Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

# Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
# COMPLETION REPORT
## 09/2013 – 10/2019


Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

Project name: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II)

Duration: 09/2013—10/2019

Competent Authorities: Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland & Ministry of Finance, Nepal

Publication: RWSSP-WN Phase II Completion Report

Report by: Project Support Unit, FCG International Ltd.

Final Report Date & Location: 24.3.2020, Tampere, Finland

Distribution: Public

*www.rwsspwn.org.np*

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# Fact Sheet

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| Project name | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II |
| Sector | Rural water supply, sanitation and hygiene |
| Type of the project | Second Phase (Completion Phase) |
| Competent Authorities | The Government of Nepal; Ministry of Finance<br>The Republic of Finland; Ministry for Foreign Affairs |
| Project Agreement signing date | 16 September 2013 |
| Project budget code number | Not available |
| Starting budget year | July 2013 |
| Termination budget year | July 2019 |
| Project status | Completed |
| Project area | Western Development Region<br>Dhaulagiri zone: Districts of Baglung, Myagdi & Parbat; sanitation only Mustang<br>Gandaki zone: Districts of Syangja & Tanahun<br>Lumbini zone: Districts of Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi (Nawalparasi East) and Nawalparasi (Nawalparasi West) (*was: Nawalparasi*), Gulmi & Arghakhanchi; sanitation only: Palpa<br>Mid-Western Development Region Rapti zone: Districts of Pyuthan and Rolpa<br>Total 99 local units in FY05; total 50 municipalities in the last year FY06 |
| Project implementation organization | Government of Nepal:<br>Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration<br>Department of Local Infrastructure<br>District Development Committees of participating districts (District Coordination Committees)<br>Village Development Committees<br>From FY05 onwards: Municipalities (*Nagarpalikas*) & Rural Municipalities (*Gaunpalikas*)<br>WUSCs, users<br><br>Government of Finland:<br>Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland<br>Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu<br>Technical Assistance Consultant: FCG International Ltd (Finnish Consulting Group) |

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|---|---|---|
| Project Budget | Original:<br>The Government of Nepal: equivalent to MEUR 5.85 (27%)<br>The Government of Finland: MEUR 13.7 (63%)<br>District Development Committees and Village Development Committees: Equivalent to MEUR 0.8 (4%)<br>Users: Equivalent to MEUR 1.55 (7%)<br><br>With additional funding:<br>The Government of Nepal: equivalent to MEUR 7.63 (27%)<br>The Government of Finland: MEUR 15.2 (54%)<br>Local governments: Equivalent to MEUR 1.29 (5%)<br>Users: Equivalent to MEUR 4.1 (15%) | |
| Foreign currency source | Grant | |
| Strategy and approach | Alignment, decentralisation, downward accountability, human rights-based approach, institutional and human resource capacity development, gender and social inclusion mainstreaming, post construction services, ownership and behavioural change approach | |
| Coordination and supervision | Supervisory Board<br>Steering Committee<br>Project Management Team | Supervision, management<br>Monitoring and policy guidance<br>Management, monitoring and supervision |
| | District Development Committees (FY01-FY04)<br>Municipality WASH Management Committees (FY05-FY06) | Management and execution |
| | District WASH Coordination Committee | Coordination and harmonisation |
| | Village Development Committees and VDC WASH Coordination Committee (FY01-FY04)<br>Municipality WASH Coordination Committees (and their Ward WASH Coordination Committees) (FY05-FY06) | Coordination, facilitation, supervision, funding |
| | Water Users' and Sanitation Committees, Institutional Management Committees | Planning, implementation and management |

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## List of Abbreviations

| | |
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| AHS | Annual Household Surveys |
| AWP | Annual Work Plan |
| BCC | Behaviour Change Communications |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| CY | Calendar Year |
| DCC | District Coordination Committee |
| DDC | District Development Committee |
| DDF | District Development Fund |
| DoLI | Department of Local Infrastructure |
| DoLIDAR | Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads |
| D-WASH-CC | District WASH Coordination Committees |
| DWS | Drinking Water Supply (usually refers to a scheme) |
| EUR | Euro |
| FCG | Finnish Consulting Group (FCG International) |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GESI | Gender Equality and Social Inclusion |
| GoF | Government of Finland |
| GoN | Government of Nepal |
| GP | Gaunpalika (Rural Municipality) |
| HH | Household |
| HRBA | Human Rights Based Approach |
| JMP | Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation WHO/UNICEF |
| MHM | Menstrual Hygiene Management |
| MIS | Management Information System |
| MoFAGA | Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration |
| MoFALD | Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| M-WASH Plan | Municipality-wide WASH Plan |
| M-WASH Unit | Municipality WASH Unit |
| M-WASH-CC | Municipality WASH Coordination Committee |
| MWF | Municipality WASH Fund |
| NGO | Non-governmental organization |
| NMIP | National Management Information Project |
| NP | Nagarpalika (Municipality) |
| NPR | Nepalese rupee |
| O&M | Operation and Maintenance |

| | |
|---|---|
| ODF | Open Defecation Free |
| PCO | Project Coordination Office |
| PIS | Public, Schools and Institutional |
| PoCo | Post-Construction phase |
| PoCo-c | Post-Construction support with investment |
| PSU | Project Support Unit |
| RVWRMP | Rural Village Water Resources Management Project |
| RWSSP-WN | Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| SERDEN | Society of Engineers for Rural Development |
| SOPHEN | Society of Public Health Engineers Nepal |
| TA | Technical Assistance |
| TS | Total Sanitation |
| TSU | Technical Support Unit |
| VDC | Village Development Committee |
| VMW | Village Maintenance Worker |
| V-WASH-CC | VDC WASH Coordination Committees |
| WASH | Water supply, sanitation and hygiene |
| WSP | Water Safety Plan |
| WUSC | Water Users and Sanitation Committee |
| W-WASH-CC | Ward WASH Coordination Committee |

***Photo 1 Serving the unserved can be complex task***

The water schemes can be large and complex technical and social systems such as this one in Musikot Municipality, Gulmi district. Here water is lifted up (291 meters vertical head) and distributed through over 10 km of pipeline to serve 928 people, one school with 315 students, one Health Post and one public office. Out of all 348,589 people served by improved water supply in RWSSP-WN Phases I and II, third (31%) benefit from solar or electric lift water supply schemes like this one.

# Executive Summary

This is the Completion Report of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II). RWSSP-WN was a bilateral water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project supported by the Government of Nepal and the Government of Finland (Phase I: 08/2008 - 08/2013 and Phase II: 09/2013-10/2019). The Technical Assistance (TA) consultant for RWSSP-WN Phase II was FCG International Ltd (Finnish Consulting Group), Finland. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II at the national level were the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration with its Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI). RWSSP-WN II was implemented through the decentralized governance system. At the start of its fifth year, the Phase II working modality shifted from district-based programme into municipality-based programme. All operations went through the newly formed (rural) municipalities. Phase worked in Baglung, Nawalparasi, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Mustang and Tanahun of Gandaki Province and Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Pyuthan, Palpa and Rolpa of Province 5, covering both Mid-Western and Western development regions. Nawalparasi is now divided into two districts: Nawalparasi (Nawalparasi East) and Nawalparasi (Nawalparasi West), hence the total number of districts is 15.

The overall objective of RWSSP-WN in Phase I was the increased wellbeing of the poorest and excluded. The Phase II followed in the same spirit with the overall objective of improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II was the poorest and excluded households' right to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system with improved effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation services. The Phase II total budget was MEUR 28.2 of which MEUR 21 was channelled through local government operated accounts. Total actual expenditure was 99,95% for local funds and 92% for TA funds. While both governments increased their contributions to the local funds over the years, also the direct actual local contributions exceeded all expectations: the local governments contributed MEUR 1.3 (instead of original budget MEUR 0.8) and the communities MEUR 4.1 (instead of MEUR 1.55).

The set targets were exceeded in both sanitation and water: all districts except Kapilvastu were declared as Open Defecation Free with the number of households complying with all Total Sanitation indicators exceeded the expectations in many ways. Overall, RWSSP-WN Phase I and II together have supported 872 water supply schemes and their 348,589 beneficiaries of which 442 schemes and 217,850 beneficiaries in Phase II. The original target was 100,000, increased to 150,000, and then again to 200,000. A total of 493 water supply schemes with total 207,604 population received post-construction support in Phase II. Total 532 water schemes and their 224,392 users benefited from Water Safety Plan ++.

RWSSP-WN did several studies and surveys, encouraging continued learning both within the project and its staff, and within the WASH community both at the national and global level. This report outlines some of the findings and related lessons learned and recommendations.

This Completion Report focuses on Phase II, taking a long-term view with Phase I to specific themes. The Box 1 shows what the Fiscal Year (FY) refers to. Nepali FY changes in mid-July of each Calendar Year (CY).

We encourage the readers to visit www.rwsspwn.org.np for more.

***Box 1 Definition of Fiscal Years***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| FY01* | 2013/2014 | 2070/2071 |
| FY02 | 2014/2015 | 2071/2072 |
| FY03 | 2015/2016 | 2072/2073 |
| FY04 | 2016/2017 | 2073/2074 |
| FY05 | 2017/2018 | 2074/2075 |
| FY06 | 2018/2019 | 2075/2076 |
| FY07** | 2019/2020 | 2076/2077 |

* 09/2013-06/2014

** 07/2018-10/2019

# 1 Project Background

## 1.1 Project Description

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) was a bilateral water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) project supported by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland (GoF).

This is the RWSSP-WN Phase II Completion Report. There is a separate Completion Report for the Phase I. Yet, since this report is the completion report of the entire RWSSP-WN, for specific themes it uses a longer-term time horizon covering the entire project period 2008-2019. The Phase I project period was five years (08/2008 - 08/2013), followed by the Phase II for six years (09/2013-10/2019). In both cases, there was a no-cost extension. RWSSP-WN follows the long-running Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Lumbini Zone (1990-2005) that worked in seven of the RWSSP-WN working districts (also with funding from the Governments of Finland and Nepal). The Technical Assistance (TA) consultant for RWSSP-WN Phase II was FCG International Ltd (Finnish Consulting Group), Finland. The Phase I Technical Assistance consultant was Ramboll Finland. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II at the national level were the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MoFAGA), which at the start of the Phase II was the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure (DoLI), which at the start of the Phase II was the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR).

The overall objective of RWSSP-WN in Phase I was the increased wellbeing of the poorest and excluded. The Phase II followed in the same spirit with the overall objective of improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II was the poorest and excluded households' right to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system with improved effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation services. **Annex 1 Logical framework and Results** shows the results framework, and with its annotations, it describes how certain indicators were aligned with the changing operational environment. Its results matrix shows the progress semi-annually, and hence makes it possible to compare indicators, their baseline and end-of-project achievements.

RWSSP-WN had a strong focus in supporting local governments, institutions and communities in planning, funding, implementing and monitoring of sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. RWSSP-WN Phase I operated in nine districts, six hill districts and three Terai (southern plains) districts. In Phase II this was expanded into 14 districts, supporting WASH sector development and implementation in the following districts of Nepal: Baglung, Nawalparasi, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Mustang and Tanahun of Gandaki Province and Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Pyuthan, Palpa and Rolpa of Province 5, covering both Mid-Western and Western development regions. Nawalparasi is now divided into two districts: Nawalparasi (Nawalparasi East) and Nawalparasi (Nawalparasi West), hence the total number of districts is 15.

RWSSP-WN II was implemented through the decentralized governance system following the GoN rules and regulations. At the start of its fifth year, the Phase II working modality shifted from district-based programme into municipality-based programme. All operations went through the newly formed rural municipalities (*Gaunpalikas*) and municipalities (*Nagarpalikas*), hereafter both referred to as '*municipality'*. During the fifth year, the funds were channelled through 99 local units including municipalities and their Municipality WASH Units and Technical Support Units hosted under District Coordination Committees. During the final year, the Project was active in 50 (rural) municipalities, see **Annex 2 Working Area** and Box 1 for the definition of years.

Over the Phase II project period, Nepal approved a new Constitution and went through a historical process of state restructuring in which central power was transferred to newly established

governmental units. By January 2018, Nepal was divided into seven provinces and six Metro, 11 Sub-Metro, 276 Municipalities and 460 Rural Municipalities. In the turbulent political situation, RWSSP-WN II continued to support local government units and rural communities in the new structure. Until the end of the fourth year, the Phase II activities were implemented through the District Development Committees (DDC) and their District WASH Units in coordination with the Village Development Committees (VDC), and the funds were channelled through District Development Funds (DDFs). Both the District and Village WASH Coordination Committees (D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs) as defined in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011) had an important role to play, especially in sanitation and hygiene programmes. Box 2 describes how the situation changed in the fifth year.

After the change, at the community level, Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) and Institutional Management Committees continued to represent their communities in the planning and construction of their water supply and public, institutional and school toilets. These committees received their funding from the Municipality WASH Funds. While the two major funding sources were the Governments of Nepal and Finland, there were also significant contributions from the local governments (earlier DDCs and VDCs, later the municipalities) and the users themselves.

***Box 2 Changes in Project operational environment***

RWSSP-WN II faced remarkable changes in its operational environment since the beginning of the Phase I. In Phase II a new federal structure was established in Nepal and several elections were organized, first at the municipality level in May 14 and June 28, 2017, and then at the provincial and parliamentary level in November 26 and December 7, 2017.

The changes affected RWSSP-WN II significantly as the Project was deeply embedded in the former local governance units: District Development Committees and Village Development Committees. At the start of the fifth year of Phase II, a total of 55 Municipality WASH Units (M-WASH Units) were established in 12 districts to run the Project activities. In addition to the M-WASH Units, the Project operated in seven Sanitation program municipalities (for sanitation program only), 23 Support municipalities (for completion on-going public construction schemes only) and 14 Technical Support Units under DCCs.

Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) were signed between all the new working units and DoLIDAR. At the same time, due to the elections code of conduct, recruitment in the municipalities was prohibited, and it took a long time to recruit staff for all the positions to start running the Program fully. Despite of these challenges, both physical and financial progress of the fifth year of Phase II was better than ever in the Project history, which proved that transferring to the municipality level was the right decision. Even if at the beginning of the fifth year, there were many doubts whether the municipalities were ready to run a program of this kind, the results proved that it was worth the effort and this is the way to continue

## 1.2 Relevance

Relevance concerns whether the results, purpose and overall objectives of the Project were in line with the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries, and with the policy environment. RWSSP-WN was always a Priority One project, as classified by the Government of Nepal. The Project contributed to poverty reduction with special emphasis on the poorest and the excluded, and directly towards the Government of Nepal's target for universal access to water and sanitation of 2017 and the Millennium Development Goals set for the rural water supply and sanitation. Earlier, the Government of Nepal Tenth Plan noted that "(…) *while human development has many dimensions, education, health, rural drinking water and sanitation are particularly important*". This spirit has remained in the Nepali development agenda and in Finland's Country Strategy (Finland focuses on education, water and sanitation, and gender equality). RWSSP-WN addressed the rural water supply and sanitation directly, education indirectly by providing WASH facilities and programmes for the schools, and health directly by providing safe water and improved sanitation facilities with health and hygiene awareness and related behaviour change activities.

At the local level water supply continues to be a top priority. Communities demand for water supply and high willingness to contribute to the water schemes and sanitation programmes were very high, expressed in practice by more than expected community contributions in terms of local materials, work and other in-kind contributions from the users, as well as with the Total Sanitation progress that exceeded all expectations. Improvements in WASH have a number of direct and indirect benefits for the rural livelihoods, health and education, and especially for women. These priorities and needs are directly expressed by the communities themselves. The Project also strengthened the decentralized governance structure of Nepal by being fully embedded into the local government structure, working through the local structures rather than by-passing them. The Project was fully in line with the Local Self-Governance Act that provided the legal basis for the devolution of responsibilities for water and sanitation systems to local government and users groups, represented by WUSCs and Institutional Management Committees at the individual scheme level. RWSSP-WN Phase II was the first programme to sign Memorandums of Understanding with the newly restructured local governments, shifting the Project into the municipalities during Fiscal Year (FY) 2017/2018, and channelling the bilateral grant directly through the Municipality WASH Funds.

RWSSP-WN Phase II was highly relevant for translating gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) policies into practice, launching together with the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) its own Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Action Plan (DoLIDAR, 2015). With this approach, the Project was in line with Finland's Development Policy Program that adopts HRBA to development. In particular, the Project supported the roll-out of the Right to Water and Sanitation (2010), declared in the United Nations and signed by Nepal. RWSSP-WN was also encouraging women to participate in technical training to enhance practical skills and economic status of women. The participatory Step-by-Step approach was very relevant for both men and women alike at various levels, providing a practical framework for each actor in scheme a process and an opportunity for the capacity building that also had benefits in WUSC members lives outside their water scheme in their private life.

The Project was also fully in line with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation National Policy, Strategy and Strategic Action Plan (2004); the Three Years' Interim Plan of Government of Nepal; and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal (2011). RWSSP-WN contributed to the development of the Nepal National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011) which reflects many approaches that the RWSSP-WN Phase I was introducing already before the master plan. For instance, RWSSP-WN introduced the Total Behaviour Change and no-subsidy approach into sanitation, when most other stakeholders were doubtful whether this would work. The WASH Sector Status Report (2011) identified three national programs as (i) National Hygiene and Sanitation Program (ii) National Functionality Program and (iii) National Water Quality Program. It recommended that in order to implement these national programs, there is a need to improve (i) sector coordination at district level (sector harmonization) (ii) institutional arrangements (iii) financial arrangements (iv) functionality (v) priority to hygiene and sanitation (vi) water quality and (vii) adequate planning and performance monitoring. Both RWSSP-WN Phase I and II were working to improve all the above.

## 1.3 Management and Coordination Arrangements

The Project Document (2015) described the Supervisory Board as the highest decision-making body. It consisted of the core group of five voting members, namely the Secretary of the MoFAGA (Chairperson), the Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Finance (Member), the Joint Secretary of the National Planning Commission (Member), the representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland (Member) and the Director General, DoLI (Member Secretary). The main duties of the Supervisory Board were to approve of major strategic and policy issues and changes directly relevant for the project, and to approve annual workplans and budgets. This was continued throughout Phase II, the meetings usually organized together with RVWRMP.

The Project Document (2014) described the Steering Committee as the policy making body that meets once a year and upon request of any of the members. It was chaired by the Secretary of MoFALD. The National Project Director, appointed by and stationed in DoLI for the Project, was the Member Secretary. In total, three Steering Committee meetings were held, after which the state restructuring made this Committee redundant. The most important central level members were already represented in the Supervisory Board, while the Local Development Officers and District Technical Office Chiefs did not have a position in the Project that was now operating through the municipalities, which had the authority to make their own policies and decisions.

At the central level, DoLI appointed a National Project Director who facilitated the planning, budgeting, progress review and monitoring of the Project at the central level. At the Project-level, the Project Coordination Office (PCO) was managed by the National Project Coordinator assigned by DoLI, and the Project Support Unit (PSU) by the Chief Technical Adviser hired by the TA Consultant. The functions and responsibilities of these offices remained similar in both phases, and the description as available in the Project Document (2014) was valid until the end of the Project. The Project Management Team was formed to plan, report, manage and coordinate the Project. The members included the National Project Coordinator from PCO and the Chief Technical Adviser, Chief Administrative and Finance Officer and one of the Long-Term experts from PSU as members, as well as the other international specialists that were in the Project Support Unit at different times.

At the local government levels coordination and management arrangements remained similar to those in Phase I, except that in Phase II, the TA staff had a stronger role in monitoring, including also financial monitoring. District Management Committees were established in the District WASH Units to make the decision-making process at this level more transparent and accountable. After decentralisation, this model was successfully introduced as the Municipality WASH Management Committee, which operated under the leadership of the elected Chairperson. The Project's District WASH Units were operated by the District Coordination Committees (DCC) and situated under the District Technical Offices. The Government of Finland contributions were directly channelled to the District Development Fund, managed by the District Management Committee. The District, and later Municipality, WASH Management Committees were responsible for planning, coordination, administration and management of all the Project-funded activities in within their respective local government boundaries. These were not competing with the D-WASH-Ccs or V-WASH-CCs, which were coordinating bodies.

The Municipality WASH Units operated under the Municipality WASH Management Committee. At the start of the fifth year of Phase II, the Project introduced the *Human Resources Mobilization Guidelines for the Rural Municipality/Municipality WASH Units and the Technical Support Units*. While eventually it is expected that each municipality will establish its own operational and human resources strategies, this manual helped them to get operational immediately. The roles and responsibilities were described in the MoUs. This Manual provided templates for the Municipality WASH Unit staff for how to plan and report capacity development events within the Municipality as identified and budgeted in their annual work plans. The guiding documents as practiced in the Project remained valid, such as: Step-by-Step Manual, Procurement Brochure, Post-Construction Guidelines and related monitoring formats, V-WASH Plans guiding ward-level WASH Development, and the HRBA and GESI Strategy and Action Plan guiding all works.

Figure 1 shows the overall Project organizational framework and Figure 2 the organizational framework at the local government (municipality) level at the end of the Project. During the final year also the Technical Support Units were moved from the DCC setting into centrally located municipality. Local ownership was high in the municipality context, with the elected members taking an especially active role in terms of making timely decisions, attending to the monitoring and public audits, and generally facilitating the programme. The physical and financial progress at the end of their first operational year (which was roughly 6 months only, due to elections at the first part of the FY) was remarkable.

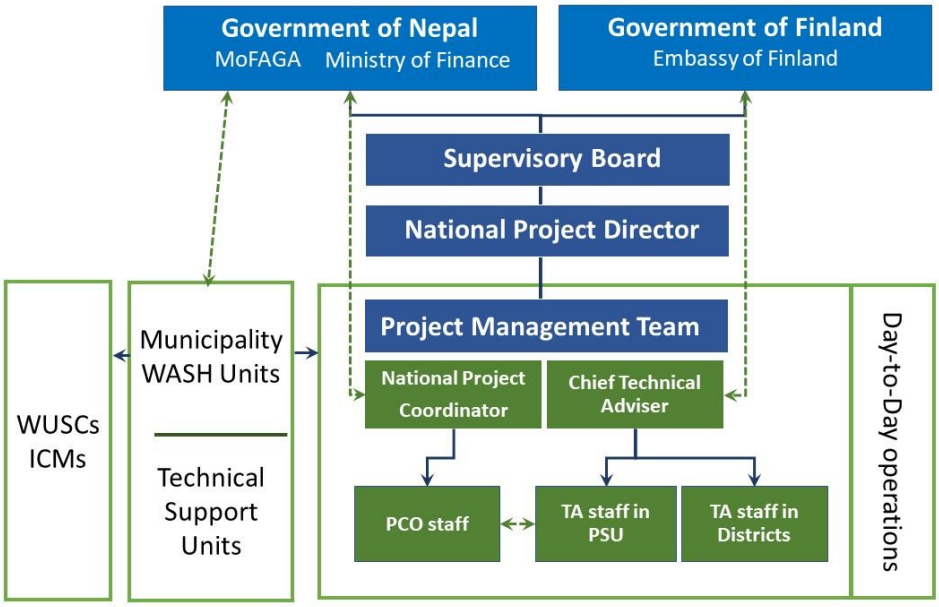



*Figure 1 Organizational framework at the end of Project*

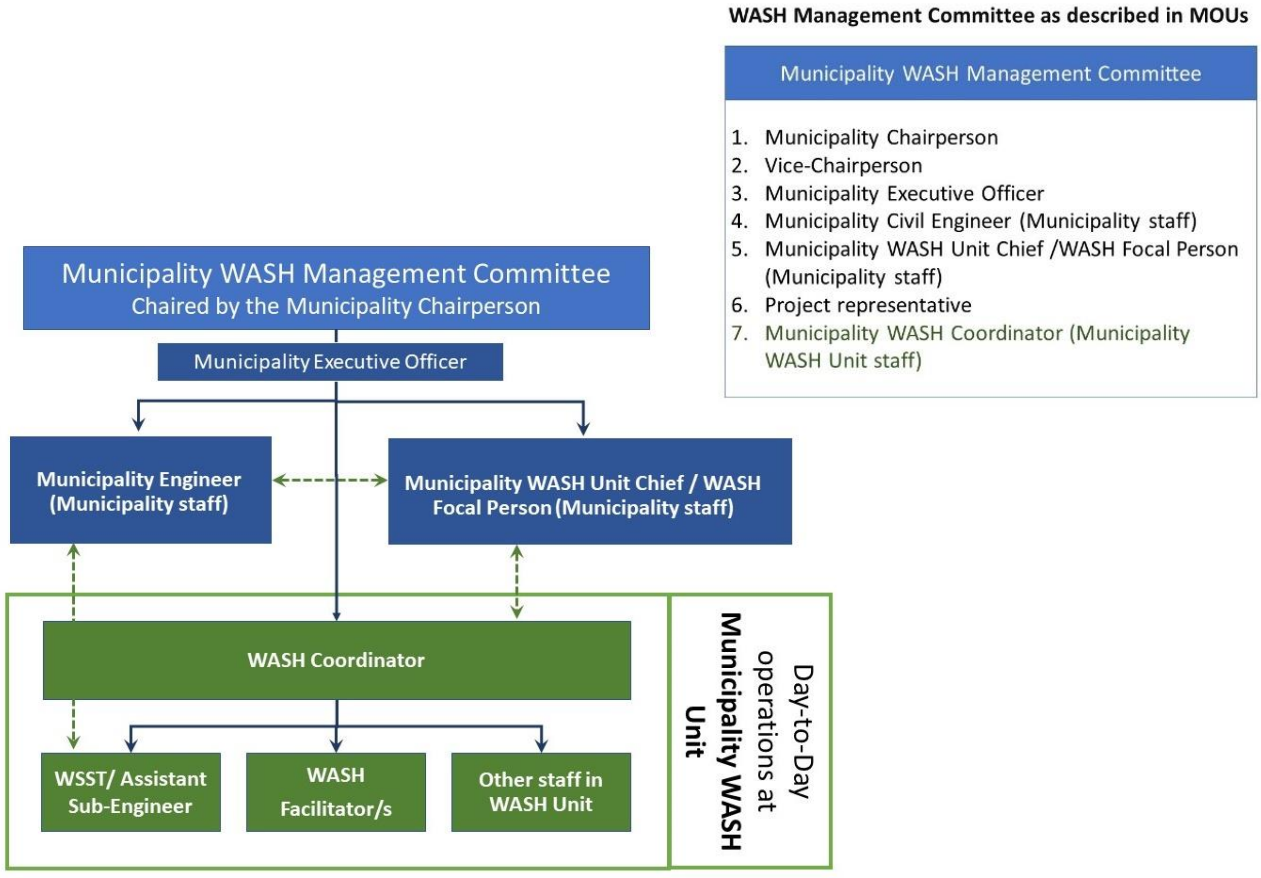



*Figure 2 Organizational framework at the local government level*

Coordination with other development cooperation projects took place both at individual level and through the established forums, such as National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee and the Menstrual Hygiene Management Practitioners' Alliance, and through events organized by such as the Sector Efficiency and Improvement Unit at the central level. Participation in workshops and

conferences gave further opportunities to disseminate the Project learnings while learning new. The cooperation was particularly strong with Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP). These two projects aimed to harmonize practices and learnings, conducing joint training events such as those relating to GIS, Behaviour Change Communications and Management Information Systems (MIS), with some staff exchange also taking place.

## 1.4 Steering Committee and Supervisory Board Meetings

There were three Steering Committee meetings, all held in Pokhara:

- 1st Steering Committee meeting was held together with the Inception Workshop June 8-9, 2014, in Pokhara. The meeting had 51 participants, but since the Local Development Officer and the District Technical Office Chiefs arrived with their own vehicles, together with the project staff and the drivers this meeting hosted more than 100 participants.
- 2nd Steering Committee (28/06/2015) did not prepare 'minutes' but the discussions were recorded as "Proceedings of the Second Steering Committee Meeting". Numerous topics were covered, one of the discussions focusing on the WASH Implementation Guidelines that were consequently approved by 7th Supervisory Board meeting.
- 3rd and last Steering Committee meeting (13/01/2017). This meeting discussed the per capita cost ceiling and other sustainability issues, and whether there should be a limit for the scheme size, considering also the expected contributions from the community itself.

All Supervisory Boards had the Annual Work Plan or its amendment in the agenda, and similarly annual or semi-annual progress report to approve. These are not repeated below. All Supervisory Board meetings were held at the meeting room of the MoFALD (later MoFAGA) Secretary, except the 3rd and 6th that were held immediately after the Steering Committee meetings in Pokhara.

- 1st Supervisory Board meeting (31/01/2014) approved changes in the following with regards to 1) RWSSP-WN Phase II Long-Term experts Job Descriptions; 2) Terms of Reference of the Supervisory Board, Steering Committee and Project Management Team; and 3) adding District Management Committee and Terms of Reference into the institutional set up. All changes were presented in the final Project Document. It also approved the Project Administration Manual for RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP. The meeting also agreed that with reference to the Project Document Table 7, from the Government of Finland contribution total EUR 1,410,000 to “Governance and Capacity Building” that 33% shall flow through TA and 67% through DDFs.
- 2nd Supervisory Board meeting (3/4/2014) approved a number of guidelines: Training Norms; Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines; Community Contribution for scheme implementation; Step-By-Step Manual; V-WASH Plan Guidelines; and made recommendations with regards to the five new districts: Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, Mustang, and Rolpa. All except Gulmi were approved for 'sanitation only' support. This meeting also acknowledged that the District Inception Workshops were successfully completed and MoUs for the RWSSP-WN Phase II signed in all nine project districts. District Inception Workshop Reports were shared in this meeting.
- 3rd Supervisory Board Meeting (06/06/2014) endorsed the RWSSP-WN Phase II Project Document dated June 2014, with the changes discussed in the meeting. This meeting followed immediately after the Inception Workshop and the 1st Steering Committee meeting held in Pokhara June 8-9, 2014.
- 4th Supervisory Board Meeting (25/08/2014) revised the local contribution pattern for the public, institutional and school toilets, and was presented with the Capacity Building Manual for endorsement.
- 5th Supervisory Board Meeting (22/02/2015) decided on additional districts for water supply investment in Rolpa and Arghakhanchi, piloting district-driven water supply investment through the DDF without TA support. Recruitment of two District Project Officers was started. In practice, the TA support was there anyway with Technical Facilitators and monitoring, supervision and reporting support from the PSU based long-term expert team. This meeting also reacted on the KPMG Audit recommendations. The additional EUR 1 million from the Government of Finland was also noted.
- 6th Supervisory Board Meeting (28/06/2015) took the recommendations given by the pre-ceding 2nd Steering Committee meeting forward with regards to the EUR 2 million from both governments and agreed to move ahead with Arghakhanchi and Rolpa as previously proposed. Lamjung district was also

agreed for a household sanitation programme, but this did not move forward. The meeting also raised the concern of the chronic Phase I schemes that were still not getting completed.

- 7th Supervisory Board Meeting (08/10/2015) was reminded that the additional EUR 1 million from the Government of Finland was still possible, and that the Project should be planning its future in that line. Rolpa and Arghakhanchi districts were approved as full project districts, not 'sanitation only'. Adding Lamjung district as 'sanitation only' support district was not approved. Manang district had requested support from TA for declaring 'ODF'. This was approved but never materialized in practice. The WASH Implementation Guideline was approved, and DDC-recruited Support Persons facilities revised.
- 8th Supervisory Board Meeting (11/03/2016) discussed the initial findings from the Mid-Term review team that had just completed their field work.
- 9th Supervisory Board Meeting held 07/10/2016 agreed on the extension year and started processing the additional EUR 1 million for the District Development Funds from both governments.
- 10th Supervisory Board Meeting (16/06/2017) endorsed the proposed new working modality with the newly structured Municipalities. The members had received the draft Memorandums of Understanding that described the roles and responsibilities in the context, and a two-pager titled "Summary of Proposed Changes in RWSSP-WN II Working Modality". Signing of these started soon after with 99 local units.
- 11th Supervisory Board Meeting (15/09/2017) reviewed the status with the newly restructured municipalities, the Minutes giving corrections for the Annual Work Plan for the first year with the municipalities.
- 12th Supervisory Board Meeting (05/03/2018) focused on funding needed for the final year from both the governments. The Minute lists a number of guiding principles for the final year.
- 13th Supervisory Board Meeting (20/09/2018) focused on additional EUR 500,000 from the Government of Finland together with the completion related issues. In this context, it was decided to conduct a Special Audit for the four chronic Phase I carry over schemes that were still to be financially cleared.
- 14th Supervisory Board meeting (21/6/2019) endorsed the Amendment to the Annual Work Plan, total final Phase II budget, and was presented with the first draft Completion Report.

# 2 Resource Allocation and Financial Analysis

## 2.1 Human Resources

Human resources involved in RWSSP-WN Phase II from the beginning are listed in **Annex 3.** This also shows the funding source for each case, including both GoF and GoN funded persons. It shows the various interns and enumerators funded from the TA budgets, but not the numerous people hired by the local governments, who were funded from the local WASH funds. There is a separate table for the total number of people working in the M-WASH Units at the end of FY05 when the M-WASH Units were in full action. Annex 3 also presents the detailed Long-Term Experts person-months inputs where one person-month equals to 21 working days, showing the number of Long-Term experts active at any given time period.

*Human Resources Funded through Nepal (GoN Funded):* The GoN funded human resources included the National Project Director (30 %) based in DoLI in Kathmandu, as well as National Project Coordinator (100 %), two engineers, one computer operator and one cleaner based in PCO in Pokhara. In addition, there was one Accountant working for PCO on an as-needed-basis. In addition, the Director General and other staff from DoLI, the MoFAGA Secretary, Ministry of Finance Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries participated in monitoring, and in Steering Committee and Supervisory Board meetings.

*Human Resources Funded through Local Governments:* The human resources hired by the local governments, first for the District WASH Units, and then from the fifth year of Phase II by the Municipality WASH Units, were critical for achieving the Project results. These were the people who

worked with the communities on daily basis. Therefore, it was critical that the staff was carefully recruited, oriented and mobilized. The TA team was closely supporting the local governments in both the recruitment process and later in continued capacity building and technical backstopping.

In addition to the staff in the District and Municipality WASH Units and in the Technical Support Units, Rolpa and Arghakhanchi districts hired District Project Officers. These positions were similar to the TA funded District WASH Advisers. The District Project Officers position became challenging in the restructured context, when their contracts were made with one municipality while at the same time, they were supposed to support several municipalities in the same way as the TA funded District WASH Advisers do. We do not recommend continue this practice in any future project activities.

*Human Resources Funded through Technical Assistance (GoF Funded):* The TA funded Long-Term Experts were hired by the Consultant. These included the Chief Technical Adviser, Chief Administrative and Account Officer, Institutional Development and M&E Specialist, Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist, Social Development Specialist, Water Supply Technical Specialist, Planning and Monitoring Specialist, Technical Monitoring Specialist (engineering background), Management Information Systems Specialist (later: Officer), Finnish Field Experts (Junior Experts) and District WASH Advisers. In addition to the above, the Project hired staff, interns and enumerators through its TA-funded Capacity building and Governance-budget and Evaluation and Monitoring -budget.

The TA funded staff role was crucial in planning, monitoring, capacity building, reporting and overall quality assurance that ensured strong field presence at the local government and community levels. At the time of restructuring the local governments, the TA staff presence in the newly established municipalities was extremely important in supporting the Municipality WASH Management Committees to get themselves established and operational, together with the M-WASH Units as agreed in the MoUs that were signed at the start of the fifth year. There were also Short Term National and International Experts hired from the TA budget.

## 2.2 Assets, Equipment and Other Facilities

Handing over certificates of the assets handed over and the full list of these assets with the date of purchase, Voucher number and condition are all listed in **Annex 4**.

***Offices and Facilities***: The Project rented one main office building in Pokhara that hosted both PSU and PCO. In addition, the Project had one Guest House in Pokhara and it shared the costs of one Guest House & Liaison Office in Kathmandu with RVWRMP. The Project rented originally three residential buildings for the international long-term experts (later reduced to two), and two rooms and parking space in Butwal for the Terai based vehicle and logistics (one room for the driver, one room for store). In the districts, the District WASH Advisers continued to have offices hosted under DCCs until the last year, when the phase out started. Costs related to these facilities were shared with DCCs. All districts had internet connections and data packages through smart phones, as the Project was actively utilizing the new applications available for both monitoring, communications and research data collection. During the last year of Phase II an increasing number of District WASH Advisers were mobilized from PSU, in order to ensure continued field presence across all project working municipalities.

***Assets and Equipment***: RWSSP-WN Phase I handed over all its assets to Phase II. The Phase I to Phase II Handing Over Documents included a list of major equipment and assets. Phase II maintained the store database as new items were being procured, hence, it was possible to print out the inventory report at any time. The physical store verification inventory was completed annually, and auctions were held for scrap items. During the last year the auction was not successful and therefore, these were added back into the list of assets being handed over.

***Vehicles***: The Project had five vehicles (Nissan Patrol GL-4WD Station Wagon) purchased in 2008. These vehicles were increasingly in need of maintenance and the cost was raising every year as all five vehicles were in constant heavy use, often off-road. In addition, due to high field mobility, short term

rental vehicles were hired and the DCC vehicles were used for the monitoring visits. Phase I also handed over seven motorcycles (Yamaha Gladiator 125 cc) and one scooter.

## 2.3 Financial Resources

This chapter presents the narrative description of the overall realized total expenditure, broken down by result areas, including funding by all stakeholders and in-kind contributions. **The Annex 5 Financial Progress Report** shows the detailed budget and actual expenditure both for the entire Phase II with all contributions and for all sub-budget headings as used in the GoN Red Book, as well as the use of TA funds by Fiscal Year (FY) and by Calendar Year (CY). The forthcoming chapters take a more analytical approach to this data. Annex 6 shows the actual expenditure by individual water supply and public, institutional and school toilet schemes, in addition to other basic information.

### 2.3.1 Overview to Budget and Expenditure

The total budget has increased significantly from the original Project Document budget of MEUR 21.9 million of which MEUR 13.2 was to go through the local funds. At the end of the Phase II the total Phase II budget was MEUR 28.2 of which MEUR 21 was to go through the local funds. Of this, the actual expenditure was 96% (Figure 3). The TA total remained the same all way through (MEUR 5). This was expected, as already the Project Document (2014) acknowledged that *"The above budget estimate may change if GoN manages to mobilise additional finance for water supply investment support through DDF. In such case, also human resources funded through DDF should be increased. Depending on the volume of possible fund increase of investment support, TA and running costs may need to be increased. It is premature to provide any estimates for the implications of additional funding until the volume and timing are known.*" Table 1 shows the total Phase II budget and the following figure its actual expenditure by FY and by source of funds.

The new total budget figure considers the additional EUR 1 million from both governments, and the additional EUR 0.5 million from GoF which became available at the end of January 2019. The contributions from the local governments and users were increased accordingly as these funds were fully dedicated for the local governments' WASH programmes, and with that, for more water supply schemes. The original expectation from the users was MEUR 1.55 while at the end of Phase II the total actual contribution in both cash and kind from the users was MEUR 4.1. During the last two years the municipalities started providing funding also under other headings than water supply schemes, hence taking local ownership on running their Municipality WASH Units, their staff and the entire programme. This increased the expected MEUR 0.765 from the local governments into MEUR 1.25. There were also Government of Finland carry over funds from the Phase I (NPR 19,891,827.49 distributed across various districts; with the rate 115 NPR/EUR, this equals EUR 172,972, the rate representing the situation in September 2013).

The extension years were no-cost extension for TA. According to the original plan (Project Document, 2014), all District WASH Advisers were supposed to be phased out already after 3.5 years and during the fifth year practically all TA, including the Chief Technical Adviser, were supposed to be phased out. When the additional total EUR 2 million were allocated for the local government WASH programmes, also the TA budget structure changed. All "*TA related contingency*" and remaining balance under short-term consultants were allocated for the long-term experts. With a smaller team during the final year, it was possible to extend all remaining staff for 10.5 persons months during the FY06. This was highly appreciated by the municipalities where the M-WASH Units continued with full speed until the very end. The Government of Finland Overall contingency was needed for the Running Costs and the Capacity building & Governance, only during the final trimester of the entire six years of project.

*Table 1 RWSSP-WN Phase II Total Budget (EUR)*

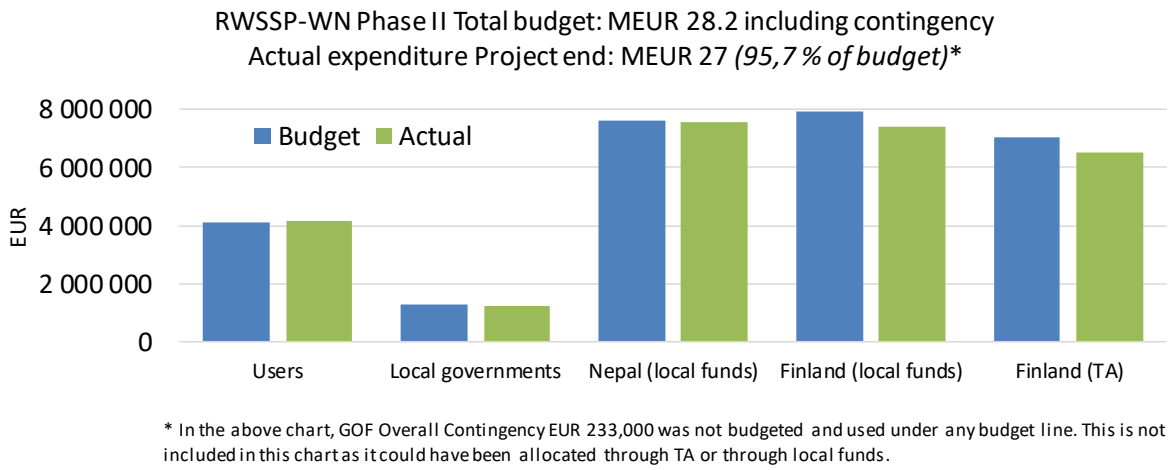
| | Cost item | Budget | Finland | Nepal | Local Gov. | Users |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Sanitation and Hygiene | 5,150,000 | 3,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 150,000 | - |
| **2** | Water Supply Investment | 6,165,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 615,000 | 1,550,000 |
| **3** | Governance & Capacity Building | 1,884,700 | 944,700 | 940,000 | - | - |
| **4** | Additional funding | 5,072,400 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 522,400 | 2,550,000 |
| **5** | GoF additional funds for FY06 | 500,000 | 500,000 | - | - | - |
| **6** | GoN additional fund for FY06 | 781,600 | - | 781,600 | - | - |
| **7** | GoN Running Costs | 1,200,000 | - | 1,200,000 | - | - |
| **8** | GoN Overall contingency | 210,000 | - | 210,000 | - | - |
| **9** | **Total through Local Funds** | **20,963,700** | **7,944,700** | **7,631,600** | **1,287,400** | **4,100,000** |
| | *Cost sharing within (2) Investment* | | *32%* | *32%* | *10%* | *25%* |
| | *Cost sharing within (9) Total* | | *38%* | *36%* | *6%* | *20%* |
| *10a* | *TA International* | *1,806,212* | *1,806,212* | - | - | - |
| *10b* | *TA National* | *2,114,171* | *2,114,171* | - | - | - |
| *10c* | *Reimbursable TA Costs* | *1,079,617* | *1,079,617* | - | - | - |
| *10d* | *TA contingency* | - | - | - | - | - |
| **10** | GoF Technical Assistance (TA) | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | - | - | - |
| **11** | GoF Running Costs (TA) | 1,252,000 | 1,252,000 | - | - | - |
| **12** | GoF Governance & Capacity b. (TA) | 620,300 | 620,300 | - | - | - |
| **13** | GoF Evaluation & Monitoring (TA) | 150,000 | 150,000 | - | - | - |
| **14** | **Total through TA Accounts** | **7,022,300** | **7,022,300** | - | - | - |
| **15** | Overall contingency | 233,000 | 233,000 | - | - | - |
| **16** | **Grand total** | **28,219,000** | **15,200,000** | **7,631,600** | **1,287,400** | **4,100,000** |
| | *Cost sharing within Grand Total* | *100%* | *54%* | *27%* | *5%* | *15%* |

Footnotes:

6) GoN Additional Costs refer to the Red Book budget in FY06 (NPR 92,050,000; rate 125 used + EUR 54,423 that was included in the Red Book already in FY05). Total GoN actual expenditure EUR 6,904,423 using the FY-wise actual EUR:NPR rates dividing all EUR received from MFA over FY
7) GoN Running costs moved to upper section of this table from below as these have been channelled through the Red Book headings.
8) GoN Overall Contingency. Already utilized through various headings by the end of FY05.
10) Sub-headings adjusted considering the extension year: a) and b) extension to FY06 for the Long-Term Experts team. New total as in the Consultant's contract dated 24.5.2017. No change in original total.
11) Added EUR 52,000 during final trimester
12) Added EUR 27,000 during final trimester

+) GoF Carry over from Phase I to Phase II during the first FY, total NPR 19,891,827.49 in several districts. Carry over from Phase I will be considered in the actual expenditure, not in the budget.

