1) both served by improved water supply system and are reached by external support; 2) reached by external water supply interventions and are thereby 'previously served' but whose water supply system cannot be defined as 'improved'; and 3) those who have not benefited of anything before. At the same time, there may be schemes prioritized in the V-WASH Plans for all these clusters.

The project support should be clearly defined as serving those who truly were not served before at all by any support external to VDC and who are not benefiting from the improved water supply, i.e. not fulfilling Quantity- Accessibility – Reliability – Quality (QARQ) criteria. The VDC may have provided some external materials but not a complete functional system. Those systems that fail the full QARQ-criteria completely are within this category; those who fail only one parameter from the QARQ-criteria should not be automatically prioritized.

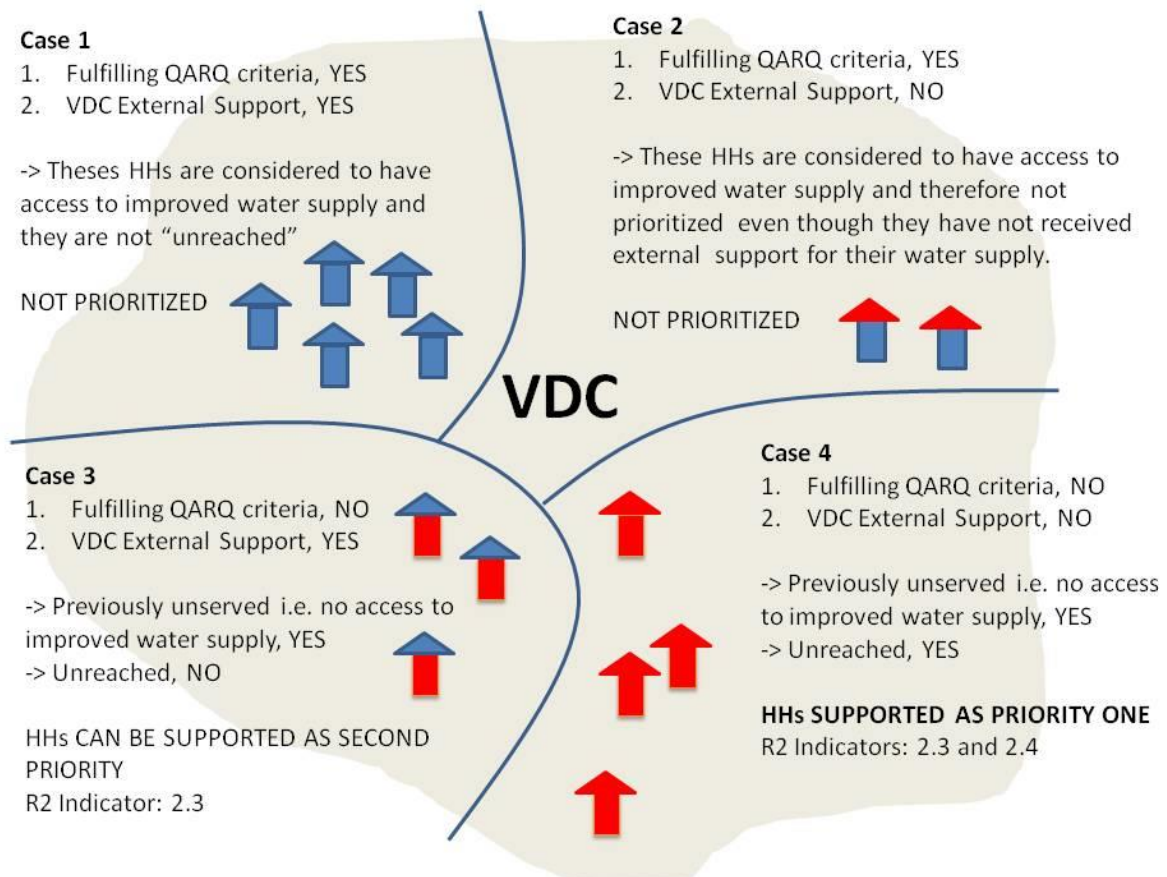


Figure 2 Defining “unreached” and ‘access to improved water supply”

The Annotated Project Document shows in Track Changes the updated background information which is not repeated here. Since the logical framework has been fairly substantially changed (Annex 1 to this document) and it does not show the activity-level, these are introduced here.

Table 3 Summary of results-indicators and related key interventions

Indicator	Key interventions
RESULT 1 Access to sanitation and hygiene Source: V-WASH-CCs, D-WASH-CC and District MIS	
1.1 ODF: # of VDCs declared ODF.	Contributions to district-wide campaigning and media mobilization through D-WASH-CC Training of the Trainers (Master TOTs) Training & mobilization of project-specific SPs Contributions to campaigns by V-WASH-CC V-WASH-CC capacity building Funding for rewards, monitoring and celebrations
1.2 ODF: # of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to handwashing	Investment funding Checking the technical designs for child, gender & disabled friendliness and for handwashing facilities Capacity building of the management committees School programmes Awareness campaign on accessibility and gender-friendly designs

		Technical design reviews with attention to accessibility & gender-friendliness, including also menstrual hygiene management Baseline: 0 Target: 200 institutional/school/public latrines
1.3	Post-ODF: # of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)	V-WASH-CC and Ward Citizen Forums capacity building & support for defining the post-ODF strategies and related ward-wise plans towards total sanitation Training & mobilization of project-specific SPs Contributions to campaigns by V-WASH-CC Investment support for ICS Baseline: 0 Target: 300 wards
1.4	Post-ODF: # of districts implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all VDCs in the districts	Financial and TA support to District Post-ODF strategies and action items together with other D-WASH-CC stakeholders (must be joint effort!) Capacity building of V-WASH-CCs in providing post-ODF support and developing post-ODF strategies at the VDC level Participatory monitoring and related media mobilization Private sector involvement Baseline: 0 Target: 100%
RESULT 2 Access to drinking water supply Source: Project MIS (to be developed towards District MIS)		
2.1	Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women (+/- 1)	RWSSP-WN Phase I scheme verification for sustainability (baseline) Post-construction support packages tailored for existing WUSCs WUSC capacity building as per Step-By-Step VMW technical training GESI awareness/mainstreaming through all activities at all levels Baseline: 0 Target: 100%
2.2	Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	Training and mobilization of additional resource persons/organizations for providing WSP training in VDC-wide packages Participatory monitoring of the WSP plans made and their application Compiling lessons learned on how HRBA, GESI and CCA/DRR (cross-cutting themes) have been taken into account in the WSPs and related trainings to improve the concept further Baseline: 0 Target: 100%
2.3	Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) Scheme defined as improved and functional fulfils the following (QARQ) criteria: a) Quantity b) Accessibility within 15 min return c) Reliability d) Quality (verified as free from faecal	RWSSP-WN Phase I scheme verification for sustainability (baseline) Scheme investment and WUSC capacity building following the Step-By-Step approach Targeted GESI events Participatory monitoring and water quality tests as per the Step-By-Step Baseline: 0% Target: 100%

	contamination)	
2.4	Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	V-WASH Plan and D-WASH Plan/Strategy data verification to ensure that those identified as unreached truly are unreached and previously unserved Support and advice to DMC for prioritizing unreached schemes Participatory monitoring Baseline: 0 Target: 100%
2.5	Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	Investment funding Technical design reviews for gender, child & disable friendliness and for ensuring sustainable hand washing facilities Capacity building of the IMCs School programmes Awareness on accessibility and gender-friendly designs Baseline: 0 Target: 200
RESULT 3 Institutional capacity building Source: D-WASH-CCs, V-WASH-CCs and related District MIS; PSU records		
3.1	All 14 districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	National Short Term Consultants as needed Active participation and possible funding for the updating process as planned together with the other D-WASH-CC members Participatory monitoring and field verification visits Baseline: one completed, eight drafts, all used Target: 14
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	National Short Term Consultants as needed Active participation and possible funding for the updating process as planned together with the other D-WASH-CC members Participatory monitoring and field verification visits Links to District MIS Baseline: status being verified Target: 100%
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference	National Short Term Consultants as needed Joint-assessment annually with V-WASH-CC members Participatory monitoring and field verification visits Links to District MIS Baseline: in Annex 1 district-wise Target: all districts comply with 90% of the items listed in their Terms of Reference
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference	National Short Term Consultants as needed Joint-assessment annually with V-WASH-CC members Participatory monitoring and field verification visits Links to District MIS Baseline: in Annex 1 VDC-wise Target: all VDCs comply with 90% of the items listed in their Terms of Reference
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	Joint monitoring visits Joint performance assessment with SPs with support from PSU District-wise annual performance indicator assessments that can be reflected against the previous years Similar information collected as relevant from the non-core districts as counterfactual; a possible study later on about the changes in the districts performance Baseline: 0 Target: 10 annually
3.6	Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools	DWIG reconstruction, tool by tool External short term consultants Local and international students Internal TA work Baseline: 0 Target: annual targets

5.1.2 New approaches to sanitation and hygiene

RWSSP-WN Phase I did ground breaking work in introducing and mainstreaming behaviour change triggering and related drive to total behaviour change as the leading theme. In this regard there is an extensive collection of materials including studies, manuals and other IEC available. Now that there is a substantial experience across the different regions and socio-cultural settings, it is time to look back what has been learned. This is especially relevant to Tarai where the present tools do not seem to work as well as they do in other locations. International Short Term Consultant is proposed to review the existing set of the behaviour change communications tools to bring in more ideas from the other countries and regions, perhaps also from outside WASH sector itself.

Approach to post-ODF support needs to be revised together with the development of post-construction support services for the water supply schemes. Both of these link to private sector and availability of both hardware and software support. Sanitation marketing is one the themes that needs to be further explored (Box 2). Tarai is a specific case where the approach needs to be taken into its own unique Tarai context, both in terms of socio-cultural and geo-hydrological context. Tarai is different, and Tarai is also very (semi)urban. The project will support D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs to include post-ODF strategies into their respective V-WASH Plans and District Strategic WASH Plans with do-able actions for each fiscal year.

Box 1 Sanitation marketing

Sanitation marketing is one of the options to be explored move in detail. It is both about usual marketing as any product may be marketed; but is also about social marketing. Social marketing uses marketing techniques to serve social objectives. Sanitation marketing as social marketing considers the target population as customers. It borrows private sector experience to develop, place and promote an appropriate product. The product, in this case toilet, may be marketed and promoted through various channels including special promotions, advertising and demonstrations which aim to make potential consumers aware, informed and interested in purchasing the sanitation and hygiene related products – similarly like any commercial product is advertised and promoted. This approach is often summarized by the **four P's of sanitation marketing: Product, Price, Place and Promotion**. In this context also such as gender, child and disabled-friendly designs and accessories can be promoted and further developed, creating awareness on the importance of access to all.

Expertise and experience borrowed from the commercial sector and creative media can help to ensure promotion of the right product at the right place and price; their direct engagement on the supply side can contribute realism and sustainability to the product development and marketing. On the demand side, this includes establishing people's attitudes and practices, establishing what they do and don't like about the existing situation and what they would most like to change, and what they would be willing to invest for a better sanitation service.

It is also necessary to understand the motivating factors which will encourage people to invest in a toilet - this is rarely health – more commonly people speak of privacy, a lack of smells and flies and gaining prestige. These are different amongst different groups of people, some groups behaviour and motivations being more critical than the others. The most effective means of communication and triggering need to understand. During the second year of RWSSP-WN Phase II it is proposed to review the existing behavior change communications tools and to link it with the sanitation marketing.

5.1.3 VDC Selection

The Project will continue to support sanitation and hygiene activities through its well-established district-wide programmatic practice, across all VDCs in each district through D-WASH-CC, with the ambitious target of having all districts declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF).

During the first year RWSSP-WN Phase I core VDCs are going through a verification of their existing status aiming to have all Phase I 'core' VDCs as *investment-phase-out VDCs* by the FY02. This status means that the project has not completely left the VDC: there are no new investments started but post-construction activities are still taking place. These can relate into minor quality improvements in the physical structures, WUSC capacity building, and Water Safety Plans with climate change and disaster risk reduction including such activities as water source protection, soil stabilization and recharge ponds.

At the same time new VDCs are being selected. This issue was thoroughly discussed in the District Inception Workshops: to what extent Phase I VDCs can be phased out, and how to select new ones. In the district inception workshops it was concluded that the objectives of the VDC selection criteria are to ensure selection of needy and remote VDCs who are also interested in taking ownership of the V-WASH Plan and the activities prioritized therein to ultimately ensure the sustainability.

While the Project works through the District Strategic WASH Plans (D-WASH Plans) and wishes to respect the prioritization done in these plan, there are also other active projects and programmes and that some of the priority VDCs can be already supported. Since RWSSP-WN Phase II specifically focuses on those who are unserved, the VDC selection criteria includes the following, in addition to paying attention the D-WASH Plan priorities:

- Select the remote VDC.
- Select hardship VDC, where there is relatively high proportion of un-served community and less supported in the sector in past and less existence of support agencies at present.
- Select the VDC having higher proportion of disadvantaged (DAG) community.
- VDC take ownership of the V-WASH Plan by contributing cash and human resources.

V-WASH Plan is the point of entry to anything done in a new VDC. Funding for prioritized water supply schemes will be assessed only after finalization of the plan.

VDC selection process has two main steps:

1. **Orientation of VDC secretaries on VDC selection process and criteria:** Brief orientation shall be organized by DDC to VDC Secretaries regarding the VDC selection process, their role and responsibilities, cost contribution and pre-requisite on WASH support by DDC. It's recommended to utilize regular VDC Secretaries' meeting in DDC.
2. **VDCs application for VWASH Plan formulation Support:** VDC needs to express its interest and commitment to be selected as core VDC. The commitment letter will clearly mention about the possible VDC contribution for V-WASH Plan preparation and future WASH schemes implementation. The VDCs that has not submitted commitment letter

with V-WASH-CC recommendation shall not be considered for further evaluation. Application format has been shared with the V-WASH Plan Guidelines (April 2014).

Scoring of the applied VDCs: Based on the information submitted by interested VDCs, verified to District Strategic WASH Plan, a team nominated by DMC shall further analyze the eligibility of the VDC to be selected for WASH program. The scoring pattern will be as follows, see details in the table below:

1. Coverage of Water Supply	40
– % of un-served community	
– % of partial functional schemes	
– % of fully non-functional schemes	
2. Remoteness from road head	20
3. Percentage of DAG population	20
4. Existence of other WASH agencies	10
5. VDC commitment for VWASH Plan formulation	10

Final Selection of the VDCs is done A team nominated by DMC will prepare a merit list of the VDCs based on the above scoring pattern and joint meeting of DMC and political parties decides on the selection of the VDCs for VWASH Plan formulation.

Table 4 VDC selection criteria

#	Parameter	Indicators	Score	Source of Info
1	Water Supply Coverage (40)	% of Un-served Population (25) having more than 30% unserved pop'n (25) having more than 20% unserved pop'n (15) having more than 10% unserved pop'n (10) having less than 10% unserved pop'n (0)		DWASH Plan, VDC Profile
		<hr/> % of Population under nonfunctional schemes (10) More than 20% of population (10) More than 10% of population (5) Less than 10% of population (0)		
		<hr/> % of Pop'n under poorly functional schemes (5) More than 20% of population (5) More than 10% of population (3) Less than 10% of population (0)		
2	Remoteness (20)	Distance of VDC from fair weather road head (10) More than 4 hrs walk distance (10) More than 2 hrs walking distance (7) Less than 2 hrs walking distance (4) On fair weather road head (0)		DDC record
		<hr/> Distance of VDC from all-weather road head (10) More than 4 hrs walk distance (10) More than 2 hrs walking distance (7) Less than 2 hrs walking distance (4) On fair weather road head (0)		
3	GESI aspect (20)	Dalit Population (10) Dalit Pop'n more than 30% (10) Dalit Pop'n 20-30% (7) Dalit Pop'n 10-20% (5) Dalit Pop'n less than 10% (0)		

	Adibasi Janajati Population (5) Adibasi/Janjati Pop'n more than 30% (5) Adibasi/Janjati Pop'n 20-30% (4) Adibasi/Janjati Pop'n 10-20% (3) Adibasi/Janjati Pop'n less than 10%	DDC Record/DWA SH Plan VDC Profile
	Other Deprived Group and Religious Minority Pop'n (5) ODG/RM Pop'n More than 30% (5) ODG/RM Pop'n 20-30% (4) ODG/RM Pop'n 10-20% (3) ODG/RM Pop'n less than 10% (0)	
4	Agencies working in Water supply (10) No any agencies active (10) One-two agencies active (5) More than two agencies active (0)	Secondary data DDC
5	VDC Commitment (10) VDC Committed for more than 50% cost of V-WASH Plan formulation (10) VDC committed more than 30% of V-WASH Plan formulation (7) VDC committed more than 20% of V-WASH Plan formulation (5)	VDC Commitment Letter
Total		

5.2 Analyses regarding cross-cutting objectives

5.2.1 Human rights based approach to WASH

The right to water is defined as the right of everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use. This implies that the right to water is limited to water for personal and domestic use only and does not cover other water uses. Sanitation in human rights terms is understood as a system for the collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta. Sanitation is associated with hygiene. All have the right to physical and economic access to sanitation which is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable, provides privacy and ensures dignity. These rights must be guaranteed without discrimination.

The following caption from the Water Governance Facility takes the rights-based approaches to water beyond questions of accessing the actual water itself: "*The approach is just as much about how stakeholders can exercise their procedural rights, such as participation in decision-making processes; access to information pertaining to hydrology, water quality, water permits, and the like; and access to judicial redress mechanisms to safeguard the rule-of-law, fairness, and non-discrimination (Laban, 2007). In short, water resources allocation is also about how stakeholders can exercise procedural rights that ultimately may influence the outcomes of water allocation decisions. Human rights regimes identify "rights-holders" – those who can legitimately claim a right – and "duty-bearers," almost always government bodies, who are responsible for not getting in the way of the realisation of the right (respecting the right), not allowing others to interfere with the realisation of the right (protecting the right), and facilitating the realisation of the right (fulfilling the right).*"³

³ Water Governance Facility (2012) Human rights-based approaches and managing water resources: Exploring the potential for enhancing development outcomes. WGF Report No. 1, SIWI, Stockholm, p.9
<http://watergovernance.org/documents/WGF/Reports/Human-rights-based-approaches-WGF-report-1.pdf>

Box 2 Normative and cross-cutting criteria for human rights based approach in WASH

Criteria

Normative criteria (availability, accessibility, quality/safety, affordability, acceptability). All these criteria have to be met for the full realization of the human rights to sanitation and water, but a good practice can be a specific measure focussing on one of the normative criterion, and not necessarily a comprehensive approach aiming at the full realization of the human rights. Hence, not all the criteria are always important for a given practice. E.g., a pro-poor tariff structure can be judged very good in terms of the affordability criterion, whilst the quality-criterion would be less relevant in the context of determining whether that measure should be considered a good practice.

Cross-cutting criteria (non-discrimination, participation, accountability, impact, sustainability). In order to be a good practice from a human rights perspective, all of these five criteria have to be met to some degree, and at the very least, the practice must not undermine or contradict these criteria. E.g., a substantial effort to extend access to water to an entire population, but which perpetuates prohibited forms of discrimination by providing separate taps for the majority population and for a marginalized or excluded group, could not be considered a good practice from a human rights perspective.⁴

The human rights dimensions of water has its obvious link to climate change and its impact on individuals and their ability to live a life in dignity. The way that water is managed will be a critical component for the success of any efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change, in conformity with human rights obligations.

The following summarizes the outcome from the thematic group that discussed the human rights based approach to WASH, the team members representing all political parties and other local leaders. Leading theme related to reaching the unreached, the discussion dealing with the VDC- and scheme selection, and related reliability of the D-WASH Plans and Strategies in this regard, VDC exist strategies and planning and monitoring systems overall.

District Strategic WASH Plans (D-WASH Plan)

Findings	Recommendations
DWASH Plan of the districts found in different stages, e.g. three finalized (Baglung, Myagdi , Pyuthan), one approved by Multi-Stakeholder Forum (Parbat) and five (Tanahun, Syangja, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu) in draft stage.	The draft plans should be again discussed with D-WASH-CCs and political parties and should be endorsed by forthcoming district council. The plans should be approved by D-WASH-CCs and Multi-Stakeholder Forum till the end of FY 2070/071.
Political parties in the districts except Myagdi and Pyuthan found less aware regarding DWASH Plan strategy. Due to participation of different persons in different meetings from political parties, it's found difficult to maintain political parties updated in all aspects.	Participation of political parties should be increased in sharing of the plans. Political parties should assign a leader as 'focal person' for WASH as practiced in Parbat district.
Prioritization of the VDCs made in DWASH Plan based on the composite index found acceptable	VDC selection criteria (Annex 8 of existing DWIG; now Annex 1 of VWASH Planning Guidelines) is

⁴

http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/water/iexpert/docs/questionnaires2010/Nepal_Finland_Cooperation_Rural_village_water_resources_management.pdf

to the political parties even if in two districts (Kapilvastu and Syangja) it was agreed that the data is misleading and should be updated/verified.

revised giving more focus to un-served community (40) and remoteness (20). Similarly ethnicity (20), active agencies in WASH in the VDC (10) and VDC commitment (10) to ensure the selection of remote VDCs having higher number of un-served population.

Status of indicators and weightage⁵ used for composite index in prioritization of the VDCs are changed due to improvement in sanitation status and also some of the data used are unreliable. Also the Project Document emphasized to redefine VDC selection criteria giving more weightage to remoteness and number of people having never access to improved water supply. Similarly the document suggests not to apply the criteria like 'prevalence of discrimination' and 'prevalence of vulnerable groups'

Considering the less number of completely un-served population in any of the VDCs of project districts, it might be good to select more number of VDCs support 'only' un-served population or also consider support those communities whose facilities are crossed so called 'design period' and the systems are fully non-functional. Similarly, it should be insisted to formulate VWASH Plan of all VDCs in the district in cost sharing basis as agreed and decided by D-WASH-CC. Per capita cost barrier should not be applied for un-served communities.

In the present context, in most of the working districts, the 'un-served' are those people who are poor and don't have possibility to get water from cost effective technologies like; gravity flow schemes, therefore, the expected community contribution (25%) is not likely possible for all technologies.

The contribution pattern is re-defined different community contribution for different technologies, for instance; more than 25% in gravity flow, point source improvement and recharge pond and less than 20% in rainwater harvesting and lifting schemes.

District WASH Unit and Support to Communities

Finding s	Recommendations
Support to community by D-WASH Unit found poor and field attendance of staffs found less resulting lack of transparency, participation and construction quality.	Enough human resources with adequate technical skill and knowledge should be assigned to the VDCs in filed base.
Sustainability of the constructed structures is questionable.	Close monitoring from PSU/PCO and DDC/DTO should be enhanced. Response: adequate human resources are provisioned with annual performance based contracting system and field monitoring is redefined.
Sanitation status in Terai remains poor due to lack of awareness of the community.	Special attention and massive awareness program should be organized.

⁵ Drinking Water Supply (20), Household latrine (20), Functionality of existing schemes (15), Water Supply in Schools and institutions (10), Sanitation facility in schools and institutions (10), Deprived Social Group (5), Poverty (5), Remoteness (5), Incidence of water borne disease (5) and risks to Climate change (5)

Planning Process

Findings	Recommendations
V-WASH Plan not found approved by many of the VDC councils and the priority set in the plan are not followed in all cases.	V-WASH Plan must be approved by VDC council and the schemes implementation must follow the V-WASH Priorities. The plan of existing VDCs should be updated
The implemented schemes found passed through local government planning process.	It should be continued not compromising the V-WASH Plan priorities.

Exit Strategy

Findings	Recommendations
Many of the prioritized schemes found still not completed in existing working VDCs.	All 'un-served' population should be covered with improved water facilities before investment phasing out from existing VDCs.
Operation and maintenance management and quality of schemes found poor in most of the cases.	Post construction package for institutional strengthening of WUSCs along with water safety plan should be implemented for all of the completed schemes in the VDC before complete phase out.

5.2.2 Gender equity, social inclusion and WASH

Gender equality, reduction of inequality and climate sustainability are the cross-cutting objectives of Nepalese and Finnish bilateral cooperation. Gender equity and social inclusion (GESI) principles, participation, transparency, accountability and other characteristics of good governance are key elements, as is the application of a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA). All these continue to be non-negotiable cross-cutting principles and something that are often not addressed automatically without specific, targeted external effort and insistence, follow up and even enforcement.

HRBA in development means putting on the table the plans to ensure food, water and justice for all – perhaps not tomorrow, but a commitment to 'progressive realisation'. The United Nations Resolution A/HRC/24/L.31 on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation recognises that the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation entitles everyone, without discrimination, to have access to sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use and to have physical and affordable access to sanitation, in all spheres of life, that is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable and that provides privacy and ensures dignity.

This means that in RWSSP-WN Phase II targets address water supply and sanitation under the criteria of *availability, quality/safety, acceptability, accessibility and affordability*, as considering the cross-cutting issues of non-discrimination, participation, accountability, impact and sustainability.

A central dynamic is identifying root causes of poverty, empowering rights-holders (WUSCs and final beneficiaries) to claim their rights, training them on their responsibilities and

enabling duty-bearers (public institutions, including VDC/V-WASH-CC and DDC/DTO/D-WASH-CC) to meet their obligations.

RBA-specific activities include:

- Indicators in the log frame and in the Management Information System, both in the PSU and in the districts, will measure the aspects described above, and be mainstreamed across all monitoring practices (scheme-specific, VDC-wide, district-level)
- Ensure that the principles of HRBA are well known and applied by the TA team & associated staff, including issues such as participation, empowerment, non-discrimination and inclusion – via training and incorporation in project guidelines and day-to-day operations.
- Develop the V-WASH Strategies and Plans in line with RVWRMP, by adding steps for ensuring and empowering the disadvantaged groups and women to make their voices heard when the plans are prioritized at the VDC level. Work through Ward Citizen Forums to ensure that the principles get institutionalized into permanent structures in VDC level planning systems.
- Link as much as possible to Nepali national strategies on pro-poor initiatives.
- Maintain a transparent & accountable approach to all activities, sharing information with all. In practice this means that MIS and baseline are being established, the district-wise Monitoring Task Force are beginning their work, and activities such as periodical joint monitoring of the district funds are practiced.
- Empower communities to take direct responsibility for themselves so that they resort to state assistance only where necessary - building capacity of V-WASH-CCs/VDCs & WUSCs to act.
- Mainstream the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy across all project policies, practices and activities; GESI principles will be mainstreamed across all TA staff Job Descriptions and annual results (performance based) agreements with measurable outcomes. The Water Safety Plan Guidelines are being simplified and aligned with RVWRMP's recently updated manuals.

Cross-cutting objectives will be considered in RWSSP-WN activities by: 1. Mainstreaming and integrating them at all levels into policy, goals, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; 2. With separate targeted actions or schemes, if mainstreaming alone does not bring about sufficient impacts, such as decreasing discrimination. Cross-cutting objectives will be considered at project level (for instance, as seen in policy discussions, administration, training, awareness-raising, etc.); and in all work in the communities.

RWSSP-WN adheres to the underlying principle that all human beings are equal. It aims to create an environment in which all community members, especially women, the poor and socially excluded, have equitable opportunities to pursue meeting their basic needs. This includes improving the status of women and other excluded groups in the family and community and increasing their meaningful participation at the decision making level. GESI principles, similarly to the call for participation, transparency, accountability and other characteristics of good governance, continue to be non-negotiable cross-cutting principles.

Gender strategies in the WASH sector have a long history and established practices. The social inclusion aspect recognizes that socio-cultural and economic barriers such as caste,

ethnicity and poverty have excluded certain groups from participating in water projects and in accessing the benefits. We are adapting the most recent edition of RVWRMP GESI Strategy and Action Plan to be applicable to both projects – with regional differences as appropriate. This gives particular attention to disadvantaged groups and their specific needs, such as those living with HIV/AIDS, elderly and disabled people.

RWSSP-WN is developing three levels of documentation – policy level, practical level (guidelines for staff, updated DWIG and WSPs, training materials, etc.) and field level awareness raising (posters, flexies and other awareness raising materials).

Data collection will reflect gender and social inclusion, including poverty and access to WASH services. D-WASH-CC interactions will verify existing district-level data and any gaps in it to find the VDCs most in need. At VDC level, revisiting V-WASH Strategies & Plans are used to verify the data across the core VDCs, this including functionality of both WUSCs and their schemes, and (post) ODF needs.

The potential for positive change does exist. WASH sector has developed excellent practices and tools to address gender. Yet, social inclusion tools are still lacking behind: many gender-related tools can be shared but something has to be added to address the political, cultural and religious dimension. RVWRMP GESI Strategy and related tools & indicators have a lot of potential but need to be adjusted to Western region. It must also be acknowledged that ***practically every indicator has gender and/or social inclusion relevant dimensions to that extent that they cannot be achieved without paying attention to GESI.*** For instance, the thrive to open defecation free districts by definition calls for attention to both gender aspects of sanitation and hygiene, and social inclusion in terms of reaching every single household and individual within the community. Similarly, the indicators relating to the water services for all under Result 2 have their inbuilt GESI dimensions: reaching the unreached is about social inclusion, WUSCs need to have balanced representation of the beneficiaries both in terms of gender and social/ethnic/caste groups, and any institutional facility, be it a sanitation or water supply facility, needs to pay attention to the fact that it should serve all, be accessible to all. Under Result 3 all VDC and District-wide plans and committees need to pay attention to both their own membership in the coordinating committees to make sure that all wards and groups are represented, and the plans do consider also the forgotten unreached wards and clusters, and that the women's voice is heard when making prioritizing and planning for the schemes: women do continue to carry water also in the Western region!

During the inception phase international short term consultant was mobilized to mainstream HRBA through the existing RVWRMP's Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Action Plan. This assignment will benefit both RVWRMP and RWSSP-WN. The objective is to systematically review the existing RVWRMP GESI Strategy and Action Plan from the HRBA point of view, and propose changes, practices, activities and indicators that should be added to transform the present RVWRMP GESI Strategy and Action Plan into a functional tool for translating also HRBA-related policies and principles into tangible action, meaningful results and related monitoring practices.