The following figure shows the total actual contributions. See also the forthcoming figure 5 that shows these actual contributions by FY.




* In the above chart, GOF Overall Contingency EUR 233,000 was not budgeted and used under any budget line. This is not included in this chart as it could have been allocated through TA or through local funds.

***Figure 3 Actual Phase II expenditure by all contributions (EUR)***

### 2.3.2 Local Government Operated WASH Funds

The Project has always been 'on-budget-off-treasury'. The investment budgets over the FY01 to FY04 were channelled through the District Development Funds (DDFs) in each district. From the start of FY05 the fund flow was directed through the Municipality WASH Funds (MWFs). This was the first year of operation for the newly restructured local bodies. The Figure below shows how the funds were channelled during the last two years.

Contrary to many other programmes and projects, the GoF grant reached the local funds (DDFs/MWFs) directly (on-budget-off-treasury), and the public construction related funds from here went directly to the WUSCs accounts, who did not share this account with anyone. In many other programmes there are others involved in the procurement and/or the account is shared with a so-called Support Organization. This is not the case in RWSSP-WN Phase II. WUSCs are responsible for their own procurement and fully accountable to both their communities and authorities on the use of this fund. This process in Phase II was guided by the Step-by-Step process and more in detail, by the Procurement guideline that showed step-by-step how the procurement should be done, depending on the type and size of purchase. Each Step-by-Step related monitoring included a public audit and verification of such as structures constructed and materials in the store.

The Government of Nepal Red Book shows the budgets for each FY by both governments. The local governments at municipalities deposit their contributions directly to each MWF; these are not included in the Red Book. The GoN recurrent costs include PCO and DoLI. During the earlier years, the GoN deposited its contributions on a trimester basis: 15%, 60% and 25% in Trimester 1, Trimester 2 and Trimester 3, respectively. This was changed during the final year of Phase II into quarterly system, which caused delays during the final months of FY06 when the Project was supposed to be phasing out but the municipalities could not receive all their budgets, thus preventing all payments being made in a timely fashion.

The users deposit their contributions directly into the relevant WUSC accounts, and the value of in-kind contributions is finalized at the time of the scheme being cleared at the end of the construction, against the actual work done.

Figure next page shows the fund flow in the new context. The Project was the first one to do this with the newly restructured local governments.

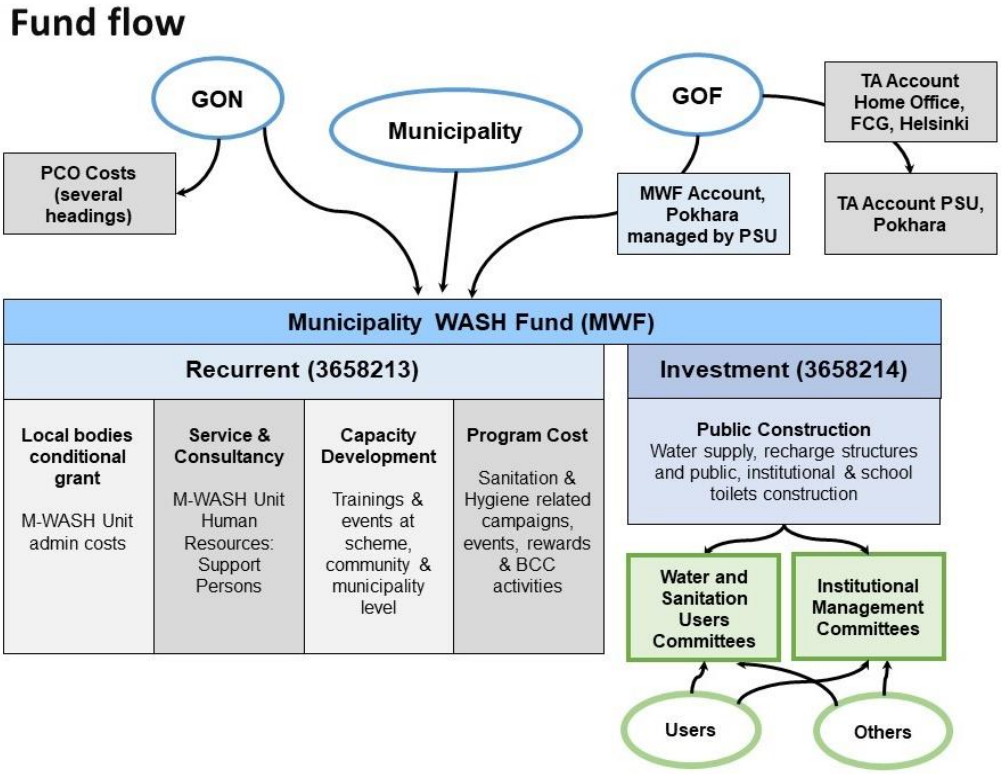



*Figure 4 Fund flow in the new context*

PSU maintained the financial records in detail as reported by the District WASH Advisers/Project Officers, who compiled the reports from the local governments into one district collection that shows both the individual municipalities as well as district summaries. PSU and PCO monitor each MWF twice per year through a participatory process when possible shortcomings can be corrected immediately. This has always been a highly important task, but it is an even more valuable and appreciated practice for the new municipalities, where many accountants were operating the new system for the first time. While the monitoring was an opportunity to get the Project fund related vouchers in order and to correct any entries, it was an opportunity for the municipality accountants to organize their other vouchers and practices at the same time, and to get one-to-one support, including support in use of their accounting software. In this way the Project supported all sectors managed by the municipalities.

The following data used in this chapter originates from several sources: TA fund figures originate from the accounting software used by the Home Office, the overall local funds figures originate from the *Phatwaris* submitted by the local governments (and as monitored by the Project as described above) and as informed by PCO for PCO/DoLI budget line, and the water supply scheme level data from the Project Management Information System where all budgets and actual expenditures are recorded scheme by scheme (monitored during the public audits and finalized in the Scheme Completion Seminar as per the Step-by-Step approach).

The actual contributions from all exceeded the original targets. The users' contribution is usually expected to be 25% from the water supply investment. The actual contributions both in cash and kind exceeded all expectations. In total 299 water supply schemes the users' cash and kind exceeded 25% (this is 69% of the schemes). In 140 schemes the users' cash and kind contribution exceeded the contributions by the Government of Finland and in 131 cases it exceeded the Government of Nepal's contributions. The actual users' cash and kind contributions exceeded 25% in 69% of the new schemes in Phase II.

The four charts in this page take a closer look at actual contributions by source of funding: GoN, GoF, local governments and users, again by Fiscal Year and by Red Book budget heading. These are all in NPR and the Technical Assistance contributions from the Government of Finland do not show here, see the next chapter for this. The first two charts have equal scale at X axis while the other two do not: the users scale is double to that of local governments, the total contributions in Phase II exceeding MEUR 4.1 (total EUR 4,175,758 to be exact).

Each FY has had its own dynamics, the FY05 standing out with the highest ever contributions from all Nepalese stakeholders: Government of Nepal, newly restructured municipalities and also the users with their matching funds did record high contributions. During the final year there was not supposed to be any new schemes anymore, but in practice there were. The additional MEUR 0.5 from the Government of Finland encouraged contributions also for the post-construction support. These were typically additional structures, extensions, and water source protection and recharge related. *The additional funds leveraged more than expected contributions from both local governments and users.*

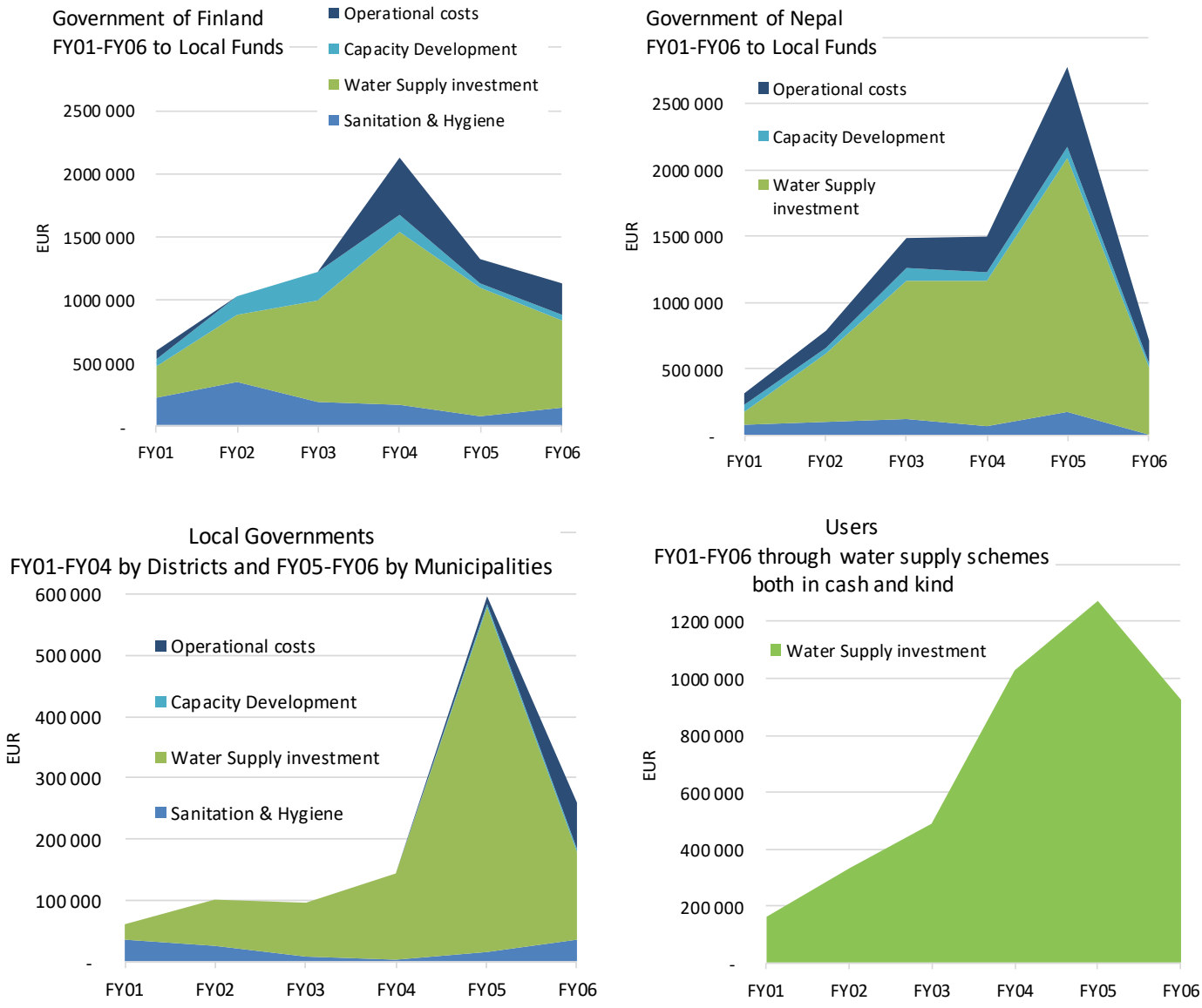


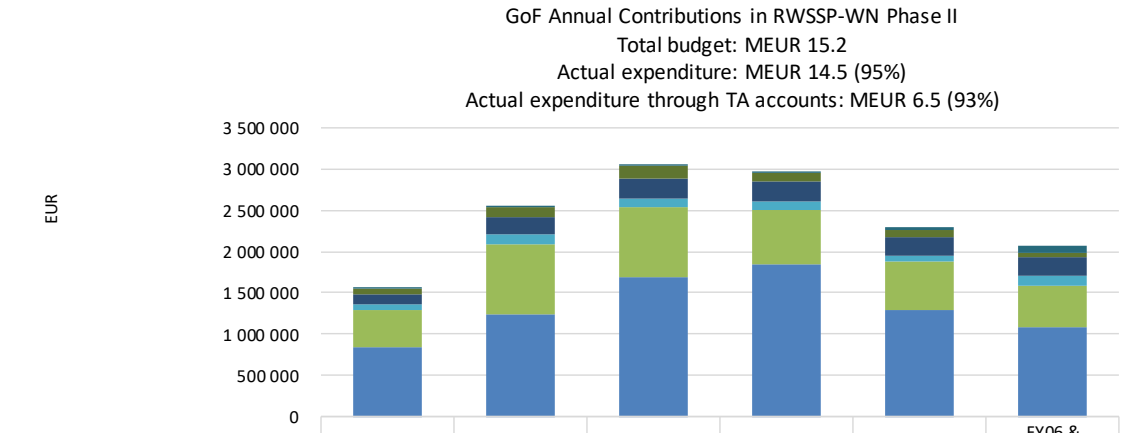

***Figure 5 Actual expenditure by budget heading, by year and by source (EUR)***

### 2.3.3 Government of Finland - Technical Assistance Funds

The TA budget (GoF only) covered the fees associated with the international and national short-term and long-term experts; monitoring, plans and studies; capacity building and governance; operational costs including running costs and TA related reimbursable costs. Out of the different budget headings, there were no overheads under any other item except the consultant fees. These funds run the offices of PSU and PCO (for PCO, only running costs), and with a small input to each district, also the offices where the TA-funded District WASH Advisers and Technical Facilitators were based. The running costs covered such as the salaries of the support staff and drivers, costs related to the utilities and vehicles, procurement of office assets, and various costs related to PCO including per diems, travel costs and office running costs. The TA budget was channelled through the accounts of FCG International Ltd. The Consultant's Home Office in Helsinki, Finland, reported directly to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland on a monthly basis. These funds were audited in Finland.

The total Phase II budget considering GoF contributions through both local government funds (earlier DDFs, then MWFs) and TA accounts over the entire Phase II, increased from the original MEUR 13.7 to MEUR 15.2. The TA budget did not change but remained at MEUR 5.0. The GoF fund flowing through the local funds (DDFs/MWFs) increased from MEUR 6.44 to MEUR 7.94. In addition, there were GoF carry over funds from the Phase I, already released into the DDFs during FY2071/72. The value of this was NPR 19,891,827.49 (about EUR 172,000). This was considered as 'actual expenditure' in the fund monitoring reports but not included into Phase II total budget.

The following figure shows the sub-budget heading wise total actual expenditure of GoF contributions by Nepalese FY. The actual expenditure was MEUR 14.5 which is 95% out of the entire GoF budget at the end of the Project counting the unspent GoF Overall contingency EUR 233 000 into total budget. Without the unspent contingencies, the actual expenditure was 97%. The actual expenditure of funds flowing through TA accounts was MEUR 6.5 (93% of the budget). Note that here WASH Funds (DDFs/MWFs) refer to the funds released from GoF to the account in Pokhara from where these are released to MWFs. As of 7/12/2019, the WASH Funds account had a balance of NPR 6,385,498.52 at Nabil Bank Pokhara (EUR 49,119 with exchange rate EUR:NPR 130).




| | FY01 | FY02 | FY03 | FY04 | FY05 | FY06 & FY07 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Evaluation & Monitoring | 9 037 | 12 573 | 18 035 | 13 156 | 28 737 | 71 028 |
| Capacity building & governance (TA) | 61 237 | 123 071 | 165 981 | 111 778 | 102 634 | 62 147 |
| Running Costs | 127 174 | 210 647 | 232 320 | 235 792 | 214 450 | 230 010 |
| Reimbursable TA Costs | 62 059 | 122 140 | 102 697 | 103 728 | 77 022 | 108 603 |
| TA fees | 460 000 | 852 449 | 865 084 | 658 381 | 589 002 | 507 147 |
| WASH Funds (DDFs/MWFs) | 835 482 | 1236 351 | 1681 704 | 1846 774 | 1286 459 | 1083 856 |

***Figure 6 Government of Finland contributions in RWSSP-WN Phase II (EUR)***

## 2.4 Financial Analysis

### 2.4.1 Findings of Financial and Audit Results

The consultant's accounts were subject to both internal and external regular audits, and the Auditors' statement of account for each year are available. These annual KPMG reports typically reported that "*The statement of the project accounts is, in a clearly verifiable way, based on the accounts of the Consultant, and 2) The sample tested costs have accrued according to the Consultant from carrying-out of the Services in accordance with the contract.*"

The Performance Audit of the Finnish Development Aid to Nepal covered also RWSSP-WN Phase II (Report 23/2014 Annex 1 RWSSP-WN, December 12, 2014), along with other Finnish activities. At that time, Phase II had been operational for only about one year, and hence the assessment concerned the inception phase (and to some extent, also the Phase I). The timing was very good from the Project's point of view, as during the inception period several guidelines, including Project Administration Manual were prepared: it was good to get the auditors' views at this early stage in case anything should have been changed. The audit also reviewed the status of the Special Audit made at the end of Phase I in 2013. Key recommendations included:

- The financial administration set-up for the investment funds needs strengthening and increased monitoring. Practice: Chief Administration and Finance Officer from PSU together with a government counterpart started bi-annual District Development Fund financial monitoring visits during which any discrepancies were solved together with the district official. The practice was continued later with the municipalities. However, this task became increasingly demanding when 14 districts became 90 local units, and during the first year, many policies and processes were still not finalized.
- The sustainability of the Project activities should be increased by supportive monitoring performed by the PSU at all Project levels. Practice: The Step-by-Step approach implemented included structured scheme monitoring visits, during which the scheme-level investment funds were subject to public audit, and the WUSCs were capacitated in topics such as bookkeeping, procurement, meeting practices and in operation and maintenance.
- The Supervisory Board should maximise its efforts to ensure that the GON budget for the Project is approved before the beginning of each implementation year. Practice: the situation varied every year, and final approval of the Annual Work Plan at the end of the first trimester resulted typically in no progress at all during the first trimester – a situation that is out of the hands of the Project. However, since the decentralisation, funds have been committed by the Municipalities rapidly and in greater quantities than under the earlier system.
- The well-functioning fund-flow mechanism shall be continued in Phase II of the Project. Practice: the fund flow continued also in the new decentralised context, with money channelled through the Municipality WASH Funds.
- The status of the risks shall be regularly monitored. We recommend that a risk status is annually prepared and included in the annual reporting. The risk status should also be processed in the Supervisory Board meeting in conjunction with the approval of the annual report. Practice: Each Annual Progress Report had a detailed Risks and Assumptions annex where the risks raised by both Mid-Term review and this audit were regularly updated.

### 2.4.2 Efficiency and Cost-Effectiveness

Efficiency concerns the relation between the results and means - i.e. whether the process of transforming the means into results has been cost-effective. The earlier chapters were outlining the inputs and resources, including human resources, assets and equipment, costs and actual contributions. The following Chapter 3 takes a closer look at the achievements and results. This chapter provides a brief assessment on how the resources were converted into activities in terms of quality, quantity and time, and the quality of outputs achieved (Definitions from MFA, 2018). Can the costs of the intervention be justified by the results? Does the quantity and quality of the results of the project justify the quantity and quality of the means used for achieving them?

The cost-effectiveness of converting means into results was excellent. RWSSP-WN Phase II exceeded all its initial targets in terms of completed water supply and sanitation schemes, capacity building activities, studies and other approach development activities, as well as in achieving its cross-cutting objectives in terms being able to mainstream both GESI, HRBA and climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (CCA/DRR) considerations into tangible works and actions.

The Project managed to extend the initial implementation period of less than five full years into full six years with no change in the total TA budget which remained at EUR 5 million - only the budgets through the local governments and GoN were increased. The additional funds from both governments leveraged significant local resources, both from the local governments and the users themselves, in terms of in kind and cash contributions. This reflects the high satisfaction levels of the local governments and users with the Project – both the processes involved, and the end results of high-quality infrastructure.

The overall cost-efficiency can be approached from many perspectives. From the TA point of view, the share of actual TA from the entire GOF contribution and from the total annual expenditure is shown in the chart below. After the initially high expenditure percentage in the first year, establishing systems and reorienting the processes of the Project, the TA costs have reduced considerably. This is also related to the fact that in the first year, the annual total budget was less, increasing every year, and eventually resulting in a higher level of total expenditure than planned, the TA cost being down to 10% during the fifth year. At the same time, it has been possible for the Project to manage the enormous workload in changing the processes to fit the new, federal structure. It should also be noted that many other projects, and the GoN system itself, have faced several challenges in maintaining progress and expenditure during this period of restructuring.

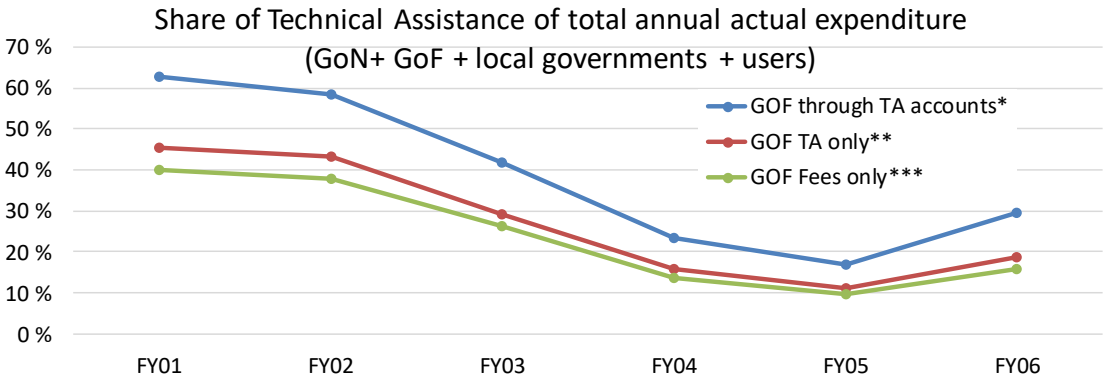



***Figure 7 Annual share of Technical Assistance out of total actual expenditure (%)***

* GoF through TA accounts includes, as noted earlier, capacity building, office and vehicle running costs, salaries of drivers and administration staff, etc.
** GoF TA only includes both fees and reimbursable costs related to TA staff
*** GoF Fees only means only fees for international and national experts

The local contributions through the District Development Funds, and over the past two years, through the Municipality WASH Funds and through the WUSCs accounts, were more than expected. The figures in the previous Chapter 2.3.2 Local government WASH Funds show the actual contributions by different budget (result) headings and by Fiscal Year. These headings are very much in line with the three Result areas: 'Programme Costs' with Result area 1 Sanitation and hygiene; 'Public investment' with Result area 1 Water supply schemes (even if public, institutional and school toilets construction were funded from this heading); 'Capacity building' and 'Support Person costs' with Result area 3 that focused on institutional capacity building and making the WASH Units functional (i.e. WASH Unit staff salaries, facilities and office costs were covered from here). All these headings are interlinked, the capacity building budget directly contributing to the successful completion of the water supply systems planning and construction by capacitating WUSCs and other local stakeholders to do this.

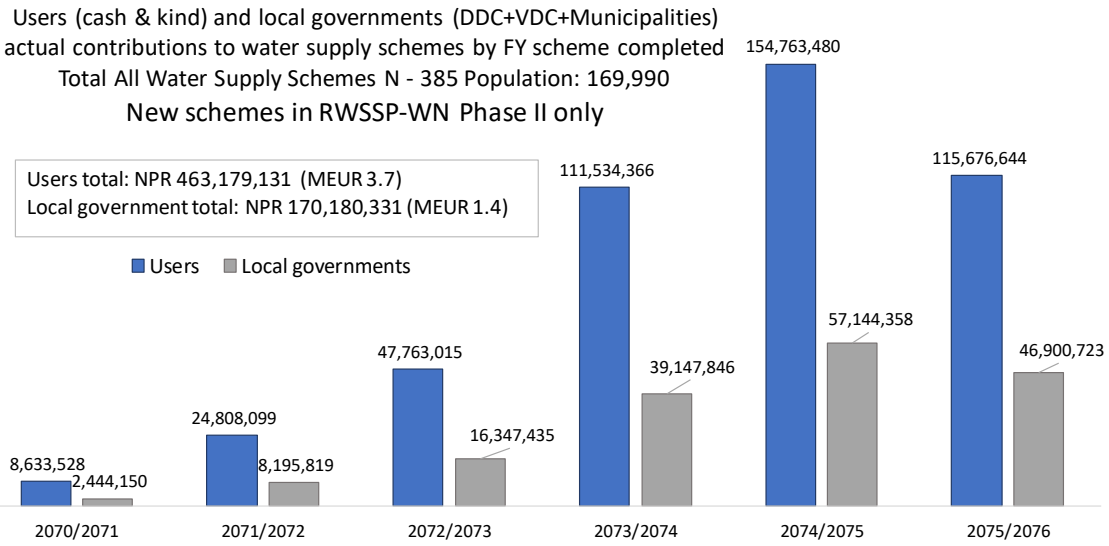
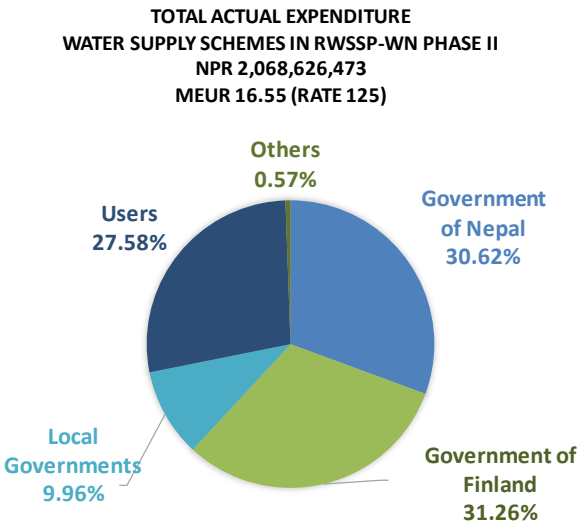



*Figure 8 Users and local governments actual contributions to water schemes by Fiscal Year (NPR)*




Another perspective is to explore the actual expenditure in individual water supply schemes. All these funds were channelled through the DDF/MWFs, and from there, through the WUSC's own accounts. In Phase II, the public investment was financially cleared against the Measurement Book (i.e. actual works done in the field as per the GoN official system), not against the budget, as was practiced in Phase I, where the budget was usually equal to the actual expenditure. This method provides a much more accurate method of approving expenditure and ensures transparency and good governance. The users' contribution in both figures truly stands out!

*Figure 9 Actual all contributions to water schemes (NPR)*

***Box 3 Definition of local contributions***

In RWSSP-WN Phase II, WUSCs are in charge of managing capital, labour and materials required for the scheme implementation. All the local materials (except sand) and unskilled labour needed for the scheme implementation, are managed locally as the users' in-kind contribution. The unskilled labour is usually needed for digging the pipelines and for carrying local materials for construction sites. Materials that are not found locally and skilled labour is managed and financed by the WUSC through the WUSC account. In extreme cases (very long pipelines or in very difficult terrain), the in-kind contribution could mean one-year work per one person from each household, usually in pipeline digging, where there is standard value in NPR for each length of pipe buried at the depth of 90 cm. These are identified in the Agreement that the WUSC signs with the local government for the implementation of their water scheme. In other words, the in-kind contributions mean hard labour from the users' side. This can be interpreted as reflecting a high demand for these schemes. *The users' actual contributions tend to exceed the national standard,* and it has been evident that where there is reluctance from the users' side to contribute, the scheme is not really in demand. Some of these doubtful schemes have been dropped before any agreements have been signed. This is why scheme-level monitoring and public meetings are a must for future sustainability. A scheme that is not genuinely in demand, is unlikely to remain sustainable. The Project utilized the norms by the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation for valuation of the local contributions.

The following analysis utilizes the figures as entered the Project MIS concerning the Phase II completed water schemes. These figures were updated in each individual water scheme case at the time of Final Monitoring, when all actual contributions and structures constructed were verified and measured before final payments were released to WUSCs' accounts. Phase II introduced an additional step called the 'Scheme Completion Seminar' in the Step-by-Step process, when it was clear that during the final monitoring not all payments were done yet, as the WUSC had not received the final instalment. The final monitoring recommends the final release of funds from DDF/MWF to WUSC's account, after which the WUSC can make the remaining payments.

The cost data as summarized in all charts and tables in this chapter refers to the actual completed schemes. These water supply schemes were new in Phase II and hence, reliable cost data is available. This is contrary to the corresponding tables in the Phase I Completion Report where the cases included also several schemes that were not actually completed. Should those schemes have been left out, the figures in those tables would have been higher than what they are. *The figures in this chapter should therefore not be compared to the Phase I Completion Report.*

Per capita cost is the usual way of exploring financial efficiency in water supply schemes. Reaching the unreached in water supply became more challenging year by year (as the unreached might be in small, difficult to reach pockets, or far from good water sources), involving increasing per capita costs compared to the past costs, as was noted already by the Mid-Term Review. This is to be expected, as a result of applying a human rights-based approach. The Table below shows the usual way of showing per capita costs, here by technology type. In this case, the median is used instead of average, as the exceptional individual cases (particularly hard to reach and therefore expensive) can distort the figure from a typical case. Therefore, the table shows also the minimum and maximum. Here two types of figures are shown: the 'DDF/MWF' only refers to the cash contribution from GoF, GoN and the local government (District, now municipality) as released to the WUSCs' accounts. The figures with 'all contributions' include the VDCs and users' cash and kind contributions which can be very varied. There were sometimes other contributions directly to the WUSC, such as subsidies for solar panels from the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre or Member of Parliament funds.

***Table 2 Costs per capita by scheme technology***

| Scheme technology | # | Actual DDF/MWF only NPR per capita | | | All actual contributions NPR per capita | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Median | Min | Max | Median | Min | Max |
| **Electric lift*** | 57 | 11,910 | 1,206 | 24,621 | 16,138 | 1,986 | 30,071 |
| **Solar lift*** | 54 | 11,052 | 2,876 | 28,427 | 16,234 | 4,357 | 37,404 |
| **Gravity*** | 216 | 6,668 | 623 | 25,136 | 10,287 | 974 | 38,268 |
| **Tube wells** | 19 | 984 | 482 | 1,771 | 1,279 | 984 | 462 |
| **Rainwater harvesting** | 9 | 9,280 | 7,105 | 11,456 | 12,134 | 9,067 | 15,565 |
| **Source improvement** | 30 | 1,318 | 237 | 11,501 | 1,801 | 359 | 18,550 |
| **All schemes** | **385** | **7,174** | - | **28,427** | **10,943** | **359** | **38,268** |

* These scheme types include significant pipe network of which half provided private connections. The costs related to private connections was typically household's own contribution.

As is evident from the above table and the following figures, there is no '*average*' for the per capita costs. The maximum can be double the median and the minimum can be ten times lower! These are influenced by many factors: the remoteness, topography and housing pattern of the beneficiary community, technology choice, differences in materials costs (some scheme may need more distribution line than transmission line while in another scheme with the same number of households this may be just vice-a-versa). These all influence the budget. Delays due to 'bandhas' and natural reasons, security, political instability leading to delays in decision making and price hikes can influence the final outcomes. This causes problems for WUSCs when the budgets in their original agreements get exceeded due to increased material costs.

The figure below shows the per capita costs ordered by the size of population. The 'Actual Costs Total' refers to all actual contributions, including users cash and kind. While there is a trendline indicating that the per capita cost decreases as the scheme size increases, at an individual scheme level this can vary a lot. Without trendline it is hard to see any trend in the figure below!

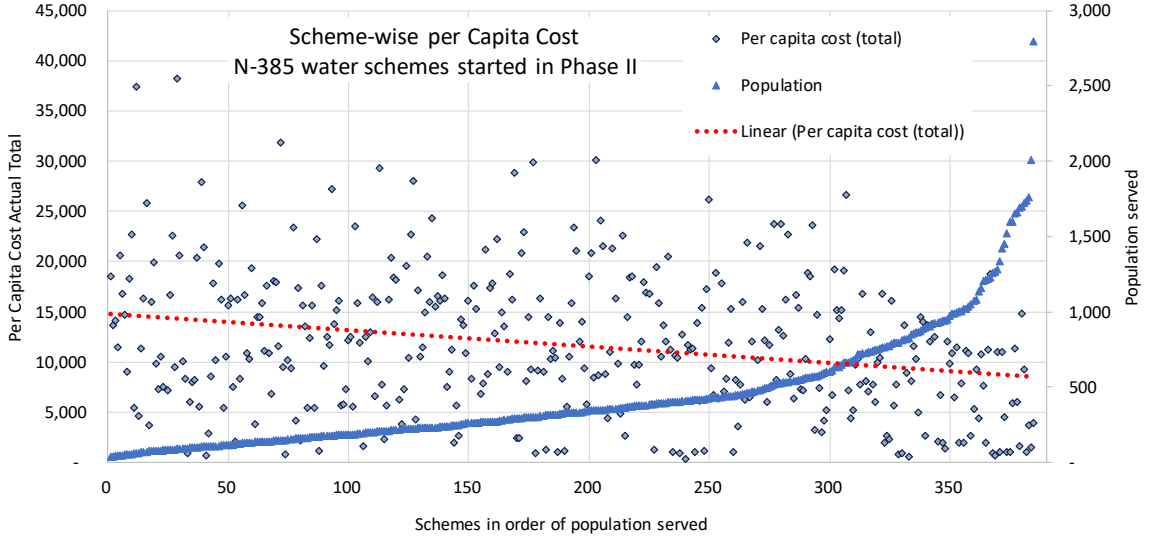



*Figure 10 Per capita costs in water supply schemes by size of scheme*

The following chart shows the same data as above, now in order by the actual per capita costs counted from all contributions. Again, it is evident that there is no obvious 'average'. Even if the contribution pattern follows specific set of norms by the Department of Water Supply and Sanitation, in practice all cases are unique and even the contribution patterns are not uniformly following each other. In the chart below it is also obvious that the population served is not related to per capita costs at all.

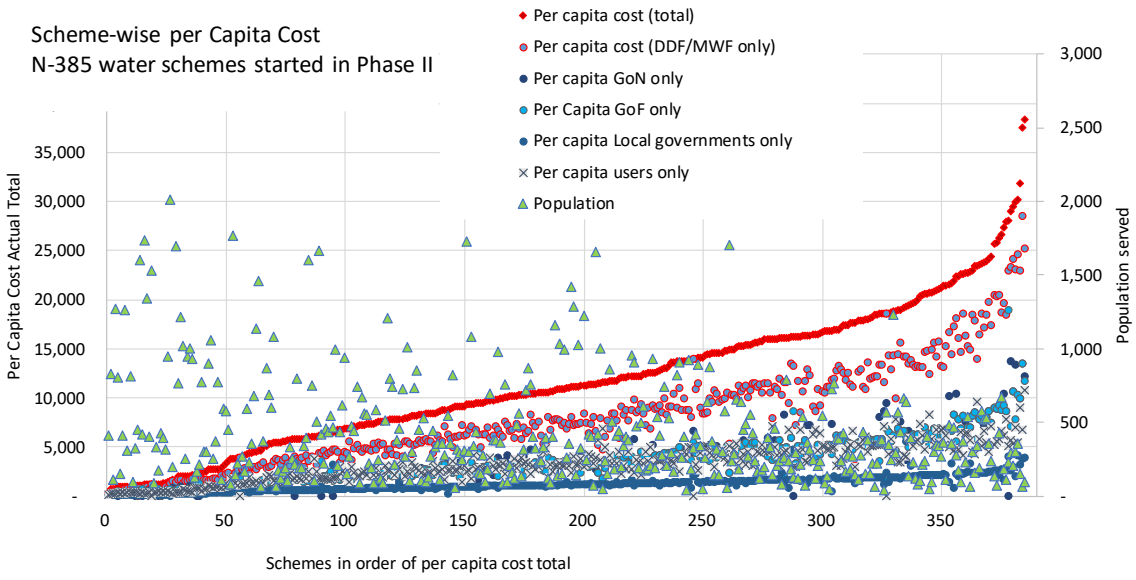
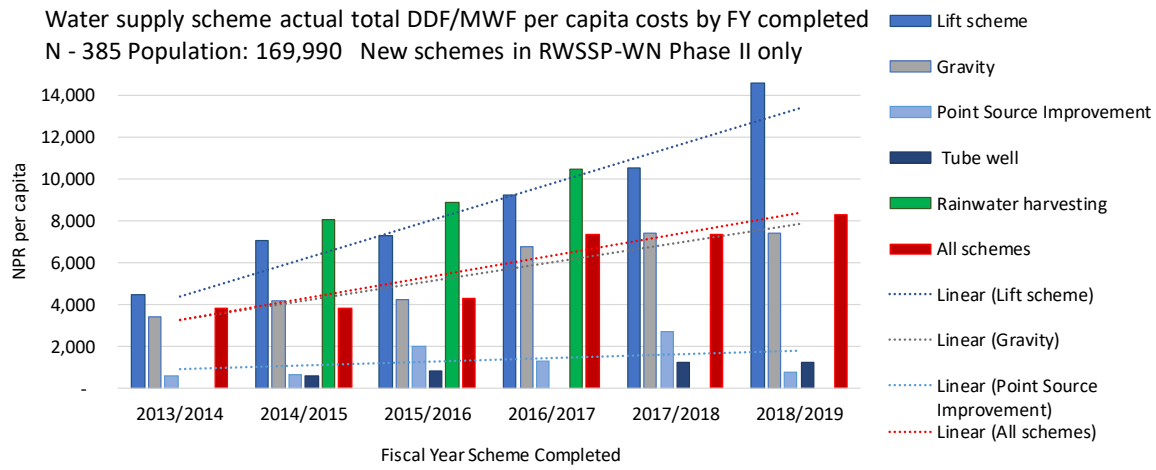


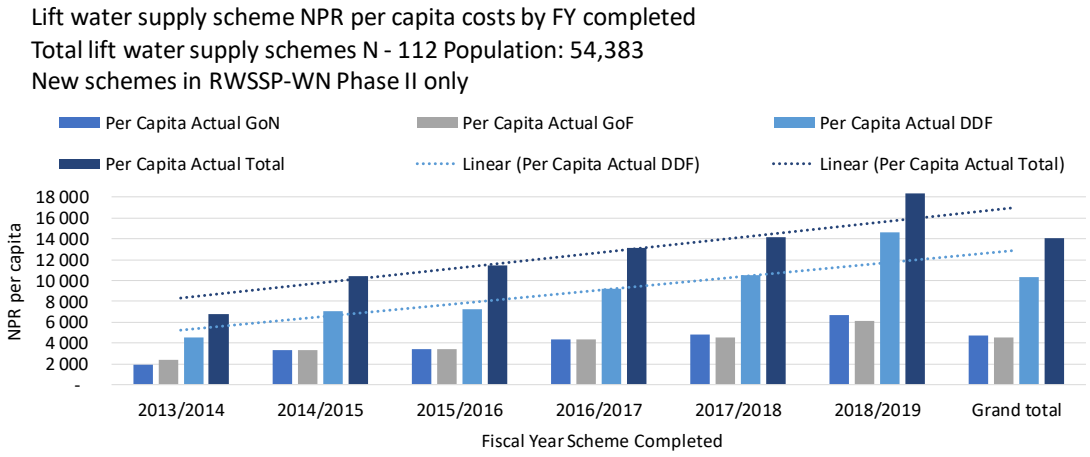

*Figure 11 Per capita costs in water supply schemes by per capita costs*

The following three figures show how the per capita costs have changed by year. The first figure includes all scheme types, the next figure shows lift schemes only and the third gravity schemes only. Both with an increasing trend, partly because of reaching-the-unreached meant more challenging locations and more complicated lift schemes, as well as gravity schemes with long pipelines. See Box 3 for further clarifications for reasons for high scheme total cost and/or high per capita cost.



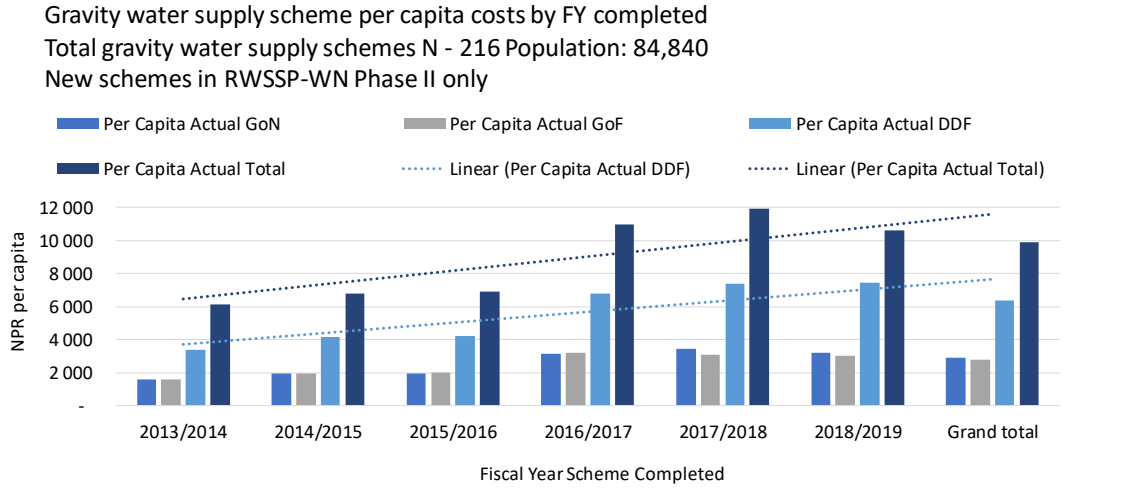

| Schemes total: | 19 | 46 | 52 | 93 | 98 | 77 | Grand total: 385 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Figure 12 Per capita costs in all water supply schemes by year scheme completed*




| Schemes total: | 7 | 6 | 9 | 31 | 37 | 22 | 112 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Figure 13 Per capita costs in lift water supply schemes by year scheme completed*




| Schemes total: | 10 | 29 | 34 | 50 | 46 | 47 | 216 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Figure 14 Per capita costs in gravity water supply schemes by year scheme completed*

***Box 4 Reaching the unreached – clarifications on high scheme cost and high per capita costs***

**District: Arghakhanchi**

**Sisnekhola Kubhinde solar lift, Malarani GP:** Considered high per capita demand: 65 lpcd; Less HHs and less population 58 HHs; High lift head 331m

**District: Baglung**

**Majhakharka DWS, Tarakhola GP:** Large numbers of HHs (292 HHs); Large nos. of structures (6 intakes, 13 RVTs, High total head-2 stage lift (305 m); Long transmission line, 10.5 Km

**Pokharedanda DWS, Badiguard GP:** Long transmission line about 8 km out of which 50% GI pipe used due to landscape; Scattered HHs, about 7 Km distribution line; Remote area of district, high transportation cost

**Kaldhunga solar lift, Jaimini NP**: High head 201 m; Less HHs only 26; Scattered HHS

**District: Gulmi**

**Remi el. Lift DWSS, Chandrakot GP:** Project implemented as per the approval of district council; 3-stage lift scheme combined with a separate gravity scheme from the same source

**Pakhapani DWSS, Satyawoti GP:** Project implemented as per the approval of district council; Large nos. of HHs (248) and Population 1723; Large nos. of structures, (4 intakes, 18 RVTs); Long transmission line about 15km and distribution line about 16 km due to scattered settlements; Solar system combined as sub scheme.

**District: Myagdi**

**Hartukhola DWS, Annapurna GP**: 11 HHs decreased from the designed 25 HHs during implementation phase, hence benefiting HHs less only 14; Long pipe line-about 8 km; Use of GI pipe due to landscape

**District: Pyuthan**

**Bhingri el. Lift DWS, Sworgadwari NP:** Large numbers of HHs (249 HHs); High total head-2 stage lift (305 m); Long distribution line, 11.5 km; Long electrical transmission and installation of transformer; Large volumes of structures (RVTs) due to high population; Use of PPR pipe due to heavy valley passes

**District: Syangja**

**Dhaukhani Grihakot lift DWS, Harinas GP:** Due to high total head-3 stage lift (Total head 418 m); Large numbers and scattered households; Large numbers of structures (RVTs) and long transmission and distribution pipelines; Long electrical transmission and installation of transformer.

**Jaruwakhola electric lift DWS, Kaligandaki GP:** Due to high total head-3 stage lift (Total head 418 m); Large numbers and scattered households; Large numbers of structures (RVTs) and long transmission and distribution pipelines; Installation of high tension and long electrical transmission and installation of 100 KVA transformer.