During the inception workshops, in the V-WASH-CC questionnaires and with the women's group discussions the question was asked - who have been excluded and/or not served by WASH facilities in each ward of their VDC? It has been revealed that mostly the unserved HHs are from Dalit, disadvantaged Adibasi/Janajati such as Bhujel, Majhi & Magar, Sunar

and Churaute in hill districts. In Terai districts, mostly Mushar, Dom, Paswan and Harijan (who are also considered as the disadvantaged Terai caste group) have been deprived from accessing proper WASH facilities. However, it is important to remember that some higher caste persons are also unserved and disadvantaged when it comes to water supply, therefore we shouldn't focus only on caste and ethnicity. There are others who seem to have missed out on awareness raising activities of the VDC, like the very poor, single women headed households, and elderly people who live apart from their children. The following point were made:

- Women have not been consistently involved in VWASH plan preparation
- There is a targeted VDC budget for women and disadvantaged, but it has not been used properly for their activities
- The design of toilets and taps are not gender, child and elderly people friendly. There are separate toilets for girls and boys in schools. In a few schools they have incinerators for disposing pads but they are not used properly.
- Comparatively, during recent years, women's status has been dramatically changed in the villages with the presence of Aama Samuha (Mother's Groups), Women's Cooperatives and networking, and Para Legal women groups creating awareness on violence against women and raising women's rights in a few VDCs. However, many villagers still view these actions as negative.
- Illiteracy, lack of knowledge, awareness and exposure restrictions exist for women to go out from HHs to meetings and other training programs. A woman is sometimes not considered as decent if she is vocal and active in the community. In many places the attitudes still remain negative about women who go out for meetings and other community gatherings.
- Because of high workload at HHs many women have very limited time to participate in the meetings and training. Many times trainings are organized at district headquarter therefore women cannot participate. From many VDCs it will take more than one day to travel one way.
- Old persons of some of the HHs are still going out for defecation, and are reluctant to use the same toilet used by all. This needs more education and perhaps adaptation of toilets.
- The problem of no proper sanitation and toilet facilities at some schools is still causing some girl students to drop out of classes at school. Menstruation is still considered as shameful in some locations – though in others the situation is more normalized.

To improve the activity of women in the VWASH-CC: Menstruation is still considered as shameful and this has to be hidden from the masses (specifically male), so in many VDCs girl students face difficulties in attending school during their menstruation. This is one of the areas where RWSSP-WN II can focus more seriously. In some VDCs of Tanahun district, awareness has been given to girls about menstruation hygiene and use of clean clothes during menstruation. V-WASH-CC women members have even started selling sanitary pads at school to respond to their needs. Many women showed interest in training on sanitary pad preparation to prepare washable cotton pads. They felt that younger women would be

interested in these. Also this would be a good income generating and post-ODF activity for women in the community – to sew the pads and sell them. Commercial sanitary pads are often not available and are expensive.

Discrimination against women is very high in the Madhesi community. Therefore, education for male members about women's empowerment is a must in Terai districts. In addition, to assist with awareness raising on sanitation and hygiene, religious leaders could be invited to V-WASH-CC and DWASH CC meetings and involved in trainings.

Women's role in the V-WASH-CC has included tasks such as managing the funds, distributing money, monitoring sanitation – toilets and solid waste, reporting these to the VWASH CC. Initially it was thought that sanitation was women's business but now men are more active in some districts. Women's participation has been maintained as per the norms, but in some districts their representation is only token and very passive. Therefore, women's participation at V-WASH-CC should be made more meaningful through coaching women members, confidence building training and empowerment programs. Before appointing any persons in executive positions, the roles & responsibilities of should be clarified beforehand. Timing of meetings should be considered to ensure women can attend (and they need to be informed in time). Participation of women members needs to be increased in V-WASH-CC as there are only few women members in V-WASH-CC at present, so they have had difficulties to influence the other elite members of the committee. Sometimes elite members do not pay attention to women or disadvantaged group members

- Some V-WASH-CCs get the signature of women as a member of V-WASH-CC, without imparting any knowledge of what is written in the document. Women should be educated not to sign any document without knowing what is written in it.
- The women groups also recommended that at least two members should be invited in any training event for V-WASH-CC organized by DDC or any other organization, with at least representation of one woman being compulsory (includes technical training such as plumber, maintenance worker and masonry, but also accounting training). Organizing exposure visits for women to other districts would be a good way to encourage interest. Life skills training, income generation and livelihoods training should be imparted. If the socio-economic situation improves then women are more able to participate in volunteer community activities
- V-WASH-CC could identify houses with elderly or disabled, give them suggestions of how to make their toilets more accessible – e.g. tie a rope on back of the door, fix hand rails, make hole in middle of the stool, making structure bigger combined with bathroom having enough doorway space for wheelchair movement etc.
- Before ODF declaration, V-WASH-CC women members, including village triggers, went around each HH, ward to ward and oriented them regarding the importance of not making open defecation and encouraged HHs to build toilets. After the declaration of ODF, the V-WASH-CC of many VDCs have become inactive. To make them more active, post ODF activities are needed on hygiene and sanitation behaviour change, including decent social behaviour with women and children. Volunteers work has been assigned to women. If there is a provision of allowances and budget is allocated the males will take part - if not then only women are sent to the meeting. This type of practice has to be discouraged.

- Family centred training needs to be provided at HH level (including husband/male member and guardian), in order to change their attitudes, because at present they often do not allow women to participate in any meetings.
- There is tendency of giving various positions to the same women who are very active in the community in different organizations. Therefore, only few women are getting the chance to take part in meetings and trainings, and as a result, knowledge transformation is very limited. Therefore, only one position should be given to one member where possible (obviously this also requires more women to volunteer!)

There are different organizations working in the VDC. They all have a policy to form a group at community level with different name. Participation in all these meetings is hampering their HHs work. Therefore, it was suggested to have a single community organization at the village and all should work with this organization instead of forming new groups. Therefore, it was suggested to use the Ward Citizen forum, which has been considered as the lowest unit of planning. At the same time many organizations have different norms and roles. Some provide allowances for the meeting and others do not, thus creating lots of confusion among the group members. Therefore, all projects at VDC level should come through VDC/V-WASH-CC and 'one door policy' should be applied.

There is no open discrimination due to caste or ethnicity any more in public. However, there may still be people washing items after they have been touched by dalit, etc. – especially the older persons. This will change gradually with time and education.

5.2.3 Climate change, disaster risks and WASH

The Nepal Himalaya is considered to be the youngest mountain system in the world. Its upheaval has not completely ceased and small spasmodic rises still occur making the Nepal Himalaya relatively unstable and susceptible to human activities. The average annual rainfall of the country is about 1,530 millimetres (mm) with sharp spatial and temporal variations in rainfall. Rainfall distribution varies in both north-south and east-west directions. The monsoon rain which accounts for 80% of the total rainfall is more intense in the east and goes on declining westwards, while the winter rain falls heavily in the north-westwards and goes on declining to the south-east.⁶ Generally it is expected that slow-onset climatic changes will lead to reductions in both the quality and quantity of natural resources which the poor depend on.

The uncertainties related to climate change and related scenarios make the prediction of long-term climate change effects on the water sector difficult. It can be anticipated that climate change will affect *both the quantity and the quality of available water*.⁷ In addition the infrastructure itself is at risk: many present structures are already now damaged or made temporarily unusable by extreme weather events including seasonally repeating landslides and floods. At the watershed level, changes in the availability and quality of water are likely to exacerbate existing or latent conflicts between various communities and types of water users: there are already now water source conflicts which may trigger also new

⁶ Government of Nepal, 2008. National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environment Management. Ministry of Environment, Science and Technology, UNDP, Global Environment Facility. 61 p.

⁷ Europe Aid, 2009. EC Cooperation: Responding to climate change. Sector Script for Water Supply & Sanitation. Information Note. European Commission, Environment and Climate Change. 15 p.

conflict situations. The specific impacts include disruption to agricultural production, reduced food security, increased malnutrition through drought, reduced access to clean water, more favourable conditions for the spread of vector-borne diseases, increased heat stress and more diarrhoeal diseases; all directly relevant concerns for a water resources management project. The extent and direction of long-term weather changes remains unclear – also predictions on increased winter rains, and reduced monsoon rains have been presented. However, there seems to be consensus that storminess and rainfall intensity during monsoon may increase, resulting in more floods in the plain areas and landslides.

Any WASH programme needs to take into account the implications of increasingly unpredictable weather in the future. These issues include such as water source selection and dry season flow measurement for water supply systems, attention to water resources and watershed issues rather than water use only as is typical for WASH-only schemes and continued promotion of such structures as recharge ponds and VDC-wide Water Safety Plans that can address watershed issues as part of WASH programming. This supports thinking that the technologies to be applied by the Project should be appropriate and as low cost as possible, and the WUSCs and their VMWs well capacitated in making adjustments, repairs and improvements as needed. The Project could apply a practice known as “climate proofing” i.e., each planned activity or approach would be assessed vis-à-vis predicted effects and impacts of climate change."

Various climate change scenarios assume enhanced incidence of adverse weather events in the future, it is therefore assumed that the natural disasters will be increasing accordingly. While many areas in the Western region are well known for their high annual rainfall, there are also dry pockets in the region, VDCs where there are displaced people due to water scarcity. This natural condition is further exacerbated by human activities, such as land use changes, deforestation, over-grazing, haphazard road cutting and other forms of environmental exploitation and unplanned (infrastructure) activities. Poor sanitation is causing annually serious cholera and other fatal diarrhoea outbreaks, the lack of water making the situation worse as water scarcity undermines both sanitation and hygiene achievements. All these exacerbate poverty and environmental degradation, and undermine numerous development efforts in the region. The project recognizes these linkages, and places disaster risk reduction and response in the context of both adaptation and mitigation of climate change in a directly operational, tangible ways.

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a highly applicable concept for most parts of the project area. Disaster risk is a function of the hazard characteristic (intensity/severity) and the extent of community's vulnerability. If the capacity of the society to manage risk is high, then the risk is reduced. Management consists of disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness, emergency response, disaster relief, disaster recovery and rehabilitation. Both the scheme-specific WSP and the VDC application of WSP through V-WASH Plans and Strategies have potential in serving as a disaster risk reduction and preparedness planning tools as these are so typically water-related. The revised VWASH Plan Guideline includes now DRR related questions on water supply infrastructure, and also tools to assess historical hazard trends and identify potential adaptation and DRR measures to be included in the VWASH Plan. The approach is utilizing the learnings from the LAPA planning process. At the same time the project needs to capacitate the V-WASH-CCs as VDC-wide institution to have fore sight into disaster risks and vulnerable areas in the VDC. Typically there is more attention to disaster response rather than reduction or preparedness.

Climate change is one of the key strategic areas in the Project. The proposed approach to climate change pays attention to both mitigation and adaptation: similarly to RVWRMP also RWSSP-WN Phase II prioritizes strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities and local economies to climate risks. RWSSP-WN focuses more on climate change adaptation rather than mitigation, although certain post-ODF activities such as improved cooking stoves can be seen as mitigation measures as well. RWSSP-WN scope remains rather limited with regards to watershed protection and related environmental dimensions (including soil conservation/stabilization and rainwater harvesting applications) in present time. Yet, through V-WASH Plans and V-WASH-CCs there the potential is there in terms of actively linking the core VDCs to relevant other projects that do deal with such as forestry, livelihoods development and water resources management (and related infrastructure) work. Disaster risk reduction and considerations related to climate change adaptation and mitigation add a long term future dimension into the present time work.

The key point of entry is that whatever is being done in this regard, must have direct tangible benefit for the communities. The Project should keep its focus in poor remote communities and therefore, any studies should be conducted at the district and community level with the ultimate aim of exploring and innovating new tangible ways of tackling the present and future challenges. During the inception year the project has initiated two climate change relevant actions as introduced in more detail in the Annual Work Plan FY01 annexes:

- Revisiting water sources in Tanahun district
- Participatory WASH video tool which could be used to serve several thematic areas, including sanitation and climate change/disaster risk reduction related themes
- Improved cooking stoves initiative (see next chapter)

5.2.4 Indoor air pollution and improved cooking stoves

Indoor air pollution contributes to about 7,500 deaths annually in the country and over 80 percent of rural population use solid biomass, mostly wood, as the primary source of cooking energy. To address these issues, GoN in 2013 has announced Clean Cooking Solution for All by 2017 to ensure indoor air pollution free at the district level but overall coverage of improved cooking stoves (ICS) remains 16 % in the rural area (AEPC, 2013). To improve current situation, AEPC is considering various ways of promoting access to ICS and one possible approach is integration with existing WASH programme at the district level.

Sanitation and hygiene initiatives can be effective in addressing the reduction activities in Nepal and it may follow the same or similar path. WASH programmes could be packaged under common objectives: the health and economic stimulation. This approach supports the national targets of universal access to WASH and clean cooking solution by 2017 but also links to a mitigation of climate change since the outcomes would be contributed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and prevention of deforestation. The concept was further discussed with AEPC, DoLIDAR and other stakeholders. The following issues were raised i) the partnership could be in promoting awareness and creating demand for smokeless stoves as well as sanitary supplies with joint awareness and marketing activities and ii) Initially, 3 VDCs in each 3 pilot districts can be selected for developing the partnership model. The next

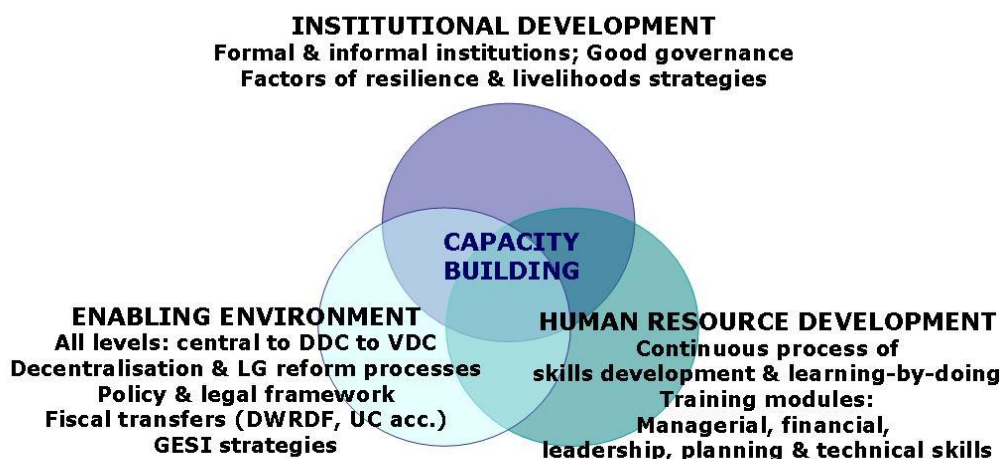
step is, if this model turns to be effective, more districts can be included or the programme could be rolled out to further districts.

5.2.5 Capacity building

Capacity building in its many forms and at many levels is at the core of the approach to all result areas. There are many practices and activities which support and/or have direct impact on different Results areas. Paris Declaration (2005) considers capacity development as a necessarily endogenous process, strongly led from within a country, with donors playing a supporting role. Therefore, all actions listed below are deeply rooted into close cooperation and collaboration with the ultimate beneficiaries at village and district levels. Approaches and individual activities aiming at the different results and impacts are ultimately built in people's needs, priorities, aspirations and also limitations: low availability of skilled human resources and low educational status and illiteracy can still be found also in the Western and Mid-Western regions. Capacity building is the foundation of all result areas.

The figure 3 captures the holistic understanding of capacity building which is more than individual training events.

*Figure 3
Capacity
building
approach*



The Project contributes to capacity building at three levels: central, district and community.

At the central level, specific activities include regular meetings, national level workshops and conferences. During the inception period two major central level event took place, namely South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) and the second Joint Sector Review; both of which the project sponsored and actively participated into.

At the district level, activities focus on building the capacity of District WASH Units and with it, District Technical Office (DTO) staff, as well as members of the D-WASH-CC members and joint trainings and events organized by the D-WASH-CC, such as the Master Training of

Trainers for sanitation and behaviour change. DDCs and DMCs are supported to integrate the maximum use of the expertise of line agencies. For all of them, orientations shall be organised on a regular basis, also taking into account frequent staff transfers at district line agency offices. The capacity of DTOs and DDCs to handle the Project is enhanced through the operational guidelines prepared by the project. Similarly, continued capacity building of the Support Persons (SP) and Support Organizations (SOs) is crucial as these are the lead trainers at the community level. Acceptance and adoption of GESI, HRBA and other strategies and their translation into meaningful action must be ensured. A Code of Conduct for the field staff was developed to further clarify the expectations from the Project side. Orientation will also be given to the VDC Secretary and technician on, e.g., planning, implementation and monitoring of activities.

At the community level, RWSSP-WN supports capacity development in several ways, particularly:

- skills and capacities to run community organisations (organisational development, leadership, group dynamics, management, book keeping, saving and credit operation, etc);
- skills to implement, operate and manage water and sanitation and other small infrastructure and other technologies such as improved cooking stoves, biogas, Ecosan, urine use for fertilizing etc.;
- skills and knowledge to carry out income generation activities – entrepreneurship development in agriculture, livestock, forestry, etc.; and
- skills and knowledge to develop behavioural change for sanitation and hygiene.

Capabilities are also enhanced as a result of the Project processes, which involve the community at every stage, revolving around participation, transparency, consensus decision making, benefit sharing, empowerment and good governance. Additionally, the Project will to the extent possible strive to strengthen the community based organisations and strengthen their ownership by making them signatories to various contractual arrangements within the Project for example in contracts between the community and manufacturer, contracts between the community and RWSSP-WN.

Currently there are a number of the development partners and INGOs actively involved in the WASH sector to provide technical assistance to DWSS, DoLIDAR, WUSCs and others to carry out various types of trainings and workshops to enhance the quality and sustainability of WASH services across the country. All those capacity development efforts are targeted to local and central government counterparts to achieve more effective and quality programme implementation and to sustain outcomes at the sub-national and national levels.

In this regard, SEIU together with CODEF and JICA conducted a Training Needs Assessment of WASH from central level to community levels for effective development and sustainable management of water supply and sanitation schemes in rural and urban area. Based on this assessment the standard training module will be developed in the second phase which will be used by sector and monitored by CHRDU, which is a WASH sector specific training centre established with the view of empowering the sector on human resources development needs. RWSSP-WN will continue sharing data resources and networks established at the district and community levels for contributing the sector in development of a Comprehensive Capacity Development Strategy and Plan.

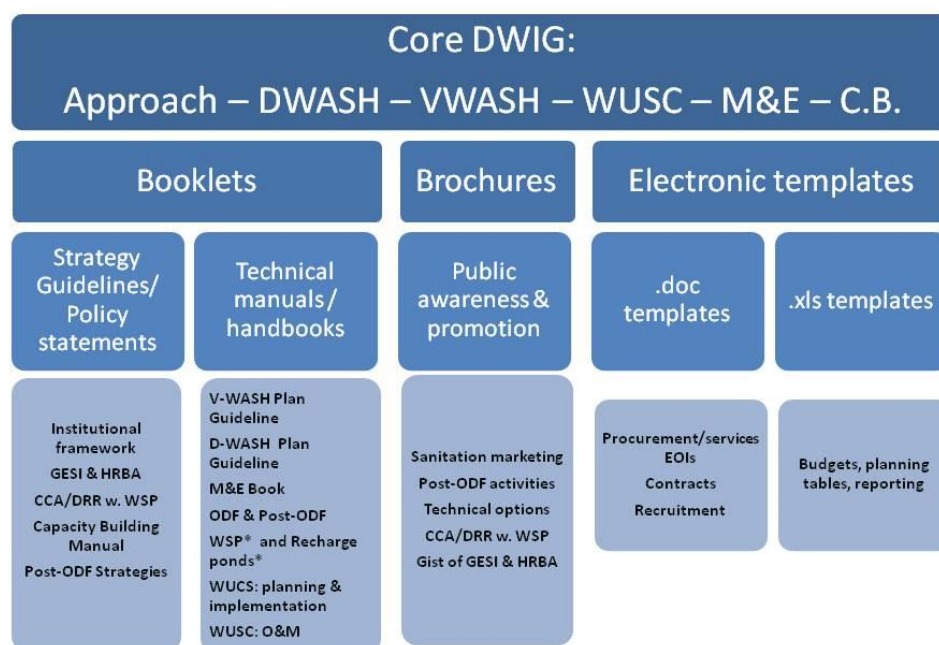
5.2.6 Project Manuals and Guidelines

The Project Document (May 2013) in its chapter 6.4 suggests that “During the first year of Phase II, it will be important to review and amend the guidelines (as appropriate) to reflect the lessons learned in Phase I and to incorporate the changes for Phase II. Although the number of manuals should be kept at a minimum, during the inception phase, the Project needs to assess if additional guidelines need to be developed to ensure that district partners implement the Project in a consistent manner.” As described earlier, a number of guidelines were revised during the inception period and endorsed through the two Supervisory Board meetings to introduce uniform practices from the onset across all districts. Many challenges that were carried over from Phase I to Phase II had some of their roots in the fact that there were no uniform practices resulting in rather ad hoc local applications.

The leading document, District WASH Implementation Guideline (DWIG), is now being revamped into a set of individual strategies, technical guidelines, awareness materials and electronic templates. Figure 4 below shows the structure of re-vamped DWIG, leaving the ‘core-DWIG’ to be aligned with the DoLIDAR’s Draft Rural WASH Approach Manual. The individual publications will eventually be launched in a similar format and outlook as the Water Safety Plan manual and Recharge Pond book, with DoLIDAR together with possible partners for each individual tool in the cover. The GESI & HRBA Strategy Guideline is now being prepared in close collaboration with RVWRMP.

The proposed indicator under result 3 takes account of all studies, guidelines and operational tools developed in Phase II and as approved in the Supervisory Board meetings. Since the quality counts, the numerical target is set annually Figure below shows how the DWIG is now reconstructed.

Figure 4
 Reconstructing
 DWIG



* Already published booklets

5.2.7 Institutional partners

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) and RWSSP-WN have already started working together on a number of items. The Project Administration Manual and its administrative annexes were aligned in between the projects and is now approved by the Supervisory Board meetings for both projects. Water Safety Plans and aligning V-WASH Plan Guideline with the Water Use Master Plan Guideline as practiced in RVWRMP have already taken place. Also the Step-By-Step Manual has been revised to fit into RWSSP-WN WASH context, adding new shared item on water tariffs to both projects. During the inception phase both projects together with their district and PCO counterparts organized a GIS training that also addressed District and Project MIS development needs. Overall scheme monitoring and reporting practices as well as the Capacity Building Manual have been revamped from RVWRMP to the RWSSP-WN context. Collaboration and staff exchange with RVWRMP continues, with mainstreaming HRBA through RVWRMP's GESI Strategy and Action Plan as the next major mile stone.

UNICEF is another key institutional partner with whom both RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP have a number of shared interests. The overall aim of the UNICEF WASH programme is to contribute to the realization of children's rights to survival and development by promoting sector investment and support programmes that scale up WASH services in a sustainable and equitable manner. The Finland funded programme "Aligning for Action – Sanitation and Water for All in the context of Climate Change in Nepal" is significant for RWSSP-WN not only because it is also funded from Finland, but also due to clear similarities in its setup. Yet, whilst UNICEF has strong presence at the national (central) level, RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP have strong presence at the district level. All the Intermediate results in UNICEF's Finland funded programme have significant similarity with RWSSP-WN Phase II. These are collected to the table 5 below. District and regional-level capacity building, monitoring and related results reporting will be further elaborated in the overlapping districts.

There are number of WASH sector stakeholders which are also identified in the Project Document and its annexes. These are not repeated here. The one to be updated here is the World Bank supported Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project. This is getting approved at the time of writing this report. The development objectives of the **Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Project** for Nepal are to: (i) increase access to improved water and sanitation services in project areas; and (ii) develop and implement a pilot long-term support mechanism to promote the sustainability of community managed rural water supply schemes in selected districts. The MoUD will be the executing agency for the project. Whilst Component 1 operates through the Fund Board as earlier, the Component 2 will be managed by a Project Management Unit within MoUD and in close coordination with the local governments (DDCs and VDCs) under MoFALD. Participating districts will establish **District WASH units** staffed by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Division Office (DWSS-DO) and District Technical Office (DTO) of DOLIDAR, and supported by project consultants. The District WASH unit (D-WASH unit) will be the central institution for management of the sustainability component and coordination with the DWASH-CC and DDC. The selected five districts are i) Dolakha; ii) Lamjung; iii) Salyan; iv) Sunsari; and v) Makwanpur. RWSSP-WN is eager to learn how these District WASH Units will be launched, set up and monitored, what kind capacity building is provided and the kind of roles and responsibilities that both DTO and DWSS have in this.

Table 5 UNICEF and RWSSP-WN targets and indicators compared

IR	UNICEF Major indicators (project outputs)	UNICEF target total	Corresponding RWSSP-WN approach	Related RWSSP-WN indicators	Related RWSSP-WN targets
1	One harmonized national WASH sector programme is fully operational and sector financing strategy is operationalized to target marginalized and un-served people		Thriving towards District-wide harmonized WASH Programme through D-WASH-CCs	Purpose-level indicator + Result indicators 3.1, 3.3 and 3.5	All district s' WASH programmes capable to provide support (...) showing consistently improving the annual performance
2	Households in the most disadvantaged and least served VDCs have increased access to improved sanitation and water supply services	540 new VDCs declared Open Defecation Free	ODF target significant aspect of RWSSP-WN work. Overlapping with three UNICEF districts.	Indicator 1.1 # of VDCs declared ODF	Target 100% in 14 districts. Out of total 791 VDCs in 14 districts 420 were declared ODF by the end of previous FY. 371 VDCs remaining.
		8 districts declared Open Defecation Free		No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF)	
		70,000 un-served marginalized people have access to improved water supply	Striving to 'Reach the unreached' and the previously unserved. Priorities as in D-WASH and V-WASH Plans	All indicators 2.1 to 2.5 + result 3 indicators relating to V-WASH and D-WASH CCs and their plans	150,000 previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply
3	Improved interagency collaboration and Government of Nepal leadership; increased capacity for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness / response	All 75 districts of Nepal will have a disaster contingency plan	D-WASH Plans could have DRR dimension together with CCA.		RWSSP-WN supports both D-WASH and V-WASH Plans, and scheme-specific WSPs which all have CCA/DRR now included.
		Joint WASH Disaster Risk Reduction strategy formulated by 2013	RWSSP-WN can contribute to this strategy through its D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs	Indicators 2.1 (WSP), 3.1 D-WASH Plans and 3.2 V-WASH Plans	
4	All children in Nepal have access to Child Friendly Schools	3,000 more schools have proper WASH facilities	RWSSP-WN contributes to child-friendly schools through WASH.	Indicators 1.2 for sanitation and 2.5 for water supply	200 institutional/ school latrines and similar number of water facilities;
5	Families (especially those from disadvantaged groups) are adopting basic health care practices and improved health /hygiene behaviors	% mothers/caregivers of children under 5 washing their hands before feeding their child (B=6%)	Handwashing is an important dimension of total sanitation and total behaviour change.	Indicator 1.3 # of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation	Target 300 wards

6 Recommendations

This chapter summarizes the recommendations for the consideration of the Supervisory Board and/or Steering Committee, including changes in project objectives, scope and approaches, institutional framework, management processes and mechanisms, and resource allocations. The annotated Project Document provides all the details where the changes appear.

These changes are mainly due to the following reasons:

- Five (5) new districts were added during the inception period. This called attention to the overall available human and financial resources. One of the districts being a core district, one additional District WASH Adviser post is recommended to be added into the TA team. **Approved, recruitment going on as of 10/06/2014**
- Results and related targets need to be in line with the available human and financial resources. The project must also be able to be accountable for its resources and therefore, be able to report where the project impact is direct and where it is indirect i.e. resulting from a joint effort. This is easy to indicate for the water supply investments but less so for the sanitation or institutional targets given that D-WASH CCs and ODF movement has many stakeholders with varying inputs and different dynamics in each district. The recommended new logical framework is shown in the Annex 1 of the Annotated Project Document and explained indicator by indicator, target by target, in the Annex 1 of this document. Results and related indicators to be aligned with global water agenda in line with the post-2015 thinking.
- The staffing needs and related Job Description/s should be reviewed towards the end of the second year before proceeding to recruit new staff. It should remain an option that some or all the person months from the national Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and possible TA contingency can be re-allocated to other posts if needed. This chapter is edited accordingly in the annotated Project Document (Chapter 7.1.2).
- The following short term consultancies are recommended for the coming year: total 4 p/m for International and 10 p/m for the National Short Term Consultants as briefly described below:
 1. *National Short Term Consultants for baseline, Water Safety Plans and technical verification of the functionality of the Phase I large and complex schemes (total 10 p/m).* This assignment relates to all Result 2 area indicators and the need to verify the status of the Phase I schemes before phasing out VDCs. This work has been started in April 2014 and is expected to continue until about Dashain. As of April 28, two District WASH Engineers have been hired as National Short Term Consultants working with the D-WASH Units in close coordination with the PSU. These two are also backing up those districts that do not have District WASH Adviser as of April 2014. In addition about ten more junior engineers, possibly from the same group of local new graduates as are supporting the Tanahun water source mapping, are mobilized for field data collection purposes only – these would not be National Short Term Experts but hired from the monitoring budget. Decision to out-source at least some of the WSPs to FEDWASUN or other (local) NGOs with proven track record in providing WSP training and facilitating WUSCs to take action accordingly could be hired on output based contracts. The

indicator in this regard is very ambitious, aiming to ensure that all, including Phase I water supply schemes, have WSP training provided, plan made and plan applied.