**Dhuskhola Dumai electric lift DWS, Kaligandaki GP**: Due to high total head-3 stage lift (537 m); Scattered settlements with large number of HHS (224 HHs); Installation of 50 KVA transformer; Long electrical transmission line

**Chisapani DWSS, Harinash GP**: Long transmission line about 6 km; Scattered settlements; Large numbers of structures (RVTs) and long distribution pipelines about 13 km; Use of PPR pipe due to heavy valley passes

**Mathillo Chiuri El. Lift:** Long electricity line; Less HHs only 23 and population 128; No other option than electric lift

**District: Tanahun**

**Todkedi el. lift DWS, Rishing GP**: High head 2-stage lift; Long pumping length, 2 km and distribution length 10.4 km; Large nos. of structures (10 RVTs);

**Thulokhola DWS, Chhipchhipe GP:** Remote area, transportation cost high; Solar lift with High Head; HHs less only 5 HHs; Cost of private taps included in design estimate

# 3 Achievement of Results

## 3.1 Analysis on Overall Achievements

RWSSP-WN Completion Phase (Phase II) contributes to the achievement of rural water supply and sanitation targets set in the GoN plans and strategies. The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports GoN to achieve, is improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. This chapter explores the overall objectives in three group: health, governance and rights. The overall objective-level indicators should be possible to verify from non-project related sources: national and regional statistics, and over a long term.

### 3.1.1 Achievement of Health-related Overall Objectives

The three overall objective level health indicators are:

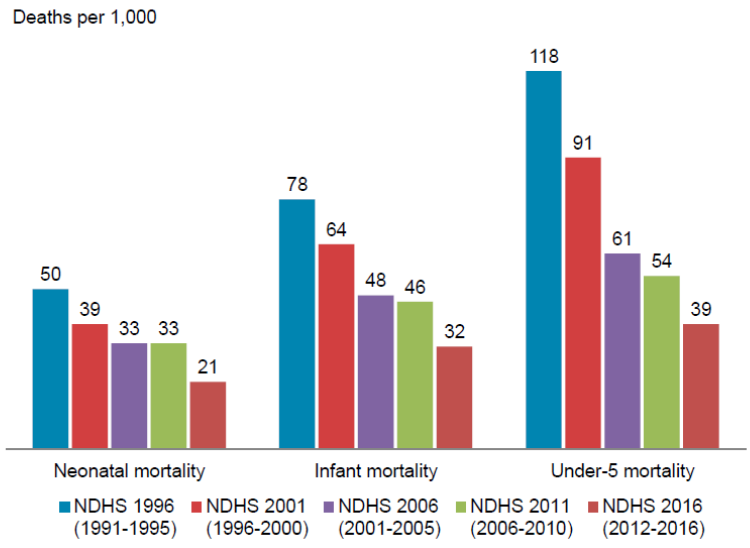
Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced

Under 5 child mortality reduced

Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced

Infant and child mortality rates are basic indicators of a country's socioeconomic situation and quality of life. The main source of data in this chapter is Ministry of Health and Population and its Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS). The most recent data collection for the survey was carried out from 19/06/2016 – 31/01/2017. The rates for early childhood mortality are estimated directly from the information in the pregnancy history on a child's birth date, survivorship status, and age at death for children who died. The NDHS documents a pattern of decreasing childhood mortality during the 20 years since 1996. These are based on results from the 1996, 2001, 2006, 2011, and 2016 NDHS surveys.

***Figure 3.3*** **Trends in childhood mortality, 1991-2016**




The overall under-5 mortality rate has declined from 118 deaths per 1,000 live births during the 5 years immediately preceding the 1996 NDHS to 61 deaths per 1,000 live births in the 5 years prior to the 2006 NDHS, to 39 deaths per 1,000 live births in the most recent 5-year period. Infant mortality decreased from 78 deaths per 1,000 live births, to 48 deaths per 1,000 live births, to 32 deaths per 1,000 live births over the same periods.

***Figure 15 Trends in childhood mortality, 1991-2016 (NDHS 2016/2017)***

Though Nepal met its Millennium Development Goal target of reducing under-5 mortality to 54 deaths per 1,000 live births by 2015, it has a long way to go to meet the SDG target for 2017, reducing under-5 mortality to 28 deaths per 1,000 live births (National Planning Commission 2015).

The question is: did the Project working areas do better than this? The overall trend in Nepal is certainly very positive. Even if the following maps (the most recent available from secondary sources) show the situation in 2016 only, it is evident that Gandaki province stands out in many ways from the rest of the country, while the Province 5 with its Terai districts suffers from the same situation as the other Terai districts in Province 2. Yet, looking at the two maps[1] it appears as if diarrhoeal diseases are not correlated with the under-five mortality. Other sources show otherwise: Nepal Health Research Council recent report (2019)[2] shows that considering the cause-specific mortality, the diarrheal diseases rank third with mortality rate 36.1 per 100,000 population, 95% uncertainty interval 19.7–53.1. At country level, diarrhoeal diseases have dropped from the second position in 1990 (137.17 per 100,000) to third with rate 36.12 per 100,000 in 2017. Yet, diarrhoea maintains it position in top 10 causes of death by all age.

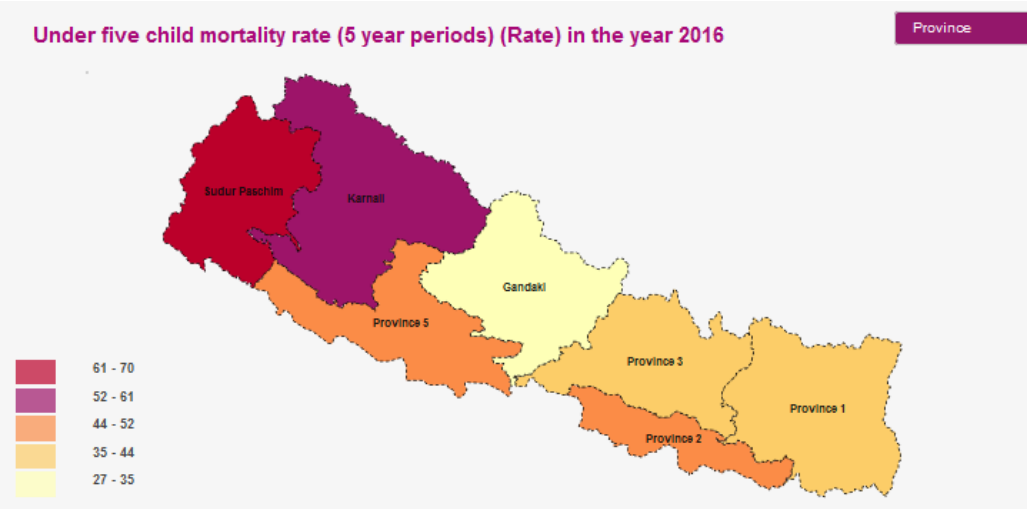



*Figure 16 Map of under-five mortality rate in 2016*

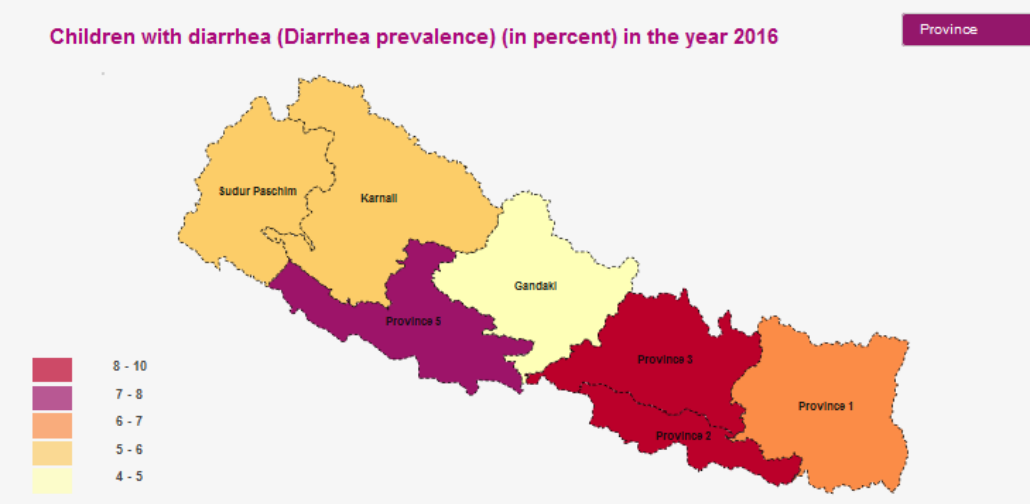



*Figure 17 Map of children with diarrhoea in 2016*

[1] Source for maps: Ministry of Health and Population, Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, http://128.199.69.221:8888/hmis/

[2] Nepal Health Research Council (NHRC), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) and Monitoring Evaluation and Operational Research (MEOR). Nepal Burden of Disease 2017: A Country Report based on the Global Burden of Disease 2017 Study. Kathmandu, Nepal: NHRC, MoHP, and MEOR; 2019. http://nhrc.gov.np/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/NBoD-2017_NHRC-MoHP.pdf

The two maps in this page show how the situation can vary drastically at the *district* level in between two years. To establish real scenario on whether certain health indicators are truly showing a decreasing trend would need a long-term consistent data.

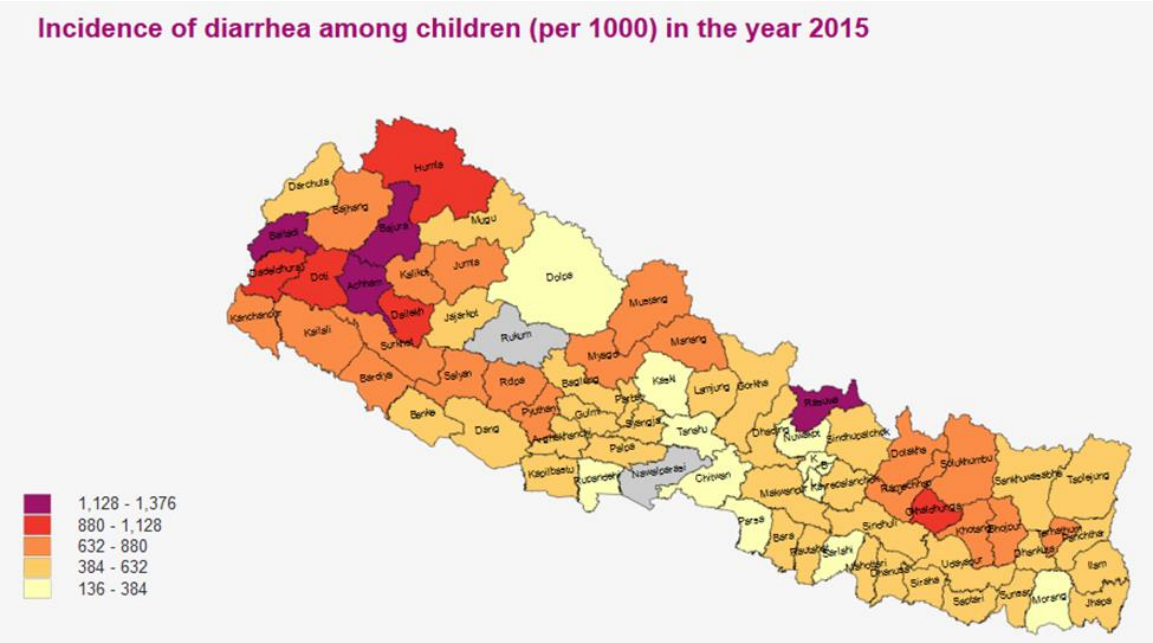



*Figure 18 Incidence of diarrhoea among children (2015)*

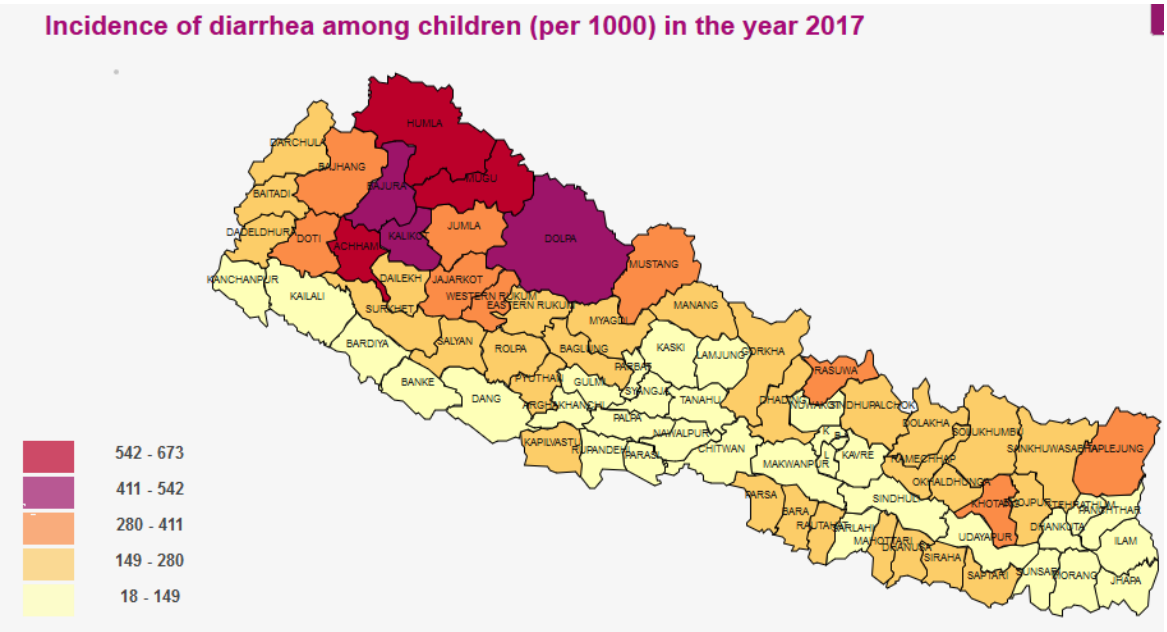



*Figure 19 Incidence of diarrhoea among children (2017)*

Source for maps: Ministry of Health and Population, Health Management Information System, http://128.199.69.221:8888/hmis/

***Box 5 Evidence on incidence of WASH related diseases reduced – what research shows***

RWSSP-WN does not have access to (Sub) Health Post level long-term and detailed health indicators across its working area. We simply cannot do scientific analysis on how RWSSP-WN specifically would have influenced health in the working communities as this would have called for both individual patients and comparison areas data, as well as several dependent and independent variables related to other influencing factors in a specific area, such as any health sector campaigns in specific villages. *This does not mean that there is no impact:* RWSSP-WN did provide improved safe water supply both in terms of quality and quantity, and improved sanitation and hygiene to a large population. We can safely assume that if scientific studies by reputable academic institutions do show that improved WASH does reduce incidence of certain health problems and with those, reduce morbidity and mortality, similar impact could be identified in the RWSSP-WN working areas if reliable consistent long-term data was available. This case box reviews global peer reviewed scientific studies on health impact of improved WASH. The attention is in quantitative studies, both on those using their own primary data as well as those making critical meta-analysis on secondary data and other studies.

For the starters, we recommend to refer to summary sheet by WHO on how water, sanitation and hygiene are linked to health: //apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/69489/factsfigures_2004_eng.pdf. Another useful starter that shows the complexity is "*Environmental classification of water- and excreta-related infections*" by Bartram & Cairncross (2010) available at //doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000367.t001 and the famous F-diagram //doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000363.g001 (in: Mara et. al). The results of reviews of the effect on diarrhoea of specific WASH interventions are shown in https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000367.g002. This article is a great summary on what kind of health and other impacts are there and gives a useful list of references with further links. See also the collection at the https://collections.plos.org/water-and-sanitation.

Another recommended article is by Prüss-Ustün et.al (2014) on "*Burden of disease from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene in low- and middle-income settings: a retrospective analysis of data from 145 countries*". This study used a meta-regression approach to the evidence and confirms the important role of the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion to protect health. It gives highly useful References. Esrey et.al (1991) analysed a total of 144 studies to examine the impact of improved water supply and sanitation facilities on ascariasis, diarrhoea, dracunculiasis, hookworm infection, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. These diseases represent the variety of mechanisms through which improved water and sanitation can protect people. The median reduction in morbidity for diarrhoea, trachoma, and ascariasis induced by water supplies and/or sanitation was 26%, 27%, and 29%, respectively. Child mortality fell by 55%, which suggests that water and sanitation have a substantial impact on child survival. Water for personal and domestic hygiene was important in reducing the rates of ascariasis, diarrhoea, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. Sanitation decreased diarrhoea morbidity and mortality and the severity of hookworm infection. Better water quality reduced the incidence of dracunculiasis, but its role in diarrhoeal disease control was less important than that of sanitation and hygiene.

We recommend that in the future projects Municipality WASH Plans are made with the household-level baseline covering all households within the municipality using small number of carefully selected health indicators that are of interest to the health authorities and that can be reliably surveyed again. Ethics of any personal health data that can be tracked to individual persons need to be carefully considered and this data kept in a controlled system. At end-line those households who did eventually benefit from the Project could be marked as "intervention" population and those within the same municipality who did not eventually benefit from the project as "control" population. At the start of the Project this is not necessarily known. Working with the health authorities would help to identify the household or cluster level intervening variables that come through health sector development programmes and improvements, among others.

Bartram & Cairncross (2010) Hygiene, Sanitation, and Water: Forgotten Foundations of Health. *PLoS Med* 7(11): e1000367. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000367

Cairncross, Bartram, Cumming & Brocklehurst (2010) Hygiene, Sanitation, and Water: What Needs to Be Done? *PLoS Med* 7(11): e1000365. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000365

Esrey, Potash, Roberts & Shiff (1991) Effects of improved water supply and sanitation on ascariasis, diarrhoea, dracunculiasis, hookworm infection, schistosomiasis, and trachoma. *Bulletin World Health Organization* 69(5): 609–621. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2393264/

Hunter, MacDonald & Carter (2010) Water Supply and Health. *PLoS Med* 7(11): e1000361. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000361

Mara, Lane, Scott & Trouba (2010) Sanitation and Health. *PLoS Med* 7(11): e1000363. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1000363

Prüss-Ustün, Bartram, Clasen, Colford, Cumming, Curtis, Bonjour, Dangour, De France, Fewtrell, Freeman, Gordon, Hunter, Johnston, Mathers, Mäusezahl, Medlicott, Neira, Stocks, Wolf & Cairncross (2014) Burden of disease from inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene in low- and middle-income settings: a retrospective analysis of data from 145 countries. *Trop Med Int Health*, 19: 894-905. doi:10.1111/tmi.12329

### 3.1.2 Achievement of Governance-related Overall Objectives

The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights of access to safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system with improved effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation services. The related overall objective level indicator is therefore about local governance:

> Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH service delivery

RWSSP-WN II has an objective to strengthen the institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor WUSCs in the implementation and O&M of their WASH services in a self-sustainable manner. RWSSP-WN II faced remarkable changes in its operational environment in the first half of FY05. A new federal structure was established in Nepal and several elections were organized first at the municipality level in May 14 and June 28, and then at the provincial and parliamentary level in November 26 and December 7, 2017. The changes affected RWSSP-WN II strongly as the project was deeply embedded in the former local governance units: DDCs and VDCs. In FY05, the Project transferred to the municipality level and established 55 Municipality WASH Units (M-WASH Units) in 12 districts as the main units to run the Project activities. In addition to the M-WASH Units, the Project operated in seven Sanitation program municipalities (for sanitation program only), 23 Support municipalities (for public construction schemes only) and 14 Technical Support Units (TSUs) under DCCs. During the final year this number had to be cut down to 50.

With regards to M-WASH Units, the time run out. We achieved this objective only partially: the M-WASH Units and Municipality WASH Management Committees chaired by the Elected representative, did manage to convince us that the modus operandi does work, and that municipalities have now the potential that was missing in the previous structure: VDCs did not have enough resources and the Districts (DDC, then DCC) were too large and their services too far from the citizens.

### 3.1.3 Achievement of Rights-related Overall Objectives

The fifth overall objective level indicator relates to the access for all:

> Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage

The source of data in this chapter is Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission, Central Bureau of Statistics Annual Household Surveys (AHS), in which case the most recent data collection of AHS 2016/17 was conducted from September 2016 to July 2017. AHS is a nationally representative household survey carried out to update the information in Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS).

With regards to sanitation, the Project has reduced disparity in between the worst and best served VDCs: now all except three wards in Kapilvastu have access to sanitation. This has not been the case earlier as described by AHS 2016/2017 *"More than half of the sample households (50.9 percent) are reported using flush toilets with connection to septic tank. When the country is heading towards 'Open Defecation Free (ODF)' it is observed that 11.5 percent household still have no toilet. In urban 7.4 percent and in rural 14.8 percent have no toilet. The variation of household having no toilet is quite distinct among consumption quintiles. Of the poorest group 33.1 percent have no toilet facility, 18.9 percent of the second, 10.3 percent of the third, 4.5 percent of the forth and 0.5 percent of the richest quintile have no toilet. It indicates that there is strong association of prosperity with available toilet facility. However, the proportion of no toilet household has significantly declined from 2015/16 when*

*it was 18.7 percent."* (AHS 2016/2017). The figures are similar according to Nepal Demographic and Household Survey 2016.

With regards to access to water, AHS 2016/2017 recognizes that access to safe drinking water supply as an important indicator of quality of life. The nation-wide AHS 2016/17 found that all most half of the households across the country use piped water supply (49.6%). In urban 51.7 percent are using piped water supply compared to 48% in rural. More than double households of the richest quintile are using piped water than the household of the poorest quintile (66.9% richest and 29.9% poorest). More than one third (38%) are using hand pump/tube well that declines with increasing quintiles. RWSSP-WN in its Phase I and II served nearly 350,000 people which is about 9% of the total population in the 15 working districts (Nawalparasi divided into two). The disparity is decreased within those VDCs where the Project was active, these selected based on District Strategic WASH Plan, and schemes selected as prioritized in VDC WASH Plans (if one was available). This is evident in the Municipalities who did the M-WASH Plans during the last year using the approach developed by the Project whereby the primary data is based on surveys covering 100% of the households: the unserved households tend to be in those areas that were annexed into the newly restructured municipalities from those VDCs where RWSSP-WN was not working.

Reducing disparity is also a question about equity. Equity is the degree to which water services reach all members of communities, including the poor and disadvantaged groups. Issues related to vulnerability, poverty and gender are of key importance to ensure that equity is achieved. Water services must be affordable and accessible to all if they are to be equitable and sustainable.[3] By targeting the unserved communities and disadvantaged caste/ethnic/social groups, the Project did systematic effort to reduce the disparity.

Total 582 water supply schemes were selected from V-WASH Plan priority lists, only in nine cases the local governments selected the scheme based on other reasons. The schemes in Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Rolpa were all selected through the local government planning process aiming to select unreached hardship locations through this process. As is evident from the figures next page, from the ethnic/caste/social group point of view the project beneficiaries represent more disadvantaged communities than what is their share in the total population as per Census 2011.

There is cost for reaching the unreached, see Box 3 for some examples of cases where the scheme total cost was high, or where its per capita cost was high (not always the same schemes).

## 3.2 Achievement of Purpose and Effectiveness

The purpose of the RWSSP-WN Phase II was the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system. The leading indicators and related achievements were:

*150,000 (original Project Document 100,000) previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply*: The Project achieved the targets, eventually serving 217,663 new water supply beneficiaries in schemes completed in Phase II, see Annex 6 for public construction and active schemes including Phase I schemes supported for WSP++ and other post-construction support in Phase II.

*All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services:* Out of 671 schemes active in Phase II (including Phase I completed schemes that received post-construction support, Phase I carried over schemes completed in Phase II as well as new schemes in Phase II), total 53% comply with the 'safely managed' water supply' categories as defined by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) water supply service level ladder (see Chapter 3.4 and its' Output 2.3).

[3] Definitions UNICEF, 2011. WASH Technical Brief

*No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF):* Out of 14 working districts (now 15 with Nawalparasi divided), 13 declared Open Defecation Free, with 95.8% coverage of household latrines in Kapilvastu. See Chapter 3.3 for more details.

*All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs:* Total 92 V-WASH Plans updated in the Project's Phase II, all including post-ODF strategies for Total Sanitation. In addition, specific post-ODF strategies prepared, in total 123 VDCs. The targets set for Total Sanitation declared households exceed the target several times over regardless of the fact that each household needs to comply with all five Total Sanitation Indicators. See Chapter 3.3.

*More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities*: Target exceeded, capacity development being the leading theme in Phase II with Step-by-Step having inbuilt capacity building programme. At the end of Baisakh month (end of May 2019), there has been total 337,864 participants in various types of capacity building events. Out all there, 70% related to sanitation and hygiene (Result 1), 20% to water supply (Result 2) and 9% to institutional capacity building (Result 3). See Chapter 3.5 and Annex 7.

*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:* The Districts were not showing consistently improving performance as it became evident during the fourth year that their role was going to change radically. The programmes shifted into Municipalities and their Municipality WASH Units at the start of the fifth year. These have the potential even if the Project could work with them for only 1.5 years. See Chapter 3.5.

*Effectiveness* describes how well the results achieved have furthered the achievement of the Project purpose. Considering that most of the targets were achieved or even exceeded as outlined above and as described outcome by outcome in the following chapters, the Project can be considered effective. It was also cost-effective in terms of being able to extend itself from four full years into six full years of action, within which time the additional total MEUR 2.5 granted from the two governments leveraged additional MEUR 3 from the local governments and the users themselves. The actual local contributions also exceeded the original expectations. In conclusion, contribution of results to achieve purpose was effective. See Annex 5 for Financial report.

## 3.3 Result 1: Access to Sanitation & Hygiene for All Achieved and Sustained

### 3.3.1 Overview to Result area 1

This chapter analyses to what extent the results (especially at outcome level, but also outputs), have been achieved with regard to Result 1 *"Access to sanitation & hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts"*. The chapter uses the indicators in the Results Framework as a reference and gives a brief outline of the problems encountered and corrective measures undertaken. The following chapters in this Report take a closer look at the impacts and lessons learned.

Nepal has made remarkable progress in sanitation since the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 was launched. Despite great efforts, Nepal did not reach its target to become an Open Defecation Free (ODF) country by the end of 2017, as envisioned in this plan, as the task is complex and requires significant behaviour change as well as infrastructure. ODF status requires that all households within the declared area have access to improved toilets that are used by all, at all times: these can be household toilets but also public toilets, and that all schools and institutions have improved toilet facilities.

RWSSP-WN Phase I was spearheading the Total Behaviour Change approach that eventually shifted the focus from toilet subsidies into behaviour. The RWSSP-WN II working area is now largely declared 'ODF'. This progress was made possible by the great joint effort by D-WASH-CCs, V-WASH-CCs, Ward Citizen Forums, active schools and other WASH sector stakeholders guided and encouraged by the

National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011). RWSSP-WN was supporting district-wide programmatic efforts through the local governments, reporting those areas where the District WASH Unit staff were directly involved as direct beneficiaries. In total there are 4,410,739 people in the ODF declared areas. The two charts below show the situation at the start of RWSSP-WN, the data originating from the Census 2012 and National Report by the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2012. The large population in the three Terai districts of Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Rupandehi do stand out.

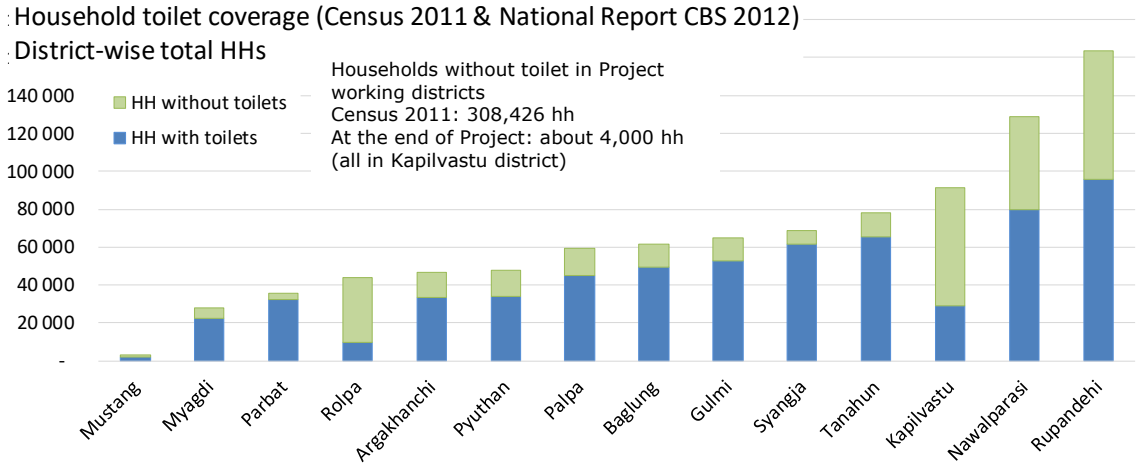



*Figure 20 Household toilet coverage in Project working districts at start of RWSSP-WN (HH)*

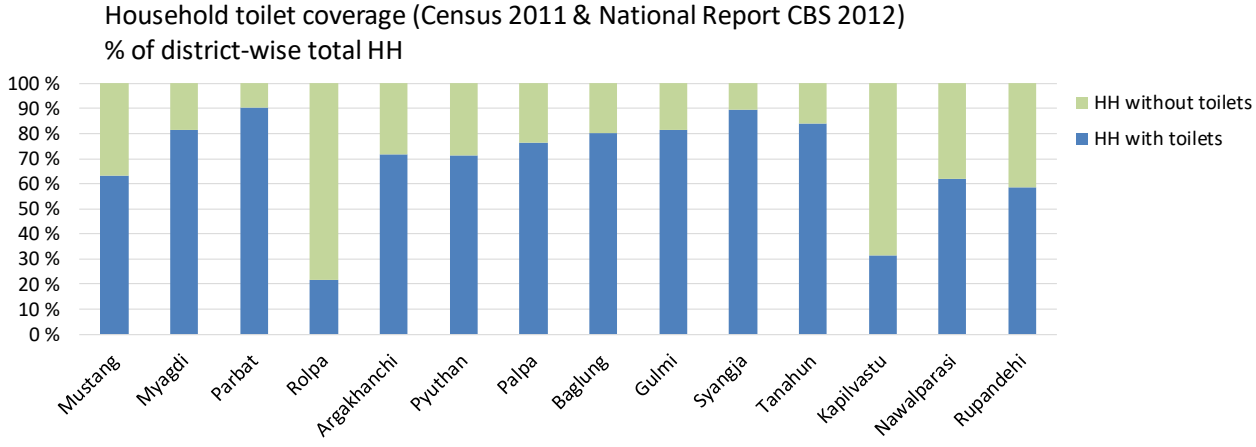



*Figure 21 Household toilet coverage in Project working districts at start of RWSSP-WN (%)*

RWSSP-WN together with the D-WASH-CCs, V-WASH-CCs, Ward Citizen Forums, active schools and other WASH sector stakeholders have made great progress under the Results area 1. Yet, the sustainability of the achievements will need continued attention over the years to come. Recent studies conducted by the Project have shown that even if the location is declared 'ODF' and all households are supposed to have a toilet, not all the people have toilets and even if they do, some continue to practice open defecation. If not at all times, at least sometimes.

Even though menstruation-linked taboos were generally believed to be mainly a problem of far west Nepal, studies carried out by RWSSP-WN II have demonstrated that there are still significant changes needed in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours in the Western region, too. Furthermore, the maintenance of public, school and institutional toilets remains a challenge despite of some exemplary cases.

### 3.3.2 Open Defecation Free Local Governments

The original indicator was counting the number of VDCs declared ODF. After the restructuring, VDCs typically became wards in the municipalities, and the indicator was changed accordingly.

Output 1.1 # of VDCs declared ODF (now: Municipality Wards declared ODF)

The speed in declaring VDCs as 'ODF' slowed down with the remaining Terai locations, where the population of one ward alone can equal that of an entire district in a mountain region. While this was a useful indicator to point out where the remaining works were located, it does not show the population and with that, the challenge of declaring even one Municipality Ward (previous VDC) 'ODF'.

There are total 4,410,739 population in the locations declared 'ODF' within RWSSP-WN Phase II working area. The baseline for Phase II is from the RWSSP-WN Phase I Completion Report (1,236,183). Obviously, the good work done in this regard in Phase I made it possible to declare several locations and the entire Dhaulagiri Zone as 'ODF' during the first year of Phase II. The speed slowed down with the Terai remaining to be declared towards the end of Phase II.

Since FY05 the Project started counting direct ODF beneficiary households in those municipalities where the Project was active. Since FY05, there has been 101,202 direct ODF beneficiaries in the Project working municipalities. At the end of May 2019, only 3 municipality wards in the *Project working municipalities* remain to be declared 'ODF', all in Kapilvastu district. There are also other locations yet to be declared, these getting support from SUAAHARA and UNICEF.

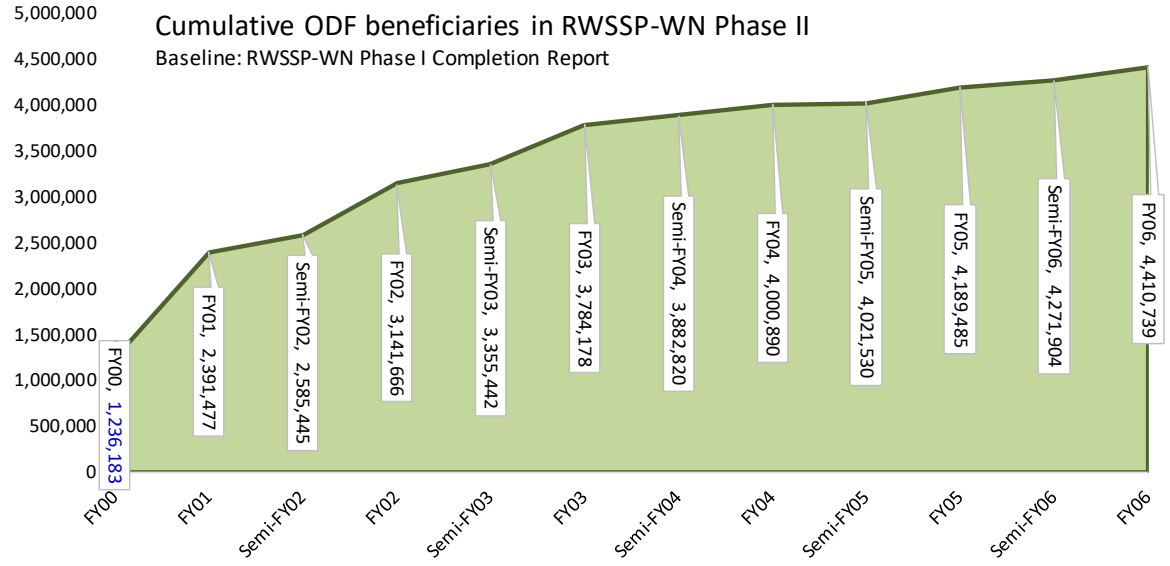



***Figure 22 Beneficiaries in the ODF declared areas***

### 3.3.3 Public, Institutional and School Toilets Constructed

The original Project Document (23.3.2013) indicator was simply *"# of schools with toilet facilities*." The Inception Report proposed to change this to *"# of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing",* hence adding more criteria for the structure itself as well as broadening the target from only schools into institutional and public toilets, adding the requirements for gender, child and differently-abled friendliness. In order to be functional, there must be water available for the toilet and hand washing.

These issues need to be taken into account already at the latrine's technical design itself – something that is not to be taken for granted. The target number of latrines was similar to Phase I.

The motive was that the ODF is not possible if public sanitation is not addressed. The Inception Report proposed that 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, the baseline was "0".

### Output 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

At the start of FY05 the Indicator 1.2 was modified by removing the definition "disabled and gender-friendly". The criteria for 'gender friendly' definition was challenging to define, most considering it to mean a separate block for women, while others added a number of other attributes, starting from rubbish bins to the availability of water within the cubicle to incinerators in the school toilets. The more criteria we added to this indicator, the less toilets passed the criteria. At times the criteria became entirely meaningless, considering the location where the toilet was built in the first place (especially in case of public toilet, that may be just one compartment along the highway, located where land is available and where vehicles can be parked). For instance, in the case of 'disabled friendly toilet' the attention was heavily focused on the ramps only, resulting in bizarre ramps built for toilets that, by location itself, were clearly not accessible. In both cases, the definitions were context specific. While the issue remains high in the agenda and the MIS for Public-Institutional and School toilets attempted to collect all information, this definition was removed from the indicator itself.

The number of school latrines is not the same as the schools benefiting from water supply investments: some schools benefit from latrines only if they already have an acceptable water supply facility. Since the Education Sector budget has now funds for the schools to construct their own toilets, there was less demand for these in Phase II compared to Phase I, yet, more schools benefited from improved water supply. There were only 30 school toilets constructed in Phase II, benefiting 8,923 students (53% girls and 47% boys).

During the second year the Project started promoting accessible toilets. A brochure was launched to raise awareness and training activities followed. The following figure shows how having ramp and handrailing in the public, institutional and school toilets have changed. The % is counted from the total number of toilets completed in each FY, adding the only two toilets completed during the final into 2074/2075 figures. Reportedly there were difficulties in convincing some district engineers who would have preferred the standard designs. This in turn indicates that accessible sanitation is not only about awareness but also about technical standards and related mind-sets of those engineers at the government offices who approve the proposed technical drawings.

The figure below shows increasing trend in these after the Project started training its own staff first in these matters and launched the related brochures to raise awareness on accessibility and disabled-friendly toilets in general among the local government hired staff in charge of the field activities. It must be noted that since especially public toilets are often built where land is available, the location itself may not be accessible, for instance the bus stops along the highways.

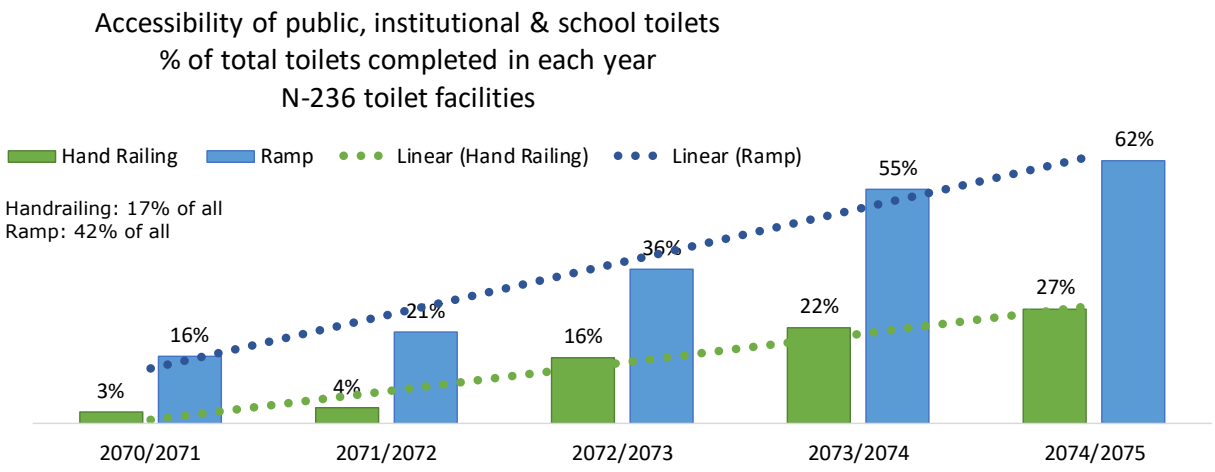



*Figure 23 Accessibility in public, institutional and school toilets by year completed*

During the last year of Phase II there was an effort to revisit as many of the public, institutional and school toilets as possible, while travelling in the districts, to geotag them and to verify whether they were still being used and if used, what was their sanitary condition. It should be noted that public sanitation is challenging globally, with sometimes limited ownership, while households are more likely to care for their own toilets. The following three charts apply to the toilets completed in Phase II only.

Out of total 236 toilets competed in Phase II, seven are already closed down: two school toilets due to schools being merged and these buildings being left empty, and five public toilets, often as a result of rampant road construction rather than negligence from the users side.

The positive finding is that the toilets are used: perfect case or not, but at least they are used. The 236 toilets in use have an estimated 172,800 users every month. Out of all toilets, 54% were described as 'perfect case' in terms of being used, hygienic and having water available. In the following figures, the first one shows the status by year completed with total numbers in each case and the second chart the situation by the type of toilet. The last figure shows some characteristics of these toilets.

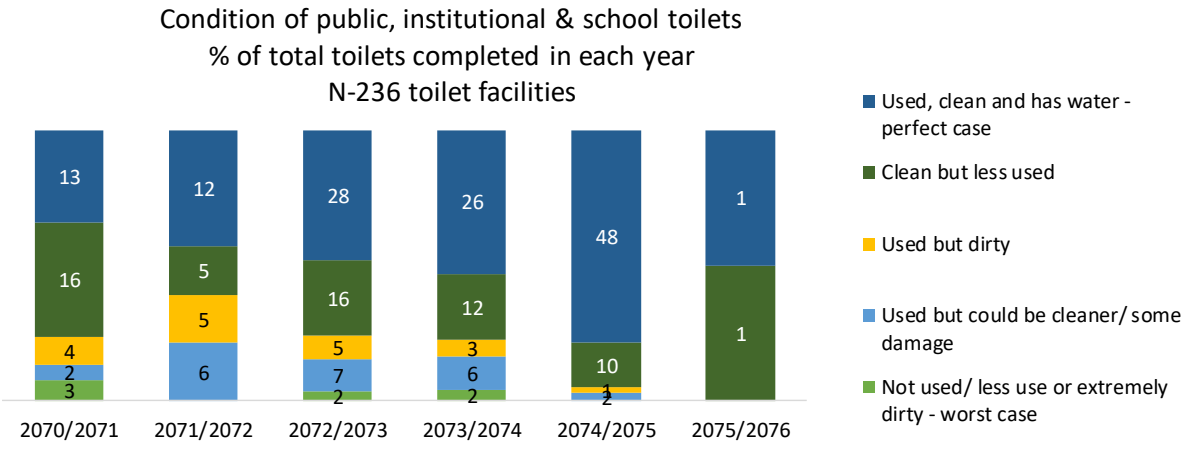



*Figure 24 Condition of public, institutional and school toilets by year completed*

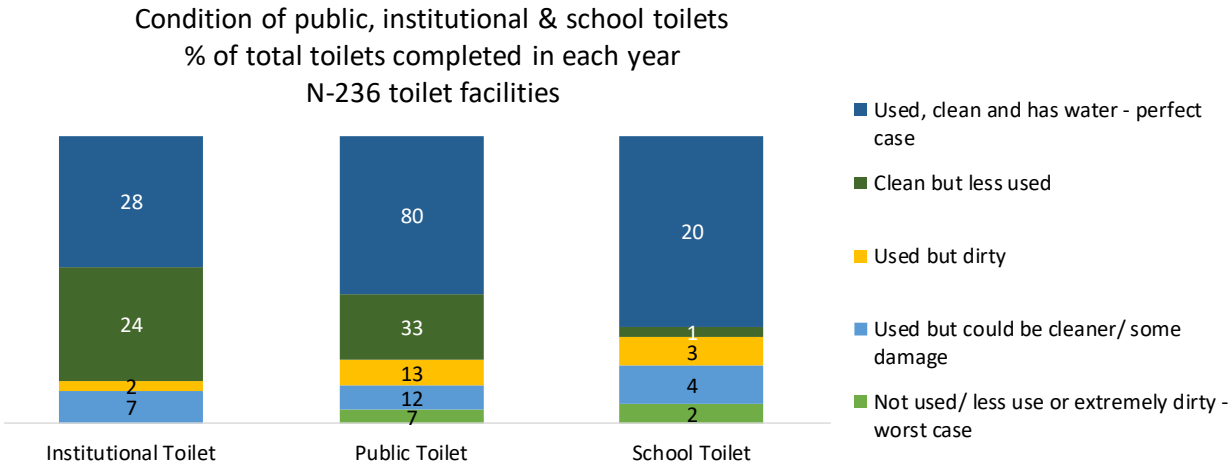



*Figure 25 Condition of public, institutional and school toilets*

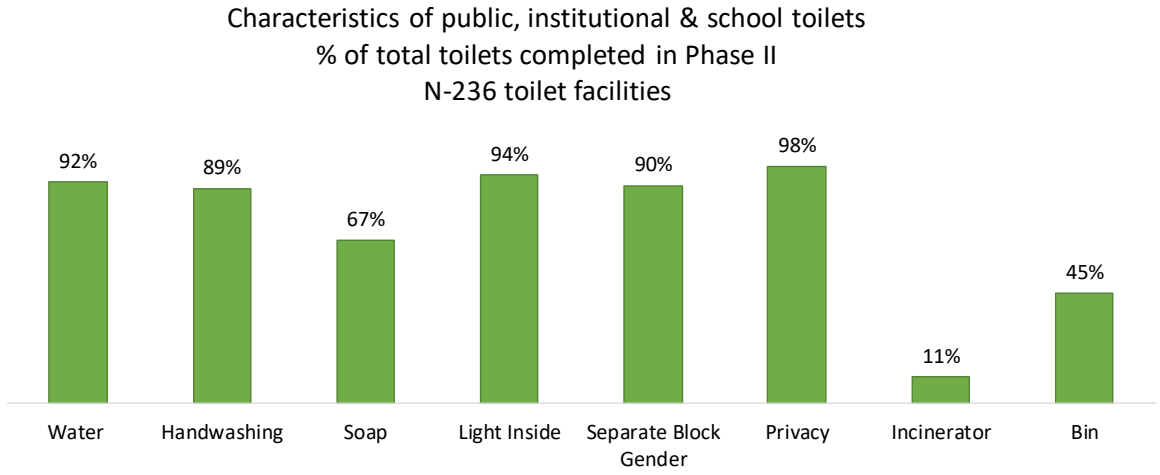



*Figure 26 Characteristics of public, institutional and school toilets*

### 3.3.4 Total Sanitation

The original final draft Project Document (2013) had two purpose-level indicators for the Total Behaviour Change (TBC), namely: *"# of households with improved hygiene and sanitation behaviours (as defined in National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)"* and *"# of households that have fulfilled the set criteria of TBC in hygiene and sanitation (socially and geographically disaggregated)".* The Inception Report proposed to set a target that could be counted under Result 1 as:

> Output 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)

To sustain the achieved ODF status and further improve sanitation and hygiene, the Nepal Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan presents Total Sanitation as the next phase after ODF declaration. Total Sanitation programmes gives an opportunity to address a number of issues that have to do with the environmental sanitation and personal hygiene, including addressing menstruation related issues, indoor air pollution, solid waste and drainage problems, vector control and food hygiene, among others. The Total Sanitation activities that all HH members must practice differ slightly between different organizations and programs. For RWSSP-WN II a Total Sanitation declared HH must fulfil the

following indicators, the V-WASH-CCs and W-WASH-CCs usually aiming at all of these (Box, see also the photos next page).