2. *National Short Term Consultant for district MIS development (2 p/m)*. This consultant would work closely with the MIS section of the PSU and the selected districts to develop the district WASH MIS and its link to DoLIDAR's MIS towards user-friendly system that provides information to both sector line agencies and governments, but also for the citizens. This is in line with the human rights based approach to WASH that calls for citizen's access to information. The details of this assignment will be further brainstormed during the second part of the Q GIS training, to be organized together with RVWRMP.
3. *International Short Term Consultant for behaviour change communications (1 p/m)*. The purpose of the proposed short term consultancy is to review the existing behaviour change communications and triggering tools to recommend how to improve the present practices that do not seem to work in Nepal Tarai context. This assignment aims to develop an evidence-based behaviour change communication strategy aimed at improving sanitation and hygiene at large scale especially in Nepal Tarai. This is also closely linked to sustainable ODF, sanitation marketing and post-ODF support services. International consultant is recommended to bring global experiences and with that, new perspectives.
4. *International Short Term Consultant for institutional capacity assessment (0.5 p/m)*. The overall objective of this assignment would be to re-visit the institutional capacity assessments done in 2009 in the nine District Development Committees and their District Technical Offices to see what has changed, what has not changed, what have been the drivers for positive change and what have been the bottle necks for no-change or negative change, and to recommend the areas of interventions for capacity building to sustain the WASH programmes as part of regular features of their organizational system. International consultant is recommended to bring in global perspectives.

All short term consultants would be mobilized during the first or early second trimester. This ensures that the outcome from their assignments can be made effective immediately during the same Fiscal Year (FY02). Monsoon and its agricultural works and the Dashain-Tihar festival periods usually mean less construction works and other community-based activities, making more people from the Long Term Expert pool and the district partners alike available to be involved with the short term consultants.

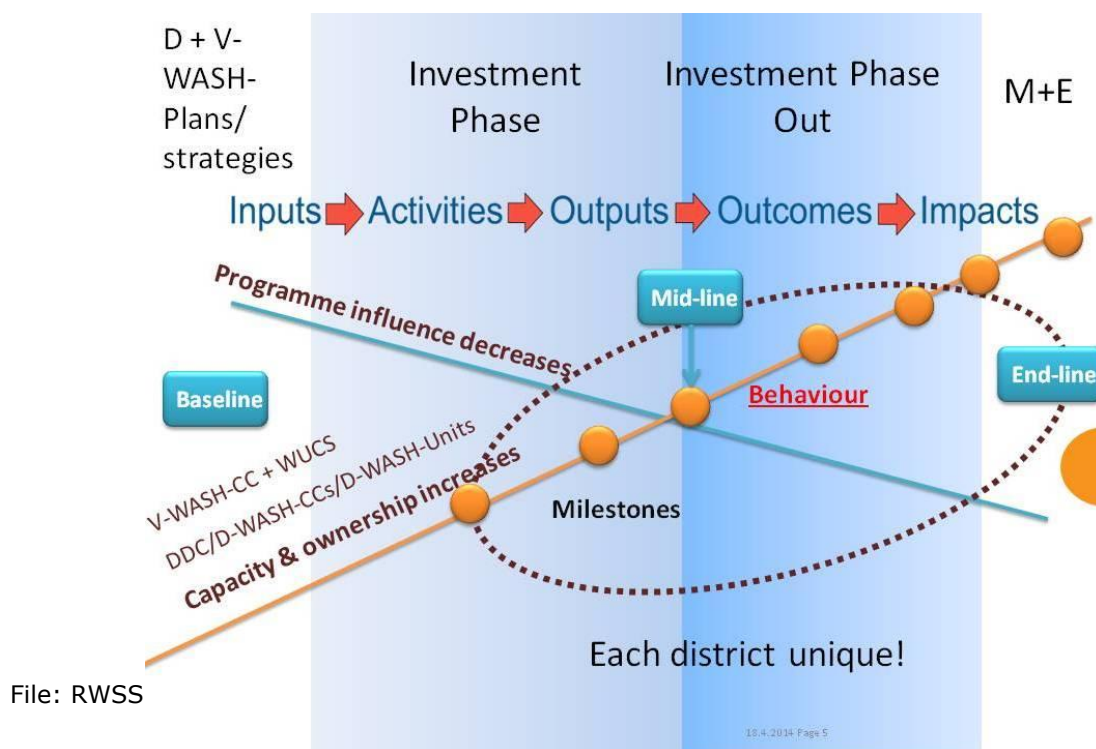
Update: The above is slightly revised in the First Draft Annual Work Plan FY02 which gives the draft Terms of Reference for the short term consultants. The project will consider to what extent such as district MIS and institutional assessment could be done using the experts within the long term expert team in close collaboration with the relevant district stakeholders.

- ***The Exit Strategy:*** It was felt that while trying to kick off the district programmes the district inception workshops were not the right place and time to discuss the phase out. The comprehensive Exit Strategy district-by-district will be developed over FY02 so that the activities needed for reaching the milestones can be included into FY03 work plans. For FY01 and FY02 the following are envisioned as relevant milestones that related to the exit:
 - **FY01:** Baseline data collected. This includes the verification of the RWSSP-WN Phase I MIS data as handed over from Phase I; during the inception phase it was found

that at least in three districts there is misleading reporting and that many schemes reported as completed are not completed, sometimes not even started. It is of utmost importance that these are included into the next annual work plan. The investment phase out VDCs for the next year will be identified while verifying the condition of the Phase I schemes and related MIS when establishing baseline. This gives an opportunity to include Phase I schemes into the annual workplan for the post-construction support packages, Water Safety Plans, and WUSC capacity building. RWSSP-WN Phase I core VDCs investment phase out plans made and taken into consideration in AWP FY02. RWSSP-WN Phase II new core VDCs started V-WASH Plan preparation; V-WASH Plans supported also in other VDCs. Concept for V-WASH and D-WASH Post-ODF strategies developed. All pending D-WASH Plans completed and data verified: this contributes into identification of the unserved populations for AWP FY02.

- **FY02:** The VDC phase out also pays attention to the capacity of the V-WASH-CCs for both post-ODF and post-construction support services, addressing such cross-cutting themes as HRBA (are all served, do all in the VDC have access?) and GESI (are V-WASH-CCs and WUSCs representative?). The gradual exit can be built into each VDC programme during update and upgrade of VDC Sanitation Plans towards full-fledged V-WASH Plans with VDC-wide climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction plans. By the end of FY02 all RWSSP-WN Phase I core VDCs have been phased out and investments are being made only in new VDCs and only for unserved populations. At the end of FY02 the District annual performance is assessed for the first time – this will give pointers for the district-specific exist strategies and related capacity building needs.
- **See Annex 1 and its Table 6 for the annual FY-wise results targets.**

Figure 5 Frame of Reference for the Exit Strategy



ANNEX 1

ANNOTATED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK WITH INDICATOR-WISE NARRATIVE, BASELINES AND TARGET

Update: some wording has been changed in the final Project Document. Its Annex 1 shows the final wording of each indicator. The results table is revised in each annual work plans with updates of actual achievements and realistic targets.

A dedicated global post-2015 goal for water: Securing Sustainable water for all - Target A: Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

Proposal as of 18/04/2014 – final draft after the Internal Coordination meeting

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Proposed Indicators as in the original Project Document Annex 1 Log Frame	Proposed revised indicators keeping the original ideas	Assumptions / remarks
<p>Overall objective Improved health, socio-economic status and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced by x% • Under 5 child mortality reduced * • Child drudgery – student enrolment (percentage student enrolment per school group, primary and secondary)* • Drudgery for young women (enrolment of girls for primary and secondary education)* 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced • Under 5 child mortality reduced • Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced • Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH service delivery • Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues assumed not to seriously hamper achieving the overall objective: • Security issues • Absence of local elected officials • GoN Policy changes • (Lack of) new constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable statistics
<p>Purpose The poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100,000 previously unserved h-h with access to improved water supply *#α§ • No of h-hs with water supply that is functioning (CREAM criteria=only h-hs with year-round, functional, and safe water to be counted) #§*α • Adequate sanitation and hygiene behaviour and sustained year-round access to sanitary toilets at home and in public places for 975,000 people (ODF achieved in all VDCs that were non-ODF at the beginning of Phase II)§#+α • 3.2 million people with access to post-ODF support • No of h-hs with improved hygiene and sanitation behaviours (as defined in National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan) *#α+ • No. of households that have fulfilled the set criteria of TBC in hygiene and sanitation (socially and geographically disaggregated) + • No of h-hs with arsenic mitigated water # • No of institutions /public places with disabled and gender-friendly toilets #+ • No of people trained # 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150,000* previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply (R2, R3) • All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services (R2, R3) • No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF) (R1, R3) • All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs (R1, R3) • More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities (R1, R2, R3) • District s' WASH programmes capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M, showing consistently improving the annual performance (R1, R2, R3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * The number is increased to 150,000 if the investment budget for water supply in increased by EUR 2 million, keeping the unit cost EUR 40 per capita as the reference unit. • Purpose-level indicators are linked to two or more result areas; i.e. are not possible if the related results are not fulfilled) • “Unserviced” – means that none of the Tarai schemes count – all have shallow wells. The spirit of ‘unserved’ should not be lost • First is not in line with the text p. 14 that states “about 100,000 people will benefit from new or improved water supply” • Training indicator re-worded as ‘capacity building’ which is more comprehensive concept and in line with the text p. xi and p.15 where the beneficiaries are also defined in more detail • D-WASH and V-WASH indicators shifted to purpose level; some earlier purpose level indicators shifted to under results

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Proposed Indicators as in the original Project Document Annex 1 Log Frame	Proposed revised indicators keeping the original ideas	Assumptions / remarks
<p>Results</p> <p>Result 1 (Component 1)</p> <p><i>Original:</i> 1. ODF sustained at individual, household and public level</p> <p><i>Proposed new wording:</i></p> <p>Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts</p>	<p>1.100% of h-h with access to improved sanitation ⌘*</p> <p>3 Terai districts declared ODF (baseline: all 6 hill districts already ODF by the end of Phase I)</p> <p>No of VDC declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) ⌘</p> <p>No of schools with toilet facilities ⌘+</p>	<p>1.1 # of VDCs declared ODF. Baseline: 0% (419 VDCs, Table 1) Target: 100% (791 VDCs) Note: ultimate target district ODF</p> <p>1.2 # of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing Baseline: 0% Target: 100% (total target 200 institutional/school latrines of which 100% are with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing)</p> <p>1.3 # of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan) Baseline: 0% Target: 100% (target 300 wards)</p> <p>1.4 # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (target 100 core VDCs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many ODF-VDCs and districts at risk to regress to pre-ODF status if movement towards TBC not continued • Original indicators missed the Post-ODF and TBC context even if the purpose level has these. • New wording for the result implicates 100% target • District ODF not possible if the schools are not covered and if the sanitation in critical public/institutional locations is not addressed.

<p>Result 2 (Component 2)</p> <p>Original: Well-functioning water schemes managed by inclusive WUSCs addressing equitability and providing safe domestic water to all users</p> <p>Proposed new wording: Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Safe water: 100% of the schemes supported by Project fund apply a Water Safety Plan 2. 100% access to functioning improved water source for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) *α <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity / reaching the unreached: % of schemes addressing needs of all disadvantaged groups α • Number of months water access per scheme * • number of improved private wells (individual water safety) 3. 100% of WUSCs supported by the Project formally registered and with adequate O&M provisions in place (% and number of schemes with O&M budget collected; VMV trained and recruited (applying 50-50 men and women ratio); O&M tools in place) ξ* <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of women that are members of a WUSC α • % of WUSCs with literate women holding key positions α • % of disadvantaged group members that are members of a WUSC • % and no of WUSCs with literate disadvantaged group members holding key positions • User management: number of WUSC meetings per year * 4. Functionality: % of households that have been supported by the Project served with a functioning water supply (CREAM) α* 	<p>2.1 Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component. Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (assumed total target 613 WSPs)</p> <p>2.2 Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women Baseline: 0% Target: 100% (assumed total target 651 WUSCs)</p> <p>2.3 Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply). Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality. Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (assumed total target 231)</p> <p>2.4 Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC). Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (assumed target for hardship schemes 100)</p> <p>2.5 Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users. Baseline: 0% Target: 100% (assumed target 200 schools and other institutions; these may be served within the schemes above) .</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With enhanced support to capacity building the WUSCs will be able to maintain also the technically more complicated lift schemes sustainably • Sustainability of interventions can be increased by mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. • Result targets VDCs selected for the project support. These need to be hardship VDCs identified and prioritized in the District WASH Strategies, see Result 3 • Targeting both Phase I and Phase II schemes and their WUSCs doubles the effort. In the reporting it must be clear what applies to Phase I (investment already done, not new beneficiary as such) or Phase II (includes investment support as well) • Indicator is the number of cases, the result is aiming at 100% of total. The total can be known only at the end of the final investment year as the number of schemes and individual WUSC cannot be known at the start • 100% targets are unrealistic. In water scarce areas we can be sure that not all QARQ criteria is possible; there are also cost limitations in reaching the scattered unreachable households. Even if there were no investment cost ceiling, the O&M cost related to lift schemes would be beyond the capacity of small number of households.
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<p>Result 3 (Component 3)</p> <p><i>Original (no change)</i></p> <p>Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9 districts with updated district WASH strategic plan (baseline: 9 districts have a DWASH strategic plan in place by the end of Phase I) • % and number of new programme VDCs with adequate VWASH Plans (baseline: all 54 Phase I programme VDCs have the plan in place by the end of Phase I) • District WASH units capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M • District WASH Units provided with sufficient staff, skills, linkages, tools and funds from GoN to be able to continue implementing WS schemes in VDCs not covered by the Project • DDCs and D-WASH-CCs practicing coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities at district level with adequate staff and plans, tools, skills, and linkages • VDCs and V-WASH-CCs capable to coordinate, support and monitor WASH planning, implementation, O&M and monitoring with adequate staff and plans, tools, skills, and linkages • DoLIDAR capable to develop adequate set of guidelines and manuals and able to provide training to all 75 districts for replication • Establishment of district WASH Units in all 75 districts (replication) • Mechanisms to support WUSCs in a) financing re-investment and b) having access to insurance in case of disasters studied and developed 	<p>3.1 # of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated Baseline: 0% (1 completed) Target: 100% (all 14 districts)</p> <p>3.2 # of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated Baseline: 0% Target: 100% (target 110 V-WASH Plans, including 55 Phase I VDC Plans updated/upgraded)</p> <p>3.3 # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. Baseline: 0% Target: all districts comply with 90% of the items listed in their Terms of Reference</p> <p>3.4 # of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. Baseline: 0% Target: 100% (all VDCs comply with 90% of the items listed in their Terms of Reference; target 50 core VDCs)</p> <p>3.5 Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR Baseline: 0% Target:100% (target: all districts)</p> <p>3.6 Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools Baseline: 0 Target: 100% (target 50 tools/manuals/guidelines published and launches; annual targets)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak sector integration at national level will persist for some time • VDC selection respects the D WASH Plan; the project supports and encouraged D-WASH-CCs to annually review/update the data before district councils • Introducing the Terms of Reference of both D-WASH-Cc and V-WASH-CC as the external frame of reference against which to measure their activeness. Need to be aware that individual items as listed in these Terms of Reference as given in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan may have different weightage/importance, some items may be 'one off' type of rare exercises. This needs to be established and these items be added into annual VDC-wide monitoring formats. • All VDCs selected for the project support have V-WASH Plan; project also supports non-project VDCs for V-WASH Plan preparation. The target number can be estimated from available budgetxxxx
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INDDCATOR DEFINITIONS:

Note: “**original**”: indicator in the original Project Document Annex 1; “**new**”: indicator is not in the original Project Document Annex 1; “**modified**”: indicator is in the original Project Document Annex 1 but re-worded to make it more specific; “**changed**”: indicator as in the original Project Document Annex 1 is entirely reworded yet keeping the original spirit and/or is changed from purpose-level to result level or vice-a-versa

Overall objective and related indicators

Overall objective kept as it is. Two existing indicators are as they were: “Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced” and “Under 5 child mortality reduced”. For these, no X% targets are set. The new indicator that applies to the entire population as reported at the local (sub)health posts relates to all: “Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced”.