***Box 6 Total Sanitation indicators***

- ✓ Use of toilet
- ✓ Hand washing with soap at critical times
- ✓ Safe handling and treatment of drinking water
- ✓ Maintenance of personal hygiene
- ✓ Proper solid and liquid waste management at household and institutional levels

This indicator applies only to Phase II, the baseline was "0". The target set in the Inception Report was 300 VDC Wards. Since each household needs to fulfil several indicators before it can be declared, the target was set lower expecting that it would be challenging.

In practice, the original target was exceeded in FY04 with the total 324 VDC Wards having been declared as 'Total Sanitized' at the end of FY04. From FY05 onwards this indicator was aligned with the new municipality structure, and this indicator became *'# of HHs that have achieved HH level Total Sanitation',* see figures below.

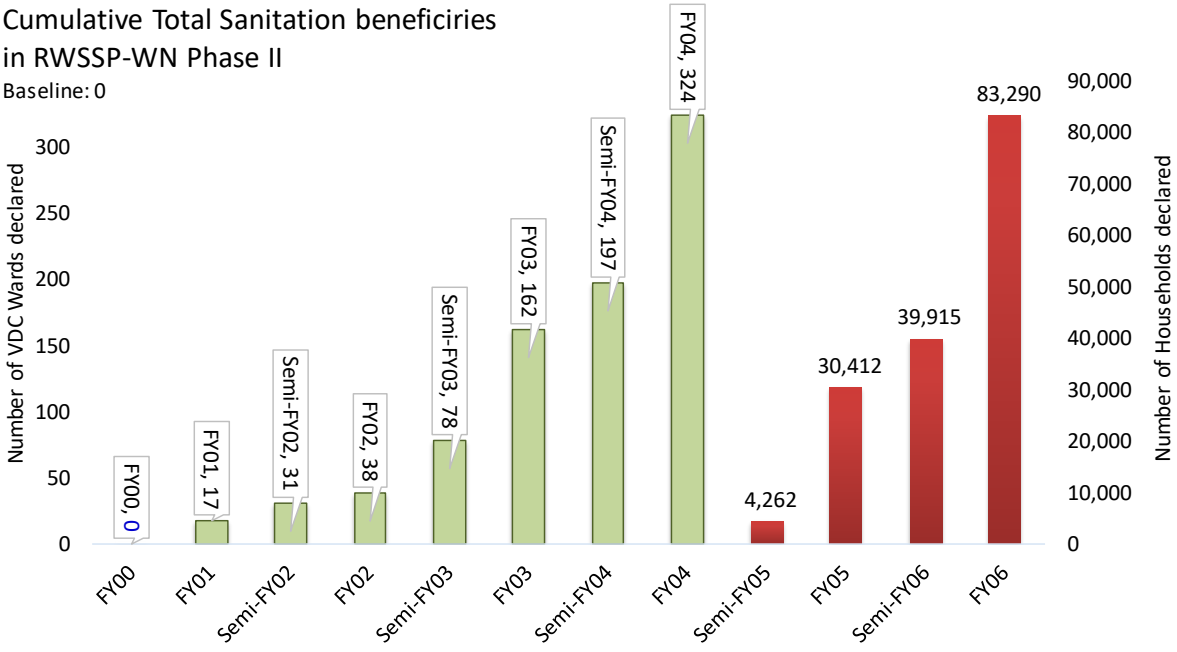



***Figure 27 Cumulative Total Sanitation beneficiaries***

### 3.3.5 Post-ODF Strategies

In the original draft final project Document (2013) there were no post-ODF related indicators under Result 2. These are 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 the indicator was defined as

> Output 1.4 # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC


A total of 123 VDCs fulfilled this: 76 VDCs with V-WASH Plan and 47 VDCs without V-WASH Plan developed a Post-ODF strategy by FY04 end. The target was achieved at the end of FY04 and the practice operationalized through the Total Sanitation programmes. In various household surveys it was evident that even in those locations where the expectation was that 'ODF means ODF', it was not to be taken for granted: many households still have temporary toilets or are using shared facilities, and some household members, such as menstruating women, were not using their toilets.

The Total Sanitation programme, with its other do-able and well received actions, such as utensil drying racks, smokeless stoves and solid waste management pits, helps to keep attention also on the basic sanitation elements: the existence and use of toilets. This is further discussed in the context of Result 3 WASH Plans and WASH-CCs, and further analysed in the forthcoming chapter about Sustainability and Municipality WASH Units. Photos in this page show the stickers used to monitor and motivate the households: the blue sticker indicates that the household is participating in the Total Sanitation programme; Green sticker that it has fulfilled all indicators, also shown in the stickers.

***Photo 2 Total Sanitation stickers at a household level***

### 3.3.6 Analysis on Successes and Constraints in Results Area 1

The RWSSP-WN Phase II was successful in terms of both basic sanitation ('towards ODF') and Total Sanitation ('post-ODF'). The Project did get its working areas declared 'ODF' even if there are further challenge: sometimes 'ODF' was declared too early, or it was simply assumed that if people have an incomplete toilet, they will complete it. During the early years the focus was still on the households having toilets but unfortunately, this did not always mean that they were used.

This is why the Total Sanitation programmes (earlier referred to as 'Post-ODF support') are now in high demand: while Total Sanitation programmes widen the scope into a range of environmental sanitation and hygiene related improvements, it has potential to keep also basic sanitation and sustainable behavioural change in the agenda. Those working with Total Sanitation programmes should avoid repeating the problems encountered with basic sanitation: by counting '*changs'* (utensil drying racks) for instance, we do not know if they are actually used. The Total Sanitation stickers should not be distributed without meaningful programme that makes an attempt to identify what is relevant at each locality. There is certainly interest for more. For instance, menstrual hygiene management is now high in demand as expressed the schools and local governments themselves, and such as solid waste and faecal sludge management will need increasingly serious attention.

## 3.4 Result 2: Access to Safe, Functional & Inclusive Water Supply Services

### 3.4.1 Overview to Result Area 2

This chapter analyses to what extent the results (especially at outcome level, but also outputs), have been achieved with regards to Result 2 "*Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs*". This was adjusted from 'VDCs' into 'municipalities' at the start of the fifth year. The chapter uses the indicators in the Results Framework as a reference and gives a brief outline of the problems encountered and corrective measures undertaken. The following chapters in this Report take a closer look at the impacts and lessons learned.

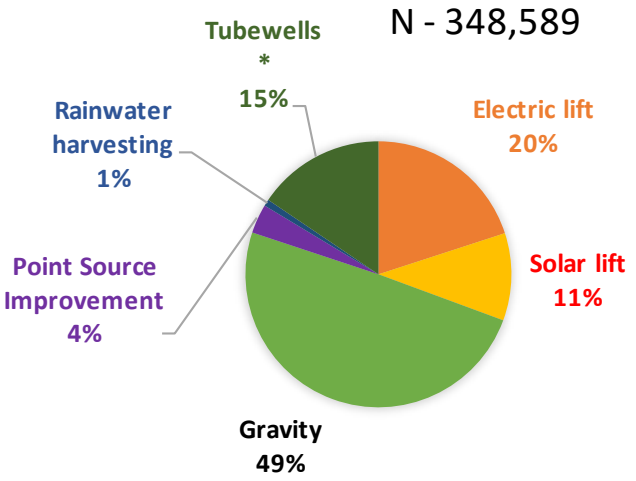



***Figure 28 Total water supply beneficiaries in Phases I and II by technology type***

The original vision was to have well-functioning water schemes managed by inclusive WUSCs, addressing equality and providing safe domestic water to all users. This result area was driven by the purpose-level indicator aiming at previously unserved households. Since it was evident that large schemes were likely to have different types of households, each beneficiary household was categorized accordingly in the Project MIS.

Overall, RWSSP-WN Phase I and II together have supported 872 water supply schemes and their 348,589 beneficiaries. As is evident from the figures, lift schemes are not a pilot option anymore. Rather, they are often the only option to serve unserved locations where rainwater harvesting is not considered as reliable system alone due to missing winter rains and water quality concerns. The Phase II original purpose-level target was 100,000 water supply beneficiaries, this being increased into 150,000 when the additional investment funds became available from both governments. The final result was that the original target figure was more than doubled.

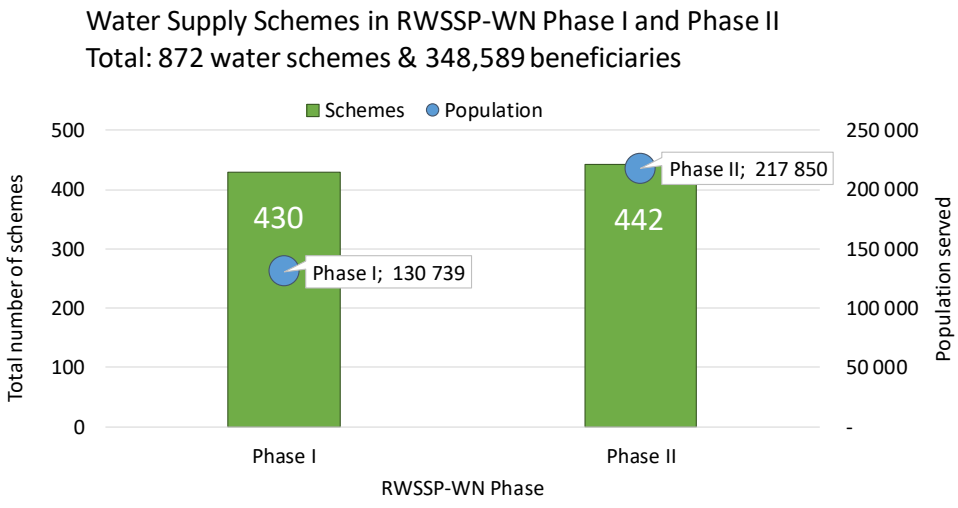



***Figure 29 Total water supply schemes and beneficiaries in Phase I and II***

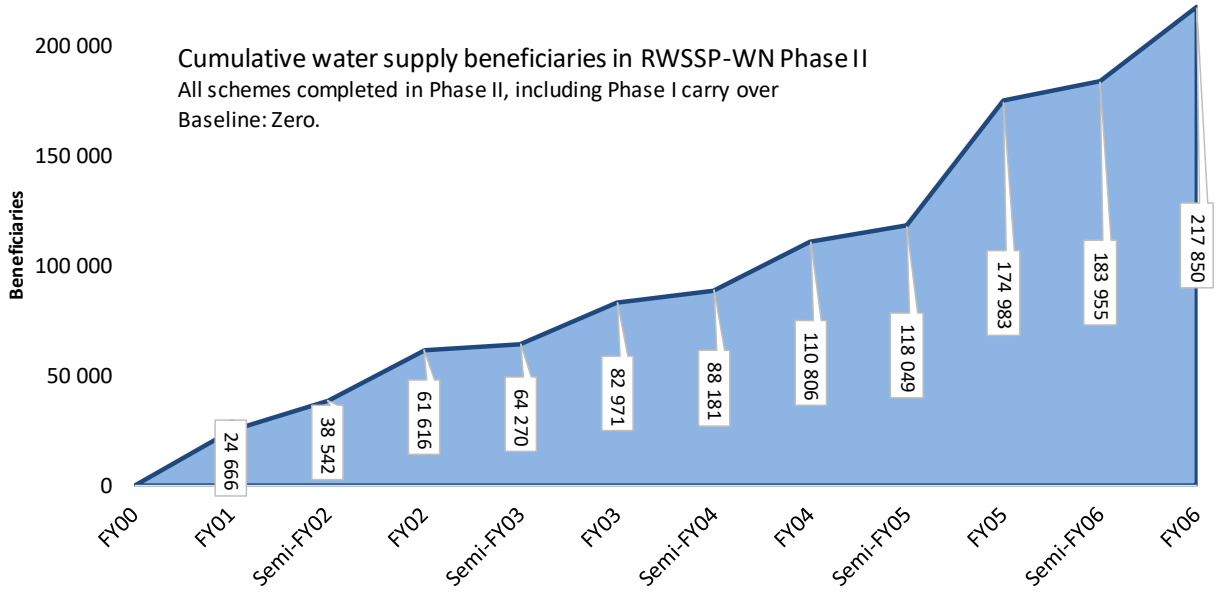



*Figure 30 Total Phase II water supply beneficiaries by years*

### 3.4.2 Post-Construction Support

One of the focus areas of Phase II (as described the original Project Document) was post-construction support: *"Post-construction services (will be provided in all ten districts until the end of Phase II. The capability of district, VDC and community stakeholders will be closely monitored along with reducing the intensity of PCS. It is anticipated that PCS can first be reduced in VDCs and districts where water supply investments are first discontinued."* (p.21). The Project hired a national Short-Term consultant to facilitate a series of post-construction workshops across several districts, in order to explore the ground realities by inviting WUSCs with several years of operational experience to come and share their situation. This learning is further explored in the Chapter 'Lessons Learned' later on.

Meaningful post-construction activities are context specific, even more than for a new scheme: the needs may be related to capacity development only (software); or it may start as capacity development, after which also physical investment needs emerge; or it may be clear from the beginning that physical works are needed (hardware). To keep track of what was taking place in each case, the Project added new status indicators into its management Information System, namely: 'PoCo' for those schemes that received post-construction support software only (in practice WSP++ training and preparation); 'PoCo-i' where this included also investment support which was usually identified during WSP++ training (such as water source protection, recharge structures, bioengineering, additional reservoir capacity); and 'PoCo-c' to indicate that the investment related works are completed and financially cleared.

***A total of 493 water supply schemes with total 207,604 population received post-construction support in Phase II.*** This included half of the 430 water supply schemes completed in Phase I benefiting 75,133 population. In addition, six schemes that were originally constructed by DDCs received post-construction support from the Phase II. Total 131 schemes received investment support ('Poco-c' status). In the future, it would be good to develop this stage further, in such a way that the M-WASH Unit itself can keep track of its own water schemes, and with that, the present and future needs, including in terms of budget.

### 3.4.3 Schemes with Water Safety Plan++

The original Project Document (2013) had the indicator: *"Safe water: 100% of the schemes supported by Project fund apply a Water Safety Plan"* (WSP). This indicator was not specific as to whether it applied to both Phase I and II schemes, or only Phase II. The narrative in the Project Document gave an impression that this applied to both, hence doubling the number of WSPs to be developed. This was significant for setting the correct target. Since the total number of water supply schemes in the Phase II was not known as the target was people served rather than number of schemes that serve them, the target was set in terms of percentage of total water supply schemes completed by the end of Phase II. The semi-annual and annual progress reports showed the % of the cumulative completed water schemes at each reporting time. The Project Document (2014) presented the final indicator where Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) were added into this context, together with the call for adequate water tariffs (hence, ++ added to WSP where one + plus stands for O&M, and the other + for CCA/DRR) during the Inception Phase:

> Output 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.

The water scheme was counted if all the following conditions were fulfilled: 1) the WUSC was trained in WSP++; 2) the WUSC has prepared its WSP++ for their scheme and 3) Action items from the WSP++ have been applied in practice at the time of monitoring. The WSP++ is a tool that focuses attention on ensuring safe supply of drinking water of high quality with a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach. The WSP++ covers both short- and long-term O&M issues. Based on the prepared plan, the WUSC can decide on further investment support needs for their scheme. As per the Step-by-Step process, all gravity, lift and overhead tank schemes with more than three taps received WSP++ training. This became the centre point for the post-construction phase support.

Total 532 water schemes and their 224,392 users benefited from WSP++. Of these, 43% were schemes completed in Phase I and the rest those completed in Phase II. In addition, six DDC supported schemes prepared WSP++s with the support from the Project; these are not included in the figure below. The concept was under development during the early years, the implementation then speeding up with the launch of WSP++ Guidelines that also serves as a 'workbook' for the WSP++ team.

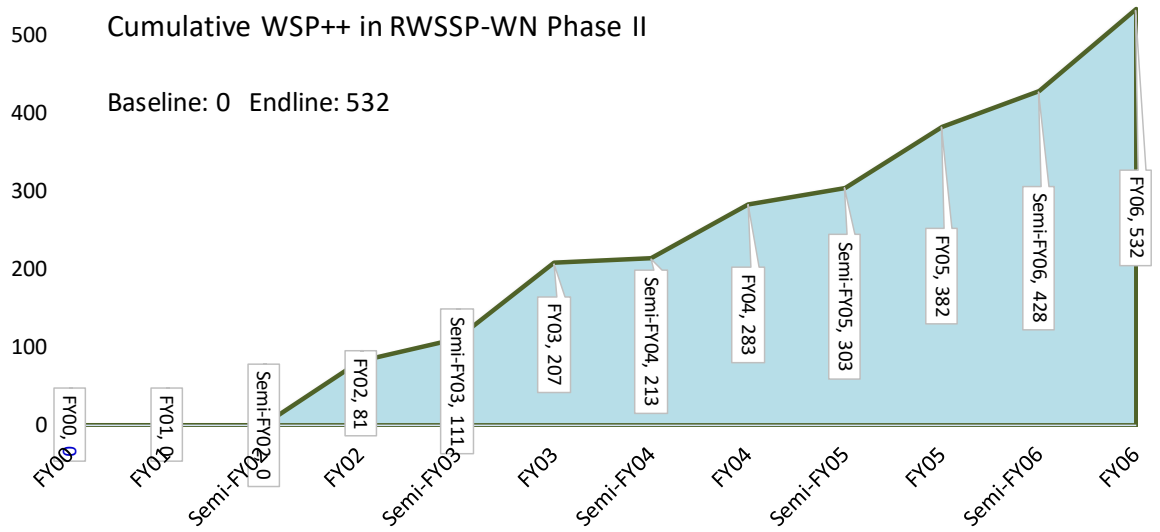



***Figure 31 Number of WSP++***

In FY05 alone, the first year of the M-WASH Units' operation, 99 new schemes received WSP++ training. This is a great result, which proves that the Municipality WASH Units have been able to conduct trainings independently in their working areas after the Municipality WASH Unit staff has been trained and facilitated to prepare, report and financially clear the events. Now the challenge is the continuity of practice. WSP++ should not be a one-off activity, and therefore in the Project's WSP++ concept the regular maintenance was part of the plan.

### 3.4.4 Water Users and Sanitation Committees Institutional Capacity

RWSSP-WN II utilises the community-based approach in which communities are made responsible for the planning, implementation, and eventually O&M of their own water supply systems. The Step-by-Step approach emphasizes community participation and capacity building throughout scheme planning and implementation. Various trainings given to WUSCs and water users aim at building their institutional capacities in sustainable scheme O&M. As an outcome, the WUSCs should be inclusive and able to provide sustainable WASH services. All water schemes implemented in Phase II go through the full set of Step-by-Step activities:

> Output 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 registered and has a statute b) WUSC has O&M Plan c) Adequate water tariff collected d) VMW working e) gender balance and f) both gender and ethnic balance in WUSC with at least one female or DAG in key position

While WUSC has a key role to play in the planning and implementation of all types of water supply systems, and in Phase II they were also expected to procure the construction materials, their role after completion is different. Rainwater harvesting systems become household property, and tubewells and point-source improvements typically serve small clusters of households whose role matters in their maintenance. Therefore, institutional capacity of WUSCs under this indicator focuses on *piped water supply systems: all gravity and lift schemes*.

In Phase II the Project supported WUSCs also from the Phase I lift and gravity schemes. There were total 286 such schemes in Phase I of which 25 were carried over and completed in Phase II and 11 benefited from improvements in Phase II.

Therefore, this chapter considers the total out of those schemes that 1) are new in Phase II; 2) are carried over from Phase I; and 3) were completed in Phase I but received post-construction support in Phase II , i.e. had 'PoCo' or 'PoCo-c' status in Phase II. In *total 586 piped water supply schemes* of which 332 new in Phase II, 36 carried over or improved Phase I schemes in Phase II, and 218 Phase I completed schemes with 'PoCo' or 'PoCo-c' status.

**1. WUSC registered and has a statute:** Before the local governance restructuring, WUSCs were registered under the District Water Resources Committee. After restructuring, this indicator lost its meaning as it is unclear where and why the WUSCs should now register. Registration was important for the institutional credibility of WUSC and a prerequisite for water source registration, to avoid any future source conflicts. All WUSCs should have registered to be eligible to operate their bank account for the scheme construction. By the end of the Project period, 88% of both Phase I and Phase II WUSCs had registered and had a statute (93% Phase I and 84% Phase II). During the past two years this indicator has been irrelevant as the districts are not registering them anymore. The municipalities should urgently develop their own policies related to water source registration and ownership.

**2. WUSC has O&M Plan:** As WUSCs are responsible for O&M of their own water supply system, it is important that they prepare a maintenance plan to be followed regularly. Most schemes prepare

O&M Plan as part of the WSP++ but the Plan can also be a separate document or documented in the WUSC's Minutes. All 512 WSP++ were made in Phase II, the FY02 Annual Report being the first one to report numbers of WSP++s done. By the end of the Project period, 989 of WUSCs had O&M Plan or WSP++ (98% of Phase I 'PoCo' status WUSCs and 99% of Phase II WUSCs). Total 88% of WUSCs had WSP++ (94% of Phase I and 83% of Phase II). See the forthcoming chapters on sustainability, cross-cutting objectives and impact for more WSP++ related analysis.

**3. Adequate water tariff collected:** To ensure scheme functionality, it is important that WUSCs regularly collect water tariffs for their O&M Fund. The Fund can be used for maintenance works such as purchase of spare parts and for the salary of the Village Maintenance Worker (VMW). In the case of electrical lift schemes, the water tariff needs to cover the monthly electricity bill. By the end of the Project period, 92% of WUSCs (87% Phase I and 96% of Phase II) were collecting water tariffs. Whether this in practice is going to be 'adequate', is to be seen over the coming years. The Box next page summarizes the findings on a post-construction study that explored how WUSCs had been collecting tariffs in reality, and what these were used for.

**4. VMW working:** As per the Step-by-Step approach, each scheme should have a Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) who has the main responsibility over day-to-day scheme Operation and Maintenance (O&M). The Project trained VMWs in both scheme implementation and in post-construction phases. By the end of the Project period, a total of 97% of WUSCs had VMW at work; total 869 persons of whom 18% are women (14% of Phase I VMWs and 20% of Phase II VMWs). It is very positive to have one out of five technical skilled persons women, given that the future maintenance for continued water services by these water systems is particularly important for women.

**5. Gender and ethnic balance in WUSC:** The Nepalese national target is to have 33% women and proportional representation of disadvantaged groups in WUSCs. This is the target used in Phase I, and since it was not meaningful to reshuffle all Phase I WUSCs, this national target still applies to Phase I schemes, including those still supported in Phase II. In Phase II, the Project set a higher target to have proportional representation of disadvantaged groups and about 50% of women in WUSCs (exactly 50% is not possible as there is always uneven number of members). Two ways of calculation could be done: one where WUSCs are considered as having gender balance when they have more than 42% women (3/7 = 42.857%), or by accepting that there is also the upper limit where the WUSC is not gender balanced anymore, hence gender balanced being a scheme with women in between 42% and 57%.

In case of considering >42% women and accepting 'all women WUSCs' into this (there is no 'all men WUSCs' all WUSCs have at least one man), total 87% (78% of Phase I and 94% of Phase II) WUSCs have gender balance. In the next option with an upper limit calling for a range within which the WUSC can be consider as 'balanced', total 73% (65% of Phase I and 79% of Phase II) WUSCs have gender balance, both genders considered.

Ethnic balance is calculated by first counting percentage of a specific ethnic group within the WUSC members, then counting the percentage of the same ethnic group among all scheme beneficiaries, and finally by deducting the WUSC ratio out of the population ratio. If any percentage is minus, it means that this ethnic group is over-represented in WUSC. Since mathematically it is not always possible to have the 100% balances except where all WUSC and all beneficiaries are of the same ethnic/caste group, we accept 20% margin, i.e. even if one group has -20% difference in the representation, the WUSC is still considered as having ethnic balance. By the end of the Project period, 84% of WUSCs had the ethnic representation (79% of Phase I and 88% of Phase II).

Total 420 WUSCs fulfil both the criteria of having gender balance accepted as over 42% WUSC members are women and WUSC ethnic representation as described above. Total 363 WUSCs fulfil the stricter criteria where gender balance is accepted as a range (all women WUSC is not gender-balanced!) and has ethnic representation. See Chapter for Gender Equality for more analysis.

***Box 7 What does O&M Fund cover?***

The RWSSP-WN Phase II Baseline (2015) showed that out of a total of 367 water schemes, 51% collected water tariff. Out of those, 71% collected less than NPR 50 per month or less, and 13% more than NPR 200. Out of the total sample of 278 WUSCs, 49% confirmed that they have some type of operation and maintenance (O&M) plan and 39% confirmed they were implementing it. In altogether 113 schemes there was a trained Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) working regularly.

According to the survey findings, in 161 schemes (46%) at least one maintenance worker has been trained and in 156 schemes (78%) at least one VMW is working regularly. There are several schemes where no VMW was reported to be trained, but that did have a regularly working maintenance worker, and vice versa. (RWSSP-WN II Baseline Report, 2015).

At the end of the Project there were total 689 lift and gravity schemes, of which 330 were new schemes in Phase II. In total, 97% of the Phase II schemes have a WSP and/or O&M Plan and 93% collect water tariff. A total of 967 VMWs have been employed by WUSCs, including 525 persons in Phase II new schemes, of which 20% are women. While the project aimed for 50% women, this is still a big improvement on the normal situation of men only.

The study in 2015 found that:

- Electric lift water supply schemes were more expensive to operate due to electricity cost in comparison to the solar lift and gravity flow schemes. According to the study, the average monthly operation cost of an electric lift scheme was approximately NPR 13,000.
- Solar lift systems are less expensive in terms of operating but the maintenance cost tends to be high. Solar schemes seem to be more affected by lightning and these replacement costs were beyond the capacity of WUSCs, making sustainability a risk.
- Gravity flow systems are simpler to operate, and consequently water tariff rate and immediate O&M fund needs are low. Some reasons are that 1) gravity flow schemes do not demand highly skilled VMWs as compared to lift schemes, thus the VMW salary is nominal; 2) no electricity charges; and 3) user friendly technology, resulting in less expenses in maintenance of spare parts, reducing the operating costs.
- 12% of sampled WUSCs mobilize their O&M fund as a micro-credit loan within the users with a high interest rate up to 24%. However, these WUSCs were not able to maintain their account books transparently. No records were found in most of the WUSCs during a study visit. The repayment rate was very low. For example, in one case the WUSC gave loans to users two years prior to the monitoring, amounting NPR 59,378, but there was no repayment or even updated records regarding any follow up.
- WUSCs´ O&M funds are at present being operated mostly through commercial banks with zero percent interest rates. This means the funds are secure, but losing value. Banks are charging operational costs, resulting in the reduction of the fund. 19 schemes (59%) get zero interest for their O&M funds, one scheme each receives 3% and 4% interest rate, and 11 schemes receive 6% interest rate.
- 40% of sampled WUSCs operate their account in Development Banks (mostly in Terai Region) with minimal interest rates. Even though the banks are located at the district headquarters they are not very accessible from the community.
- As a consequence, the project has promoted the idea of investing WUSC O&M funds in registered cooperatives – this is more secure than rotating the funds from the WUSC but earning more interest.

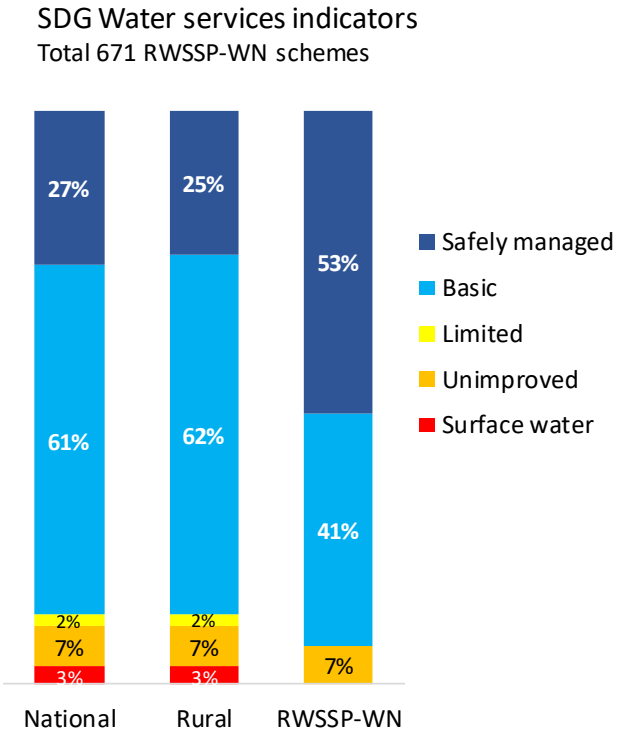
*(Source: RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2016)*

### 3.4.5 Improved Water Services

The original indicator mixed up different types of beneficiaries under one indicator, and it was 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 was added under overall objectives-level indicators. The Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) of the WHO and UNICEF 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, quantity also counts.

Output 2.3 Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II that provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme area (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) Scheme defined as improved and functional fulfils the following (QARQ) criteria

The Nepal QARQ-indicators were used as an external frame of reference until FY05 when these were aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal indicators and definitions. The QARQ indicators aim at the Service Level 1 with regards to quantity, access, reliability and water quality. For water quality, a decision was taken to consider bacteriological quality, as it was felt that the National Drinking Water Quality standards are simply not applicable in the rural context, where it would be excessively costly to get a certified laboratory to test for all water quality indicators several times over. Attention was paid to 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 were taken into account, acknowledging that improved water supply in the water scarce environment may not fulfil all the criteria, yet the water 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.




At the start of the fifth year, RWSSP-WN II changed the way it measured Improved services to correspond better with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (RWSSP-WN Brief 4-2018). The scheme service level is measured against the JMP water supply service ladder. The ladder consists of five service level categories: Safely managed, Basic, Limited, Unimproved and Surface water. The three first categories cover schemes with improved sources. The main reason for 'unimproved' in RWSSP-WN is influenced by reliability (21 schemes have less than 12 months reliability) and water quality (18 cases tested 'Presence' for faecal coliform). The 7% seems to match exactly with the Nepal national and rural figures.

***Figure 32 Schemes with improved water services as per SDG definition***

The figures in this page compare how RWSSP-WN new schemes selected and completed in Phase II are in line with the QARQ indicators. The percentage is counted from population served.

- Improved: piped (all gravity and lift schemes)
- Quality: free from microbial contamination (tests 'Absence' in the faecal coliform test)
- Accessible: located in premises (water fetching time less than 5 minutes go, wait and fetch. In some communities the community taps are in 'premises' even if serving several households, i.e. not classified as 'private taps' as such. Private connections are reported separately)
- Reliability: available when needed (12 months)
- Quantity: > 45 litres per capita pre day are counted here. In practice due to water scarcity and/or economic reasons when the water is lifted, the design flow can be less than this.

In the first chart compares schemes completed in Phase I with those completed in Phase II (this including carry over schemes from Phase I as well as certain number of Phase I schemes improved in Phase II). Two related indicators stand out: private taps and accessibility. The Phase II had more lift schemes and more private taps. The second compares piped and non-piped schemes started and completed in Phase II. The percentage is counted from the beneficiaries served by these schemes. The piped water supply schemes include gravity flow, electric and solar lift schemes. The service levels are otherwise similar except for the accessibility and private taps. See the Box next page for more about arsenic.

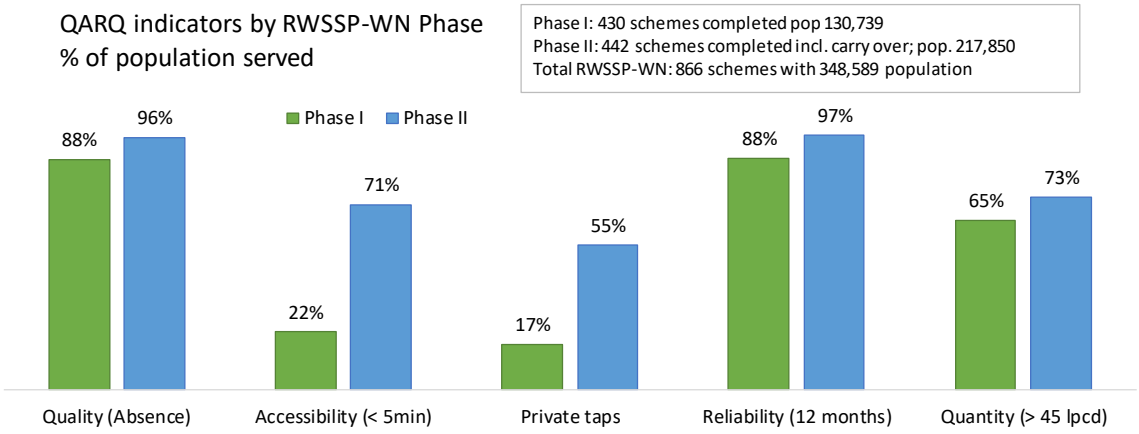



*Figure 33 QARQ indicators in Phase I and Phase II water schemes*

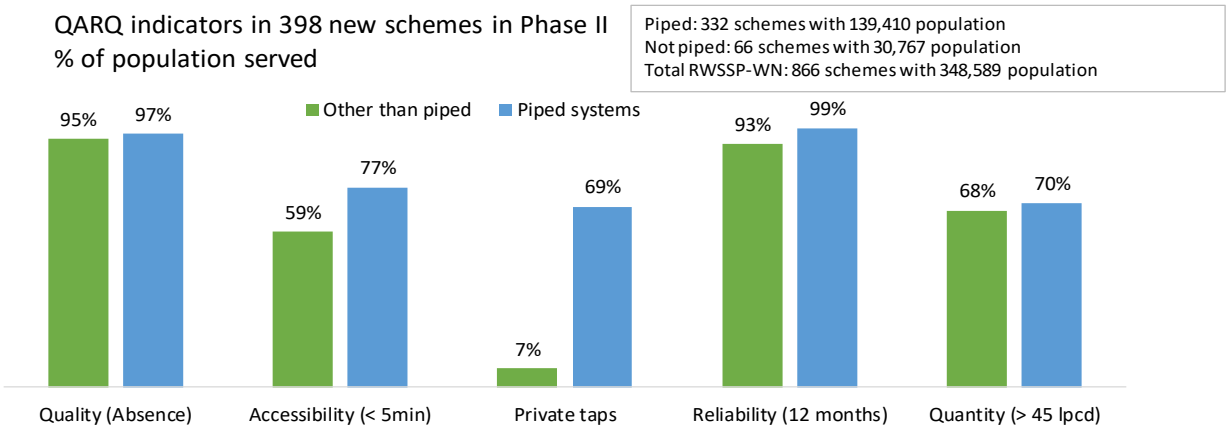
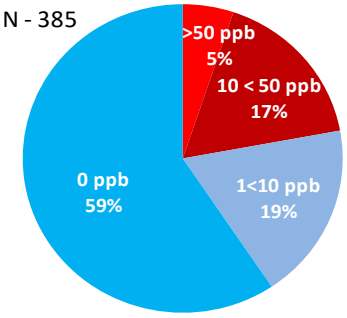



*Figure 34 QARQ in Phase II new water schemes only*

***Box 8 Terai, arsenic and defining the unserved***

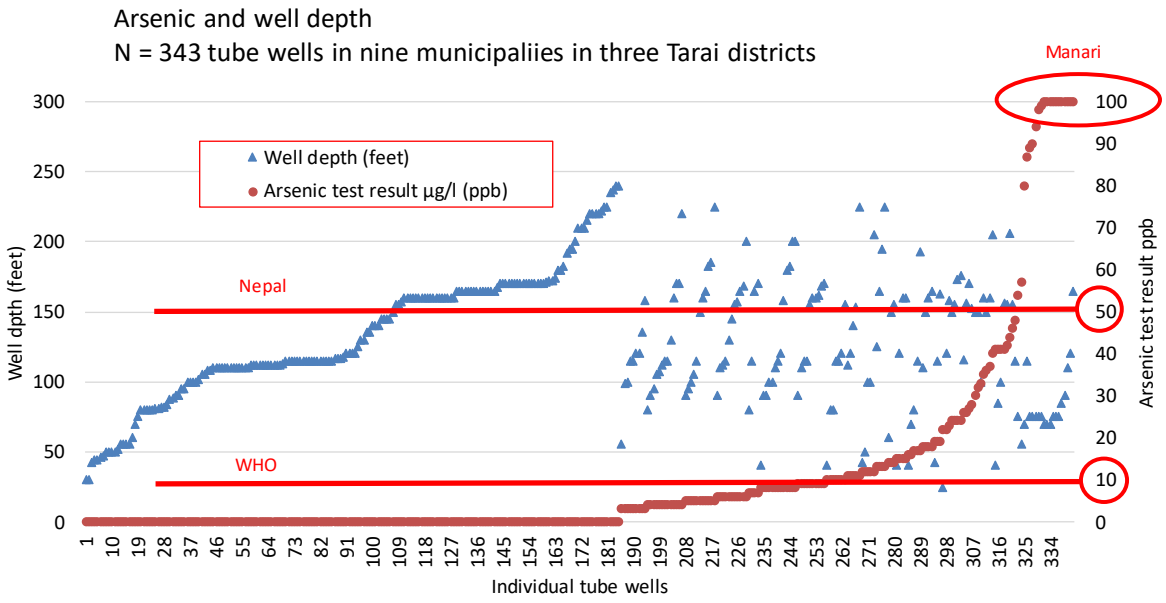



In the Terai, where most people use shallow tube wells, RWSSP-WN II continued to support deep tube well construction as shallow tube wells are considered vulnerable to contamination. Due to this policy, people with shallow tube wells are considered previously unserved (no external support). Tube well beneficiaries account for 15% of total Phase II beneficiaries. Majority of these people belong to the disadvantaged groups (Terai Disadvantaged Community, religious minority i.e. Muslim, and various Dalit groups).

There has been also a common belief that deep tube wells (≥100 feet) are safer compared to the shallow tube wells. Unfortunately, this is not the case as can be seen in the sample of 385 tube wells tested in various locations across all three Terai districts: 59% tested '0' for arsenic and another 19% is within acceptable limits set by WHO (10 ppb), while 17% is in between the WHO and Nepal standards, and 5% exceed also the Nepal standard. The detailed chart below shows how there can be clean wells at more shallow depths as well. It also shows that the depth of well is not related to the arsenic concentration at all. The high-end cases with 100 ppb are all except one from Manari, Sarawal Rural Municipality, Nawalparasi. These results are available in detail in Annex 6. The serious cases should be followed up.

People in the arsenic affected areas are very aware of their problem. In Manari area some households have even arsenic test kits for monitoring their wells since the result tends to change over time and with the groundwater level. Due to high arsenic concentrations, they would walk from long distance to extract water from the few shallow tube wells that are known to be safe. The situation is challenging, as at the same time there is little if any willingness to connect to overhead tanks (which could provide arsenic free water) because that would require water tariff payment. In Sarawal, some of the Arsenic Bio-sand Filters provided in the Lumbini project over 15 years ago are still in use. However, many households are not willing to use or rather, maintain this simple technology.

RWSSP-WN Phase II aimed to test every single tube well that was constructed in the RWSSP-WN being aware that 'deep' tube well does not automatically mean that water is free from arsenic and bacteria. The digital arsenators used have been handed over to local governments in Terai. In the highly affected areas, the Municipality WASH Units should have these devices, or other service that makes the arsenic and P/A test kits available also to those private people who make their own shallow tube wells. More technical options are urgently needed. As customers appear reluctant to pay for overhead tank filters, or use home-based bio-sand filters, the treatment should be attached to the tube-well itself.



### 3.4.6 Reaching the Unreached

RWSSP-WN II objective was to 'reach the unreached' with improved water supply services, especially those who had not benefitted earlier from external support to their water supply interventions. If a cluster of households received some materials such a bag of cement or some pipes from the VDC to construct their own systems without external technical support, these were still defined as self-supply and categorized as '*No External Support*'. The households categorized as 'Non-functional Phase I scheme' were typically those that benefited in Phase I from a small system such as point source improvement, where the water source dried or was not sufficient, these households being consequently included into a larger Phase II scheme. This categorization was started only in Phase II, when it was clear that one water supply system can have several types of beneficiaries.

Output 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).

Out of total 386 new schemes started in Phase II, total 77% served households that had not got external support earlier. These schemes served total 21,556 households with 132,516 people. The figure below shows both the total number and ethnicity of the households in all households served by Phase II, and the pie chart more specifically within the unserved community

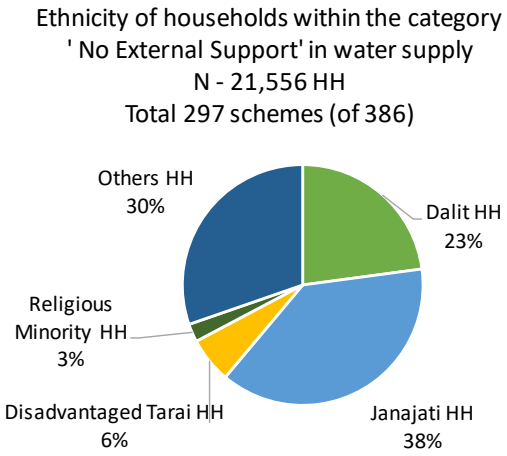
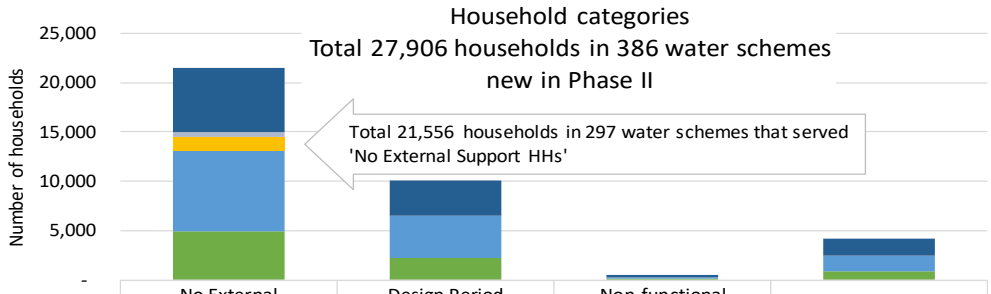



*Figure 35 Ethnicity of the unserved*

Out of all new schemes in Phase II, 29% served households with 'design period over' cases. These were essentially rehabilitation cases even if in most cases the schemes were new and included also other types of beneficiaries. There were also 5 schemes addressing non-functional Phase I schemes and 46 others, usually related to service level improvements. Out of all schemes, there were 240 schemes that served only those who had not had external support earlier. There were 281 schemes with households classified as 'design period over', but only 79 schemes had only this type of households. There were also 5 schemes in which the beneficiary households were entirely 'Phase I non-functional' scheme beneficiaries.




| | No External Support HHs | Design Period Over HH | Non-functional Phase 1 HH | Other HH |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Others HH | 6,533 | 3,627 | 191 | 1,709 |
| Religious Minority HH | 524 | 11 | - | 15 |
| Disadvantaged Tarai HH | 1,324 | - | - | - |
| Janajati HH | 8,244 | 4,214 | 134 | 1,638 |
| Dalit HH | 4,931 | 2,254 | 119 | 873 |

*Figure 36 Beneficiary HHs by previous service category*

### 3.4.7 Institutional Water Supply

Safe water supply is a prerequisite for sustainable sanitation and hygiene – a school, health post or any other institution without water supply cannot provide hygienic sanitation conditions either. RWSSP-WN II focused on covering the previously unreached HHs with improved water supply. Always when feasible, the water schemes cover also schools and institutions.