Given that the project is embedded into local governance structures and makes a number of efforts to build the capacity of the local government stakeholders, an indicators was added accordingly: “Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH service delivery”. Another addition at the overall objective level stems from the human rights based approach: if the project is successful in targeting the unserved and in promoting the rights of all to water and sanitation at the district level, there should be decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage, and in between the districts.

Five indicators are proposed for the overall objective level, three relating to health impacts, one relating to local governance and one to WASH services disparity:

- Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced
- Under 5 child mortality reduced
- Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced
- Improved local governance capacity to provide effective WASH service delivery
- Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage

Purpose-level indicators

Purpose: The poorest and excluded households’ rights to access safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system

The number of indicators are cut, some of the earlier indicators being shifted under individual result-areas. These indicators highlight rights to water, sanitation and hygiene. Health appears on the overall objective level and is therefore removed from here. All three remaining items: water, sanitation and hygiene, all should result in improved health. At all levels the overall target is “100%” even if it is already known that “absolutely all 100%” is highly unlikely. There will always be small clusters or individual households that cannot be reached. Even if there were no per capita cost ceiling for investment, heavy investment for complex/costly lift or gravity schemes for small number of households is unlikely to be financially and technically unsustainable in the future. The new re-wording emphasizes the access to services and the duty bearers’ responsibility to respond.

Indicator: 150,000* previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply (R2, R3)

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: The target beneficiary number increased to 150,000 if the related drinking water supply investment budget is increased accordingly, keeping EUR 40 per capita investment from GON and GOF as the reference unit from the original budget. This budget should be available across all districts but not in equal proportions; this is linked to the new rights-based indicator about decreasing the disparity in between the districts. The definitions are important: “unserved” and “improved” need to be clearly defined and monitored, and the project needs to have a right to object investment to the schemes that do not fulfill this criteria. Here “previously unserved” means no previous access to improved water supply. ‘Improved water supply’ in turn is defined under Result 2 indicator 2.3 “Improved services” see [Result 2 Indicator 2.3 Improved services](#) below.

Baseline: 0 (indicator applies only to Phase II schemes)

Target: 150,000 (100,000 if the budget remains as in the original Project Document)

Indicator: All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services (R2, R3)

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: The original indicator “No of h-hs with water supply that is functioning” is changed here to count the schemes that are functional, improved and safe. The number of households and related population in counted under the 1st indicator above for the new (Phase II) schemes. Yet, there are more schemes here as the aim is to improve the sustainability of the Phase I schemes as well, see [Result 2 indicators 2.1 Safe Water](#) and [2.2 Institutional capacity](#). These relate to both Phase I and Phase II gravity flow and lift water supply schemes.

Baseline: 0 for Phase II schemes; TDB for Phase I schemes during the MIS data verification

Target: 100%

Indicator: No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF) (R1, R3)

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: The original indicator from Result 1 is lifted up to purpose level with the wording that is fully in line with the post-2015 thinking: “100% of h-h with access to improved sanitation (Result 1)” and “ODF achieved in all VDCs that were non-ODF at the beginning of Phase II (Purpose)” are now re-worded as “No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF)”. The new wording captures both indicators, lifting the overall district-wide achievement to purpose-level. The target is highly ambitious but acceptable as a purpose-level target. Each district should thrive towards ODF status. This indicator does not claim that it is RWSSP-WN Phase II alone who will make sure that there is no open defecation and will take full credit but rather, this is a joint effort by numerous sector stakeholders. District-wide indicator reflects also how successful the D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs have been (under Result 3). Under this indicator at the purpose level no individual households are counted but rather, districts. [The Result 1 indicator 1.1](#) provides the number of VDCs where the direct immediate project support is evident, the households being counted under that result.

Baseline: 7% (1 district)

Target: 100% (all districts)

Indicator: All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: The original indicator “3.2 million people with access to post-ODF support” referred to the entire rural population in nine districts. There are now ten core districts and four sanitation-only districts, and the figure should be increased accordingly if it was to be kept. It is proposed to replace this. The new wording at the purpose level avoids counting people but emphasizes that all, regardless of the number of people in each 14 districts, urban, semi-urban or rural alike, have access to post-ODF support. This has two dimensions: 1) the D-WASH-CC has developed the district post-ODF strategy with do-able actions that are also included into various budgets and annual workplans addressing the post-ODF support needs and 2) the V-WASH-CCs have developed VDC-wide post-ODF strategy as part of the updated VDC Sanitation Strategy/ V-WASH Plan, and are taking those activities up in their annual workplans and related budgets.

Baseline: 0% (baseline: 1 district as ODF Strategy)

Target: 100% (all districts have ODF strategy after they have achieved District ODF status)

Indicator: More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities (R1, R2, R3)

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: The original purpose-level indicator “No of people trained #” is reworded to refer to ‘capacity building’ rather than individual training events only. The target number is as in the original Project Document p.15. The indicator counts participants in both DDF and TA funded capacity building events and programmes, but not the participants in mass events.

Baseline: 0 (for phase II)

Target: 220,000

Indicator: District s’ WASH programmes capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M, showing consistently improving the annual performance (R1, R2, R3)

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: Indicator reflects the outcome from two earlier indicators: “DDCs and D-WASH-CCs practicing coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities at district level with adequate staff and plans, tools, skills, and linkages” and similar for VDCs and V-WASH-CCs. This reflects the achievements done under all three result areas and as such, represents purpose-level indicator. This indicator is fulfilled if **Result 3 indicators 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5** show an increasingly positive trend, see the descriptions under Result 3. Baseline is zero as no annual performance evaluation have been done.

Baseline: 0

Target: 100% of the core districts

Indicator: VDCs and V-WASH-CCs capable to coordinate, support and monitor WASH planning, implementation, O&M and monitoring with adequate staff and plans, tools, skills, and linkages. (R1, R2, R3)

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: Indicator shifted up from the Result 3. This reflects the achievements done under all three result areas and as such, represents purpose-level indicator. Most V-WASH-CCs comply well with planning and implementation, but monitoring and O&M support aspects are missing; they do not have adequate staff, tool and skills either even if some plans and linkages exist. This links to Result 3 indicators 3.2 and 3.4. Successful V-WASH-CCs are also reflected under Results 1 and 2.

Baseline: 0

Target: 100%

Result-level rewording in line with the proposed post-2015 targets without altering the original spirit of the result area

Result 1 (Component 1) 1. ODF sustained at individual, household and public level

Suggested new wording: Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts

Indicator: 1.1 # of VDCs declared ODF

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: The reporting will consist of two types of VDCs: those that have received direct project support from the DDF investment funds, and those VDCs that are declared within the project districts where the RWSSP-WN contribution is channelled through D-WASH-CCs joint efforts and through minor support for ODF celebrations only. Source: D-WASH-CC/District MIS

Baseline: 0% (491 VDCs)

Target: 100% (total 791 VDCs) Note: ultimate target district ODF

Indicator: 1.2 # of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: This indicator applies only to those public, institutional and school toilets that have been included into the Annual Work Plans of Phase II only, hence, baseline is "0". The original indicator was not specific about the toilets being gender and disabled-friendly and having hand washing facilities. This links to the new indicator added under Result 2 for institutional/school water supply: many institutional/public/school toilets fail to deliver hygienic improved services, often no services at all, if they do not have reliable water supply available. Hand washing facility needs to be addressed in the latrine's technical design itself. The number of these latrines as target is similar to Phase I. Note that the number of school latrines is not necessarily the same as the schools benefiting from water supply investments: some schools benefit from latrines only if they already have

acceptable water supply facility. This needs to be verified in each feasibility study. Source: District MIS

Baseline: 0%

Target: 100% (target 200 public/school/institutional latrines that are disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing)

Indicator: 1.3 # of Wards declared for having achieved Total Sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four Total Behaviour Change (TBC) criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: This indicator applies only to Phase II, hence, baseline is “0”. The Total Behaviour Change (TBC)-related indicator first appeared under ‘purpose’-level indicators with another very similar indicator. Now this TBC indicator is shifted under Result 1; these two are linked but at different level, counting wards under result 2. The National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan has a criteria for post-ODF indicators, with five key indicators for the total behaviour change. Source: Ward Citizen Forum sanitation card reports as reported by V-WASH-CCs; District MIS, cross-checked by random observation surveys.

Baseline: 0%

Target: 100% (target 300 wards)

Indicator: 1.4 # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within VDC (source: V-WASH-CCs)

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: In the original logframe there were no post-ODF related indicators under Result 2. These are now added both as post-ODF support services and as total sanitation related indicators. This proposed indicator links to purpose-level indicator “All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs”. Under Result 2-level the number of VDCs are counted where V-WASH-CCs have developed VDC-wide post-ODF strategy as part of the updated VDC Sanitation Strategy/ V-WASH Plan, and are taking those activities up in their annual workplans and related budgets. Source: V-WASH Plans; district MIS

Baseline: 0

Target: 100% (100 core VDCs, including Phase I core VDCs)

Result 2 (Component 2) Well-functioning water schemes managed by inclusive WUSCs addressing equitability and providing safe domestic water to all users

Suggested new wording: Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs

Indicator: 2.1 Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: The original indicator was not specific whether it applies to both Phase I and II schemes, or only Phase II. The narrative in the Project Document gives an impression that this applies to both, hence doubling the number of WSPs to be done. This is significant for setting the correct target. Since the total number of water supply schemes in the Phase II is not known, the target is set in terms of percentage of total water supply schemes completed by the end of Phase II. The scheme will be counted if all the following conditions are fulfilled: 1) WUSC is trained in WSP; 2) WUSC has prepared a WSP for their scheme and 3) Action items from WSP have been applied in practice at the time of monitoring. **Source:** District MIS; data from VDC-wide annual joint monitoring formats and scheme monitoring as per SBS

Baseline: 0

Target: 100% (target 613 gravity, hill lift and source improvement schemes, including Phase I schemes)

Indicator: 2.2 Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria:

- a) WUSC is registered and has statute
- b) O&M plan made and applied
- c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected
- d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed
- e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: The original indicator listed several sub-indicators but was not specific whether it applies to both Phase I and II schemes, or only Phase II. The narrative in the Project Document gives an impression that this applies to both, hence doubling the number of WUSCs to be trained. This is significant for setting the correct target. Since the total number of water supply schemes in the Phase II is not known, the target is set in terms of percentage of total water supply schemes completed by the end of Phase II, aiming at 100%. The scheme will be counted if all the conditions specified above respond positive during the final (post-construction phase) monitoring as per SBS. This monitoring may need to be repeated twice in the Phase I completed water supply schemes if the result is not positive to all above points and action needs to be taken; these investment and capacity building needs need to be reflected in the district work plans. This indicator is directly relevant for VDC phase out strategy. **Source:** District MIS; data from VDC-wide annual joint monitoring formats and scheme monitoring as per SBS

Baseline: 0% (baseline TBD by the end of FY01)

Target: 100% (target 651 WUSCs of gravity, hill & tarai lift and source improvement schemes from Phase I and II)

Indicator: 2.3 Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply). Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: The original indicator mixed up different types of beneficiaries under one indicator. It is here proposed to have a specific indicator of its own right to measure equity and reaching the unreached. In this regard a new disparity-related indicator has been added under overall objectives-level indicators. JMP defines 'improved' drinking water sources, as those that, by the nature of their construction, are protected from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. Yet, here in addition to quality also quantity counts. The Nepal QARQ-indicators are used as an external frame of reference, this indicator aiming at the service level 1 with regards to quantity, access, reliability and water quality. For water quality bacteriological quality counts as it is felt that the National Drinking Water Quality standards as they are now are simply not applicable in rural context where it would be excessively costly to get a certified laboratory to test for all water quality indicators several times over. The focus is in the faecal contamination. This indicator applies to Phase II schemes only as it implies investment to new schemes rather than rehabilitation of Phase I schemes. When reporting this indicator, the different technologies are taken into account, acknowledging that improved water supply in the water scarce environment may not fulfil all the criteria, yet, the system is still providing improved services compared to the situation without the scheme – for instance rainwater harvesting jars in water scarce scattered locations may be the only option but are not likely to provide water around the year. **Source:** District MIS; data from VDC-wide annual joint monitoring formats and scheme monitoring as per SBS

Baseline: 0

Target: 100% (target 231 new schemes)

Indicator: 2.4 Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: This is a new indicator extracted from the previous composite indicator to draw specific attention to beneficiaries in Phase II and directly links to water supply investments. The number of beneficiaries that qualify as "previously unreached" is not likely to be exactly the same as those benefiting from improved services. Even within one scheme there may be those who were previously unreached and those who were not. Unreached by external water supply intervention refers to water supply intervention that provided complete water systems. In this case such as VDC providing some pipes or materials for instance, is not counted. Self-help improvements in intakes or in terms of random structures will not be counted. Also those whose previous water supply has clearly exceeded its design life are counted. **Source:** District MIS; data from VDC-wide annual joint monitoring formats.

Baseline: 0%

Target: 100% (target 100 hardship schemes in areas that have never been benefiting before)

Indicator: 2.5 Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: This is a new indicator linking to similar indicator set under Result 1 for schools and institutions. For reporting purpose the users of the school/institutional tap are reported separately, and only counted towards the target of 100,000 beneficiaries if the water supply system is only serving the school, i.e. it is assumed that the students are also covered by counting the population in the households if the school benefits from a water supply system serving the completed community. School sanitation and hygiene go together with the school water supply: school latrines should not be built if there is no sufficient water supply by the school; see above for 1.2. **Source:** District MIS; data from VDC-wide annual joint monitoring formats and scheme monitoring as per SBS

Baseline: 0%

Target: 100% (target 200 schools/institutional facilities served; most of these are included into the scheme numbers reported under 2.3 and 2.4, this indicator counting the institutional beneficiaries separately).

Result 3 (Component 3) Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner

(as is)

Indicator: 3.1 # of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: Baseline was not correct, only one plan was completed. Adding “used” and “updated” is to show that these plans are truly operational planning tools that are used and hence, need to be also updated; this is important should these plans guide all WASH sector actors in the districts. They should also help to reach to unreached, hence, need to be updated regularly. RWSSP-WN Phase I Completion report Annex 27 listed the status of District WASH Plans in nine districts, stating ‘completed’ for most of them. This was not the case, only one had completely been finalized and launched by the end of the Phase I.

Baseline: 0% (1 completed)

Target: 100% (all 14 districts have D-WASH Plan)

Indicator: 3.2 # of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: Similarly to the above, the original indicator is not clear about which # and % it refers to: all VDCs in the project working districts, or Phase I and Phase II VDCs, or Phase II new VDCs only. It does not count for review and update of existing V-WASH Plans which until now have mainly focused on sanitation only but for which there is a demand from the VDCs to expand the scope towards water as well. Adding post-ODF strategies to the updated V-WASH Sanitation Plans is now timely given that many VDCs have reached their ODF target but are now uncertain about the way forward. The baseline as assumed in the original logframe is not correct. RWSSP-WN Phase I Completion report Annex 26 lists the status of these reports but this was not the case: most V-WASH Plans handed over were at draft stage. Table updated below as baseline for Phase II, setting targets for FY01. This indicator now applies to all V-WASH Plans that the project will financially support, whether or not they are so-called ‘core-VDCs’ where also water supply investments take place.

Baseline: 0%

Target: 100% (target 110 V-WASH Plans including the upgrade of Phase I core VDCs plans)

Indicator: 3.3 # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: The National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan provides Terms of Reference to D-WASH-CCs. This sets the external frame of reference against which the activeness and scope of what each D-WASH-CC is doing can be reflected. Each item in the Terms of Reference is of not equal importance, some may not be relevant in some districts, some items may be one-off or too general. Therefore, the target is not 100% compliance with each item but “90%” indicating active committed D-WASH-CC.

Baseline: 0% (all districts have D-WASH-CC, table 3 shows the baseline)

Target: 100% (target: all districts comply with 90% of the items listed in their Terms of Reference)

Indicator: 3.4 # VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: Similarly to indicator 3.3, also here the activeness and results delivered by the V-WASH-CC counts, not 100% compliance with the Terms of Reference. All Phase I VDCs have their own baseline to what extent they comply with the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. This will be established for new VDCs.

Baseline: 0% (all VDCs have V-WASH-CC, table 4 shows the baseline)

Target: 100% (target: all core VDCs comply with 90% of the items listed in their Terms of Reference, assumed 110 VDCs)

Indicator: 3.5 Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR

Original/new/modified/changed

Description: Each district has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with DoLIDAR for the RWSSP-WN Phase II. These MOUs include a set of performance indicators (see table 5 in this document) that will be evaluated every year starting from the FY02. These indicators capture various aspects of rural WASH service delivery by the local government. This indicator measures whether these evaluations have been done or not, the result from the evaluations contributing to the purpose-level indicator. See table 5.

Baseline: 0

Target: 100%

Indicator: 3.6 # studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and # of documents made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools

[Original/new/modified/changed](#)

Description: The original Project Document indicator was very narrowly defined albeit identified important topics as such. These topics will not be lost but in addition, there are many other issues worth studying considering that this is the completion phase with a range of policy-relevant first hand lessons learned. The Project Document also encourages to work with the existing guidelines and manuals, making them increasingly user friendly and updated, rather than doing new ones. Hence, effort is made to re-vamp such key guidelines as DWIG towards a more user-friendly set of operational tools which can also be used by other sector stakeholders (i.e. are replicable without the project). Furthermore, RWSSP-WN Phase I did a large number of high quality studies, the Phase II making an effort to transform these findings and recommendations into actionable items, merging recommendations into existing guidelines and practices, among others. This proposed indicator takes account of all studies, guidelines and operational tools developed in Phase II and as approved in the Supervisory Board meetings. Since the quality counts, the numerical target set is annually revisited and the number reported for this indicator described in further detail in the progress reports.

Baseline: 0 (Phase II only)

Target: Set annually, aiming at total 50 products, ten each year

BASELINE TABLES

- Table 1. VDCs declared ODF and the remaining VDCs by district
- Table 2. RWSSP-WN Phase I water supply schemes and assumed number of schemes for Phase II by technology-type
- Table 3. D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference compliance
- Table 4. V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference compliance
- Table 5. Performance indicators for the district WASH programmes
- Table 6. Results targets for the entire five year period by indicator

Table 1 VDCs declared ODF and the remaining VDCs by district

S.N	District Name	Total			# of VDCs ODF previous FY	# of VDCs ODF this FY		Non-ODF VDCs	
		# of VDCs	HHs	Population		Declared*	By this FY	Number	% of total
1	Baglung	60	61,482	266,630	60	0	0	0	0%
2	Kapilvastu	78	91,264	569,834	13	3	3	60	77%
3	Myagdi	41	27,727	112,077	41	0	0	0	0%
4	Nawalparasi	74	128,760	638,954	22	15	10	37	50%
5	Parbat	55	35,698	145,667	55	0	0	0	0%
6	Pyuthan	49	47,716	226,796	49	0	0	0	0%
7	Rupandehi	71	163,835	874,566	15	0	2	56	79%
8	Syangja	62	68,856	288,100	62	0	0	0	0%
9	Tanahun	47	78,286	320,547	47	0	0	0	0%
10	Arghakhanchi	42	46,826	196,895	6	13	8	23	55%
11	Gulmi	79	64,887	279,005	16	5	5	58	73%
12	Mustang	16	3,305	11,593	16	0	0	0	0%
13	Palpa	66	59,260	258,893	6	5	4	55	83%
14	Rolpa	51	43,735	221,177	9	7	8	35	69%
Total		791	921,637	4,410,734	417	48	40*	324	41%

* Declared as of 15 April, 2014. Targeted by the end of this FY excluded already declared 48 VDCs in this FY.

Table 2 RWSSP-WN Phase I water supply schemes and assumed number of schemes for Phase II by technology-type

Technology		Gravity	Source improvement/RP	Tube well	Dug well	RWH	Solar lift		Electrical lift		indicator 2.3 (Gr. TW, DW. Lift)	indicator- 2.2 WUSC (Gr. SI, Lift)	indicator 2.4 (75% of total schemes)	
							Hill	Tarai	Hill	Tarai				
Phase I	Nos.	491	316	44	57	15	8	6	12	16	17	424	411	368
	%	100	64	9	12	3	2	1	2	3	3			
Phase II	Nos.	300	180	24	45	6	9	9	3	18	6	267	240	225
	%	100	60	8	15	2	3	3	1	6	2	691	651	
Total		791	496	68	102	21	17	15	15	34	23	691	651	593.25

Technology		Gravity	Source improvement/RP	Tube well	Dug well	RWH	Solar lift		Electrical lift		
							Hill	Tarai	Hill	Tarai	
FY 01	Nos.	45	27	4	7	1	1	1	0	3	1
	AWPFY01	89	44	17	14	1	4	0	4	5	0
	%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
FY 02	Nos.	90	54	7.2	14	2	3	3	1	5	2
	%	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
FY 03	Nos.	120	72	10	18	2	4	4	1	7	2
	%	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
FY 04	Nos.	45	27	4	7	1	1	1	0	3	1
	%	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
FY 05	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		300	180	24	45	6	9	9	3	18	6

Table 3. D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference compliance for 9 districts of RWSSP-WN II – compliance against the Terms of Reference as in the Nepal Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan-2068

SN	Role and Responsibility of D-WASHCC (Tick ✓ for done and X for not done)	Myagdi	Baglung	Syangja	Pyuthan	Rupandehi	Nawalparasi	Kapilvastu	Tanahun	Parbat
1	Prepare the district profile of hygiene and sanitation and strategic Master Plan/Plan of Action	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	Endorses of Strategic Plan/Plan of Action on total sanitation for the DDC approval	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓
3	Encourage the VDCs and Municipalities for formulating and implementing their own Master Plan for sanitation and support them	X	X		✓	X	X (in process)	X	✓	X
4	Monitor the performance of the VDCs and Municipalities in sanitation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X
5	Establish and manage a district level basket fund for sanitation, which would consist of DDC funds, allocations from the central basket fund managed by the DWSS and possible funds from other sources	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	X	x	X
6	Encourage and support the VDCs and Municipalities to declare ODF by providing financial incentives from the DDC funds	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	Grant reward and recognition to various individuals/institutions that have noteworthy contribution in promoting hygiene and sanitation in their communities. And recognize them as 'sanitation champion'	X	✓		✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
8	Identify the issues of gender, inclusion and participation through proper planning and financing mechanism by considering socio-economic situation, geographical condition and ethnic diversity specifically for addressing the support need of poor and socially disadvantaged groups	X	X		X	✓	✓	X	x	X
9	Regularly organize seminars and conferences to review the performance of the local bodies in sanitation promotion	X	X		Done only once	✓	✓	✓	X	X

10	Link, coordinate and integrate concerned stakeholders so that they plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report outcomes together using mutually agreed procedures and tools	X	X		√	√	√	X	x	x
11	Create conducive environment to mainstream private sector in WASH activities	X	X		√	√	√	X	X	X
12	Coordination of the preparation of periodic and annual district and VDC/ municipality WASH planning processes	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	√	X
13	Follow-up of the use of District Development Fund, financial management, expenditures, VDC contribution and user group contribution for WASH implementation	X	X		√	√	√	√	X	X
14	Facilitate to endorse strategic plan/plan of action and budgets for total sanitation for approval from DDC council	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X
15	Foster relationships with and elicit support from external and civil society development partners	X	X		√	X	X	X	√	X
16	Establish coordination and communication with NSHSC and R-WASH-CC for collaboration and information sharing	X	X		√	√	√	√	√	X
17	Do resource mapping and stakeholders analysis for the effectiveness of program	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	√	√
18	Organize meeting at every three months for planning, programming and appraisal of the performance of sector activities	√	X	√	√	X	√	X	X	X
19	Establish district level resource center	X	X		√	√	√	X	√	X
20	Innovative and creative activities as appropriate	√	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X

Table 4. V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference compliance for 9 districts of RWSSP-WN II – compliance against the Terms of Reference as in the Nepal Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan-2068

SN	Role and Responsibility of V-WASHCC/ name of the VDC	BAGLUNG						KAPILVASTU							MYGADI								
		Bihun	Chhisti	Damek	Kadebas	Nisi	Sukaura	Siswa	Kopuwa	Gugauli	Kuhuriya	Shivagadhi	Mahdrakot	Mharagunj	Rangpur	Bhakimili	Dagnam	Darbang	Arman	Dana	Rum		
1	Preparation and updating of the WASH profile of the VDC	√	√	√	X	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
2	Analysis of sanitation and hygiene issues and strategies to overcome the existing barriers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
3	Prepare a short term and long term plan for launching sanitation and hygiene promotional activities along with budget, joint plan of action and responsibilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4	Form up a monitoring team for regularly monitoring and provide technical backstopping to the communities and schools	√	X	X	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	X		√	X	X	√	√	X	X	
5	Organize review meetings and follow up activities for smooth implementation and monitoring	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	X		X	√	X		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
6	Endorses Strategic Plan/ Plan of Action and budgets for total sanitation for approval from VDC council	X	X	X	X	X	X		√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
7	Coordinate with D-WASH-CC for sharing of necessary information and decisions	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	X	X	X			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
8	Do resource mapping and stakeholders analysis for the effectiveness of program	X	X	X	X	X	X	Done during WASH plan preparation								√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
9	Organize meeting at every three months for planning, programming and appraisal of the performance of sector activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	m	m	m	X	o	o	X		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
10	Innovative and creative activities as appropriate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	

Blank = not known m - monthly o - occasionally

SN	Role and Responsibility of V-WASHCC/ name of the VDC	PYUTHAN					NWALPARASI				SYANGJA			RUPANDEHI					
		Bihun	Chhisti	Hansapur	Dangbang	Sworgadwari	Kochibang	Khabang	Pratappur	Ramgram12 &13	Dhaubadi	Baidauli	Shakhar	Sekham	Kyakmi	Paroha	Jogada	Silautiya	Ama
1	Preparation and updating of the WASH profile of the VDC	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
2	Analysis of sanitation and hygiene issues and strategies to overcome the existing barriers	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
3	Prepare a short term and long term plan for launching sanitation and hygiene promotional activities along with budget, joint plan of action and responsibilities	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X
4	Form up a monitoring team for regularly monitoring and provide technical backstopping to the communities and schools	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	√	√	√	√	X	X
5	Organize review meetings and follow up activities for smooth implementation and monitoring	X	X	√	X	X	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	o	X	√	√	X	X
6	Endorses Strategic Plan/ Plan of Action and budgets for total sanitation for approval from VDC council	X	X	√	√	√	√	√		X	√		√	√	√		X		X
7	Coordinate with D-WASH-CC for sharing of necessary information and decisions	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8	Do resource mapping and stakeholders analysis for the effectiveness of program	X	X	√	√	√	√	√	X	X	√	X	X	X	√	X	X	X	X
9	Organize meeting at every three months for planning, programming and appraisal of the performance of sector activities .	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	m	√	o	i	i	o	X	X	X	X	X
10	Innovative and creative activities as appropriate	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X*	√**	√*		X	√	√				

Table 5. Annual Performance Evaluation Criteria of DDCs (as in the MOUs signed between the DDCs and DoLIDAR for RWSSP-WN II

SN	Parameter	Indicator	Total Score	Scoring	Means of Verification	Source of Information
1	Annual Planning v/s Achievement (20)	1.1 Percentage of annual plan activities are physically completed in the last fiscal year (Number of Water Supply schemes)	10	More than or equal to 80% are completed Score=10 70-79% are completed, score=7 60-69% are completed, Score=5 Less than 60% are completed, score=0	Analysis and verification of approved plan and annual report	D-WASH Unit
		1.2 Percentage of actual capital development expenditure against capital development budget in the last fiscal year	10	90% or more expenditure achieved against to planned capital development budget, Score= 10 80-89% expenditure is achieved, Score=7 70-79% expenditure is achieved, score=5 Less than 70% expenditure is achieved, Score=0	Analysis of actual expenditure against capital development budget. Financial statement & audit report	Account and Planning section, DWASH unit
2	Contribution of DDC in D WASH Fund (20)	2.1 DDC has contributed its fund in last fiscal year as per Annual Work Plan	15	100% contribution (deposited in D WASH Fund), score=15 75-99% contribution, score=10 Less than 75% only contribution , score=0 No Contribution = -10	Analysis and audit of D WASH account	Account/Finance section
		2.2 Expenditure of released fund in the same fiscal year	5	100% expended in the same fiscal year = 5 More than 75% expended = 3 Less than 75% expended = 0	Analysis and audit of DWASH Fund account	Account/Finance section
3	Monitoring and Reporting (15)	3.1 Monitoring of scheme and other activities in project VDCs by DMC/DWASH Unit.	10	All the schemes monitored as per DWIG, Score=10 80 – 90% visits made = 5 60 – 79% visits made = 0	Analysis of Monitoring Report	DWASH Unit
		3.2 All the required reports submitted regularly	5	All reports regularly submitted = 5 Reporting was irregular = 0	Submitted Reports	PCO record/DWASH Unit
	Monitoring Task Force monitored VDC annually in all project VDCs	3.3 Monitoring Task force monitored overall WASH implementation status of Project VDCs at field annually.	5	All VDCs monitored = 5 All VDCs not monitored = 0	Submitted Reports	PCO record/DWASH Unit
4	DMC Meeting (10)	Regularity of DMC Meeting	5	Regular DMC meeting each month = 5 Irregular meeting but minimum 12 in a year = 4 6 or more but less than 12 meetings in a year = 3 Less than 6 meetings in a year = 0	DMC Minutes	DWASH Unit/DDC
5	Utilization of	Proper utilization of District	15	WASH Fund expended only for specified heading	Financial record of DDC	DDC account