Output 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.

Phase II provided improved water supply for 276 new schools, 36 health posts, 67 other institutions and government offices, and 115 public locations, total 494 cases exceeding the end-line target of 300 institutions. The 276 schools had total 39,459 students of which 53% girls and 47% boys. In addition, the facilities are used by the school staff but also those who use the school for meetings and trainings.

### 3.4.8 Analysis on Successes and Constraints in Results Area 2

The RWSSP-WN Phase II was successful in reaching the unreached and serving the unserved. The number of total beneficiaries exceeded the targets that were increased twice. WUSCs members that followed the Step-by-Step process were representative from both gender and social points of view, as shall be discussed in further detail in the forthcoming chapters. With regards to sustainability and post-construction support services, the time ran out. The newly restructured context opened a lot of new opportunities and gave a new sense of local ownership. The M-WASH Units have now good potential to support WUSCs in the future for extension, rehabilitation, continued capacity building and funding, where the WUSC cannot raise enough cash from its own sources. See also the related chapter with regards to the sustainability of M-WASH Units themselves later on. The local private sector, especially in case of lift schemes, is critical. Yet, since this is the private sector that operates within its own market dynamics, selling products that may or may not be in demand or even available from the manufacturers in the future, it is not possible to influence them through a project or local government. The way to support them is to use the local suppliers, and encourage WUSCs to procure locally, so that such as warranty can be claimed locally, and that kind of very specific technical knowledge remains closer to where they are needed. We need to learn more about the multiple-sources for multiple-uses integrated planning concept as in many places, one source is just not enough.

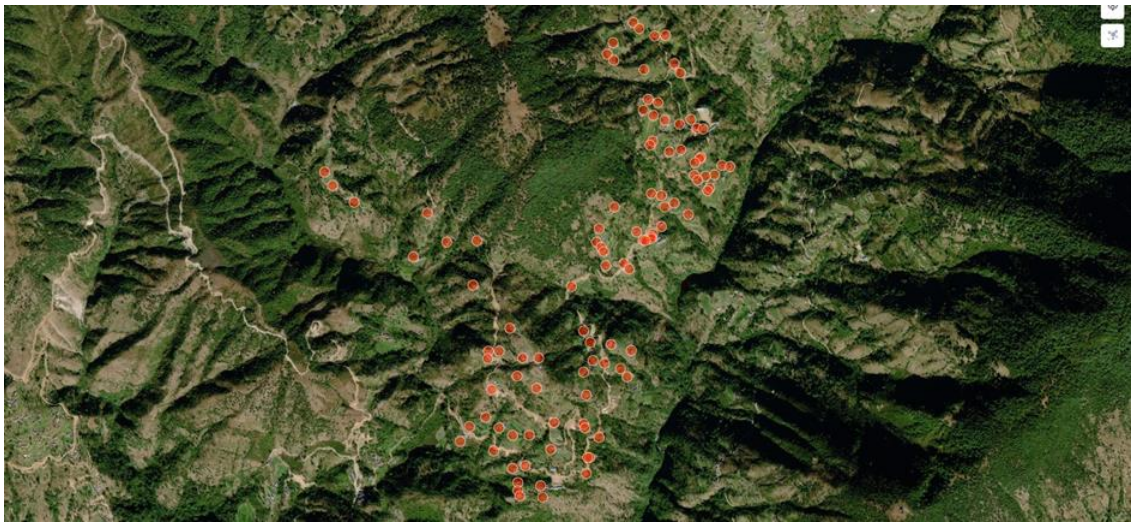


***Photo 3 Households at hardship locations use multiple-sources for multiple-uses in Sukhaura, Baglung district***

## 3.5 Result 3: Strengthened Institutional Capacity of Local Governments

### 3.5.1 Overview to Result Area 3

This chapter analyses to what extent the results (especially at outcome level, but also outputs), have been achieved with regards to Result 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".* The chapter uses the indicators in the Results Framework as a reference and gives a brief outline of the problems encountered and corrective measures undertaken. The following chapters in this Report take a closer look at the impacts and lessons learned.

Result 3 includes several practices and activities, which support and/or have direct impact on all outcomes and outputs. The cross-cutting objective to all is capacity strengthening, which is the foundation of all result areas. Paris Declaration (2005) considers capacity development as a necessarily endogenous process, strongly led from within a country, with donors playing a supporting role. Approaches and individual activities aiming to achieve the different results and impacts are ultimately developed in line with people's needs, priorities, aspirations and limitations: a low availability of skilled human resources and low educational status and illiteracy can still be found in the Western and Mid-Western regions. This is further analysed later in this report, this chapter reflecting the achievements against the indicators only.

Given that the Project is embedded in local governance, two key levels for capacity development stand out:

- *Community'-level* where targeted efforts to capacitate WUSC members, active local groups such as Mother Groups, Youth/Child Clubs and various types of volunteers and triggerers, with significant efforts especially in sanitation and hygiene
- *Local government level* where the target groups are staff on both of the lowest tiers of local governance: staff and officials in the VDC and DDC offices, and later, the municipalities with their elected members and staff; and especially focusing previously at District WASH Units and District Technical Offices, and later at Municipality WASH Units.

Institutional capacity building takes several forms: it is about training in its traditional sense; learning-by-doing and on-the-job training; learning through making a plan and then implementing it (DSWASHPs, V-WASH Plans, and all learning that goes with these processes and practices); and about using the local structures and practices (such as channelling the funds through the local government accounts to WUSCs accounts, and related monitoring and training that goes with it). This result area encompasses continued learning at all levels, including at the Project and WASH Sector levels. For this reason, studies and surveys were also conducted under this result area.

### 3.5.2 Capacity-building Events and Beneficiaries

Capacity building of the community people and the local government staff alike is crucial: the Project itself does not implement anything. All achievements and results in this report are directly or indirectly results of the successful capacity building. A large part of the everyday work of a WASH programme is organizing different events, workshops and trainings. These events were largely organized by the District WASH Unit staff, and during the last two years, by the M-WASH Unit staff, and funded from the local funds. These persons, in turn, were trained, supervised and supported by the TA staff, who also prepared guidelines and training materials that could be used in these trainings. In Phase II, the TA-funded capacity building was much less than that funded by the local level; these funds being used to such inter-district events as District and municipality accountants' trainings, together with MoFALD (later: MoFAGA).

The figures used in the charts next page originate from the District WASH Unit and later, Municipality WASH Unit Monthly Reports, and are subject to monitoring by the TA staff who also act as resource persons as needed. The charts show the total number of participants and the related number of events over the entire Phase II. The participants were recorded in those cases where the list of participants could be collected. These were needed for financial clearance of the training events in the local government accounts, but also for the Project for GESI purposes: all data was disaggregated by gender and ethnic/caste/social group. In other words, the total figures do not include mass events such as campaign rallies that were typically part of ODF or Total Sanitation events (with hundreds of participants). Yet, where 'Days Celebration' is indicated, the programme probably included both: the public rally, but also events for targeted groups, such as school classes and smaller group lectures & discussions with WUSC members, Mothers' Groups, Youth and Child Clubs, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) or Teachers and School Management Committees. In these cases, the trainers collect the participant name lists and report their event. **Annex 7** provides the summary of these events. The 'levels' indicate how intense the events were:

- **Level 1:** Training of Trainers where trainees are expected to both apply the skills in their own work as well be able to train/advice others (e.g. M-WASH Unit and D-WASH Unit staff, VMWs)
- **Level 2:** Training has learning agenda with class-room session leading into practice that is also monitored (e.g. events described in detail in the Step-By-Step Manual, Post-Construction Guidelines or WSP++ Guidelines). These resulted in completed water supply schemes. Similarly, in Sanitation and Hygiene, Level 2 learning outcome resulted in ODF declared areas and in Total Sanitation declared households.
- **Level 3:** Events with learning agenda and class-room sessions leading into planning rather than physically verified structures (e.g. VDC-level post-construction workshop, CCA/DRR training for V-WASH-CC members, DSWASHP and V-WASH Plan preparation related trainings, trainings for such as Ward Citizen Forum for WASH related decision making and planning)
- **Level 4:** Planning or monitoring event with learning and awareness agenda (e.g. for instance Public Audit as per the Step-By-Step, days celebration where theory and practice meet e.g. MHM Day celebration at school with theory class and reusable pad making practice). Out all events, only those cases where it was meaningful to register the participants were reported. For instance, during Sanitation Week there may be several rallies, street drama and other mass events, followed by a focused session with a smaller group on specific topic. In this case, only the focused group session is recorded, not the rally.

Events organized during the 'Days Celebrations' were used to raise awareness in the community at large, the learning outcome being evident in the number of ODF declared locations, and in exceeding the Total Sanitation targets. An example of Level 4 event is menstrual hygiene management training where the vents covered both theory and practice. In Harinas Rural Municipality, Syangja district, the elected Vice-Chairperson requested to conduct the event in all schools within the rural municipality (Photo).

Overall, the Phase II exceeded its original end-line target of 250,000 with total 337,863 participants reported. Out of these, 51% were women.

***Photo 4 Menstrual hygiene management class with theory and practice, Harinas, Syangja***

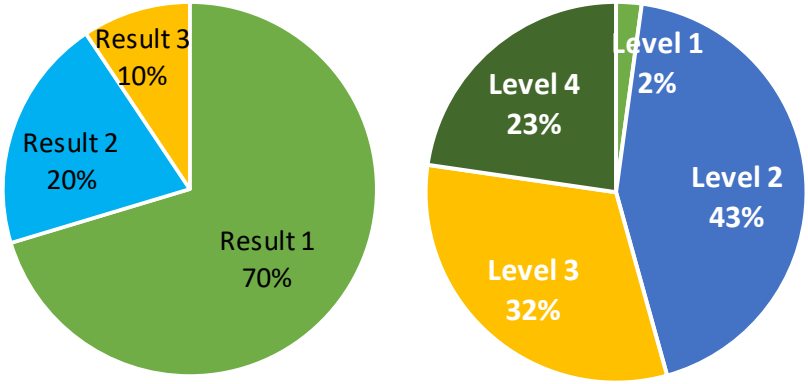



*Figure 37 Capacity building participants in Phase II result-wise and level-wise*

The following figure shows the participants by gender and ethnic/caste/social group. The following figures are likely to be under-reported rather than over-reported as the District and Municipality WASH Units reports were not always as comprehensive as they could have been.

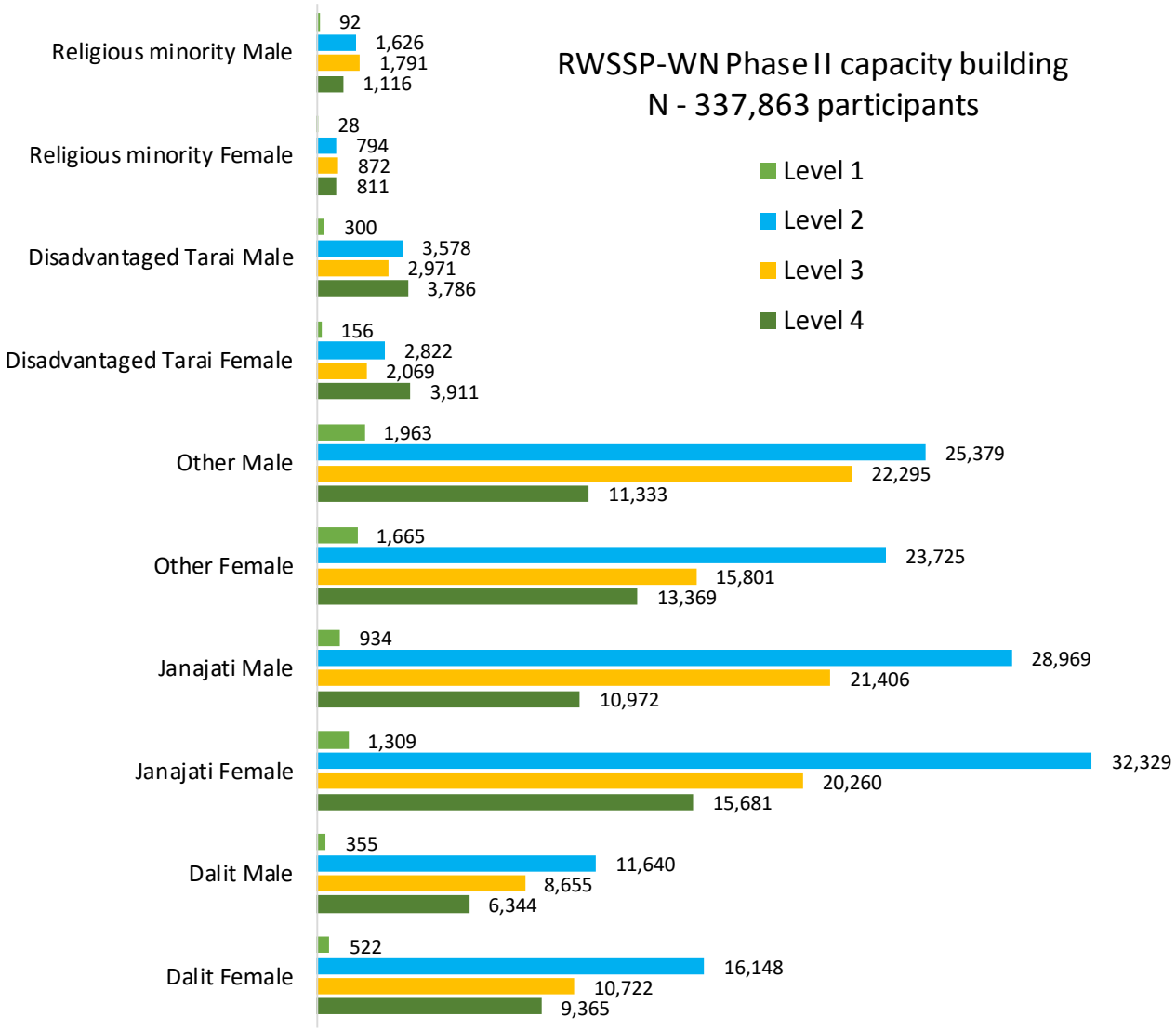



*Figure 38 Capacity building participants in Phase II by ethnicity/caste and gender*

### 3.5.3 District WASH Plans

The Local Self-Governance Act, 1999 stipulated that each District Development Committee (DDC) should prepare their periodic district development plan by encompassing all sectors and aspects of the district. It was envisioned that the annual program of the district would then be drawn up and implemented based on these periodic plans. The Act mandated the DDC to prepare the district's sectoral plans as per district requirements. In RWSSP-WN Phase I nine districts started their District Strategic WASH Plans (DSWASHPs), most of these aiming to cover the time period 2013-2017. All aimed at universal sanitation coverage in line with the Nepal target. Of all nine plans, one was fully completed in Phase I, and the work continued in Phase II where the related outcome indicator was:

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

All DSWASHPs were completed in Phase II, and also three additional new districts prepared their plans (Rolpa, Arghakhanchi and Gulmi), with a planning period of 2016-2020. Nawalparasi district prepared also a District Total Sanitation Strategy Plan (2016-2020).

Phase II also prepared the District Strategic WASH Plan (DSWASHP) Guideline in line with the human rights-based approach to WASH. Issues related to water safety, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation were incorporated in the guideline. This guideline was meant to help districts to establish the baseline (both existing and targeted) for water supply, sanitation and hygiene services at the district level, and with that, find the unserved and disadvantaged. The priority lists and their scoring criteria were of specific interest also to the political representatives. However, these plans were not periodically updated, as the local governance restructuring was becoming evident and the role of districts became uncertain. The Project utilized the learning in developing a new approach to the Municipality WASH Plan where the objectives of DSWASHP were still relevant, now translated into the municipality context. This is further discussed in the following Lessons learned chapter.

### 3.5.4 Village Development Committee WASH Plans

Village Development Committee WASH Plans (V-WASH Plans) were one of the entry points in translating rights-based approach into practice. These were the local level plans for finding the unserved and in prioritizing the water supply schemes and other works. The indicator for Phase II was:

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

According to the Phase I Completion Report, all 54 RWSSP-WN program VDCs and two wards of Ramgram municipality prepared their final VDC WASH plans (V-WASH Plans). At the start of RWSSP-WN Phase II, the Project encouraged each VDC to update their V-WASH Plans, adding water supply priorities where the original plan included only sanitation.

The total of 92 V-WASH Plans were updated in Phase II, often adding water supply priorities if the earlier plan was more focused on sanitation only.

These guided the scheme selection. Out of total 864 water supply schemes 87% were selected from V-WASH Plans: 96% of schemes started in Phase I and 77% of schemes started in Phase II. In Phase II three new districts (Gulmi, Rolpa and Arghakhanchi) did not prepare V-WASH Plans and hence, all 59 water supply schemes completed in these districts were selected through local government planning cycle targeting unserved communities. Only in 19 cases scheme was selected even if there was a V-WASH Plan. In two districts, Pyuthan (total 77 schemes) and Tanahun (total 126 schemes), all were selected from the V-WASH Plans.

### 3.5.5 District Coordination

The third output under Result 3 concerns the way districts as local units coordinate and plan their WASH programmes. The external frame of reference was the Terms of Reference of the District WASH Coordination Committees (D-WASH-CCs) as given in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011), and the related indicator was given as:

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

Performance of D-WASH-CCs was assessed for the first time during a series of Inception workshops in nine Phase I core districts in 2014, providing the baseline for Phase II. The assessment was done in focus group discussions with D-WASH-CC members, who answered either yes or no to each task – i.e. whether the activity is happening or not. In the beginning of FY04 (August 2016), the same questions were asked from District WASH Advisers from 10 districts (including Gulmi), who work closely with respective D-WASH-CCs, using the following 5-point scale. None of the districts was performing 100% of their responsibilities as per the TOR. When comparing baseline and FY03, performance had also improved in five districts and decreased in four. It was observed in many cases that the D-WASH-CC remained active until the district ODF declaration, after which regular meetings and monitoring of ODF status of VDCs no longer took place.

Coordination between D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC in planning, coordinating and implementing was lacking in some of the districts. In Tanahun, the monitoring mechanism was in place and used for Total Sanitation monitoring and declaration. D-WASH-CC seemed to be active in events and various day celebrations at District and VDC level. Considering the situation (poor sanitation) in the Terai, those D-WASH-CCs needed to be more proactive and efficient and take a more pivotal role to promote sanitation with better coordination and communication with the district and VDC level stakeholders. In the hill districts, D-WASH-CCs needed to focus more on sustaining ODF status and improving sanitation conditions of the districts.

D-WASH-CCs should still have a role in the newly restructured context, even more than before, given that District Development Committees became District Coordination Committees.

### 3.5.6 Village Development Committee Coordination

The fourth output under Result 3 concerns the way Village Development Committees (VDCs) as the (earlier) lowest tier of local governance coordinated and planned their WASH programmes. Similarly, to D-WASH-CCs, also the V-WASH-CCs had their Terms of Reference given in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011).

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

At the end of the fourth year when the VDCs still had role to play, practically all V-WASH-CCs were active at some point of time. It became evident that after ODF was declared, these committees with strong focus on sanitation (ODF) tended to become redundant. After restructuring of the local governments, VDCs became wards of municipalities, although in some cases they were split into two or more municipalities. Where V-WASH-CCs were active, they took their role now as the Municipality's 'Ward WASH Coordination Committees'. There is a potential to keep these WASH Coordination Committees active, but they need direction and resources, something that M-WASH Units and M-WASH Plans have the potential to give them.

### 3.5.7 District Annual Performance Evaluation

This indicator is directly linked to Result 3 indicator about *'strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor (…)'*. The logic was to annually follow-up how the District WASH Units, including the management committee and staff alike, were performing. Overall, RWSSP-WN Phase II has adopted performance-based evaluation at all levels, and it applied to participating DDCs and their District WASH Units and their staff (Support Persons) as well as the Project staff itself:

Output 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

The final District annual performance assessment was done for FY03 (2072/2073) performance at the start of FY04, after which it was not repeated due to local governance restructuring. The first assessment was carried out at the end of FY02 (2071/2072). The FY03 assessment applied to 12 districts (including Rolpa and Arghakhanchi), while the FY02 assessment was conducted in the ten core districts only. The assessment was performed by the designated members of the District Management Committee (DMC), including the District WASH Adviser and a PSU representative from the TA team. The performance-based evaluation system contributes towards the strengthening of local governance. DDC was the executing agency to plan and allocate the budget based on the planning of the district. MoFALD had institutionalized a system of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures to allocate a block grant in all districts, in operation since 2006-2007. The District Annual Performance Evaluation indicators were designed and agreed only for the RWSSP-WN II activities in Memorandum of Understanding between (MoU) between DoLIDAR and respective DDCs. The District Annual Performance Evaluation for FY 2072/073 of twelves districts was carried out in July/August 2016. The District Annual Performance Evaluation of sanitation-only districts, Palpa and Mustang, was not done. Comparative scores of Districts in FY 2071/72 and FY 2072/73 (2014/15 and 2015/16) are provided in the respective annual progress report. The highest scoring district was Pyuthan (91) followed by Tanahun (88) and the lowest were Nawalparasi (48) and Rolpa (52).

### 3.5.8 Research and Studies

The original Project Document indicator was narrowly defined and slightly changed during the Inception Phase. The Project Document also suggested to utilize the existing guidelines and manuals. The new indicator therefore took into account all studies, guidelines and operational tools developed in Phase II. Since quality counts, the numerical target set was annually revisited.

Output 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

Eventually RWSSP-WN Phase II conducted a large number of studies and surveys: 1) to continuously improve the project approaches and practices; 2) for staff and close stakeholders self-learning and 3) to make the learning available for both national and global sector stakeholders, i.e. for policy influencing. The Project started its own 'Brief' series to show research results as 6-pagers to ensure that fresh data and findings reached various target groups in an easily digestible format as soon as the data was collected, i.e. these were utilizing fresh primary data. These Briefs were frequently used in the national events and distributed through global networks, and they appeared to be of wider interest as shown by the raise in the website visitors after these briefs were distributed. They were

also commented in national events, particularly for being rather honest with regards to the challenges in our own work.

All the way through Phase II, various approaches, guidelines and manuals were works in progress, under constant improvement and updating based on new findings and lessons learned. Some of these can be considered policy-influencing works, including for example the nine new studies in its Brief-series and a new brochure "Menstruation and WASH" (all found at the Project website).

Findings from the studies were also disseminated through conference presentations, often at participants own cost.

**Annex 8** provides the List of publications, studies, documents and reports prepared.

***Box 9 Visibility***

The Project website was continuously updated with staff blog posts. Since the website visitor counter was launched on 20.12.2015, there have been 45,511 visitors as of 29.5.2019. The web-site has been paid until 03/2020 after which a new location for it shall be identified.

A joint newsletter in Finnish language by RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP was sent in January and June 2018 and joint Twitter and Instagram accounts were used to inform audiences about new publications and other news.

The Project staff made annual contributions to the Rural Infrastructure Journal of the Society of Engineers for Rural Development (SERDEN), Nepal. The Journal is circulated across the engineering community working in the rural development in Nepal, including different Ministries and Engineering Departments. There were also articles in international peer reviewed scientific journals, as well as such national bulletins as Sarasafai Sandesh.

### 3.5.9 Municipality WASH Units

This new indicator was added at the start of the fifth year when the MoUs were signed with 55 Programme Municipalities, with the intention to establish Municipality WASH Units (M-WASH Units). The indicator was aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management and its Indicator 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management. Here the "*Local administrative unit*" referred to 55 M-WASH Units.

Output 3.7 Number of local administrative units (Municipality WASH Units) with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

These were, again as per the SDG definition, *"considered to be operational if the policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management are being implemented, with appropriate funding in place and with means for verifying that participation took place"*. In case of RWSSP-WN II, the operational policies and procedures referred to the existing Step-by-Step including such tools as Community Action Plans, public audits, participatory planning tools and participatory monitoring; HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan and municipality reporting formats. The new operational policy specifically for M-WASH Units was the 'Human Resources Mobilization Guideline'. In more detail, the following sub-indicators for defining what is 'operational' were launched: "Considered operational if the Municipality WASH Unit can plan, implement and report their WASH Programme, verified by:

a) Municipality WASH Unit's Monthly Progress Report

b) Municipality WASH Unit's Monthly Workplans and staff monthly time sheets

c) Municipality WASH Unit Financial Statement from the Municipality Accounts Section

d) Municipality WASH Unit Event Report, which shows the GESI aspect of participation

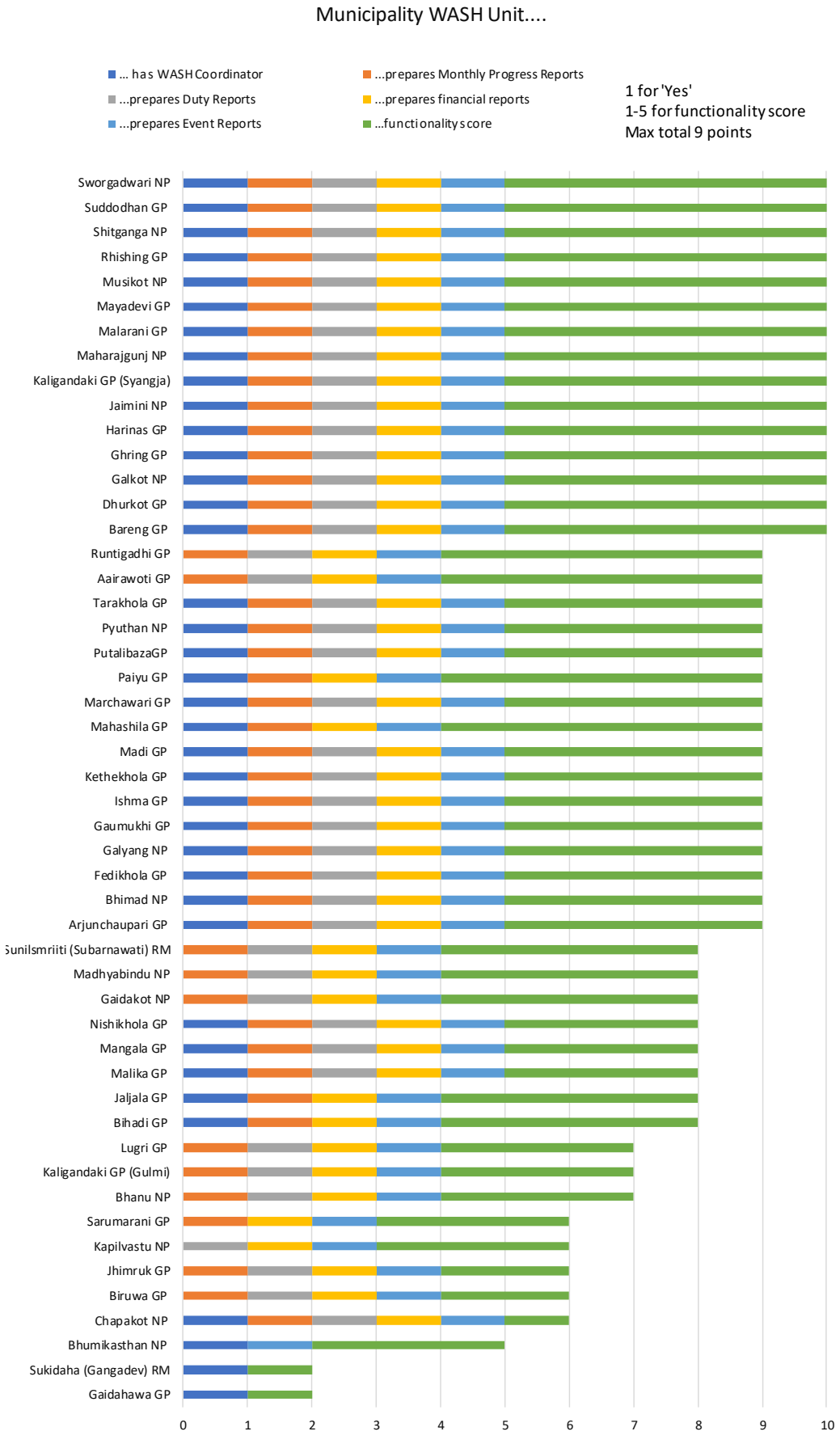



*Figure 39 Municipality WASH Units operational status at the end of Phase II*

Out of 50 M-WASH Units that were active during the final year, only three were described as 'not functional'. This is very good considering that the last FY of Phase II was the M-WSASH Units' first full FY in the operation. Out of all 50 cases, 82% ticked for 'yes' for all four indicators listed above. Figure above shows how the M-WASH Units score if they get '1' for each 'Yes' reply above, they have a WASH Coordinator ('1' for 'Yes', indicating lead staff working in the M-WASH Unit) and score for overall functionality, scoring from '1' for very weak to '5' for being fully operational, maximum ten.

At the end of the fifth year the M-WASH Units and Technical Support Units had 174 staff. At the end of the sixth year, there were still 50 people hired by the municipalities to continue WASH programme. For future sustainability the prospects are better than expected, considering that these units have had very little time (1.5 years). Out of all 50 cases, 82% continued their operations until the end of the FY even if the Project itself had already phased out earlier. Unfortunately, the federal level laws forbid the local governments to continue contracts of the M-WASH Unit staff if the funds originated from the federal sources. Even in this case, 50% were going to continue the M-WASH Unit staff entirely from the local governments' own resources. This shows how highly the local governments valued the skilled well trained staff that they had in their M-WASH Units.

### 3.5.10 Analysis on Successes and Constraints in Results Area 3

The RWSSP-WN Phase II witnessed profound and historical changes in the Nepal governance system. These changes influenced the Result area 3 more than the others, and a new indicator was introduced accordingly, aligning it with the SDG indicator 6.b.1. The overall Result area 3 must now be considered from the (rural) municipalities perspective: there are both potentials and risks involved, the momentum to get on the 'right track' being now. M-WASH Units and M-WASH Plans both worked out.

M-WASH Units could support all types of user groups and water, sanitation and hygiene related works. Rural water systems, whether for drinking water supply, irrigation, hydro-power or milling, face a number of long-term financing challenges both for operational expenditure and capital maintenance expenditure. Most WUSCs struggle to cover even their basic operating costs, in too many cases at break-even point. Too many services are degrading, eventually providing only a fraction of the services or no service at all, continuously depending on the external funding for keeping them running or rather, constructing them again as new schemes simply because capital maintenance funding or technical support is not available. The smaller the need, the less likely it is that a WUSC will get support for it. At the same time, the full cost recovery principle is unrealistic, given that in many developing economies, including Nepal, the inflation rate alone undermines the savings.

The contribution pattern and related cross-subsidization need to stay flexible to allow for the situations where those who CAN contribute, contribute; and those who CANNOT contribute, get more subsidy or other support. The criteria should be very clear in this regard. For instance, if the proposed scheme is about adding private connections to an existing water supply scheme, the users should contribute more than if the scheme serves a disadvantaged small group of households who have never benefited from water supply. In case of multiple-use systems, it may be possible that not all benefit the same way and hence, should not contribute the same way either. *M-WASH Units are in a great position to assess what is possible within the local context, and using M-WASH Plans that are based on household surveys, could make their decisions based on facts rather than lobbying by those who know how to lobby*.

***Box 10 Media visibility***

*RWSSP-WN worked closely with the media who had an important role to play especially in sanitation and hygiene programmes. Local journalists were always invited for the inauguration and declaration events, and often joined also the regular monitoring visits producing news and human-interest stories on a range of subjects. This Case Box presents an example that was published in Annapurna Post, a nation-wide newspaper.*

*The photo caption below is from the first monitoring and public audit of this water scheme, where community maps with plans and budgets are presented to the public. This first monitoring meeting decided if the scheme should eventually go ahead.*

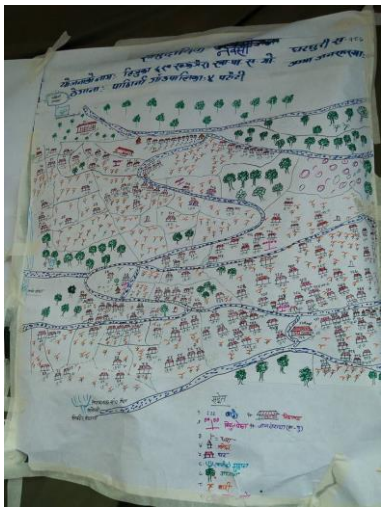
**Happiness after reaching drinking water, published at Annapurna Post, June 11, 2018, post by Prem Narayan Acharya, Sandhikharka:**

The local people of Patauti village in Panini Rural Municipality, Arghakhanchi district, Nepal, have suffered for a long time due to a lack of drinking water. Now they are happy since their houses have been connected to a water tap. A total 185 households and two schools in Patauti village, Nigali, are rejoicing after the connection of several water taps. More than 1,100 people have benefited from the improved water supply. This marks the end of the need to wake up early at 03.00 am to fetch water from a pond.

Man Kumari Ghimire, 71 years old, happily said that she is able to get water in her own home and was pleased to rest instead of going far to fetch water. Yam Lal Gaire, Chairman of the Drinking Water Users Committee, said that water now reaches Patauti after the completion of the project with the support of a total of 1,280,000 Nepali rupees from the local government and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal. A sanitation campaign is now moving ahead along with the drinking water provision. Every household is kept clean, and toilets have been constructed.

Achyut Gautam, Chairman of Panini Rural Municipality, said that after the completion of the project, Nigali residents who were deprived of safe drinking water are greatly relieved now. Chairman Gautam said that the program has been created for the purpose of constructing taps in every household in places where there is currently inadequate drinking water within five years. Laxmi Gautam, Vice-Chairman of Panini Rural Municipality, said that fetching water is not only a burden for women but also deteriorates their health. There are significant difficulties around drinking water in many areas of Arghakhanchi. In some areas the previously used water sources have dried up due to road and other construction works, compounding existing drinking water supply challenges for local residents. Recently the rural municipality has started a campaign for the conservation of drinking water resources.

*Photos: Community Map and the participants in the first monitoring of the Tijukarukh-Sandhgaira El. Lift Water Supply Scheme, Padini Rural Municipality-4, Patauti, Arghakhanchi*



# 4 Assessment of Achievements

## 4.1 Assessment of Cross-cutting objectives

### 4.1.1 Assessment of Human Rights Based Approach

RWSSP-WN considers itself both as 'human rights progressive' and 'human rights transformative'. RWSSP-WN Phase II and RVWRMP Phase II developed the HRBA & GESI STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN - Operationalizing Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) Principles in the Water and Sanitation Sector in 2015. The Project also launched the Step-by-Step approach into water supply scheme planning and implementation, this approach being one the key operational tools for translating HRBA and GESI strategy into practice at community level. The related systematic monitoring is the key social accountability mechanism with its public audits and means that rights and GESI issues remain in continued agenda.

The following HRBA Checklist is by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland (2018). A basic human rights assessment is usually carried out as part of the context analysis when the projects are planned. Here we present our assessment at the end of the Project as per the actual situation:

*Have human rights and gender equality been part of the situational analysis for the intervention?* Yes, the Project Document, its supporting Volume II Background papers, and the Phase II Inception Report, address gender equality and human rights specifically.

*Which human rights are relevant for the intervention?* Right to Water and Sanitation (see side bar), but also several others, including such as Right to Education and Right to Health, and aspects of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).

*Which are the main concerns relevant for the intervention brought forth in this analysis?* Access for all to water and sanitation; geographical access; active meaningful participation of women and disadvantaged groups in decision-making; potential taboos regarding access (menstruation, untouchability).

*Are the risks related human rights and gender equality mitigated? Yes*, via careful application of equitable local-government wide planning & local decision making; at water scheme level the Step-by-Step approach that facilitates and capacitates the Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) in the water supply scheme planning and implementation, and systematic monitoring of these.

*Have the duty bearers, right holders and other responsible actors and their roles been identified?* Yes: local governments and their Municipality WASH Units, and also the Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) that accept this responsibility as representatives of the community.

*Are there marginalized groups which should be taken into account?* Yes, in Nepal caste/ethnic/social/religious groups are identified and monitored; groups described and listed in the Project's HRBA & GESI Strategy Annex 1.

***Box 11 Right to Water and Sanitation***

Nepal is a signatory to the UN Declaration of the Right to Water and Sanitation (2010).

**Right to Water**

Right of everyone to sufficient, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use

**Right to Sanitation**

Everyone has access to sanitation which is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable, provides privacy & ensures dignity. It is measured via the following criteria:

Normative criteria:

- Availability
- Accessibility
- Quality/safety
- Affordability
- Acceptability

Cross-cutting criteria:

- Non-discrimination
- Participation
- Accountability
- Impact & sustainability
- Transparency

*Have the basic needs and strategic interests of women and men taken into account?* Yes, domestic water supply was prioritised, the impacts of functional improved water supply system and improved sanitation & hygiene influencing opportunities to address other needs and priorities.

The Constitution of Nepal (2015) states in articles 30(1) and 35(4) that all citizens have the fundamental right to live in a healthy and clean environment and to access basic clean drinking water and sanitation services. It guarantees that women, disadvantaged castes, ethnicities and religions, and people with disabilities can equally access these rights. In addition, many human rights aspects have been incorporated into the Nepali Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector Development Plan (2016).

When water and sanitation are recognized as human rights, people are defined as rights-holders, and governments as duty-bearers of water and sanitation service provision. This means that the provision of water and sanitation is not a matter of charity but a legal obligation, as noted in the Constitution. However, while there may be a will at national level to comply with human rights law, there is limited guidance on how to practically apply it at local level. This is where the project comes in.

The right to water and sanitation cannot be a theoretical concept at the national level. It is critical that HRBA and GESI principles are put into practice through tangible action. For instance, GESI is considered in various policies, strategies and action plans at the national level in Nepal, but enforcement at the local level is weaker, partly because of the lack of capacity, and understanding of human rights.

A fundamental element of human rights law is a focus on those who are marginalised, excluded or otherwise at risk. Inclusive targeting is required if women, the poor and other disadvantaged groups (including people with disabilities) are to gain equitable access to resources and opportunities.

**Normative Criteria from RWSSP-WN:**

*Accessibility: 100% are within the Nepali target of a 15 minutes round trip; 58% have private household connections.*

*Availability*: 98% of the water schemes exceed the earlier minimum 25 litres per capita which is still used in many lift scheme cases due to lack of availability of

***Box 12 How are the criteria understood in Nepal?***

Normative criteria:

- *Availability:* Nepali target is 45 litres per capita per day. Households, institutions & schools to have toilets.
- Accessibility: Nepali target is 15 minutes return trip for water collection. Toilets to be accessible for all.
- *Quality/safety:* Water should be free from faecal contamination; toilets should be hygienic & safe & have hand washing facilities.
- *Affordability*: Cost of water to consider real costs, while supporting access by the poor. Households given designs for affordable toilet options.
- *Acceptability:* Local preferences considered in planning water schemes, tap location, private or public, etc.

Cross-cutting criteria:

- *Non-discrimination:* Equal treatment of all community members
- *Participation*: National target for committees, trainings & meetings of 33% women, RWSSP-WN target of about half (e.g. 3/7 or 4/7; all-women WUSC is not gender-balanced & proportional representation of disadvantaged groups. Aiming for meaningful participation.
- *Accountability:* Training for duty bearers. Newly elected municipalities now the focus for action.
- *Impact and sustainability:* Functional (design life 15-20 years) and sustainable water and sanitation schemes.
- *Transparency:* Representation of all groups at all stages of procurement, construction and management; use of hoarding boards to display budget and expenditure.
- The compliance with the human rights principles and cross-cutting objectives above are monitored systematically.

water or high cost of lifting water. Out of new schemes in Phase II, 71% exceed 45 litres per capita. Households, institutions & schools have toilets.

*Quality/safety*: 97% of the water schemes tested 'Absence' for faecal coliforms, the main water quality concern in rural areas. Action was taken to improve those who tested 'Presence', usually through WSP.

*Affordability*: 90% of water schemes collect the water tariff defined by the WUSC. Community contribution to capital investment has exceeded all expectations, being both in cash and kind.

*Acceptability*: 671 water schemes were active in RWSSP-WN Phase II, of which 398 new schemes were fully planned, procured and implemented by WUSCs themselves following the Step-by-Step, see the footnote for what we mean with "active in Phase II".[4] Each scheme has 3 scheduled public participatory monitoring events where acceptability of different solutions can be ensured. In some cases, private tap schemes have been constructed, reflecting the demand of the users.

**Cross-cutting findings from RWSSP-WN**

*Non-discrimination & Equality:* Women and men are targeted equally. All rights holders including marginalized groups have equal access and benefit from the Project. There is proportional representation to their presence in the Project area. The Step-by-Step approach, with its guidance for systematic involvement of all groups in implementation and monitoring, is a measure to ensure non-discrimination. All data collected is disaggregated both by gender and by ethnicity/caste/social group. There have been suggestions by Finnish stakeholders that we should also record disability, but this is too difficult as the records are not available and the monitoring is already very complex, nor do many persons consider themselves disabled. See Chapter *5.4 Learnings and Recommendations for Cross-cutting Objectives* for how this could be improved in the future projects.

*Participation and Inclusion*: The right holders participate in the decision-making processes. WUSCs plan, procure, implement and later operate their water systems. The participatory planning process with communities & local government, including criteria for representation in planning & implementation are guided by the Step-by-Step process. There is gender balance in decision-making with half of the WUSC members being women. Out of Phase II WUSCs, 74% had both gender and ethnic representation, and 66% had both gender and ethnic/caste representation and women or disadvantaged ethnic/caste person also in the WUSC key position. The WUSC is the main institutions for scheme-specific decision making. Marginalized groups are consulted in the planning process through the local level public meetings and audits. It has proved difficult to consult people with disabilities due to access issues.

*Transparency & Accountability*: Information related to the objectives, decision-making processes and results are freely disseminated. At the community level, public information meetings & public audits, as well as hoarding boards with financial and other key scheme specific data are displayed and made accessible to the public. All groups are represented in procurement, construction and management. The public audits are the main social accountability mechanism through which to ensure problems and claims during the implementation are dealt with. Some groups are harder to reach if they rarely attend any public meetings. Newly elected municipalities provide stronger accountability.

**RWSSP-WN at human rights progressive level**

The Project has targets for human rights and gender. It also uses water and sanitation sector-specific quality criteria related to human rights. The key challenges and opportunities for gender equality were identified and addressed as part of the expected results including distribution and control of

[4] Total 33 schemes were carried over from Phase I, 11 Phase I schemes were improved in Phase II, 223 Phase I schemes received post-construction support, and additional six DDC schemes were involved in making WSP++

resources, gender roles, norms and values, participation and decision-making power, discrimination and even gender-based violence: some municipalities have addressed also this.

There are specific objectives, activities and indicators designed to monitor the integration of the human rights principles. Several indicators in the results framework reflect human rights (e.g. Purpose statement addresses the right to access) and almost all activities & indicators monitor rights. The Project is also actively disseminating its findings. Capacity building is a major component in the Project. HRBA & GESI aspects are incorporated to trainings for rights holders & duty bearers. Actions on women's leadership & confidence building are included. Training for staff and government representatives, and also specific activities (such as disabled–friendly toilet construction and advice) have been included regarding improving access for People with Disabilities. The Project includes affirmative action to address identified inequalities.

Human rights and GESI related capacity gaps (e.g. legislation, policy, resources, political will etc.) are identified to certain extent, and addressed through the capacity building agenda. The Project supports local government and community level GESI policies, laws, or strategies. The national level influence is limited to interactions with national strategy setting (eg. Joint Sector Review, WASH Sector Development Plan, National Menstrual Hygiene Management Plan, etc.).

**RWSSP-WN at human rights transformative level**

The Project has identified root causes of non-fulfilment of human rights and discrimination. There are also new perspectives emerging through the household surveys (such as discrimination based on menstruation status). The Project addresses these root causes mainly at the local government and community level, working with both the elected representatives in the municipalities, WUSCs as representatives of their beneficiary communities, and such professional groups as teachers and Female Community Health Volunteers. The Project´s *HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan* (2015) utilized the check list from the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation to systematically elaborate on barriers and how to address them (see *Chapter 5.2, table 1, in HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan, 2015*, published with DoLIDAR). These barriers include the root causes, many of which are embedded into diverse culture, tradition and religions of Nepal. This analysis was further developed into strategic approaches and do-able actions that could be verified by simple yes-no type of questions: certain action was done or it was not done? (see *Chapter 5.3. HRBA & GESI Strategic Approaches* in HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan, 2015). Related checklists were also published as brochures and in Nepali language to serve the field-based and local government staff in their daily work). This document includes clearly defined objectives and strategy for policy dialogue and advocacy supporting the objectives of the Project. Human rights principles and GESI concerns are systematically included in expected results, indicators and targets. Yet, the Project has less access to national level transformative processes related to national legislation and policy, although it is better positioned to address local customs, traditional practices, attitudes, knowledge and taboos. The Monitoring and Evaluation system (both through regular Step-by-Step monitoring as well as targeted surveys) explores outputs, outcomes, results and impacts regarding the fulfilment of human rights quality criteria, especially as they relate to rights to water and sanitation (see Side bars in the previous pages). GESI indicators are aligned with national targets on both gender and social inclusion, although Phase II sets higher than national targets for participation of women: balanced representation of both women and men, rather than 33% women as in the national policy.

The case box next page shows a practical example of how to address the transformative level in a water project. Several cross-cutting themes can be identified in this case given that Ms. Nepali´s speech was given by a woman from a disadvantaged group (non-discrimination, participation) in a public official meeting for other community members and external public alike (accountability, making her voice heard) explaining also financial matters (transparency) and covering topics to do with the water safety, operation and maintenance of the water scheme (sustainability) and the impact it has had in the community, particularly this young lady (impact).

***Box 13 What Cross-cutting themes mean in practice***

*The following public audit related speech was delivered during the scheme inauguration event by Ms. Gita Nepali, 25 years old woman from the Dalit community who benefits from the Balikot Solar Lift Water Supply Scheme in Harinas Rural Municipality, Syangja district, Nepal.*

*The scheme was inaugurated through audio connection by Jorma Suvanto, Ambassador of Finland, in March 13, 2018.*

*Photo: Solar panels for solar water pump in Balikot*

**Speech by Gita Nepali:**

We are heartily thankful for the project. This scheme has been completed with a total of Rs. 7,164,015 with Rs. 2,318,481 from the Nepal government, Rs. 2,318,481 from the Finland government, Rs. 716,409 from the local governments and Rs. 75,000 from the users. In addition, the labor donation from the users was worth Rs. 1,739,082 during the 9 months.

For the sustainable operation of this scheme, water tariffs have been collected by conducting regular meetings after undertaking repair and maintenance procedures and we have managed the scheme regularly according to these procedures. Soon after implementing the Water Safety Plan, we are committed to managing the sustainable supply of safe drinking water on a regular basis.

We are collecting Rs. 200 per month as water tariff to cover the costs of operation, repair and maintenance of this scheme from every household and we are utilizing one pump operator and repair and maintenance worker amounting to Rs. 5000 per month. The repair and maintenance fund account of this scheme is in Kyakmi Saving and Loan Cooperative Institution and Rs. 852,000 has been collected in this fund up until now. We are campaigning for Total Sanitation status in Balikot along with the proper management of water supply. We have a target of declaring this village as a total sanitized village by Baisakh, 2075.

To conclude, we would like to express our gratitude to the Nepal Government, the Finland Government, the District Coordination Committee of Syangja, Harinas Rural Municipality, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II, Project Coordination Office, Project Support Unit, Pokhara, and all the people and institutions who have supported the completion of this scheme.

Thank you! By Gita Nepali

*Photo: Gita Nepali making her speech*

### 4.1.2 Assessment of Gender Equality and Reduction of Inequalities

The HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan (as introduced earlier) sets strategic approaches into mainstreaming and where necessary, targeting HRBA and GESI relevant principles. Figure below shows the Strategic approaches to GESI and HRBA. Each area is supported with detailed description of interventions and action items, with an action plan that walks through the various layers and steps. The earlier mentioned Step-by-Step approach into water supply scheme planning and implementation is the key operational tool for translating GESI principles into practice at an individual water supply scheme level, but there are also other layers that relate to sanitation and hygiene, participation in meetings, trainings and planning, overall decision making at different levels and monitoring. The Strategy provides a 'Yes-No' type of checklists for different phases to simply verify whether specific action items did actually materialize. See the figure on the next page on strategic approaches to GESI and HRBA.

This chapter takes the WUSCs into focus to explore more analytically how the GESI strategy worked out in practice. Did it make difference? The following Chapter 4.2 takes a closer look at the impacts. WUSCs have an important role to play in planning and implementing their water scheme. The WUSC is the main institution for scheme-specific decision making. Marginalised groups are consulted in the planning process through the public meetings and audits. It has proved difficult to consult people with disabilities due to access issues, particularly in the hill and mountain regions (where movement anywhere outside of the home can be a challenge). WUSCs are fully in charge of procurement of materials, social mobilization for the local contributions, and a number of decisions that will result in very visible, tangible outcomes: piped water supply systems.

In many cases this is the first time that the community is given all responsibilities (rather than the contractor, local government or project), and a membership in a WUSC is considered prestigious. Membership brings benefits in personal skills and confidence. After the scheme is completed, the WUSC's role varies depending on the size and type of the scheme: a large piped water supply network with a solar or electric pump needs more continuous attention from the WUSC than a small gravity flow system.

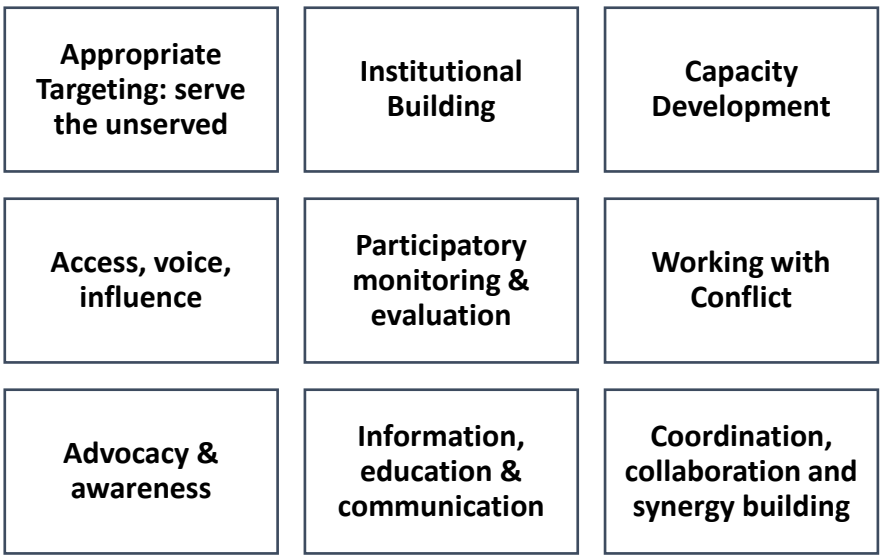


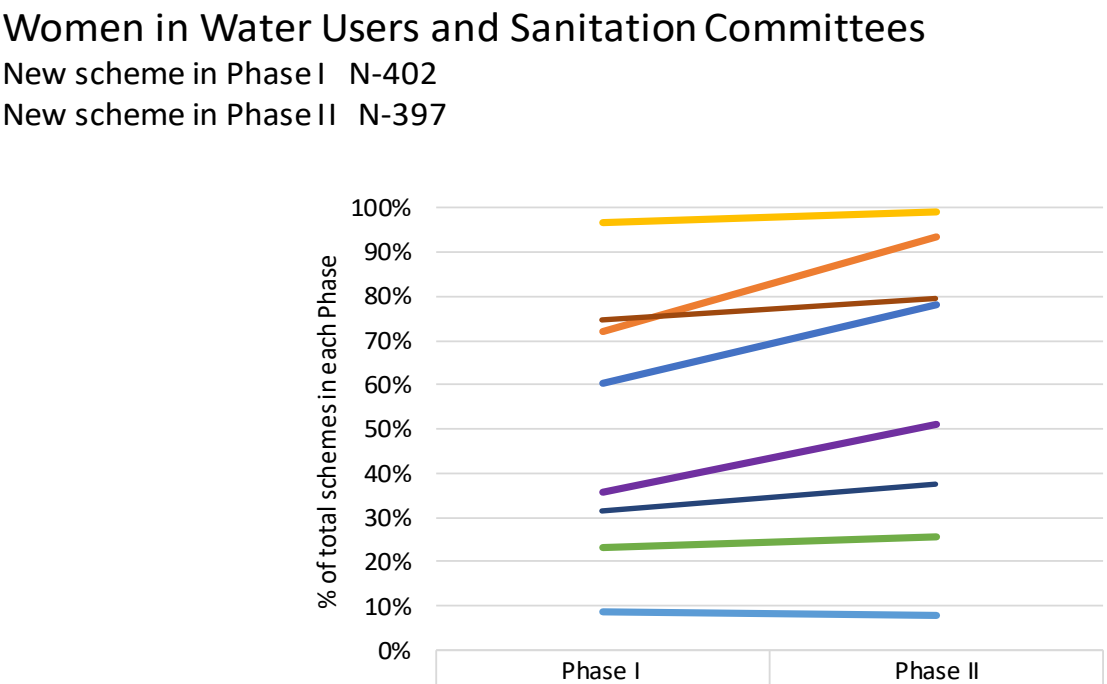

*Figure 40 Strategic approaches to GESI and HRBA*

The WUSC members are elected, or sometimes just selected by the community. In Phase I the gender policy followed the Government of Nepal guideline of one-third women, in Phase II the target was gender balanced representation. There was limited follow-up to check on whether there was true

participation, as there was less hands-on facilitation by the project. In practice, the participation of women and disadvantaged groups in project committees and activities was less than anticipated (in comparison, for instance, with the earlier phases of the Finnish projects, or with RVWRMP) (MTR, Vikman, 2011). Each WUSC has 7, 9 or 11 members (odd number depending on the size of the scheme), therefore 50:50 gender representation is not possible. In this chapter WUSC is considered to have 'gender balance' if the share of women in WUSC is in between 42% and 57% (3/7 or 4/7, the other options 4/9 or 5/9, and 5/11 or 6/11 falling in between 42% to 57%).

The following explores how WUSCs established in Phase II (after the 'HRBA & GESI Strategy' was launched) compares with WUSCs established before (in Phase I). This sample applies into total 799 water schemes of which 403 were started in Phase I serving 151,422 beneficiaries and 398 in Phase II serving 170,177 beneficiaries. Those schemes that were carried over or improved in Phase II are counted into Phase I schemes as the GESI & HRBA Strategy did not influence these when WUSCs members were selected. The data stems from the Project's scheme database, including all scheme technologies where WUSCs members were reported (for instance school-only systems do not have a WUSC as these are usually managed by the School Management Committee, these cases were excluded).

The figure below shows how the gender aspects have changed in WUSCs from Phase I to Phase II. This can be attributed to HRBA & GESI Strategy as well as continued promotion of GESI themes within the TA team. All Phase I and Phase II WUSCs had women, also ten schemes where all were women.




| | Phase I | Phase II |
|---|---|---|
| Gender balance in WUSC (range) | 60% | 78% |
| Gender balance in WUSC (>42%) | 72% | 93% |
| WUSC has more women than men | 36% | 51% |
| Female in WUSC key position | 97% | 99% |
| WUSC has female Chairperson | 9% | 8% |
| WUSC has female Vice-Chairperson | 23% | 25% |
| WUSC has female Secretary | 31% | 38% |
| WUSC has female Treasurer | 75% | 80% |

***Figure 41 Women in WUSCs by position and phase***

Another aspect of GESI is social inclusion. In this regard, the Project collected also ethnic/caste/social group data as defined in the HRBA & GESI Strategy Annex 1. The following charts utilize the same data source from the Project's water scheme data base. The first chart shows how many households from different ethnic/caste groups benefited in each phase and how the different ethnic/caste households are represented, considering the entire RWSSP-WN, in total 53,149 households with 320,445 beneficiaries.

Since WUSCs represent their beneficiary community, it should not be possible to have for instance a Dalit member in a WUSC if the scheme is not serving Dalit households. Therefore, the third figure counts the percentages in each case out of those schemes only that do serve a specific caste/ethnic group. For instance, % 'Dalit in WUSC' is counted out of only those schemes that do serve Dalit HHs. The total cases for each group are shown in the chart.

Simply being a WUSC member does not ensure true participation. Participating in a training event is one step but there is also a need for an equal opportunity to utilize these new skills. In a meeting and training context strong facilitation is needed to ensure that shy community members can express their opinions. The earlier GoN 14 step planning process in theory supported this. However, the disadvantage of the earlier district planning process was the lack of facilitators, who in the project case can support the community to develop proposals and priorities schemes equitably. Without them, Government staff indicated it is the noisiest, more advantaged groups whose schemes are selected.

RWSSP-WN provides capacity building to WUSC members (following the Step-By-Step process) on their technical and administrative responsibilities, including financial administration. There is also targeted training for women WUSC members on leadership and confidence building. As seen in the bar (next page), this seems to have been effective

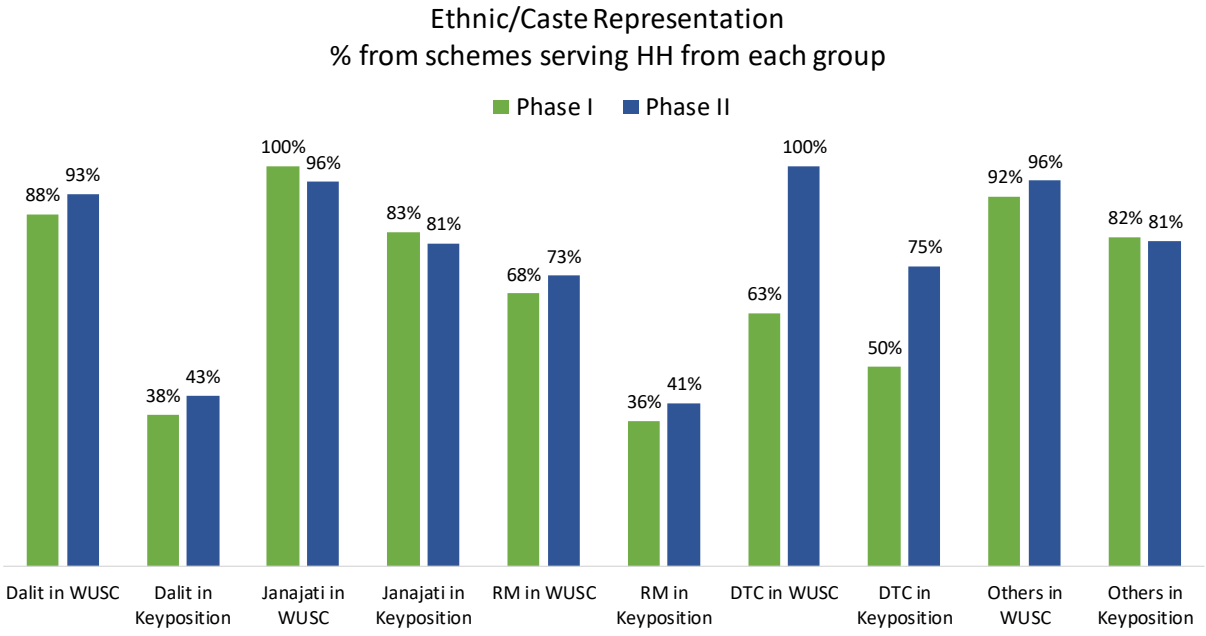



*Figure 42 Ethnic/caste representation in water schemes and WUSCs by phase*

From these charts, we can conclude that the HRBA / GESI Strategy was meaningful strategy to have. The changes are evident both in terms of gender and social inclusion, and both in terms of water supply beneficiaries at large and WUSCs more specifically.

***Box 14 Female WUSC Secretary from Tanahun***

Sobmaya Rana is a 28-year-old Magar woman from Rishing Rural Municipality, Tanahun district, Nepal. She is the Secretary of Todkedi Drinking Water Supply scheme WUSC. The scheme lifts water from 500 meters below the community from two access points using electric pumps. In total, the scheme benefits 1,228 people and two schools.

As the Secretary, Sobmaya writes the meeting Minutes, stores other paperwork and manages also the bookkeeping. This is the first time she is involved in these types of activities.

There are four other women in the WUSC: two of them are in key positions (Secretary and Treasurer). According to Sobmaya, they have learned a lot and now feel confident in expressing their views during meetings. She also thinks that although she is not affiliated with any political party at the moment, she would consider being a candidate in the next local elections.

*Todkedi Drinking Water Supply scheme was inaugurated on 26.6.2018 by Ms. Kati Bhose, Head of Development Cooperation, Embassy of Finland.*

### 4.1.3 Assessment of Climate Sustainability

Strengthening the capacity of societies to be better prepared for natural disasters and survive crises is mainstreamed into Finland's development cooperation. As per Finland's Development Policy 2016, all development activities supported by Finland must be geared to climate change adaptation (CCA), mitigation and preparedness. As per the Nepal Country Strategy by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (2016), disaster risk reduction (DRR) must be mainstreamed in all the programmes and activities supported by the Government of Finland in Nepal. The Strategy underlines that CAA and DRR are important in the construction and operation of water supply schemes, and that every water supply scheme should have a water safety plan (WSP) in use.

Climate change and variability increase uncertainty and risks. A lot of this is directly relate to water: too much or too little, or at unpredictable times. Local actors, such as Municipality WASH Section staff and WUSCs, have an important role to play in both mitigation and adaptation at the community level. The WUSC members have indigenous locality-specific knowledge that can be further enhanced with meaningful practice-oriented capacity building.

The Project has an objective to ensure access to safe and functional water supply services, which is not possible without adequate risk management and adaptation measures. CCA and DRR are mainstreamed in RWSSP-WN II through the Step-by-Step approach and WSP++ at an individual scheme level, and through the planning concept that earlier had to do with DSWASHPs and V-WASH Plans, and more recently with M-WASH Plans. This is closely linked into Local Adaptation Plans of Action that have been promoted by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. Unfortunately, in practice those involved in making Local Adaptation Plans of Action tended to ignore any other plans, even if they were 80% or more about water.

***Box 15 Climate Change Adaptation and Sustainable Development Goal 13***

SDG 13 calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The indicator 13.b.1 under SDG 13 measures (…) specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities. (…)

RWSSP-WN contributed directly to this goal by providing specialized support for local governments and communities alike, including finance for physical infrastructure works and capacity building, providing technology options for recharge and water source protection, and related capacity building taking WSP++ as the point of entry.

The M-WASH Units have potential for representing mechanisms for continued raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

**RWSSP-WN II strengthens the institutional capacity of local governments** to plan, coordinate, support and monitor WUSC and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner. Since the state restructuring process of Nepal, municipalities have the responsibility to plan, coordinate and manage water supply in their corresponding areas. Municipality staff must have adequate knowledge of CCA and DRR so that they can support others. Therefore, the Project also trains municipality staff.

**Green economy and climate change sustainability**: The Project promoted the use **renewable energy** forms through the solar lift water supply schemes. This is also in line with principles of low-carbon development to utilize appropriate technologies in the local level without increasing the greenhouse gas emissions. See side bar for the number of solar lift schemes.

**Improved cooking stoves** have several benefits, both from health and environmental points of view. These were promoted within the post-ODF Total Sanitation context, with a number of ICS masons' trainings.

**Rainwater Harvesting** is one of the climate change adaptation technologies used in the WASH sector. It can be a feasible option when working in water scarce areas where there are no spring sources nearby or their supply is not enough. However, climate change is only one reason why these schemes have been implemented. Rainwater harvesting is increasingly important from the recharge and spring-shed approach point of view, and as a back-up at the household level although unpredictable winter rains have decreased the popularity of this option. The demand for RWH jar schemes as the main domestic water supply technology has drastically declined also as in these locations lift schemes are increasingly in demand.

**Recharge ponds** represent climate-smart and water-smart technical options, linked to other types of rainwater harvesting, namely capturing rainwater for recharge purposes. Phase II continued supporting the construction of recharge ponds, and later promoted recharge structures as part of the overall scheme design, not as separate schemes. This was supported by a consultancy to analyse the springsheds and the recharge process locally and train staff and local governments (see below).

In Terai districts these ponds are also used for fish cultivation. Promoting this kind of application would link the recharge ponds also to the green economy, as fish is typically high in demand. The Recharge Ponds Handbook developed by RWSSP-WN I showcases such options. Planning for recharge however calls for understanding of sub-surface water flows and behaviour of springs. If the recharge interventions are wrongly located (i.e. outside the recharge area of a given spring), they will not help to increase the yield of the spring.

**Water Safety Plans** have a link to climate change adaptation and more immediately, into disaster risk preparedness and reduction. During Phase I, the field handbook on community-wide Water Safety Planning was prepared. The handbook integrates climate vulnerability and disaster risk aspects. The Phase II developed this further as the WSP++ Guideline that was slightly different for three different technology types (gravity, lift and overhead tanks). This served as a workbook for WSP++ teams.

***Box 16 RWSSP-WN contributing to CCA and DRR in figures***

In RWSSP-WN Phase II there were total 16,341 participants in WSP++ trainings that include also CCA and DRR related topics. In addition, these are regularly discussed in other trainings, such as those relating to water supply scheme design and VMWs.

All D-WASH Unit and M-WASH Unit staff members were trained in CCA and DRR, and expected to apply these skills in their work and trainings.

Total 80 RWSSP-WN II water supply schemes include recharge structures in their design: 29 schemes include recharge ponds, 34 schemes recharge pits, 15 schemes check-dam structures and 25 schemes plantation. The total number of recharge ponds constructed is 41 (Annex 6)

In RWSSP-WN Phase I and II altogether 21,359 people benefited from solar lift schemes and another 14,978 from overhead tank schemes using solar lift.

Total 92 V-WASH Plans were updated and upgraded in Phase II. All these relate to CCA and DRR, in many cases being highly in line with the Local Adaptation Plans of Action.

All the WUSCs are trained to produce a WSP++, which incorporates water safety from source to consumption, with climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction components and water tariff calculation. O&M and WSP++ trainings give WUSCs basic practical knowledge of CCA and DRR and help them to improve scheme design where necessary. WSP++ training and preparation ensures that schemes are operated in a socially, financially and technically sustainable way. Spring-shed interventions are included in the scheme design where applicable or later as part of the post-construction support. Post-construction support can also address topics such as source protection to improve scheme sustainability. As a result of the activities, the communities become less vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and disaster risks, will become less dependent on external help and more capable to maintain their infrastructure in the long-term.

WUSCs prepare two interlinked plans: O&M Regulation and WSP++. The O&M regulation considers both short and long-term maintenance needs. It describes scheme institutional arrangements such as WUSC composition and frequency of meetings, water tariff collection and maintenance worker responsibilities. It is prepared by WUSC and approved in a mass meeting by the scheme users, at the latest in the Scheme Completion Seminar. When the scheme has already been in use for several months, the users will receive WSP++ training to further improve sustainability. This is given to the WSP++ team that is selected among the scheme users. WSP++ training helps to recognize flaws and gaps in the water source protection and O&M practices, and to find ways to improve these. In the two-days training, the whole scheme and catchment area are carefully investigated to identify any risks to be addressed.

Based on the system analysis, the WSP++ team prepares a comprehensive maintenance plan, including immediate control measures, short term plan for regular O&M works and a long-term plan for bigger upgrading works. The WSP++ also considers financial sustainability, helping the WUSC to set the water tariff on a sustainable level. After the training, the WSP++ team has the responsibility to continuously implement, review and update the Plan. If the WSP++ implementation requires further investment to ensure scheme functionality, the WUSC can apply for Post-Construction Phase investment support. Post-construction support is allocated for small works such as source protection, recharge structures and filtering systems to improve scheme sustainability.

**Depletion of sources seriously hinders the sustainability of water supply interventions.** In 2014, RWSSP-WN II initiated a study to compare source yields of 2,387 water sources and changes in climate in between years 2002 and 2013 in Tanahun district. During the study period, temperatures were rising, the average rainfall had decreased significantly from 2,748 mm between 1970 and 2010, to 2,298 mm between 2002 and 2013, and the average spring yields had decreased from 0.204 l/s in 2004 to 0.16 l/s in 2014 in the study area. (RWSSP-WN Brief 5-2016 and report by Dr. Binod Shakya 2015).

RWSSP-WN II has its own Spring-shed approach for a systematic spring revival. The approach is embedded in the Step-by-Step process: the spring yield is assessed first time during the Planning Phase and only schemes that deliver enough water throughout the year are accepted. Recharge technologies can be included in the scheme design from the beginning or later as part of the post-construction investment support. There are various nature-based solutions including recharge ponds, recharge pits, check dams and plantations that can help to retain run-off and soil absorption, increase spring yields and improve water quality.

There are many uncertainties in implementing spring revival technologies. The correct spring recharge area must be defined, the number and volume of technologies selected, and proper capture of rain and surface runoff ensured. The challenging topography and geo-hydrological variations in Nepal mean that the water can flow to the spring from a long distance, and even from the opposite side of the mountain than where the spring is located. In the RWSSP-WN II Spring shed approach the optimal recharge area is defined based on an analysis of the rock bedding plane, dip direction, spring type and topography using Google Earth software as a planning tool (see Brief 9-2016).

It is important to know the actual spring yields before the intervention so that the technologies could be designed accordingly. Yet, the success of the intervention can be studied only later on. In practice, it would be good to record spring yields regularly at least for two years (two dry seasons) to know the required recharge volume. After the intervention, at least two monsoon seasons should pass, after which the impact can be analysed. Precipitation must be measured on site before and after the activities to know the actual impact of the spring revival intervention. The source yield can be measured using a simple bucket and stopwatch method and precipitation data can be collected with a rain gauge device.

**The RWSSP-WN II spring-shed approach** has been applied to selected schemes since 2016. There are many uncertainties in implementing spring revival technologies: the structures must capture enough

water to compensate the deficit, they must hold water long enough not to lose it in the overflow and systematic data collection must be practiced to follow up the functionality of the intervention. At the same time, every spring is unique in a unique topographic and hydrogeological setting: what works in one place does not automatically work elsewhere.

Despite the significant number of structures, the Project has found it challenging to study the impact of the interventions. WUSCs' experiences have varied from no impact to positive changes in spring yields. Even if recharge structures would not solve the whole water deficit issue, they might still have a positive effect on the seasonal volume of the spring discharge. Plantation and protection of existing vegetation is important as good vegetation cover increases water infiltration and reduces surface runoff and the chance of landslides. Vegetation can also improve water quality as it holds mud and silt from entering into the source.

Springs have proven to have a declining trend in Nepal and therefore multiple solutions such as storing source overflow and using multiple sources must be considered to ensure reliable and sufficient water quantity throughout the year, see the Impact chapter for more.

### 4.1.4 Assessment of Overall Sustainability

The RWSSP-WN Phase II followed the work initiated in Phase I that supported formulation of district sanitation strategies and District WASH plans (later titled as District Strategic WASH Plans, DSWASHP) by D-WASH-CCs. District annual plans and budgets were managed by District WASH Units under DDC/DTO, and VDC WASH plans (V-WASH Plans) by VDCs and their ward committees, in most cases Ward Citizen Forums. At this level the cooperation with the Local Self-Governance Development Programme (LSGSD) and their Social Mobilizers was very strong, and a lot of capacity strengthening was directed to Ward Citizen Forums that essentially planned all sectors at the ward -level, not only WASH.

The Project planning and implementation responsibilities were effectively delegated to local governments and communities from the start, even before any individual water schemes were even identified. Therefore, at the time of Phase II phasing out the entire RWSSP-WN, the foundations for the sustainability had been already established. It was not matter of handing over at the end of the Project as everything was handed over from the onset. Social viability and local commitment will determine the long-term sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene services. While technology choice is only one aspect of economic viability and future sustainability, even more critical is social and ecological viability: if there is no genuine demand for the system, it will not be sustained.

During the last two years it became evident what difference it makes to have the local governance restructured closer to the citizens with elected representatives. There are numerous opportunities now for strengthening the local service delivery system: M-WASH Units could be the institution that is responsive to local demands, needs and environment. There are always times when even the most capacitated WUSC will need some external help, whether in terms of technical skills, financing or other support – and the M-WASH Units could provide it.

## 4.2 Assessment of Impacts

### 4.2.1 Overview to impacts

This chapter makes an analysis of the impacts i.e. the changes and effects, positive or negative, intended and unintended, direct and indirect (OECD-DAC 2010), planned and unforeseen of the programme in relation to target groups (direct beneficiaries) and others (indirect beneficiaries) who were affected. It attempts to identify what has changed ('impact') and to establish what has been the cause of observed changes ('impacts'). Usually impact concerns whether there has been a change towards the achievement of *the overall objective(s)* as a consequence of the achievement of the Project purpose. RWSSP-WN works at impact level for improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to WASH for inhabitants of the Project area through a decentralised governance system. The outcomes of fulfilment of equal rights were assessed in the HRBA and GESI chapter (Chapter 4.1), and the Project support to the decentralised governance system has been discussed in several earlier chapters. Hence this chapter will focus on the related impacts flowing *from* these. For instance, functionality and sustainability of the water schemes are part of a virtuous circle, supporting overall health benefits and time savings, which encourage all community members to become involved in WUSC management (including women), which then feeds back into good governance and improved livelihoods. The source of data originates from a range of quantitative surveys conducted with mobile devices, as well as from the monitoring reports and more qualitative staff interaction.

The needs of the communities have not changed over the Project implementation period. There is a continuing need for improved water and sanitation, as well as for the continued Total Sanitation programme that considers a range of environmental and household improvements. One logical implication is that it would have been valuable for the Project to have continued working with the M-WASH Units and those who have already been trained and triggered into action. After two successful years of working in the municipality context, there would have been now ample opportunities to explore issues related to sustainability and impact, as both of these are difficult to measure immediately after the works have been completed and also evolve with time with several influencing factors.

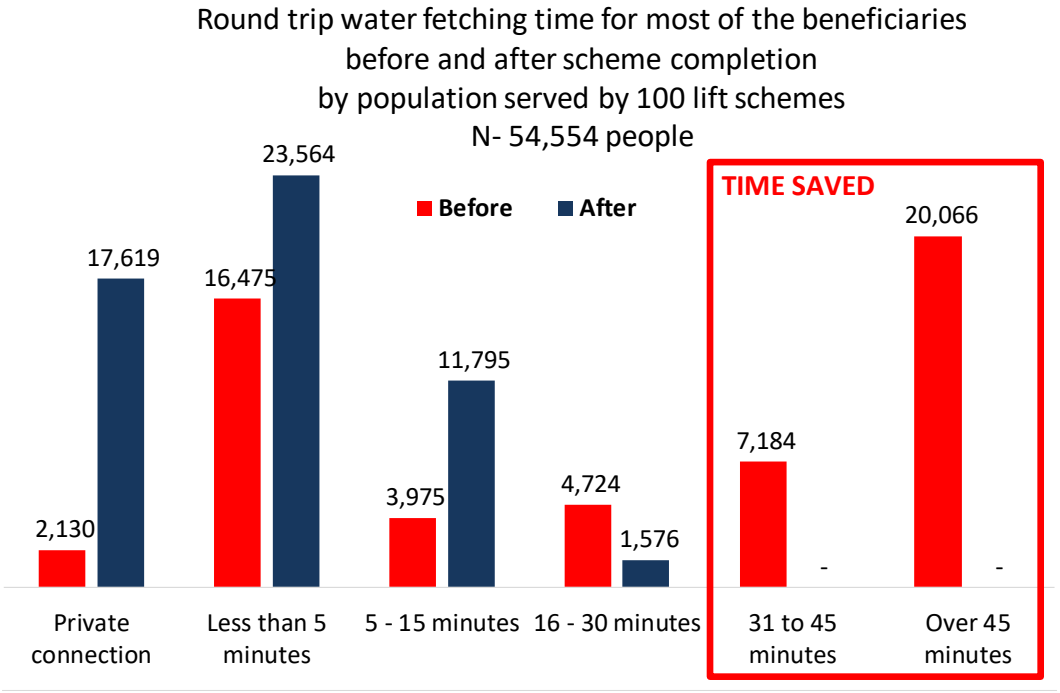



***Figure 43 Time use as a transformative indicator for gender equality***

The usual changes that can be observed by both communities themselves and by those visiting these locations before and after the intervention, include:

- quality of life improved
- improved health and with it, improved nutrition
- time-savings leading into other activities and changes
- improved productivity as a result of having more time, better health and new skills
- community feeling of increased social prestige due to good sanitation and hygiene practices
- reduction in social conflicts due to having private taps
- the building of relationships between the users and within the community has led to increased happiness

The environment has become cleaner as a result of the sanitation campaign in many ways. Where previously the open spaces in the community would be used for open defecation and dumping solid waste, they are now transformed to open spaces for use in social activities – leading to increased dignity and social cohesion within the community. By improving the living conditions in previously unserved areas, also out-migration has been reduced. For instance, in Arlankot, Gulmi district, the community reported that out-migration rate is decreased, and in Syangja the community reported how there are people who have returned to their village after the lift water scheme started operating.

There are also negative impacts: some of the key post holders in WUSC feel overburdened on roles, responsibilities due to weak knowledge and ability and time. There can be also disputes within the WUSC or in between WUSC and its community, leading to other bad feelings and conflicts. Especially the key positions in WUSC can be demanding and pressured positions. There have been water source disputes during the registration process which essentially used to establish the ownership of the water source. These are usually solved through the monitoring process. Now that the WUSCs are not registered anymore at the district level, the new local governments would urgently address also this policy. The following chapters take some of the above statements for further elaboration.

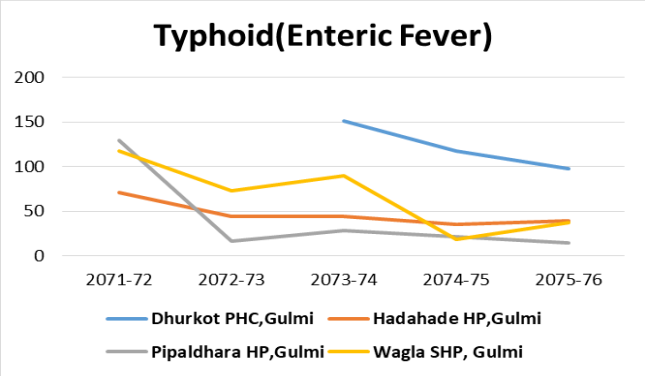
### 4.2.2 What are the impacts of improved sanitation on health?

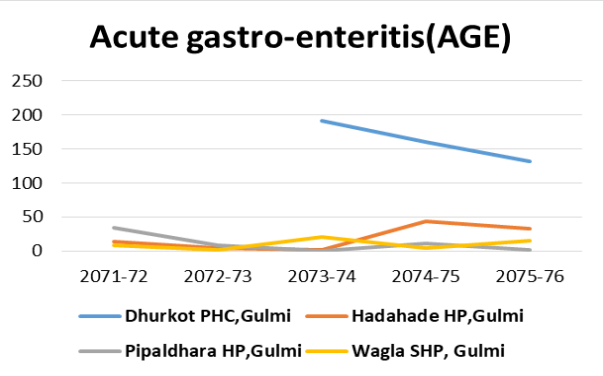
Three out of five purpose level indicators were about health and two of them specifically related to children. As discussed in the Chapter 3.1.1 earlier, Nepal has made remarkable progress with the indicators related to diarrhoea and under-5 child mortality. This could be associated with the remarkable progress Nepal has made with sanitation and also water supply over the past ten years: also WASH indicators have improved remarkably.

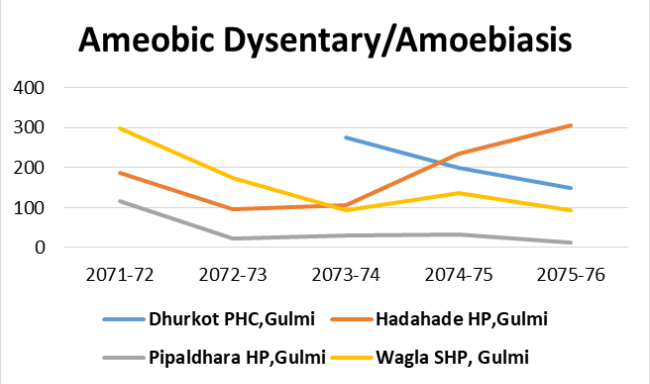
To assess the impact on health at local level, the limitations are clear: there are many factors that influence health, both in positive and negative sense, and not all gets reported in the local health facilities. The more serious cases tend to go for bigger urban health facilities, or people simply tend to visit the most near-by health facility which may not be located within the same local government boundaries. The health-related monitoring and reporting can be sketchy, the reporting systems and related reporting boundaries changing, with some locations being more committed to maintaining their records than others. This has an influence on the reliability of data and any long-term or locality comparison.

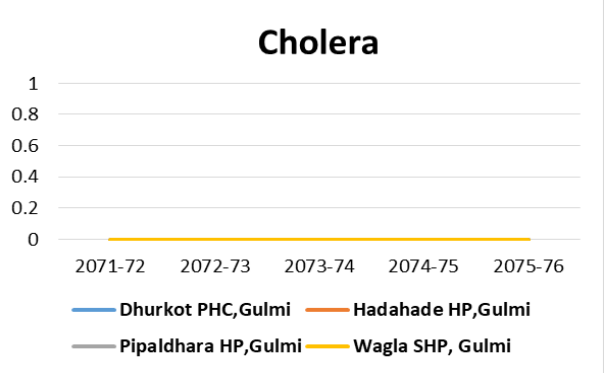
With regards to health impacts we can also refer to peer review scientific studies that have been conducted in the similar environment to Nepal through a similar programme with similar outputs. We can assume that if the Project in Nepal has delivered the same outputs and outcomes as in those study locations that are socio-culturally and also environmentally similar with similar baseline situation, also the impact should be similar. Case Box after the following charts reviews some of the recent literature on the topic. Many of these are large scale studies funded by such as Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Asian Development Bank and World Bank, among others, the researchers representing globally renowned academic institutions. The following page presents data from four program municipalities of Gulmi district. Dhurkot Rural Municipality is one of them where both water supply,

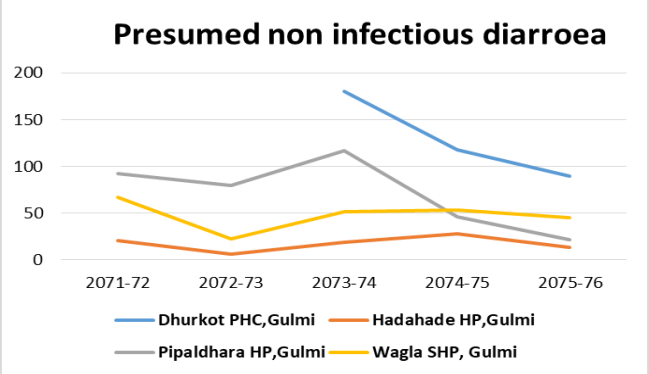
ODF and Total Sanitation programmes took place during the Project period. Secondary data of major water borne diseases was collected from the District Public Health Office for the first two years and from the municipality database for the last three years.

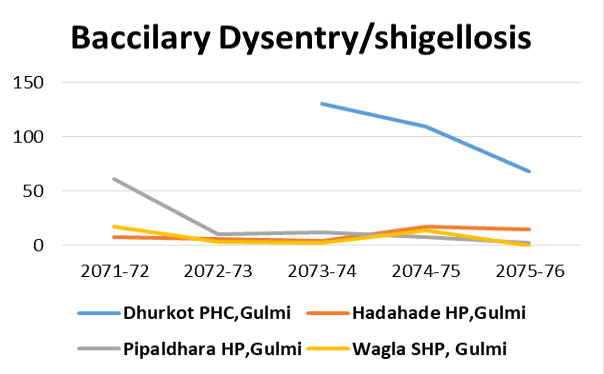


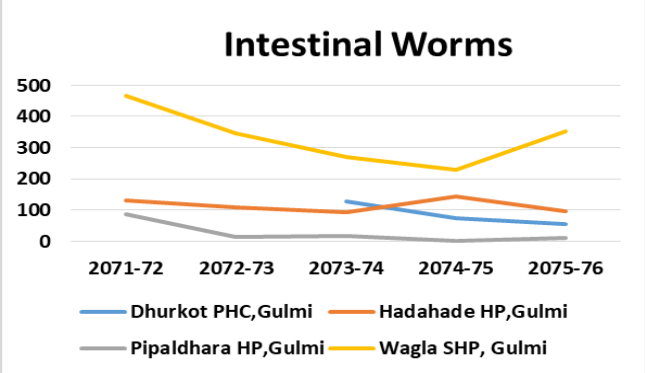



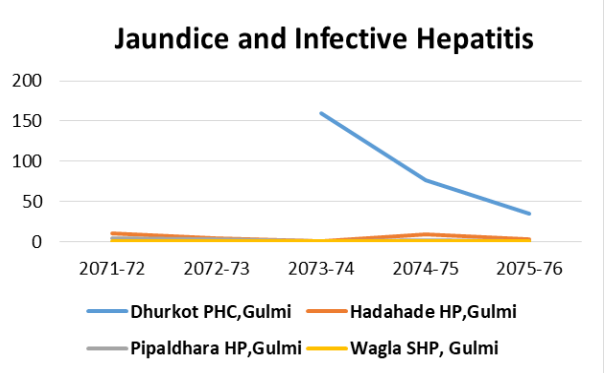




Abbreviations used in figures: HP: Health Post, SHP: Sub-Health Post, PHC: Public Health Centre

***Figure 44 WASH related health indicators over past five years in Gulmi district***

***Box 17 Impact of Total Sanitation – what research shows***

This case box reviews recent studies on impact of sanitation, with special attention to those made in India where both the living conditions as well as the government-led (total) sanitation intervention are similar to Nepal. The attention is to quantitative studies, both on those using their own primary data sources as well as those making critical meta-analysis on other studies. Freeman et.al (2017) conducted meta-analyses to estimate pooled measures of effect using random-effects models and conducted subgroup analyses to assess impact of different levels of sanitation services. The authors assessed risk of bias and quality of the evidence from intervention studies using the Liverpool Quality Appraisal Tool (LQAT) and Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development, and Evaluation (GRADE) approach, respectively. *This review confirms positive impacts of sanitation on aspects of health*.

Interventions targeted at improving WASH have recently been found to be strongly associated with both improved growth and cognitive outcomes, after adjusting for various potential confounders, in several observational studies and clinical trials (Spears, 2011). Spears (2012) studied the effects of rural sanitation on infant mortality and human capital in the context of India's Total Sanitation Campaign. This was a study of a full-scale program implemented by government, similarly to Nepal. The author concludes that the mean program intensity, infant mortality decreased by 4 per 1,000 and children's height increased by 0.2 standard deviations. The results suggested that *"even in the context of governance constraints, incentivizing local leaders to promote technology adoption can be an effective strategy."* Spears & Lamda (2011) studied the effects on childhood cognitive skills of early life exposure to India's Total Sanitation Campaign. They observed that *"on average, in the early years of the program studied here, the Total Sanitation Campaign caused six-year-olds exposed to it in their first year of life to be about three-tenths of a percentage point more likely to recognize letters and simple numbers*." They concluded both *"that open defecation is an important threat to the skills of the Indian labor force, and that a program feasible to a low capacity government can improve the cognitive skills of the population."*

Hammer & Spears (2016) report a cluster randomized controlled trial of a village sanitation intervention conducted in rural Maharashtra, India designed to identify an effect of village sanitation on average child height, an outcome of increasing importance to economists. This study found an effect of approximately 0.3 height-for-age standard deviations. Piper et.al (2017) assessed the effect of interventions to improve sanitation, hygiene, water quality and supply within low- and middle-income countries on child development, and concluded that "*the synergistic effects of infection and under-nutrition during the first thousand days of life (www.thousanddays.org) have been shown in several studies to have long-term effects on health, growth and cognitive development* (…)."

For example, the installation of pit latrines during the first year of Indian children's life, as part of the Total Sanitation Campaign, was associated with an improvement in their literacy (Spears, 2013). Five-year follow-up of children in a handwashing trial in Karachi (Luby, 2006) showed significant benefits of handwashing on motor and cognitive development at 30 months of age (Bowen, 2012). Joshi & Amadi (2013) studied the impact of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions on Improving Health Outcomes among School Children through review of fifteen full-text peer review papers. Their open access paper lists a useful set of further research that was cited in the article. These authors concluded that "*The child's age, gender, grade level, socioeconomic index, access to hygiene and sanitary facilities, and prior knowledge of hygiene practices were significantly associated with the health outcomes*" (Joshi & Amadi, 2013).