SN	Parameter	Indicator	Total Score	Scoring	Means of Verification	Source of Information
	District WASH Fund (15)	WASH Fund in specified headings		and expenditure statement made public in DDC notice Board = 15 WASH Fund expended only for specified heading and expenditure statement not published = 10 WASH Fund expended in other headings than planned/agreed and reimbursed within recommended time period (0) WASH Fund expended in other headings than planned/agreed and not reimbursed within recommended time period (-10)	office WASH Fund monitoring report	section
6	Institutional Capacity (20)	DWASH Plan Finalization and Implementation	5	DWASH Plan finalized and followed the priority and recommendation on implementing WASH programs = 5 DWASH Plan finalized but not followed = 0 DWASH Plan not finalized = -5	DWASH Plan and AWP	DWASH Unit/PCO
		VWASH Plans Formulation and Implementation	5	VWASH Plan of more than 25% of the VDCs in the district formulated = 5 VWASH Plan of less than 25% of the VDCs in the district formulated = 0	VWASH Plans	DWASH Unit/PCO
		DWASH Unit with enough human resources from GoN/DDC own sources	10	100% of the proposed position fulfilled or managed by DDC = 10 More than 80% of proposed position fulfilled = 5 More than 20% positions vacant = 0	Records of DDC/DTO	DWASH Unit
			100			

Table 6. Results targets for the entire five year period by indicator

Logframe reference	Result-area indicators	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Remarks
		Baseline			Mid-line		End-line	
	Result 1							
1.1	# of VDCs declared ODF	0%	24%	73%	80%	90%	100%	Table 1
		419	506	576	646	791	791	
1.2	# of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	0%	15%	50%	75%	90%	100%	
		0	30	100	150	180	200	
1.3	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ⁸)	0%	10%	25%	50%	75%	100%	
		0	30	75	150	225	300	
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	0%	0%	20%	50%	75%	100%	Core VDCs supported by RWSSPWN counted
		0	0	20	50	75	100	
	Result 2							
2.1	# Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	0%	10%	40%	75%	80%	100%	incl. Phase I gravity + SI+ hill lift schemes
		0	61	245	460	490	613	
2.2	Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria	0%	10%	40%	75%	80%	100%	incl. Phase I gravity + SI+ all lift schemes
		0	65	260	488	521	651	
2.3	Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) Scheme defined as improved and	0%	10%	40%	50%	80%	100%	incl. Phase I gravity + SI+ all lift schemes
		0	23	92	116	185	231	

⁸ TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

	functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.							
2.4	Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	0%	10%	40%	75%	95%	100%	incl. Phase I gravity + SI+ all lift schemes
		0	10	40	75	95	100	
2.5	Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	0%	10%	40%	75%	95%	100%	counting also schools that benefit from the schemes above
		0	20	80	150	190	200	
Result 3								
3.1	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	0%	23%	62%	92%	100%	100%	Table 2
		1	3	8	12	14	14	
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	0%	10%	25%	80%	90%	100%	Table 3; including 55 Phase I plans upgraded into V-WASH Plans
		0	11	28	88	99	110	
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ⁹	0%	23%	62%	92%	100%	100%	Table 4, both core and non-core districts
		1	3	8	12	14	14	
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ¹⁰	0%	0%	40%	80%	95%	100%	Table 5; core VDCs in focus
		0	0	20	40	48	50	
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Table 6
		0	9	9	9	9	9	
3.6	Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Products and studies related to “DWIG Tool Box”
		0	10	20	30	40	50	

⁹ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

¹⁰ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

ANNEX 2

LIST OF DOCUMENTATION

RWSSP-WN PHASE II - LIST OF REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS

As of 30/4/2014

1. Project Document and Inception Report with Annexes

- 1.1 Project Document (Original) Final Draft, March 2013
- 1.2 Project Document (Revised), **in process, annotated Project Document submitted 18/4/2014**
- 1.3 Inception Report **in process, first draft submitted 18/4/2014**
- 1.4 District Inception Workshop Reports, 20.2.-14.3.2014

2. Guidelines and Policy Documents

- 2.1 PAM Project Administration Guideline - February 2014 (with all annexes in word and excel format)
- 2.2 DWIG - Model guideline for district WASH, **in process**
- 2.3 Step By Step Manual, March 2014
- 2.4 Guideline for District and VDC WASH Plan Preparation
 - 2.4.1 District WASH Plan Guideline, **in process**
 - 2.4.2 VDC WASH Plan Guideline, April 2014
- 2.5 Training Norms, April 2014
- 2.6 Contribution Pattern, April 2014
- 2.7 Support Person Selection and Mobilisation Guidelines
- 2.8 Internal communication guideline, **in process**
- 2.9 Security, emergency & preparedness plan of RWSSP-WN, **in process**

3. Strategies

4. Annual Work Plan

- 4.1 RWSSPWN Annual Work Plan Fiscal Year 2013-14 (FY01), Approved by Supervisory Board 30.1.2014, revised 03.04.2014

5. District and VDC WASH Plans

- 5.1 Nine districts WASH plans, **in process – final versions needed**
- 5.2 VDC WASH Plans, **in process – final versions needed**
 - 5.2.1 Baglung
 - 5.2.2 Gulmi
 - 5.2.3 Kapilvastu
 - 5.2.4 Myagdi
 - 5.2.5 Nawalparasi
 - 5.2.6 Parbat
 - 5.2.7 Pyuthan
 - 5.2.8 Rupandehi
 - 5.2.9 Syangja
 - 5.2.10 Tanahun

5 Annual Progress and Financial Reports

6 Monitoring, Reporting and Planning Formats

- 7.1 Reporting templates
- 6.2 FR_Field Reports
- 6.3 ER_Event Reports
- 6.4 TR_Training Reports

- 6.5 RWSSP-WN reporting and planning forms
- 6.6 NPC reporting and planning forms

12 Minutes

- 12.1 PSU Weekly meetings
- 12.2 Admin Weekly meetings
- 12.3 Internal coordination meetings
- 12.4 Steering Committee meetings
- 12.5 Supervisory Board meetings
- 12.6 Other meetings

13 Software

- 13.1 MIS software (software includes MIS guideline)
- 13.2 Design estimate software

RWSSP-WN PHASE I - LIST OF REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS – HANDED OVER IN SEPTEMBER 2013

1. Project Document and Inception Report with Annexes

- 1.1 Project Document (Original) Final Draft, March 2008
- 1.2 Project Document (Revised), Approved by Steering Committee (Sept. 02, 2009), Nov. 2010
- 1.3 Inception Report (Revised), (Aug. 2008 – July 2012), May 2009

2. Guidelines and Policy Documents

- 2.1 A Model Guideline for District Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), July 2009
- 2.2 Guideline for District and VDC WASH Plan Preparation (Guideline for WASH Planning), May 2011
- 2.3 Model District Water Safety Monitoring Guideline, August 2010
- 2.4 Establishing District WASH Organizational Structure in DDC, Jan. 2010
- 2.5 Policy on Prevention of Harassment Including Sexual and Child Abuse, March 2010
- 2.6 Personal Administration Manual of RWSSP-WN (Revised), July 2012
- 2.7 Project Support Office Administration, Finance, Procurement and Property Management Manual, March 2009 & August 2009
- 2.8 Internal communication guideline, June 2012
- 2.9 Security, emergency & preparedness plan of RWSSP-WN.
- 2.10 District Guideline to Good Practices on WASH Promotion, Draft, Feb. 2009
- 2.11 Community Medicine Fund guideline (Draft), 2010
- 2.12 Body Mass Index (BMI) Guideline, 2010
- 2.13 School Teacher Orientation Guideline, 2010
- 2.14 Hygiene kit list
- 2.15 First aid kit list
- 2.16 Training Norm's for Capacity Building of WASH Sector Programme, March 2010 & July 2013
- 2.17 Lead TBC Facilitator's Training Manual, CLTBCHS, February 2011
- 2.18 Training Manual to TBC Triggers on CLTBCHS (Nepali version), 2009 & 2010
- 2.19 Resource Materials to TBC Triggers on CLTBCHS (Nepali version), 2009
- 2.20 Nutrition Manual, 2009-draft
- 2.21 Nutrition training resource material, 2011-draft
- 2.22 Good Governance Training Manual (Nepali Version)- Draft, 2011
- 2.23 Detailed Process of CLTBCHS (Draft), 2011

- 2.24 Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme (English version and Nepali version), 2013
- 2.25 Water Safety Plan Handbook
- 2.26 Construction Manual on Aquifer Sealing Technology Jan 2012
- 2.27 Concept Paper on Integration of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Approach in District WASH Programme (Draft), Dec 2012)

3. Strategies

- 3.1 Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy, March 2010
- 3.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Institutional GESI Hand Book, Feb. 2009
- 3.3 Model communication & media strategy-2010 (Nepali & English)
- 3.4 Strategy to introduce ECOLOGICAL sanitation in RWSSP-WN-draft
- 3.5 Post ODF strategy Behaviour Change in Hygiene & Sanitation Strategic Action Plan 2013

4. Annual Work Plan

- 4.1 RWSSP-WN Annual Work Plan
 - 4.1.1 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2008-2009
 - 4.1.2 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2009-10, Approved by Steering Committee on Sept. 2009
 - 4.1.3 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2010-11, Approved by Steering Committee on April, 2010
 - 4.1.4 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2011-12, Approved by Steering Committee on Sept, 2011
 - 4.1.5 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2012-13, Approved by Steering Committee on December, 2012
- 4.2 Districts Annual Work Plan of three final years for RWSSP-WN
 - 4.2.1 Parbat
 - 4.2.2 Baglung
 - 4.2.3 Myagdi
 - 4.2.4 Syangja
 - 4.2.5 Tanahun
 - 4.2.6 Pyuthan
 - 4.2.7 Nawalparasi
 - 4.2.8 Kapilvastu
 - 4.2.9 Rupandehi

5. District and VDC WASH Plans

- 5.1 Nine districts WASH plans
- 5.2 VDC WASH Plans
 - 5.2.1 Parbat
 - 5.2.2 Baglung
 - 5.2.3 Myagdi
 - 5.2.4 Syangja
 - 5.2.5 Tanahun
 - 5.2.6 Pyuthan
 - 5.2.7 Kapilvastu
 - 5.2.8 Rupandehi
 - 5.2.9 Nawalparasi

5. Annual Progress and Financial Reports

- 5.1 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2008-09
- 5.2 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2009-10
- 5.3 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2010-11
- 5.4 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2011-12
- 5.5 Progress & financial reports of 2012-13

8. Monitoring, Reporting and Planning Formats

- 8.1 SDA check list
- 8.2 MI, MII and MIII
- 8.3 Event completion form
- 8.4 Field visit monitoring form
- 8.5 Field visit checklist
- 8.6 9.5.1 DWS Completed
- 8.7 9.5.2 DWS ongoing
- 8.8 9.5.3 Sanitation & Hygiene
- 8.9 IGA status assessment form
- 8.10 Advisory Service completion form
- 8.11 RWSSP-WN reporting and planning forms
- 8.12 NPC reporting and planning forms

9. Evaluations, Audits and Impact Studies

- 10.1 Mid Term Review of RWSSP-WN
- 10.2 Audit Report of RWSSP-WN
- 10.3 DDC Capacity Assessment Reports
- 10.4 Technical and Operational Audit
- 10.5 GESI Impact Assessment
- 10.6 Training Effectiveness Assessment
- 10.7 Feasibility Study of Shankarnagar Laboratory
- 10.8 Health Impact Study
- 10.9 Sustainability Assessment of Lifting DWS Schemes - by Ramesh Bohara (DRAFT)
- 10.10 WASH plan Assessment Report by Ram K.C and Bhim Malla
- 10.11 DWIG Assessment Report by Ramesh Bohara
- 10.12 Lifting Scheme Assessment Report by Ramesh Bohara

12 Research Reports

- 12.1 How Sensitive are Health Promoters to Local Views and Conditions, Fiona Budge, 2010
- 12.2 Research on Arsenic Mitigation Options, Ganga Nepal, 2010
- 12.3 Local Ownership of WASH by Suedip Joshi, 2010
- 12.4 Socio-economic Feasibility Study of Makaimro Lift Water Supply Scheme by Aaltonen Laura, June 2011
- 12.5 Arsenic Aquifer Sealing Research in Nawalparasi by SUDET P. Ltd., 2011
- 12.6 RWH in Nepal: A case study on social acceptability and performance, November 2010, Roshan Dahal et al
- 12.7 Engineering Geological Site, Narayan Gurung, January 2011
- 12.8 Holistic Impact posed on Behavior Change in Limithana VDC, Parbat District
- 12.9 Impact of CLTS Triggering in Nawalparasi, Anup K.C
- 12.10 Contextualizing gender equality & social inclusion in WASH Sector by Evan Welber
- 12.11 Report on Environmental Sustainability, Krishna Chauhan
- 12.12 Application of Decision Support in Ecosan Promotion in Western Nepal, Sanjib Rupakheti

- 12.13 Rainwater Harvesting in Climate Change by Sony Pun, June 2013
- 12.14 Integration of CC and DRR into the District Strategic WASH plan by Sony Pun, June 2013

13 Workshop Proceedings

- 13.1 WASH structure establishment at district development committee, Jan 2010
- 13.2 Monitoring workshop
- 13.3 Regional Review & Planning Workshop
- 13.4 Water quality workshop
- 13.5 Terai experience sharing workshop
- 13.6 MIS development
- 13.7 WASH unit chief review and reflection workshop
- 13.8 Recharge pond, Water Safety Plan and Training Effectiveness Assessment Orientation Program

14 Other Publications / IEC Materials

- 14.1 *Abhiyan* (Campaign) - WASH Song Album
- 14.2 *Naya Payaila* (New Step) - WASH documentary film
- 14.3 WASH TV Show: Toilet Construction (1st Episode)
- 14.4 Small Doable Actions (SDA) Flex, 2011
- 14.5 Climate Change and WASH – Poster (Nepali version)
- 14.6 TBC Indicators in Hygiene and Sanitation – Poster (Nepali version)
- 14.7 Recharge Ponds – Poster (Nepali version)
- 14.8 Magnificent Nepali Women – documentary film, 2013
- 14.9 District ODF Videos

15 Minutes

- 15.1 SC Meeting
- 15.2 SVB Meeting
- 15.3 District CC Meeting
- 15.4 PMC Meeting
- 15.5 WASHA Coordination Meeting
- 15.6 Weekly staff Meeting
- 15.7 Support Staff Meeting
- 15.8 Security Guard Meeting

9.1

16 Training Report

- 16.1 Financial Management Training report prepared by Pawan Lohani
- 16.2 GESI training completion report prepared by Sangita Khadka
- 16.3 WASH Plan training completion report (Pyuthan, Myagdi, Baglung, Parbat, Kapilvastu, Tanahun and Syangja)
- 16.4 Monitoring training/Workshop report prepared by Amrit Rai
- 16.5 DWIG preparation workshop at Syangja
- 16.6 LTBCF training report prepared by Basu Dev Neupane
- 16.7 Design Estimate
- 16.8 TOT Health Promoters
- 16.9 Nutrition Training

17 Software

- 17.1 MIS software (software includes MIS guideline)
- 17.2 Design estimate software