Freeman, Garn, Sclar, Boisson, Medlicott, Alexander, Penakalapati, Anderson, Mahtani, Grimes, Rehfuess & Clasenae (2017) The impact of sanitation on infectious disease and nutritional status: A systematic review and meta-analysis. International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health, 220 (6): 928-949

Hammer & Spears (2016) Village sanitation and child health: Effects and external validity in a randomized field experiment in rural India. Journal of Health Economics, 48: 135-148. doi.org/10.1016/j.jhealeco.2016.03.003

Joshi, A. & Amadi, C. 2013. Impact of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions on Improving Health Outcomes among School Children. Journal of Environmental and Public Health, Volume 2013, Article ID 984626, 10 pages http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2013/984626

Mills, J. E., Cumming, O. (2016). The Impact of WASH on Key Health & Social Outcomes - Review of Evidence. SHARE/UNICEF. https://reliefweb.int/report/world/impact-water-sanitation-and-hygiene-key-health-and-social-outcomes-review-evidence-june

Piper, Chandn, Linkman, Cumming, Prendergast, Gladstone (2017) Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions: effects on child development in low- and middle-income countries. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 2017, 3. Art. No.: CD012613. DOI: 10.1002/14651858.CD012613.

Spears & Lamba (2016) Effects of Early-Life Exposure to Rural Sanitation on Child-hood Cognitive Skills: Evidence from India's Total Sanitation Campaign. Journal of Human Resources 51 (2): 298–327. doi: 10.3368/jhr.51.2.0712-5051R1

Spears (2012) Effects of Rural Sanitation on Infant Mortality and Human Capital: Evidence from India's Total Sanitation Campaign. Working paper. Princeton University. https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/d45f/d6191b82f4ba0fcecd82a064d613b4e489f6.pdf

### 4.2.3 How does improved water supply impact those who used to carry water?

In addition to the WUSCs above, also their beneficiaries were interviewed. The aim was to interview *'the one who is in charge of carrying water'*, and not surprisingly, most of the respondents were women (1204) compared to men (76). In total there were 7,918 people in these 1280 households, 27% of people being under 18 years old and 38 households with disabled people. Out of all, 89% were farmers, and 58% of women and 42% of men illiterate. The age groups were equally distributed, half on the respondents being in between 30 and 49.

All locations are declared 'ODF' but there were still some without toilets (2%) or with temporary toilet (2%). Half (51%) had blue Total Sanitation sticker indicating Total Sanitation going on, and another 32% with green sticker or Total Sanitation declared. While 10% did not have any stickers, there were also some who did not know about 'Total Sanitation' (7%). According to the enumerators' assessment as per the SDG sanitation definitions, only two households had 'safely managed sanitation' having a double-pit toilet while 92% had basic sanitation, 3% limited sanitation, 2% unimproved sanitation and 3% limited (sharing toilet with other households). Out of all, 88% had water and soap available at a place for handwashing while 7% had both water and soap but no dedicated handwashing place and 4% had water but no soap.

All the households represented beneficiaries by the WUSCs who were also interviewed. Hence, all should benefit from improved water supply. Yet, there were still people who preferred to use springs as their primary water source (9 out of 1280 respondents). About half (49%) were served by the community tap while another half (50%) benefited from private household connection. Out of all private connections, 97% were schemes from the Phase II. All these cases were tested for 'absence' of coliform bacteria and reported as providing 12 months of service. Out of all Phase I schemes 42% and out of all Phase II schemes 98% were described as 'Safely managed' as per the SDG indicator, the private connections influencing this.

All respondents were asked how long it takes to fetch water *at present time* (go-fill-return), and how many trips are done; *and how this was before* the water scheme supported by RWSSP-WN was completed. The time to fetch water was estimated in categories, with '0' minutes for private connection, while for other options time to fetch water for individual household was asked in categories. Asking each household gives more accurate figure than estimating at the scheme level since within one scheme, there is evident variation on how long it takes to fetch water from a community tap. For the following calculation the median for each category was used for the total time saving calculation.

The first of the following Figures shows the changes in water sources before and after the water scheme was completed. Total 1,050 households used unprotected springs earlier while only one used to have a private tap. Now 628 use community taps and 643 have private taps. This is where the time saving comes in: the second figure shows by time category how the situation has changed since the water schemes were completed. There are still those who continue to spend time in the upper category of 30 to 45 minutes and 15 to 30 minutes, but significantly less time. Overall, in the 'present' significantly less time is used for fetching water.

For these 1280 households and their 7,918 inhabitants, total 3,273 hours were spent every day for fetching water. Now this is down to 277 hours. Out of all female respondents, 90% stated that they have less workload now, compared to 75% of male respondents. Out of all female respondents 67% stated that the family's health is overall better now, compared to 75% of male respondents.

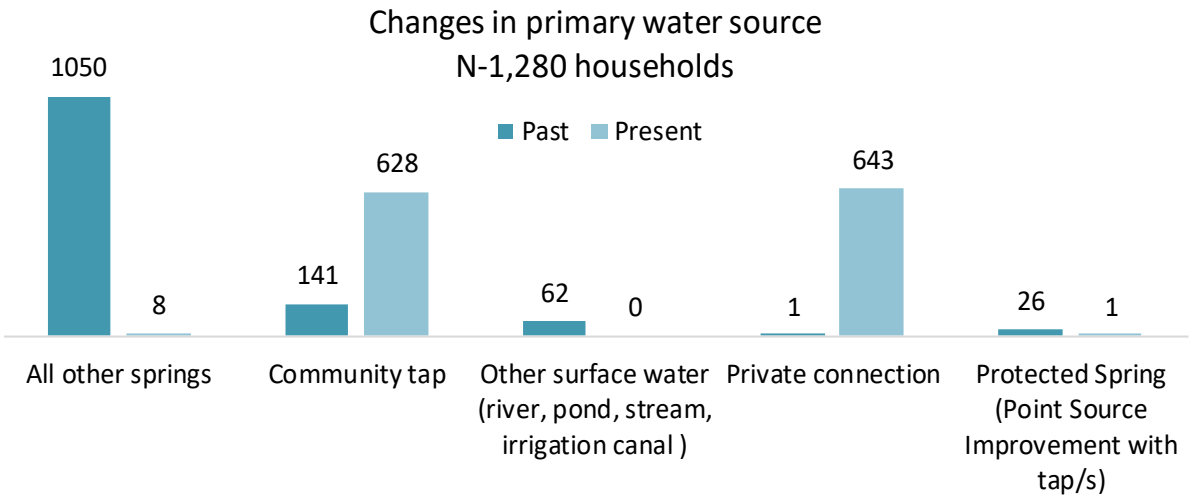



*Figure 45 Primary water sources before and after water scheme completion*

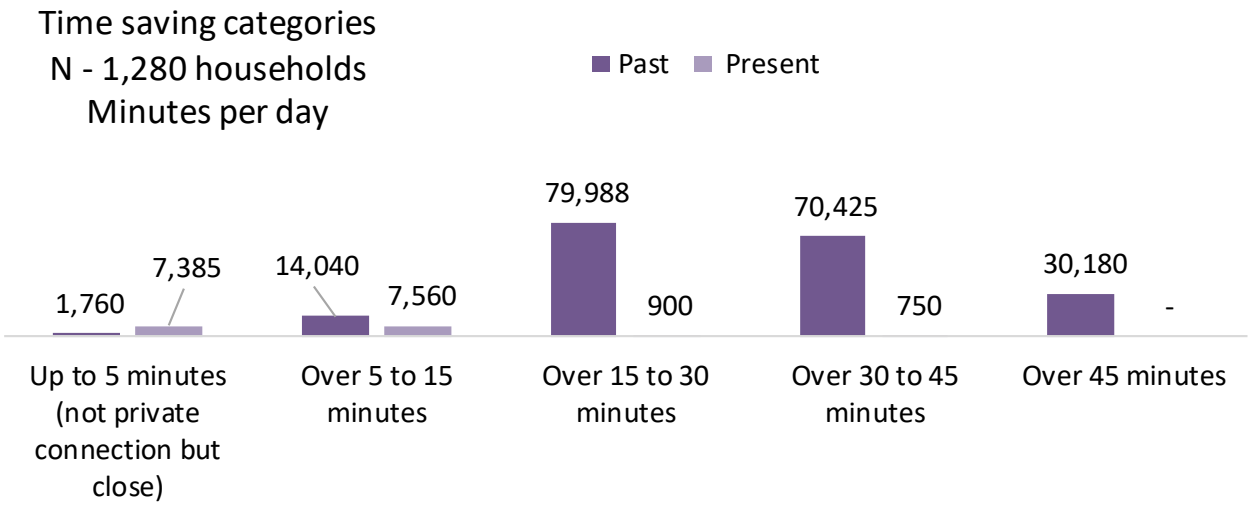



*Figure 46 Time saved in water fetching before and after water scheme completion*

The respondents were further asked item by item what changed. For each questions the options were "Spend less time", "Spend more time" and "Spend same time as before", and the option of "I did not spend time on this at all when the water came and I am not spending time of this now". The first of the following figures shows in percentage out of total women / total men/ total all in how many cases the respondents stated 'I spend more time'. For instance, 69% of women and 57% of men replied that they spend more time doing home gardening (total 869). Out of these, except one stated that this has improved their livelihood by savings/income (selling vegetables/milk etc.).

The next question was about the most significant change. In this, the respondents were to select only one of the themes discussed in the previous question. There was also the option 'other' but this did not get many replies. The most significant changes were within the given set.

The gender-wise differences are clear: women do spend more time cleaning and washing at home while the number one effect on men was that they have now more time for leisure and resting. Considering the hard work that fills many rural people's days, resting and leisure probably means simply more hours to sleep in the morning instead of starting the first water fetching trip sometimes even before sunrise.

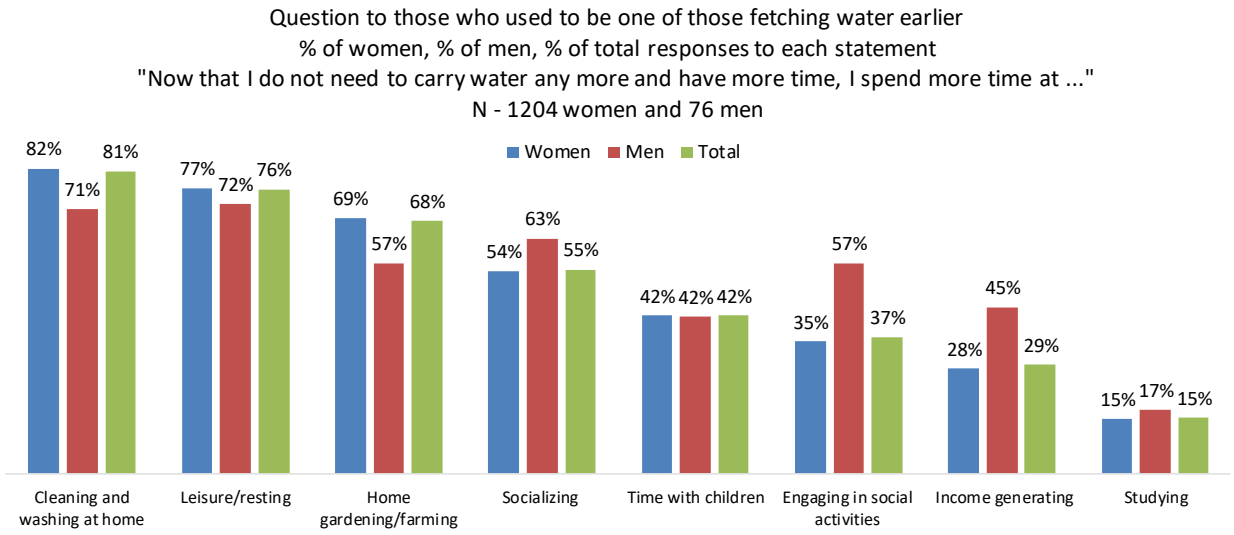



*Figure 47 Using time saved in water fetching after water scheme completion*

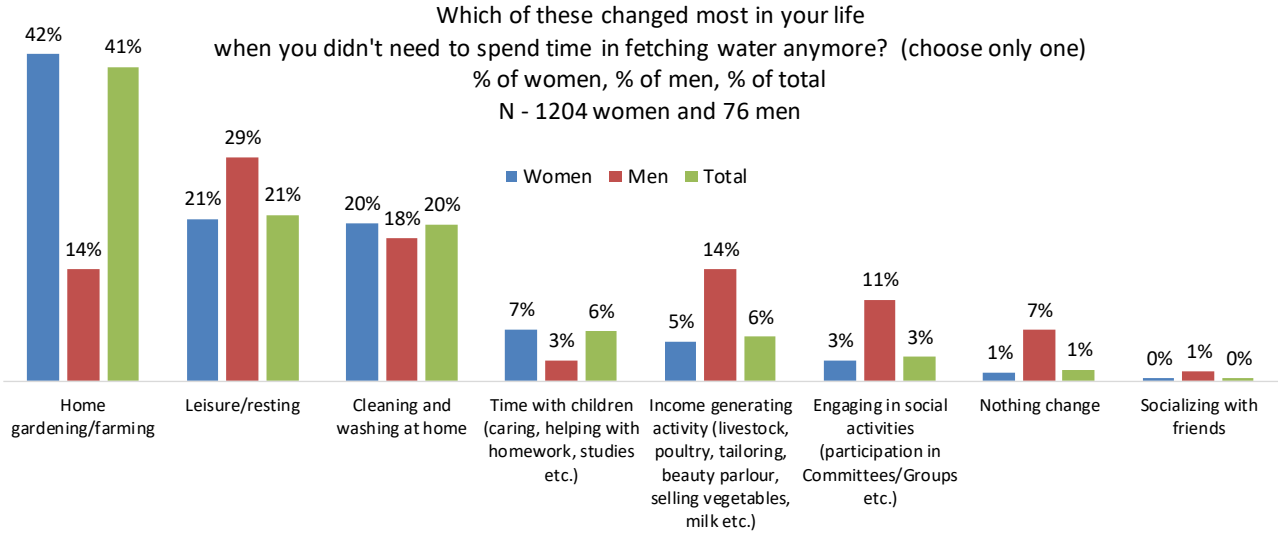



*Figure 48 The most significant change after water scheme completion*

### 4.2.4 How does being a WUSC member impact women and men?

Total 139 WUSC members (70 women and 69 men) were interviewed about their experience in being a WUSC member. The age varied from 30 to 60 and above, with only 8 persons in the younger category of 18 to 29. More than half (53%) represented Janajati community while 11% were Dalit and 36% brahmin of Chettri ('Other'). The interviews were done in Baglung, Syangja and Tanahun districts, the WUSCs representing 30 water supply schemes. Out of 139 WUSC members interviewed, 95 were from Phase II (19 schemes) and hence, went through the Step-by-Step while 44 were from Phase I (11 schemes) and hence, did not go through the Step-by-Step. Out of all, 22% were illiterate with no schooling, and 85% were farmers.

Total 58% (66% of women and 51% of men) did not have other positions than the main WUSC membership, while the others were also members in the Procurement Committee, Monitoring Committee or WSP team. However, 33% of all women and 25% of all men stated that they are members in the other community groups and committees.

Out of all female WUSC members, ten had run in the local government elections: five for Ward member, two for Ward Chair and three for other positions. Similarly, out of male WUSC members, 11 run for Ward member, one for Ward Chair, two for Ward Vice-Chair, two for Chairperson and one for other positions. *This is 19% of all WUSC members interviewed!*

Practically all, 97%, had joined the WUSC from the very beginning – this was also one selection criteria for the persons to be interviewed. Majority (65%) had joined WUSC out of their own interest while the rest were asked to join. Practically all except two stated that their families were supportive of them participating in the WUSC meetings. The one that stated 'not at all' also stated that she is not participating any WUSC meetings while the other one commented that 'no meetings organized'. All schemes were completed schemes that had been in operation for a while since completion.

Practically all except one female stated that it is important do you find that there are women in WUSC, and practically all except two men who agreed that it is important that WUSC members represent their beneficiaries from the caste/ethnic point of view.

Out of all respondents, 92% stated that women could influence decision making while the scheme was being planned and implemented, and 90% that all ethnic/caste groups could influence WUSC decision making equally.

Total 83% of both men and women and equally out of different ethnic/caste groups agreed that being a WUSC member had increased their self-confidence. Even if the Phase I WUSCs did not go through the Step-by-Step, 80% stated that they have learned a lot as a WUSC member, with 17 persons who stated that they did not participate in any trainings. Majority (60% Phase I and 80% Phase II) stated that they find the trainings useful outside WUSC.

Overall, people affiliated with WUSCs and the Project have received valuable experience that also shows as leadership skills and confidence to run at local elections. For women being a WUSC member is particularly meaningful as this give women tangible real experience and confidence.

### 4.2.5 What is the impact on water scheme functionality if there are women in WUSC?

This first case presents the findings from the statistical analysis on whether there is any significant link in between having women in WUSC and in the functionality of the water system. This case was presented in the Brief 3-2019 that was launched on occasion of the International Women's Day with theme *Thinking Equal, Building Smart, Innovating for Change.*

*Results show that WUSC that have more women than men, are more likely to have fully functional scheme compared to WUSCs that have fewer women.*

The following analysis on the women as WUSC members needs to be seen in this context: technology and site-specific geo-hydrological and topographic realities do matter. Point source improvement schemes need very little maintenance if initially well constructed. The same applies to a small gravity system while a large gravity system will need equal attention to a lift scheme. Obviously, also age of the system matters.

In this sample of 607 water schemes, there are 5,476 WUSC members, of which 2,710 (49.5%) women and 2,766 (50.5%) men. Out of 607 WUSCs, 487 are defined as having a gender balance. A WUSC is defined as having gender balance if it has in between 42% and 72% women (i.e. either 4 or 5 women out of 7; and similarly, for 9 and 11 member WUSCs). The WUSC should also appoint women to one or more key leadership positions. A total of 593 WUSCs have a woman in a key position. Out of these, 114 schemes were defined as not having gender balance, yet they do have at least one woman in a key position.

Functionality was significantly different depending whether the scheme was a lift scheme or not, but only if *'needs minor repair'* schemes were not considered as 'Fully functional': Levene's test for equality of variances $p$=.000 (<0.05) and equal variances are not assumed; t(271.172)= 3.384; $p$=0.001 (<0.005);

d= 0.036. If *'needs minor repair'* scheme is accepted as *'Fully functional',* Levene's test for equality of variances *p*=0.166 (>0.05) and equal variances are assumed; t(610)= 0.686; *p*=0.493 (>0.005); d= 0.024. When giving the functionality more ranks from 1 for *'Well Functioning'* to 6 *'Needs Rehabilitation',* the relationship is even more significant with Levene's test for equality of variances p=.000 (<0.05) and equal variances not assumed; t(260.488)= -3.969; *p*=.000 (<0.005); d= 0.123. The differences are also more pronounced when comparing means. The t-test is significant with Levene's test for equality of variances *p*=.000 (<0.05) resulting in equal variances not assumed; t(259.433)= 3.714; *p*=.000 (<0.005); d= 0.045. Using the 'strict functionality' as grouping variable, WUSCs with more women (M=0.51, SD=0.500) compared with the WUSCs with less women (M=0.34, SD=0.475) stands out from the others.

For the other variables, the t-test does not show statistically significant difference with regards to 'strict functionality' of the scheme and such as 'all WUSC members are women', 'WUSC has gender balance', or 'WUSC has a woman in a key position', or with any particular key position. All have p>0.05. This is explained by the fact that all schemes have women, practically all schemes, 99%, have at least one woman in a key position and 71% have gender balance.

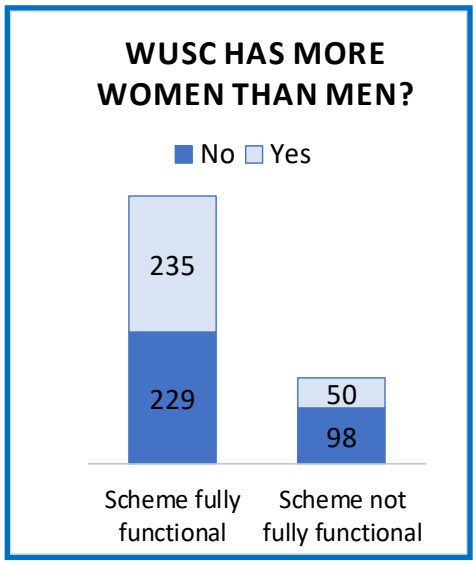



*Figure 49 WUSCs with more women more functional*

In conclusion, the impact of having more women in WUSC is positive for getting the minor repairs fixed. *The figure here takes the 'strict' definition: if a scheme is classified as 'needs minor repair', it is in 'not fully functional' category.* In these other cases the gender link was not evident. This could indicate that women matter to get minor repairs fixed, but when it comes to anything that is not minor anymore, it does not matter how many women and men WUSC has, the problem may be beyond them to solve. None of the schemes are closed. They are providing services to total 243,344 people.

*Table 3 Independent samples t-test results for gender and scheme functionality*

| Independent Samples Test | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Levene's Test for | | t-test for Equality of Means | | | | | | |
| | | F | Sig. | t | df | Sig. (2-tailed) | Mean Differenc | Std. Error Difference | 95% Confidence Lower | 95% Confidence Upper |
| WUSC has all members women | **Equal variances assumed** | **3.456** | **.064** | **.922** | **610** | **.357** | **.010** | **.011** | **-.012** | **.033** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 1.156 | 396.283 | .248 | .010 | .009 | -.007 | .028 |
| WUSC has gender balance | **Equal variances assumed** | **5.331** | **.021** | **1.237** | **610** | **.216** | **.053** | **.043** | **-.031** | **.137** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 1.205 | 237.528 | .230 | .053 | .044 | -.034 | .140 |
| WUSC has more women | Equal variances assumed | 53.893 | .000 | 3.613 | 610 | .000 | .169 | .047 | .077 | .260 |
| | **Equal variances not assumed** | | | **3.714** | **259.433** | **.000** | **.169** | **.045** | **.079** | **.258** |
| WUSC has women in key position | **Equal variances assumed** | **.077** | **.782** | **-.138** | **610** | **.890** | **-.002** | **.011** | **-.024** | **.021** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -.142 | 259.146 | .887 | -.002 | .011 | -.023 | .020 |
| WUSC Chairperson | **Equal variances assumed** | **.895** | **.345** | **-.477** | **610** | **.634** | **-.013** | **.027** | **-.067** | **.041** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | -.461 | 235.258 | .645 | -.013 | .028 | -.068 | .043 |
| WUSC Vice-Chairperson | **Equal variances assumed** | **1.036** | **.309** | **.498** | **610** | **.618** | **.020** | **.041** | **-.060** | **.100** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | .505 | 253.437 | .614 | .020 | .040 | -.059 | .099 |
| WUSC Secretary woman | **Equal variances assumed** | **5.286** | **.022** | **1.059** | **610** | **.290** | **.048** | **.046** | **-.041** | **.138** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 1.074 | 253.797 | .284 | .048 | .045 | -.040 | .137 |
| WUSC Treasurer woman | **Equal variances assumed** | **7.922** | **.005** | **1.490** | **610** | **.137** | **.059** | **.040** | **-.019** | **.138** |
| | Equal variances not assumed | | | 1.427 | 231.717 | .155 | .059 | .042 | -.023 | .141 |

### 4.2.6 What is the impact of Project on good governance?

The Project has had an impact on good governance and ownership, from the community, to the WUSC and to the municipal level. Community people are now claiming their rights and raising their voices actively after getting training and awareness raising, and experience from participating in activities such as the public audits. They are now raising their voices in community decision-making to demand transparent practices and services. The Project intervention in municipalities helps WUSCs to be transparent and increase ownership, and people are now demanding monitoring and public auditing (as practiced by RWSSP-WN) in the other development activities of the municipality. In this sense one impact has been improved governance of civil society.

The community-led approach to both sanitation and hygiene programmes as well as to water supply scheme planning and construction were very effective, encouraging rural communities to solve their own problems. Particularly they now know how to solve WASH problems. By contributing their own cash and time, communities take more ownership from the very beginning. This is manifested by the willingness to contribute more than expected from the communities themselves, and by the significant in-kind contributions that individual households have given to get their scheme completed. Without this drive in the communities, it would not have been possible to complete as many water supply schemes and to exceed the expectations with regards to both ODF and Total Sanitation.

Municipalities now identify WASH as a priority. They are beginning to prepare their own WASH plans and are using their own budget for this. The working practices and guidelines of RWSSP-WN do not end with the Project closure. The experiences of community mobilisation, institutionalisation of the WUSC and WASH Unit, and the integrated M-WASH planning process, are being picked up and replicated by other municipalities and organisations/projects. RWSSP-WN has also had policy influence, particularly in the practical application and experience sharing of the National Sanitation Master Plan and Menstruation Hygiene Management. Form this we can conclude that community mobilisation and institutionalisation of WUSC and WASH Unit are useful working modalities also for others.

- WASH Plans being adopted / replicated by other rural municipalities and province (integrated planning)
- Policy influence – especially Phase I but also Phase II – National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (+/- Sector Development Plan)
- We have given capacity building to other organisations – they are replicating and scaling up our work
- Community led approach is very effective for communities to solve their own problems

### 4.2.7 What are the impacts on personal growth and empowerment?

The personal growth of people living the Project areas can be influenced in many ways: both directly through getting people active in such as WUSCs, V/W/D/M-WASH-CCs and in organizing a range of events and programmes, and indirectly by opening opportunities that arise by having more time and better health. For instance, people consider that their lifestyle has improved overall simply by having a private water tap at home that helps with home gardens and small businesses. Similarly having the toilet at home can raise dignity simply by not being harassed and humiliated when going for fields for sanitation purposes.

Being a member in a WUSC or other active committee can be empowering process as discussed earlier in Chapters 4.2.4 and 4.2.5. Being a WUSC member has increased the number of women in leadership roles and this in turn, upgraded their personal lives and social dignity. Women who have been shy to even introduce themselves in the beginning, are able to speak up in groups and get their voice heard in the decision making. With this arises also awareness of further opportunities whether for business or personal/family wellbeing. In WUSC and other active committees it is easy to encourage overall positive thinking and behaviours due to capacity building and related tangible results, especially when

the work is going ahead faster than anticipated! This could be vice-a-versa where the work is not going ahead as expected…

The most measurable impacts can be done among WUSC members. However, in sanitation and hygiene programmes there has been a range of other community groups involved, including Mother Groups, Female Community Health Volunteers, Tole Development Committees and Youth & Child Clubs active in the programmes. The ODF declaration process started a wave – now there are declarations on many development themes, aiming to have all people within the administrative boundaries to benefit: education (all literate), immunisation (all vaccinated), menstruation hygiene (facilities available for all women) and child labour free (no children working) community. Being a member in the programme committee and eventually in the declaration event organizing committees can be empowering experience in itself and an opportunity to increase social capital.

Education matters for all age groups. These have been observed during the monitoring visits:

- The school environments are cleaner than before, and some are growing plants and maintaining gardens
- Children have enough time and energy for school attendance and homework as they spend less time on laborious jobs such as water fetching
- Girls and female teachers are attending school more due to school toilets and water availability during menstruation and fewer prejudices
- The studies the project did on MHM have led to the realization that menstruation taboos are an issue in Western Nepal also (not just Far West)
- People are understanding that menstruation is a natural process – women are not so shy and are gaining confidence
- School hygiene activities are replicated by children at home, leading to improved hygiene and a boost to the confidence of children
- capacity developed in the community on new technology – e.g. solar and electric lifts
- the municipalities have increased knowledge on the use of new tools such as KoBo, and some are starting to use independently

Employment opportunities: Many skilled and unskilled technicians have been trained by the Project. This has given them confidence, as well as certificates, income and work experience. In some cases, that has meant on-going employment in the Project activities or municipality, in the community as a whole, or even work opportunities overseas. The opportunity to gain training and experience – whether it is in the WUSC leadership or in the RWSSP-WN project team.

- Local level employment generation (VMW/ Pump Operator/mason, etc – skilled and unskilled)
- Productive sanitation (like toilet with shutter) supports the livelihood of the operator
- Training has led to people to have ideas for livelihoods for the first time, such as thinking on new business opportunities
- Some trained local persons -> VMW -> have been employed as project staff.

***Box 18 Education matters***

Three studies about Sanitation (n-1093 of which 628 female), Handwashing (n-918 of which 524 female) and Menstruation (n-755, all women) conducted in FY05 revealed interesting information related to education:

The total sample was 2,766, of which 69% were female. While there may be some individuals who were interviewed for two surveys (for instance, toilet use and hand washing), the sample is large, so a margin of error can be added to the following still having significant confidence in the findings.

How many years did you go to school? There were two options: did not go to school but can read and did not go to school and cannot read.

Out of all 2,766 respondents:

* 50% had not been to school: 52% of all female and 48% of all male respondents.

* 24% were illiterate: 26% of women and 21% of men.

* only 15% had > 10th grade School Leaving Certificate (S.L.C.): 16 % of women and 13 % of men.

Out of all 418 persons who passed >10$^{th}$ grade S.L.C., 73% were women but this may be explained by having more women in the total sample in the first place (and the fact that many men migrate for work). Out of all female respondents, 16% passed > 10 S.L.C. Out of all illiterate who did not go to school, 73% were women.

The result shows that the Project must pay increased attention to the education material it prepares and distributes but also to the contents of different orientation and training events; if the audience is partly illiterate, it is useless to use text-heavy Power Point presentations. Finally, Day-Celebrations, workshops and other practical learning-by-doing capacity-building events might be the best ways to reach target groups of all backgrounds.

### 4.2.8 What are the impacts of recharge activities on water availability?

Water resources are drying up all over Nepal, due to climate change, increased water extraction and land use changes. This has been particularly exacerbated by the recent, unplanned road construction activities, that have been damaging sources and pipes. Project schemes are extracting very little water, therefore are unlikely to have a negative impact. Recharge activities can have a positive impact on water availability, but much needs to be learned still about the varied hydro-geological conditions in individual schemes.

In 2014 the Project launched a study to compare both water source yield data and climate data which were collected as follows:

- **Source data:** The first round of source yield data collection took place in Tanahun district in March-April 2004 under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project (RWSSSP) Phase III (so-called "Lumbini-project"). The same sources were revisited during March-April 2014 to identify changes (see the map below). Source locations were verified with GPS and cross-checked with the name of the source. The yield measurement was carried out with bucket method in both times so that yield collection is harmonized. Altogether 2,387 sources were selected for the analysis. Some sources were discarded due to lack of comparable data from 2004 and 2014. The data sets cover entire Tanahun, except for Ghiring Sundhara VDC and Byas municipality (which were not covered in 2004 data collection).
- **Climate data**: The study utilized rainfall data from 15 meteorological stations and temperature data from 4 stations operated by Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM). The number of stations in Tanahun district (4) is not enough for rainfall interpolation, and therefore stations from adjoining districts were also included for rainfall analysis. The climate data covers the period from 2002 to 2013. Climate data for 2014 was not yet available at the time of analysis. This is however not considered as a limiting factor, because the rain cycle of 2013 is considered as the most effective

input for 2014 April/May source yield. This is because the monsoon rain of a particular year impacts the post monsoon of the same year and the winter of the following year.

- **Analysis**: Rainfall sample data points (meteorological stations) were generated into estimated surfaces (maps) using Kriging interpolation method. Kriging method assumes that the distance or direction between sample points reflects a spatial correlation that can be used to explain variation in the surface. Temperature trend and lapse rate were calculated using linear regression model. Comparison of source yields of 2004 and 2014 reveals that 65% of all sources had declined in the past ten years, whereas the remaining 35% had either improved or constant yield. The trend is similar in all spring types: out of all point and spring sources, 63% had declined between 2004 and 2014, while 37% had either remained the same or increased. Out of all stream sources, 72% are declining when compared to flows measured in 2004.

The average yield in point sources was around 0.045 l/s in 2014, while in 2004 it was twice as high (0.09 l/s). The maximum measured yield in 2014 was 1.87 l/s, whereas in 2004 it was 3 l/s. Likewise, spring source mean and maximum yield measured in 2014 were 0.16 l/s and 3.33 l/s, whereas in 2004 they were 0.204 l/s and 3 l/s respectively. Small streams average yield measured in 2014 was 0.32 l/s with the maximum of around 4.99 l/s. In 2004, mean and maximum yields of streams were 0.485 l/s and 5 l/s respectively.

***Table 4 Changes in water sources comparing years 2004 and 2014***

| Changes between 2004 and 2014 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Source type | % of sources in declining condition | % of yield change | Sample size |
| Point source | 63% | -50% | 685 |
| Spring source | 63% | -21.0 % | 1,115 |
| Stream source | 72% | -34 % | 587 |

This chapter introduces two cases where the Project made an effort to see whether the recharge activities were making any change.

Bhurung Thung Point Source Improvement water supply scheme (PSI) in Chapakot municipality, Syangja district, is a protected spring that serves 27 people from 5 households. The scheme has a design quantity of 45 litres per capita per day (l/c/d). Before the spring revival intervention in June 2016, the source yield data had been collected since February for less than four months during which the scheme had suffered from water deficit. After one year of regular source yield data collection, it was observed that the scheme had delivered surplus water all year except in April-June 2016 when it had suffered from an average daily deficit of 0.4 m3. The water source would have required approximately 23 m3 extra to deliver 45 l/c/d also through the dry months. The surplus which is lost as overflow in the rainy months largely exceeds the deficit of the dry months.

In June 2016, four dam structures and three recharge pits were implemented to improve source yields in the defined recharge zone of Bhurung Thung PSI. Both the dams and the pits were dug one after another on a hill slope by a drainage channel that directs surface runoff to the pits. When Bhurung Thung PSI was revisited 22.5.2018, source yield data was available for almost three dry seasons (May-June 2018 is lacking). After constructing the check dams and the recharge pits in June 2016, the source yield had not dropped under the critical line 0.014 l/s required to serve the design quantity.

A local key person Mr. Keshar Thapa who had been involved in the implementation of the recharge structures, estimated that the pits had improved the source yields. According to Mr. Thapa, before constructing the structures, there were years when the source dried completely and that had not happened after the intervention. These are all positive news but without locally collected precipitation data, an objective analysis of the impact cannot be conducted.

A monitoring visit to the site in May 2018 showed that after a heavy rain, the first pit with the highest elevation (2,1 m x 1,2 m x 0.70 m) had captured approx. 30 cm of water, the second pit (2.30 m x 1.4 m x 0.70 m) approx. 10 cm of water and the lowest pit was empty. All dam structures were dry. Below the pits, there is a 20 m3 recharge pond meant to feed to another spring source. After the rain, also the pond was found dry. Based on the observation it seems that surface runoff plays a large role in the functionality of the recharge structures. Those pits that could capture surface runoff had stored water – those that captured only rainfall were dry

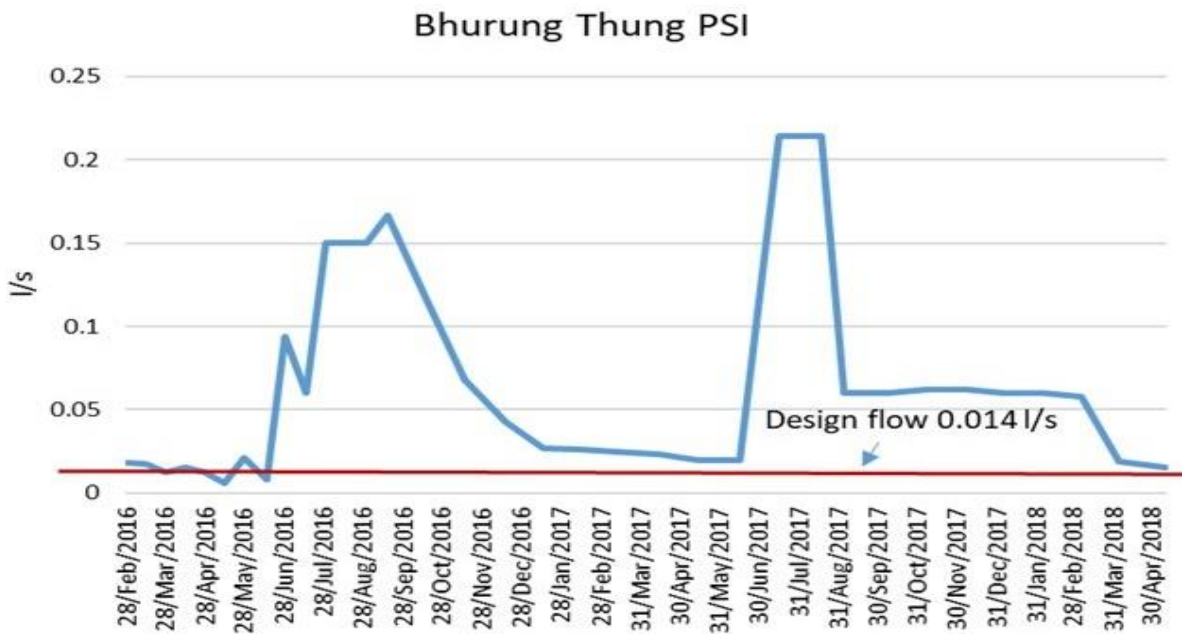



***Figure 50 Bhurung Thung source yield data (l/s)***

The next case is from Lindi DWSS. This electric lift water supply scheme serves 185 households and their 1,079 inhabitants, as well as one school with 412 students, 1 health post and 1 government office. The scheme was completed in March 2017 at which point the VMW of the scheme, Jit Bahadur Ale, started collecting systematic data on the water source. Lindi DWSS has four recharge ponds with total volume of 45.4 $m^3$. The location of these was selected using the new skills learned in spring-shed management training in 2016 for locating the most favourable sites for the ponds.

Rainfall data from the two nearby weather stations show clearly two things: there is a decreasing trend in the average monthly precipitation in between 2002 and 2018, and that micro-climates matter: the two fairly near-by stations have very different readings! These stations may or may not be fully representative of the rainfall received at the location where Lindi water source is recharged, the one presented below being the most likely one according to WUSC.

In Nepal topography this is not necessarily upstream in the water shed but rather, could be on the other side of the mountain! From the second chart it appears that the recharge impact lasts about two months after which the benefit is lost. We can conclude that in this case there is an impact, but that it does not last until the next rainy season. More recharge capacity may not help as water keeps flowing down: it is time to learn how and where to do subsurface dams to stop or reduce this flow, keeping the volume available at this specific source for longer period of time. See Chapter 5.4 Learnings and Recommendations for Cross-cutting Objectives for further recommendations on hydro-climatic data

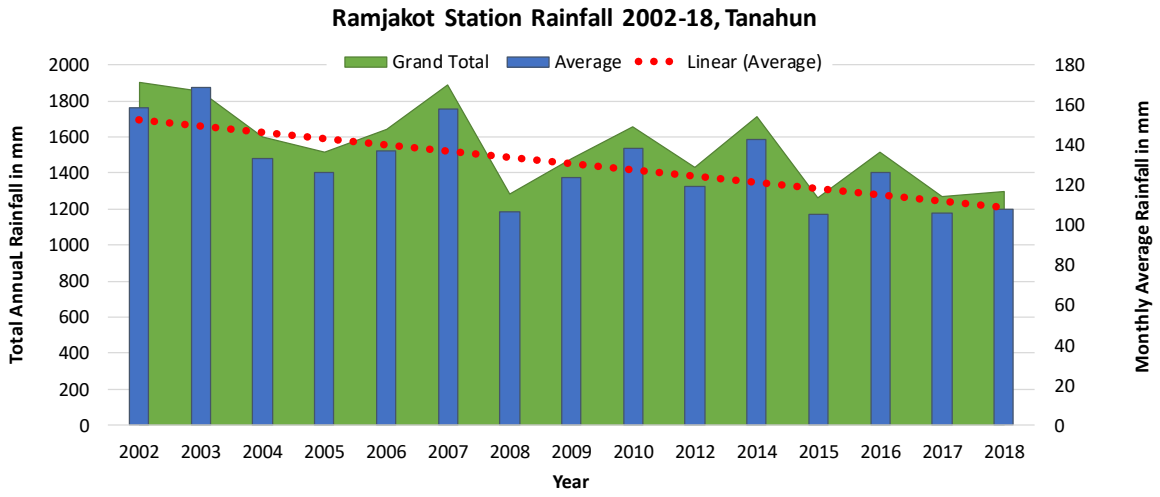



*Figure 51 Ramjakot station rainfall 2002-2018*

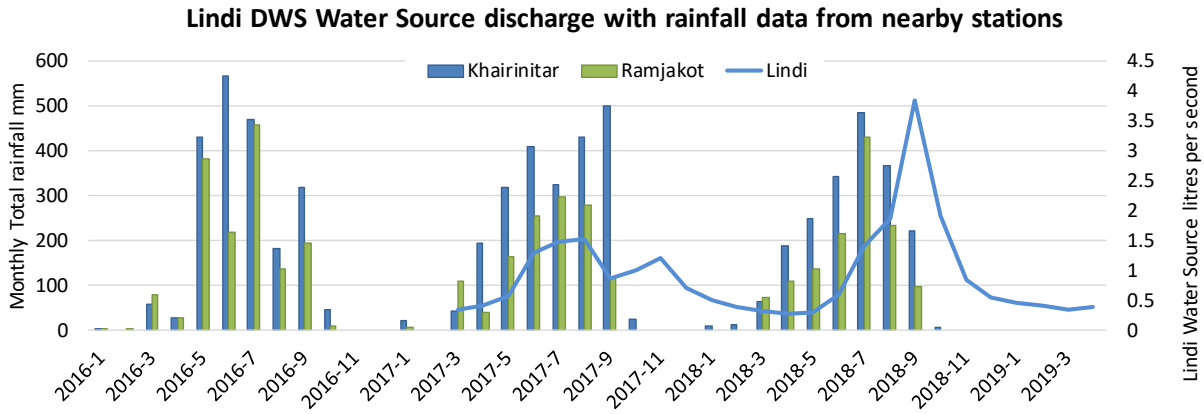



*Figure 52 Lindi DWS water source discharge with rainfall data from nearby stations 2016-2018*

## 4.3 Assessment of Risks and Assumptions

The Phase II Project Document adjusted the Phase I design and modalities mostly as a result of dealing with existing risks and challenges. The assumptions, major risks and risk management procedures were identified in the Project Document Annex 1 Logical Framework and Annex 3, and further elaborated in the Inception Report and in each semi-annual and annual progress report.

The first of the following tables explores the realities vs. assumptions as presented in the Annex 1 Logical Framework, and the second table takes a closer look at the Table 9 of the Project Document 'Risks and Risk Management'. Did the assumptions and risks materialize? What new risks and assumptions emerged? The Annex 1 that appears in each Annual Work Plan and in each progress report with the logical framework and semi-annual progress indicator-by-indicator, explains in every case what was changed, and how the results and end-line targets were redefined as time passed by. These were discussed in the Supervisory Boards. The same matrix is shown in this document (Annex 1).

The Project assumed that the SDGs would be guiding the sector development in Nepal, even if the Sector Development Plan and the report by the National Planning Commission were not in line with each other, and both documents did not draw attention to the role of the local governments. Yet, water supply and sanitation together with such closely related matters as DRR and environmental management, are within the local governments' mandate. The question for many sector actors was how they should readjust their practices to reflect this conflict of mandates? The Municipality WASH Unit, as defined by RWSSP-WN, and the related Municipality WASH Fund and Municipality WASH Plan concept, were ground breaking in this regard and received attention from other sector actors too. The Logical Framework and some results targets were aligned with expected SDGs already during the inception phase and presented in detail in the Inception Report, and then at the start of FY05 when the municipality context was introduced.

The new assumptions that did arise during implementation were related to federalism and the role of municipalities, and related policies and procedures. It was clearly a risk at the beginning of FY05 to start within a new context, signing Memorandums of Understanding with 99 local units just before the actual elections, knowing that during that FY, half of the working period would be influenced by the elections and related code of conduct. The Election Code of Conduct influenced tasks such as recruitment of the M-WASH Unit staff. Despite this, both the financial and physical progress were excellent, and the risk worth taking. During the last month of operation, there were still eager expectations from the Municipalities to get continued support while they were willing to match funds and contribute from their own sources to keep their newly established M-WASH Units up and running. There was strong demand for Municipality WASH Plans following the success in Harinas Rural Municipality, Syangja. The Project witnessed more action-oriented Municipality WASH Management Committees than ever before with the District WASH Management Committees.

***Table 5 Assumptions and reality***

| Assumptions | Reality |
|---|---|
| Overall objective: issues assumed *not* to seriously hamper achieving the overall objective:<br>Security issues<br>Absence of local elected officials<br>GoN Policy changes<br>(Lack of) new constitution | The issues identified did affect the Project throughout Phase II with the federalisation moving ahead, sometimes with unpredictable sudden changes in the policies and practices. Yet, Phase II did not suffer from long strikes or violent encounters, and was able to continuously re-define itself in the changing policy context: together with the RVWRMP, RWSSP-WN Phase II was among the very first projects and programmes that re-defined its approach and embedded the operations immediately and directly into municipality-level.<br>The newly elected local bodies affected very positively as can be seen from the results and local contributions. |

| Assumptions | Reality |
|---|---|
| Purpose: issues assumed *not* to seriously hamper achieving the immediate objectives.<br><br>Capacity and willingness of DDCs and VDCs.<br><br>Communities' willingness to make their participation physically and financially.<br>Timely Fund availability.<br>Disasters.<br><br>Also assumed that:<br>Most of the guidelines, facilities and plans can be continued with some adjustments.<br><br>Detailed DDC data, VDC data and district and VDC level WASH plans will increase effectiveness of planning.<br><br>Working more with hard to reach will need more effort, time and resources (increased per capita cost) and will slow down progress<br>The number is increased 150,000 assuming investment budget for water supply will be increased | Capacity and willingness of DDCs and VDCs did not *seriously* affect the Phase II as can be seen from the progress even if the impacts were felt, calling for continued TA staff support at various levels. The situation is drastically different now at the municipality context.<br><br>Communities' willingness to make their participation physically and financially was more than expected as is evident from the financial chapter. This is due to the Step-by-Step approach that made the WUSCs the true implementer and hence, owner of their water systems from the very beginning.<br><br>The Phase II took the learning from the Phase I but also from the RVWRMP Phase I and II, and the earlier Lumbini project. For instance, Step-by-Step approach and HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan, together with the related monitoring books and practice were new to RWSSP-WN.<br><br>Total 92 V-WASH Plans were updated at the start of Phase II, see the Result 3 area progress chapter to what extent the water schemes were selected from these, and to what extent these were used for WASH planning overall. The impression is very positive, and during the final year of Phase II a new approach to Municipality WASH Plans was taken.<br><br>The target for water supply beneficiaries was increased as more funds were made available from both governments, and due to high contributions from the users themselves. During the first year of operation through the municipalities, their actual contribution in one year exceeded the districts' actual contributions over four years. Hence, the final beneficiary number is double to the original. |
| Result 1 (Component 1)<br>Many ODF-VDCs and districts at risk to regress to pre-ODF status if movement towards total sanitation not continued<br><br>D-WASH-CCs have strong leadership and committed members thriving both towards ODF and post-ODF<br>V-WASH-CCs have strong leadership and committed members; Ward Citizen Forums interested in thriving towards and maintaining total sanitation<br>Schools have strong leadership and committed management committee to ensure gender-friendliness and accessibility also when the facilities are operational | Total Sanitation programmes continued until the very end of the Phase II. The concern remains valid. During the FY05 in the toilet use surveys it became evident that even in the Western region, menstruating women and girls may not use the toilet. New perspectives are needed.<br><br>D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs had active roles in the sanitation movement, the powers being shifted to the M-WASH-CCs during the FY05. Yet, V-WASH-CCs remain valid committees as Ward-WASH-CCs while the D-WASH-CCs role is now weak.<br><br>The M-WASH Units have all potential now to continue sanitation and hygiene programmes, aiming to sustainable basic sanitation while broadening the scope with Total Sanitation into a range of context-specific improvements.<br><br>School WASH remains a challenge. During Phase II there was less demand for the school toilets due to education sector offering budgets to schools. Yet, the demand for water supply at the schools remained high. |
| Result 2 (Component 2) | Upon request from the Supervisory Board meeting, the Project conducted a functionality study of 100 lift schemes completed in Phase I |

| Assumptions | Reality |
|---|---|
| With enhanced support to capacity building the WUSCs will be able to maintain also the technically more complicated lift schemes sustainably<br>Sustainability of interventions can be increased by mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.<br><br>WUSCs have strong leadership and committed members<br>Schools have strong leadership and committed management committee to ensure gender-friendliness and accessibility also when the facilities are operational. | and II. Overall, 84% of all lift schemes were described as 'well-functioning' if we accept that the need for minor repairs are not affecting the overall functionality. The 'minor repairs' mean such repairs that WUSC and their Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) should be able to carry out themselves. The percentage is 67% if counting only those schemes that do not need even minor repair. This compares very well to NMIP figures for 'well-functioning': 19% for the Western development region and 17% for the Mid-western region. (NMIP, 2011). Over the past 12 months, 65 schemes did not report any technical failures, while 17 schemes reported one and 12 schemes two technical failures (RWSSP-WN Brief 10-2018).<br><br>WUSCs have shown commitment in maintaining their schemes and even solving challenging pump and other electro-mechanical problems, such as those caused by lighting. The School Management Committees seem to lack the same commitment: school toilets tend to be in a miserable condition, the same neglect being reflected in the other school environment too. School WASH should be tacked together with other education sector improvements and infrastructure works. |
| Result 3 (Component 3)<br>Weak sector integration at national level will persist for some time.<br><br>Terms of Reference for both D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC in line with the available resources to both<br>V-WASH-CCs will get regular management budgets and guidance for post-ODF<br>D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs strong leadership and committed members<br>VDC selection respects the DWASH Plan; the Project supports and encouraged D-WASH-CCs to annually review/update the data before district councils. | Weak sector integration continues amidst federalisation. At the end of Phase II, the provincial and municipal functions are just starting to gear up, this being a new opportunity for the WASH sector integration at local level. At national level the sector remains fragmented.<br><br>Terms of Reference for both D-WASH-CC And V-WASH-CC were available and used as a tool to assess these. The Annual Progress Report FY03 shows the most detailed assessment where the performance evaluations were done in a comprehensive way to both with regards to the district programmes and to District WASH Unit staff. The FY05 was already operating in a new context at municipality level and hence, on FY04 no district assessments were done as such anymore.<br><br>VDC selection and scheme selection at VDC level were made according to DSWAHP and V-WASH Plans as described earlier in the Result 3 chapter. These were appreciated by the respected government officials as well as this ensured that there were true high priority schemes rather than cases based on ad hoc political lobbying. |

***Table 6 Risks, risk management and practice***

| Risk | Risk management | Practice |
|---|---|---|
| High turnover of officials & insufficient district agency staff and WASH-capabilities affect result quality, effectiveness, efficiency and result sustainability. | Aim for ownership and sustainability at DDC and community level rather than agency level. | The ownership was not high at the District-level, but drastically changed when the District WASH Units were re-defined as Municipality WASH Units, the District WASH Unit becoming the Technical Support Unit.<br>More districts were added but this did not dilute quality as such. |
| Lack of internal accountability mechanisms at district | Increased monitoring; annual VDC-level WASH reviews; public audits. | Phase II introduced the Step-by-Step approach into scheme planning & implementation, introducing systematic public audits and scheduled monitoring |

| Risk | Risk management | Practice |
|---|---|---|
| and VDC level affect project selection and result quality. | | with mass meetings as the key social accountability mechanism. Monitoring together with the capacity building were the key tasks of the TA funded staff, including also financial monitoring. |
| Biased selection of VDCs, some vulnerable steps in the planning and management that are prone to interference. | Selection of VDCs (for drinking water supply) is done on the basis of District WASH Strategic Plans; communities further selected on the basis of VDC WASH plans. | District WASH Strategic Plans were completed and VDC WASH plans made in Phase I, updated in Phase II, guiding the selection. In the new districts, namely Arghakhanchi, Rolpa and Gulmi, the selection was made on hardship basis following the local government planning cycle. Care taken to prioritize the previously unserved and disadvantaged communities. |
| The Hard-to-reach live scattered in isolated, difficult places or are from communities with low levels of exposure, education and organization. This leads to neglect and exclusion . | Project design prioritizes the hard-to-reach and proposes concrete steps; more staff on the ground; accept higher unit costs and lower targets. Ensure extra support activities and skilled staff. Revised GESI guidelines. | All Phase II beneficiaries were categorized according to their water supply status before the scheme started, acknowledging that in the large schemes there are different types of beneficiaries.<br>GESI & HRBA Strategy and Action Plan prepared early on to provide doable actions for ensuring both. It emphasized on proportionate participation of men and women and priority for community level GESI action. Result indicators and MIS data defined accordingly as described in 'Results' Chapter earlier. |
| Left-over issues with project results from Phase I and Years 1-3 of Phase II might complicate early exit from concerned communities, VDCs and districts. | Clear agreements on the period of assistance; planning for early exit, and stepwise phasing out will allow systematic exit. | The Phase II continued to solve the problems inherited from Phase until its year 6 when a Special Audit was commissioned to examine the remaining four chronic cases. Early exit has been difficult as the demand for the Project support in both water supply and sanitation remained very high until the very end. The additional EUR 0.5 million from the Government of Finland became available 1.3.2019, three months before the closing of the Phase II. |
| Low sanitation progress in Terai due to social and cost factors. | Assess lessons from existing Terai ODF VDCs; full ODF for all Terai districts is aimed at; resources allocated accordingly (budget, staff). | ODF progress in Terai is evident, and mobile phone applications have been used for large quantitative surveys to verify this status. Two districts in Terai were declared ODF unless Kapilvastu declares this FY. Sustainability and real ODF in terms of all using toilets at all times remains a challenge and calls for continued Total Sanitation programme to keep the issue in the active local agenda. |
| O&M feasibility and affordability of especially pump/lift technologies not yet proven for the area's communities. | Create post-construction support system, involving agencies and private sector with extra focus on O&M risk technologies; post-construction monitoring and interaction. | 14% of all schemes started in Phase I were lift schemes (35% of total beneficiaries), in Phase II 28% (32% of beneficiaries). However, most of the lift schemes were completed in Phase II as 22 lift schemes were carried over from Phase I to Phase II, or improved in Phase II, bringing the beneficiaries from lift schemes in Phase II completed schemes to 37%. In a sample of 100 lift schemes, 84% were described as 'well-functioning' (RWSSP-WN Brief 10-2018). WUSCs have already proven their ability to solve problems that do arise with electromechanical systems. |

| Risk | Risk management | Practice |
|---|---|---|
| Vulnerability of financial management arrangements (district fund); one district in Phase I adopted a fund flow and Project modality whereby VDCs have been tasked with supporting WUSCs and channeling funds. | DWIG and financial management guidelines of RWSSP-WN were replaced with Step-by-Step approach. The Human Resources Mobilization Guideline prepared for the M-WASH Units at the start of FY05 replaced the District model, taking all operational processes to the municipality level. | The funds were channelled from DDF (MWF) directly to the WUSCs accounts, who in turn followed the Step-by-Step approach. It took a long time to clear the advances that were channelled from DDFs to VDCs in Phase I. The DDF (MWFs) monitoring was started in Phase II. This was done two times each year by the Chief Administrative and Financial Officer from the TA team together with the GoN counterpart. This practice was appreciated by the local government accountants as many took this as an opportunity to get assistance on a range of other issues. This made the financial management at local government levels more transparent. |
| Growing urbanization rate is proving a risk to the sustainability of the schemes, particularly in Terai. There are semi-urban settlements which are officially rural but, in reality, have rather urban character and may have access to urban rural water supply in the future. | Urban and semi-urban areas need different approach. In these areas need to consider utilities type of management rather than relying on any volunteer inputs from the community. At the same time, many municipalities (Nagarpalikas) do have clearly rural settings as well, and therefore, it cannot be uniform approach across the entire municipality. | The overhead tank lift schemes In Terai have not been a success. Still during the sixth year the Project was struggling to complete and financially clear the three overhead tanks that were started in Phase I in 2009 in Ramgram, Nawalparasi district. A Special Audit was conducted in 2019 to establish once and for all what has been completed and whether this matches with the instalments made, and what remains to be done. These three cases provide ample learning on what should not be done.<br>At the same time, two overhead tanks were completed in a short time in southern India border of Rupandehi district in Thumhawapiprahawa. Here there was a genuine demand from the community. |
| During monsoon Terai districts highly vulnerable to floods, hill districts vulnerable to landslides and floods; lightings, earthquakes and other natural hazards may strike the drinking water systems, water towers, solar panels and electricity lines. | DRR will be mainstreamed in the training activities; DRR concerns will be addressed during design and construction of structures; careful involvement of all stakeholders to mainstream DRR issues across the board. | DRR together with the recharge structures and other attention to the water sources were mainstreamed through both planning process (V-WASH Plans and later, M-WASH Plans), as well as at the scheme level. The Phase II defined the concept of Water Safety Plan ++ where the additional ++ referred to CCA/DRR elements and also water tariff which has to defined to be able to maintain these schemes and to take action as needed. CCA/DRR and recharge/source protection were core elements of the post-construction support phase. |
| Bacteriological contamination an issue at household wells (not aquifers); provision of piped supply – in some cases subject to contamination for example at intakes or reservoirs/tanks as a result of inadequate protection – may multiply the risks. | The concept of WSP++ was internalized during planning and construction phase and by communities during planning, construction, and post-construction phases; training and improved modalities for Water Safety Planning incorporated in the Project design. | The mandatory Presence/Absence test was carried out in all schemes, training the WUSCs to do these in the future. Several VDCs and also individual WUSCs operating a large system benefited from ENPHO water quality test kits, but the use of these once the reagents were finished was largely not continued without Project assistance. In Terai arsenic testing continued, but the problem remains: even the deep wells can be contaminated. If there are tube wells at every yard, contaminated or not, people are reluctant to pay any water tariffs. Therefore, the sustainability of all Overhead tanks especially in the southern belt of Terai remain a challenge. |

# 5 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

## 5.1 Learnings and Recommendations for Result 1 Sanitation and Hygiene for All

*Continuing sanitation and hygiene related programme is a must for sustainability of the achievements*: This is needed also after ODF has been declared. Total Sanitation efforts should be immediately started after ODF declaration. At first the focused attention needs to stay with the completion and use of the toilets before diverting the attention to too many other Total Sanitation targets. Experience of RWSSP-WN has shown that there is a risk of slippage without this. For instance, Brief 6-2016 showed 6% of households in ODF wards surveyed had no toilet; Brief 9-2018 showed that despite the presence of toilets, most people didn't use the toilet all the time. Some follow-ups are still needed even after the Total Sanitation declaration.

*Local government leadership, partnership among stakeholders and community ownership*: The ODF campaign was successful because of the leadership of the local governments. No external (NGO/INGO) programme can reach every household, but the local government can. Similar leadership of the local governments bringing all the stakeholders together, making a joint plan and implementing in a joint and coordinated way for post-ODF and Total Sanitation activities, is required. Meaningful participation of the local communities and their role in planning, implementation, monitoring will increase the ownership of the community towards the sanitation and hygiene programs.

*Local governments have potential to spearhead the policy framework also for sanitation and hygiene.* This could include such as technical specifications, design guidelines, building code related issues and compliance monitoring. A related matter is the ensure that the fecal sludge or semi-composted matter is disposed in a safe manner. In (urban) municipalities the services for emptying the pits could get some encouragement from the municipality itself

*Sanitation and hygiene should be the regular program of all municipalities.* Commitment of the local governments is even more important than before: both in terms of coordinating efforts within the municipalities to avoid duplication and to ensure inclusion of all corners, but also for ensuring continue human and financial resources that keep the sanitation and hygiene among the development priorities. Having 'ODF' declared is just a start towards a range of improvements. Municipalities should continue to allocate sufficient budget and human resources for promoting sanitation and hygiene activities, functionality of Public, Institutional and School toilets, and in keeping the institutions like M-WASH-CC and WASH Section motivated, active and functional.

*The implementation modality should consider the socio-cultural composition of the community*. Priority should be given to assessment of the socio-cultural composition of the community before planning and implementing any sanitation and hygiene related activities. Site-specific and tailor-made approaches and tools are more acceptable and effective than any blanket approaches. Approaches and tools that are highly effective in the hills may not have similar effect in the Terai.

*Lack of financial resources for having household latrines is a real concern to specific households but not for all.* For too long the WASH sector actors have accepted the argument about not having funds to construct any latrine from almost any household owner who do not want to build a toilet, even from those who are building otherwise perfect concrete buildings, drive motorcycles and use smartphones! Construction materials for latrine building are widely available in the local hardware stores. Access to materials and specific items such as pan sets should not be an issue anymore. Access to land to construct the toilet is a real issue but mostly to landless and those renting the land or building, and also those who are running such as roadside eateries or other businesses but who do not own the property. This is where questions related to equity come in. Equity involves recognizing that people and their realities are different. The most vulnerable do require specific support and measures to overcome the specific impediments while for some others the issue is more behavioural. Access to and use of safe sanitation and hygiene facilities has many faces, mental and physical alike.

*The focus should be on behaviours rather than on hardware*. Infrastructure like toilets, hand washing stations/platforms, drying racks, waste pits, filters and availability of soap are necessary, and their existence can be a useful indicator for monitoring, but these should not be the only focus of the program. Adopting correct behaviours to use them is more important.

*Triggering is effective yet needs to be accompanied with pre-triggering preparations and post-triggering follow-ups.* Triggering was effective for motivating communities to build toilets and end open defecation. Work is needed now to modify the triggering tools to be compatible with Total Sanitation related behaviours and related factors. They need to motivate people to adopt appropriate sanitation and hygiene behaviours. One triggering tool tends to work only once, and therefore new triggering techniques are needed to fill the gaps of missing toilets. Yet, what really triggers those who are still left behind needs to be well understood before applying the next level of triggering.

*Rewards and behaviour change communications promoting sanitation and hygiene practices for Open Defaecation Free and Total Sanitation declaration status are more effective than use of subsidies*. Experience in RWSSP-WN has demonstrated that use of subsidies for toilet construction does not encourage ownership, and therefore does not support ODF achievement in the long term. For instance, Brief 11-2016 showed in one VDC, 16% of households did not have a toilet even though they had received a subsidy for construction. In addition, sanctions alone may be effective in achieving ODF status, but don't necessarily support long term use of toilets. More effective is to carry out planned and targeted behaviour change communication activities and offer rewards for good behaviour.

*Continue to pilot, develop and use information, education and behaviour change communications materials in local language focusing on behavioural transformations.* This calls for certain amount of formative research on behavioural factors and determinants. Use of pictorial materials, street drama, movie-show, programs in local FM radios, are an effective way to increase the awareness. Use of local languages and local people in those materials are more effective.

*Management of Faecal Sludge (FSM) and other liquid/solid wastes - early consideration is required.* During the ODF campaign, the focus was mainly on constructing toilets and stopping open defecation. Toilets constructed during the campaign are mostly one-pit toilets with cement rings, which are not so sustainable in comparison to double pit Sulabh Toilets. Pits are beginning to fill up in some houses, especially in the Terai, where both the size of households and the level of the water table are high, and the area is prone to seasonal floods. Municipalities should immediately consider collection, treatment and proper disposal of the faecal sludge before it becomes a big problem and threat to public health. In addition to this, proper management of drainage (including wastewater) and solid waste management are the next areas of intervention. Attention to 'Reduce, Re-use and Recycle' should be an implementation principle.

*Public, Schools and Institutional (PIS) toilets should be the example of cleanliness for the community*. Institutions such as schools, health posts and public toilets are places that local people get the opportunity to visit, and see good examples of cleanliness, from which they can learn and replicate in their homes. On the contrary, the worst-case scenario is found in many public toilets and institutional toilets. If successes are achieved in PIS toilets than it is expected that it will be easily replicated in the households of the community. O&M of school toilets is the responsibility of the school management and teachers.

*Public and Institutional Toilets should be constructed considering the demand.* This means also that there is a commitment for the operation and maintenance of the facilities and related management capacity. The public toilet with a large number of daily users is more likely to be sustainable if there is such as a shop owner operating in the same premises. The assessment of the users should be the starting point and related feasibility study needs to be taken more seriously. Who are they and what are their expectations? What are the options for providing both sanitation and hygiene services? What kinds of other services can be included (these should be considered from the beginning before finalizing any technical designs)? The toilets must be accessible and include a management plan e.g.

having such as a shopfront in the public toilet design. At the end of Phase II, the project found that out of 551 Public, Institutional and School toilets, 89% had privacy, 46% had a caretaker, 79% had water availability, 75% had hand washing facility, 48% had soap available, 67% had drainage, 35% had a dustbin and only 17% had fund for operation and maintenance.

*Increasing and conducting effective school WASH program.* Literacy and education are key contributors for any social transformations and behaviour change. If proper sanitation and hygiene behaviours are entrenched in the mind of students, it will eventually lead to sustainable behaviour change. Not only that, message transfer from 'child to child' (to those who are still outside of schools), and 'child to parents' are already proven to be effective strategies for awareness-raising. The Municipality WASH Section is in a good position to support the schools within all corners of the municipality.

National events have been effective is raising awareness and for keeping sanitation and hygiene continuously in the agenda. The World Environment Day marks the start of Nepal National Sanitation Week during which a range of activities were carried out both funded from the Project sources but also by other sector stakeholders. These weeks were great celebration of collaboration.

## 5.2 Learnings and Recommendations for Result 2 Water for All

*The Step by Step process for water supply should be continued*. The process is crucial in developing the capacity of the WUSC and very effective for the transparency, ownership and participation of the community. Special priority should be given to build the capacity of WUSC in financial, procurement and record keeping processes. Proper timing and adequate duration must be allocated to collect the information/data to analyse natural risks/ disaster and social disputes during pre-feasibility and detail survey. Several municipalities have already decided to use the Step by Step process in their own activities after the project has left – clear evidence of its value.

*High quality construction and maintenance is vital for sustainability.* To control the quality of construction, work and materials should be supervised by the municipality and water supply knowledge and equipment should be available. The municipality should support the access of the WUSC to high quality water testing field kits or organise the health section to conduct water quality testing. The scheme should have sufficient water tariffs paid to at least to cover the remuneration of trained VMW/pump operators on a regular basis, and a minor operation & maintenance fund. To earn interest and ensure sustainability the O&M fund should be invested in a local cooperative. Trained VMWs/pump operators are the heart of scheme. They need well defined Job Descriptions, remuneration according to workload and follow up, monitoring & performance evaluation. The municipality should have plan to allocate annually a repair and maintenance budget to support WUSCs for any major repairs that are beyond the WUSC capacity.

*Follow-up and implementation of post-construction work/WSP++ by the municipality ensures long term functionality and sustainability.* The municipality should be responsible to follow up and regularly monitor the operation and maintenance of the scheme. Experience shows that there is inadequate follow-up of the WSP++ beyond project support. There must be linkage between the municipality, WUSC and private service provider for timely repair and maintenance of the scheme. In addition, the municipality should regularly review and monitor the operation of the WUSC and involved NGOs, including public audit. Registration of schemes with the municipality may be the best way forwards.

*Unreached / unserved communities should be prioritised, even if the per capita cost may be higher (providing there is willingness to pay and the scheme is feasible).* The experience is that those communities with 100% unreached/unserved or 100% DAGs beforehand are more functional and sustainable when the scheme is constructed - even if a solar or electric lift is needed, with increased cost. Therefore, it is important that unreached / unserved communities should be prioritised, even if the per capita cost may be higher (providing there is willingness to pay and the scheme is feasible).

Subsidy of electricity tariff may be required to ensure access and functionality if electric lift schemes are needed.

*Private connections improve sustainability.* Private connections are proven to support functionality and sustainability, due to the strong ownership and maintenance by households. However, RWSSP-WN system design software has been prepared for public tap stand systems. Project procedures have not included budget for construction to the household beyond the main distribution point. This should be reviewed for private connection schemes, including revision of community contributions. Non-local input support may be required up to the yard tap stand, as we can't guarantee the quality of the system without this. Alternative, site-specific tap models may be used.

*Design of Filter Structures should be improved* to support good functionality. Filter systems are not constructed in every scheme; and if constructed, the size of filter structures are same in all schemes, whether the water flow in the system is big or small, or the risks of contamination are high or low. If lifting schemes do not have filters, the pump may be damaged, therefore they are important for these systems. Filter systems must be included in standard designs for all stream-based schemes.

*Multiple-use Water Systems should be considered always when the water source is sufficient*. The Feasibility study should pay attention to this from the on-set. The opportunity to provide water for a range of livelihoods activities from livestock to irrigation should not be lost because those designing the scheme limit their thinking on domestic (drinking)water supply only. In practice this may mean adding such as capturing the overflow from the intake or reservoir tanks for the livestock watering troughs, small irrigation reservoir ponds and making it available for home gardens, and even for Improved Water Mills (if the potential exists). Again, Municipality WASH Section is in a good position to influence awareness, standards and mindsets within the municipality.

*Testing for arsenic contamination of water supply is necessary in all schemes in Terai but testing alone is not enough: it is time for serious research, development and deployment for new technological options*. It cannot be assumed that the deeper wells are free of contamination, and the arsenic levels can vary dramatically within a short distance (as demonstrated by RWSSP-WN testing, See Annex 6 and Box 6). Overhead tanks with treatment systems are a good method to avoid arsenic, however, the Project experience has been that there may be problems in construction and sustainable management via community based WUSCs. Any overhead tank planned for Terai should take professional approach to management and not to rely on community contributions and volunteer inputs. Household level filters are effective, but household members are reluctant to use or rather, maintain them over long time span. Hence, the treatment should take place within the well structure itself.

## 5.3 Learnings and Recommendations for Result 3 Institutional Capacity

The M-WASH Plans supported by RWSSP-WN are a best practice. It is based in primary data collected from each and every household, hence not relying on secondary information or on somebody's opinion on who is served and who is not. As shown by the three M-WASH Plans prepared by far, the percentage of unserved households is still high even in the RWSSP-WN project area. While RWSSP-WN helped several VDCs to achieve high coverage, the newly restructured municipalities have also those VDCs where RWSSP-WN did not work. For instance, in Harinas Rural Municipality in Syangja district still 15% are unserved, the corresponding figures in the neighbouring Parbat district being 11% for Bihadi and 9% for Mahashila. Similarly, the percentage of households whose water supply schemes need major repairs is 1% in Harinas, 23% in Bihadi and 25% in Mahashila. The percentage the households having a temporary toilet or no toilet at all is 10% in Harinas, 9% in Bihadi, and 5% in Mahasila. This information shows that there is still demand of WASH Projects in these municipalities

There are many recommendations in this regard:

a) WASH Budget: After prioritizing the Municipality level schemes, feasibility study of those schemes should be done so that the municipality level WASH budget required to achieve the safely managed

WASH facility can be calculated. This budget can then be used in order to calculate the budget available locally and extra funds requested from external sources.

b) Scheme level data collection and map use: A separate geo-tagged questionnaire to capture the status of all existing and ongoing schemes, and household level data, should be prepared, surveyed and included in M-WASH Plan. Identifying unserved households and clusters is important for achieving the right to water. The scheme information can be added to the map, and the municipality can use this for good water management in their area. Decision-makers and the community can see facts directly on the map, without the need for interpretation. The map can also be used for other decision-making (such as roads, forest management).
c) Involvement of *Tole Bikas Sanstha* (Cluster Development Organization) in the planning can support information collection and planning. As per the Local Government Operation Act, 2074 (Section 3 Clause 12.2.ka.2) all municipality wards should form cluster-wise *Tole Bikas Sanstha* to collect household level information in different sectors and to monitor the schemes and other activities implemented in the cluster.
d) Detailed post ODF/TS status updates and strategic plans should be included in M-WASH Plan (including strategies to deal with emerging problems). Household-level data makes it possible to targeted programmes in different clusters.

*The M-WASH Unit should be re-named the M-WASH Section*, as a statutory section of the municipality. All municipalities are recommended to take a policy level decision to establish a WASH Section. The municipality should form a sectoral committee of WASH, chaired by a member of the municipal executive committee. S/he will lead the planning, implementation and monitoring of all WASH activities of the municipality. Step by step process for Planning, Monitoring, Public Auditing developed and adopted by RWSSP-WN II is strongly appreciated by Municipality and it is replicable for other sectors too. The minimal staffing pattern in the WASH would be: one social expert (supporting planning and PoCo in particular) and one technical (engineering) staff member.

*Register all schemes with the municipality.* Municipalities have good rules, but it can be problematic to get them to take on the responsibility for the community-managed schemes. There is a lack of clarity regarding roles and responsibilities between municipality, province and federal levels. The Constitution is clear, but the legal instruments are not developed at each level. Some municipalities are testing a registration process of schemes – mainly for legal registration of sources. However, registration of all schemes would allow consideration of more issues, such as discussion of impacts of road construction and PoCo training by the WASH section (+/- project). We recommend that there is piloting of the registration of schemes with the municipality. Through this methodology, the municipality could also have oversight over issues such as employment of VMWs and Pump Operators, payment of water tariffs, and management of schemes, with GESI in mind. Ideally, there should be an annual capacity assessment, and then if there is a project present, they can support the capacity gap.

A WASH Management committee (WASH-MC) should be established to oversee WASH activities. A WASH-MC has been formed in each project working municipality for effective mobilization of the WASH Section to implement WASH activities. The WASH-MC has been an effective mechanism for smoothly implementing activities. Currently, the WASH-MC comprises seven members chaired by the Chairperson/Mayor. For more effective coordination, the chief of the accounts section and the health section in-charge should be added as members of WASH-MC.

## 5.4 Learnings and Recommendations for Cross-cutting Objectives

HRBA & GESI Strategy did work. The commitment from the Project team kept GESI and HRBA high in the agenda all way through the Phase II and its monitoring, reporting and research.

The municipality should have oversight over issues such as employment of VMWs and Pump Operators and management of schemes, with GESI in mind. Despite their abilities, women don't get sufficient opportunities for paid work such as VMW or pump operator, despite attempts to set quotas. In Phase II, only 25% were women. Sometimes they are trained but don't get the actual work. Women

often have overload of domestic tasks that inhibit their work outside the home. Even if given the job, they are usually paid less than a man in an equivalent role. Wages should be categorised according to the work intensity. Municipality and WUSC need to take more responsibility to ensure that women are genuinely receiving paid jobs. If all schemes are registered under the municipality, the municipality could provide oversight and support – in their statutes they could ensure that adequate water tariffs are collected. In hardship locations the municipality could even consider paying for the services of VMWs/Pump Operators if the community truly is not able to pay themselves.

The municipality and community need to be informed and to act according to the Constitution, for instance with relation to GESI and HRBA. The duty bearers (i.e. the municipality staff and elected representatives) - and the rights holders (community members) are not fully aware of the Constitution and Human Rights. The rules and responsibilities are not well understood by all – for instance, water or GESI rights, and how to demand restitution if there is an infringement. The logical target group for training is particularly the WASH Section in the municipality. The municipality needs to be informed and to act according to the rules. With relation to GESI and HRBA, the Projects should act to inform the municipal staff, particularly the WASH Section and the GESI Focal Person, who has responsibility for Justice. Community members awareness on their rights and responsibilities could be communicated through the same channels as the other messages – through media and capacity building events. Projects should also construct their activities based on Constitutional rights and responsibilities and ensure that their guidelines (e.g. SBS) and capacity building reflect these.

Guidelines on WUSC formation should ensure that key positions reflect ethnic composition of the scheme as well as women/men (not just committee membership), and confidence building, and training should be provided as needed to specific groups. DAGs may be reflected in the WUSC, but usually are not in the key positions (often there is a problem of the same powerful families being involved in many committees). Key positions must reflect ethnic composition as well as women/men (not just committee). Prior to WUSC selection, confidence building is needed and encouragement for DAGs to join the committee in key positions, and confidence building, capacity building and skill development training should be provided as needed to specific groups to ensure their active participation.

Serious confidence building, and capacity building and skill development training of women in key positions in WUSCs is important to achieve true participation. RWSSP-WN has emphasised equal representation of women and men in the WUSC and in key positions. Our data shows that having women in the WUSC ensures minor repairs take place. However, true participation of women in key positions of WUSC is problematic, even though on paper they are well represented. Prior to WUSC selection, confidence building is needed and encouragement for women to join the committee. When the WUSC is selected, adequate training should be provided to women in key positions (2-3 days would be needed). This should include confidence building, practical training, refreshers and perhaps also a self-assessment of women's ability to act.

*Integrate, mainstream and target disability inclusive approaches in a similar way as HRBA & GESI in RWSSP-WN Phase II:* we recommended to examine what disability means at each level and every step of the programme in very practical terms as we did with the HRBA& GESI Strategy and Action Plan (bearing in mind that gender, ethnicity and caste are simpler to count than disability, which covers a large range of types and degrees, and not all PWD would like to be counted). The next step would be to do the same with the local government stakeholders themselves. Local governments and their M-WASH Units are in the best position to reach all households within their borders. Furthermore, the local government may already have other programmes dealing with disability. Seeking synergies with these actors is important: have they already identified what kind of disabilities are within their municipality, and where these people are living? Where are the gaps and challenges where WASH programme could support them further? Disability issues in WASH are about awareness, equal opportunities and technical designs, among others, and with all this, about encouraging local government officials and staff, active community groups, technical individuals and entrepreneurs alike

to come up with real solutions that ensure access to WASH for all and which encourage people with disabilities to get involved and to make their voice be heard. This is closely linked into the baseline: if the future water programme would use the same M-WASH Plan approach as was developed in RWSSP-WN Phase II, it could capture the true status of disability in the given municipality: these household surveys should reach 100% of the households. The baseline survey could have additional set of questions if the household replies "yes" to the question whether the household has disabled people living in it, these questions helping to define the plan further as appropriate in each location.

*Develop a mechanism for feedback and more active participation for all, together with the GESI Focal Person of the Rural Municipality and its WASH Section.* It is important to improve the ways to encourage DAGs and women to participate more actively in group meetings or to collect their opinions – otherwise persons from elite groups always dominate. These techniques could include using sub-meetings or checklists to gather the views of specific groups or establishing a system for submitting comments and actively using it (for instance reading out the anonymous comments in the public audit). This is something that is possible when the Project affiliated staff are present (e.g. SUSWA or RVWRMP) but without a Project it is more problematic, and municipality needs to take over this role. Potentially other organisations or advocacy groups within the community, and the Women and Child Development Unit representative of the municipality could support this (perhaps also the female Chair or Vice Chair/GESI Focal Person). In addition, the WASH Section staff should be actively facilitating meetings to ensure participation from all groups. It is also important to consider People with Disabilities in the Municipality as part of the DAGs category. This includes actions to support them to participate in meetings; to build accessible toilets in schools and institutions; and to provide households with information on how to make their own toilets accessible. Projects should provide awareness raising and capacity building to the GESI Focal person, emphasising their justice role should be expanded to ensuring participation of women, DAGs and People with Disabilities – and also becoming a point for registering human rights infringements.

Menstruation hygiene management is critical for all municipalities to consider. Holistic capacity building and management is needed for municipal staff, and community members; as well as planned waste disposal.

a) Menstruation is a cross cutting issue within sanitation and water supply, and across all regions of Nepal. It is important for all municipality staff (including WASH, Health and Education) to work together. Menstruation influences not only personal hygiene, but also water access, toilet use, environmental hygiene, and school/workplace attendance. It can also have a negative influence on women's involvement in community meetings. RWSSP-WN studies (for instance seen in the Briefs 5, 6, 7 and 8 of 2018) show that it can't be assumed that menstruating women can use the tap or toilet, even if they say they can, and even in more developed areas (despite the general belief that menstruation taboos were found in Far West only). As an example, the Brief 6 survey of students showed a great variation between municipalities regarding toilet access during menstruation, with even 32% of girls in one municipality prohibited to use the toilet.
b) MHM training and skills development is very important (including reusable pad making) and the RMs should continue this. There is a lack of knowledge regarding anatomy and natural processes, therefore it is important to give basic information on this during training on MHM. It is important that men are engaged in MHM as well (though it is best to provide training in separate groups, in order to ensure girls/women feel confident to discuss). If training girls, it is useful to include their mothers, to assist with information dissemination.
c) Safe disposal of disposable sanitary pads is critical, otherwise they could create a serious environmental hygiene problem, and also lead to a backlash against women. Activities must include awareness-raising, collection and incineration of disposable pads at home and school and ensuring availability of alternatives such as reusable pads. In an ideal situation, pads shouldn't be incinerated, but without a solid waste collection system, this is the only alternative in rural areas. Improved design of school toilets should include an incinerator with a high chimney, or a collection container with a defined management system for regular emptying and burning.

*Climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are equally relevant for a water project.* For a rural water project, such as RWSSP-WN, the approach is more strongly from the community-based adaptation perspective even if the improved cooking stoves and solar pumps can be considered also as mitigation. Rural WASH project has many options available for mainstreaming community-based adaptation which in Nepal automatically goes together with the Disaster Risk Reduction.

*WSP++ has potential of being the key tool for both adaptation and disaster risk reduction.* This should be introduced already at the Preparatory Phase and could be embedded into the Step-by-Step from the on-set. As of now, WSP++ training takes usually place after the completion of the schemes in post-construction phase. At this stage it often results in modification of design and structures. To avoid this it would be better to give the WSP++ training in the preparatory phase, which will support the WSP++ implementation simultaneously with the site selection of structures, survey, design and construction of the scheme. This should include a decision on the likely water tariff (to be agreed in the public meeting). WSP++ refresher training and plan updating could then take place after construction.

*The water source itself matters*: drying water sources are already a reality, and as a sector we do not know enough about their recharge and conservation. Nepal has extremely diverse geohydrology and topography that within a short distance can change several times. Even if Nepal is not arid or even semi-arid except in the upper mountain regions, Nepal is water stressed. Groundwater recharge has already decreased as was shown in the study that Project did comparing data collected in the Lumbini project more than 10 years earlier. Perhaps it is time to start paying more attention to the behaviour of groundwater and start measuring it in a similar systematic was as rainfall data is measured. Rivers and rain are measures systematically, but the groundwater sources in hills and mountains are not. Is it possible to install small measuring devices in the selected springs to increase the availability of data?

*We do not know enough of recharge dynamics, winter recharge and summer recharge, and what locally influences these.* The season matters, also the previous one: if the previous season was not as expected, e.g. winter rains or snow at higher altitudes were missing, the recharge may not take place as expected even if the rainfall amount itself would be as expected. The terrain can be too dry to le the rain truly penetrate the terrain. Heavy rainfall may not result in optimal recharge, or recharge where we would hope it would take place.

*The currently on-going uncontrolled road construction along mountain sides should be stopped*. Poorly planned local roads are damaging pipelines, structures and water sources, disturbing both the sub-surface and groundwater flows, leading to drying water sources and non-functional water supply and irrigation schemes. Integrated local development is needed to ensure communities can still access water. At the same time, there is a potential for designing local roads in such a way that they support recharge of rainwater hence contribution to local water economy rather than disturbing it.

*Design standards of water intakes should be improved.* A sustainable site-specific design is needed considering the sub-surface and surface water flows as well as the usual landslide issues that exist at water source locations. The intake and overall water source protection must always be seen in its unique context. Too often these designs leave the actual water source open, and the quick fix for it seems to be use of plastic to cover the intake. This is obviously not a long-term solution because it deteriorates, and the chance of contamination remains same and also there is no practice to change the plastic by users

*Rainwater harvesting for recharge should be promoted.* Rainwater harvesting structures at household level are not high in demand due to missing winter rains even if the existing rainwater harvesting tanks are usually always maintained and continue to be used even when a new lift schemes becomes available. However, rainwater harvesting for recharge purposes is increasingly important, given the problem of drying up of sources. This can include pits, ponds and water reservoirs. Yet, in a highly diverse geo-hydrological and topography of Nepal with highly diverse micro-climates, there is a lot to learn about how water truly moves within the mountains. This needs to be better understood and

practical tools are needed for predicting the flows so that the recharge locations can be optimally located.

*To support to recharge and revive water sources, a spring shed management study should be included in the Preparatory Phase of scheme.* In most cases the recharge pit and ponds are constructed just above water source (i.e. without any study and systematic research), and the proposed sources may not be revived and recharged as expected. To avoid this problem, a systematic spring shed management study is needed to know the internal water flow system, in order to improve the opportunities to recharge the water source. Yet, this calls for more understanding of the hydro-geological conditions within the spring-shed. This is challenging in Nepal due to highly diverse hydro-geological conditions that can change within a short distance and due to topography. One option would be to study the use of sub-surface dams to hold sub-surface flows in those locations where this is possible to prevent the recharged water from flowing through too fast.

Add *climatic data* interpretation to the municipality capacity building programme together with WSP++. Nepal is a country where micro-climates can vary drastically within short distances. While there are a number of official weather stations that can provide a long term data, it could be time to introduce new ones in such a way that each municipality is operating its own station for at least rainfall and temperature, and that these stations would be connected in such a way that this information is freely available in real time for anyone who needs it. This means that it is also time to start understanding and using this data at local level. Water quality related training and overall awareness are very strong elements of any WASH programme, but perhaps it is now time to add this element into the package: how the municipality officials could collect *and interpret* basic climatic data and take action accordingly? In India the farmers groups are collecting hydro-climatic data already now to plan water budgets for the forthcoming growing season. Even if geohydrology and topography in Nepal are more complex than that in the pilot area Bangalore, the idea could still be developed further.[5]

*The Municipality WASH-MC should protect existing traditional ponds.* In the past, water sources were available nearer the village and traditional water ponds were maintained near the community. They provide multiple services, such as livestock watering, source recharge and irrigation services, and often host a temple or other cultural or religious facility. However, due to lack of protection, these are not maintained or land-use changes, such as new road alignments, damage them. The future M-WASH Plans could identify the existing as well as potential sites for new ones. These could then be considered in future land use planning, such as roads, water schemes, livelihoods programmes and housing construction. Traditional ponds need protection by local government, this is also about cultural heritage!

[5] See Chapter 3.2.6 page 64 onwards for how the community group can count water budgets and balances themselves: Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, India (2015) Toolkit for the Preparation of a Drinking Water Security Plan, prepared with the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), World Bank available at https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp/files/publications/WSP-India-Toolkit-for-Preparation-of-Drinking-Water-Security-Plan.pdf

# Annex 1 Logical Framework and Results

*Table 1. Logical framework – Project Document, June 2014 with markup August 2017*

| **Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives** | **Existing Indicators** | **Proposed new indicators** | **Remarks on proposed changes** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overall objective**<br>Improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area | • Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced<br>• Under 5 child mortality reduced<br>• Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced<br>• Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH service delivery<br>• Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage | Valid<br>Valid<br>Valid<br><br>Valid<br><br>Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served ~~VDCs~~ municipalities with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage | Overall objective fully valid.<br><br>• GoN Policy changes<br>• Elected local bodies are now in place<br>• Role of Provincial government not defined |

| Intervention Logic<br>Proposed Objectives | Existing Indicators | Proposed new indicators | Remarks on proposed changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Purpose**<br>The poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralized governance system | • 150,000* previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply<br>• All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services<br>• No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF)<br>• All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs<br>• More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities<br>• 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<br><br>* *Target 100,000 without the extra investment* | • 150,000 people **benefiting from improved (basic and safely-managed) water supply as a result of programme (direct beneficiaries) ***<br>• Number of people **benefiting from improved (basic and safely managed) sanitation as a result of programme (direct beneficiaries)****<br>• All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services<br>• No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF)<br>• All ODF ~~districts~~ municipalities have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their ~~VDCs~~ wards<br>• More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities<br>• ~~District~~ Municipality 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<br><br>**New wording in line with the MFA reporting purposes, counting the same as earlier.*<br><br>*** New indicator directly serves the reporting purposes of MFA* | Purpose fully valid. |

| **Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives** | **Existing Indicators** | **Proposed new indicators** | **Remarks on proposed changes** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Results**<br><br>**Result 1**<br>Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working ~~districts~~ municipalities | 1.1 # of VDCs declared ODF<br><br>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<br><br>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)<br><br>1.4 # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC | 1.1 **# of municipality wards** declared ODF<br><br>1.2 **# of institutions/schools/public** places with improved sanitation facilities and access to hand washing<br><br>1.3 **# of HHs** that have achieved HH level Total Sanitation Indicator (comply with at least four out of five main TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)<br><br>** Note: previous Indicator 1.4 gets covered with the new indicator 3.7 under Result area 3.* | Result 1 fully valid; changed 'district' into 'municipalities'.<br><br>Indicator 1.2: Removed definition "disabled and gender-friendly". These were added at the Inception phase of the Phase II, and since then we have found it practically impossible to measure these. Both are context specific, constituting of several sub-indicators. The more criteria we added to this indicator, the less toilets passed the criteria, the criteria sometimes being entirely meaningless considering the location where the toilet was built in the first place (especially in case of public toilets that may be just one compartment along highway). While these will continue to be high in the agenda and monitoring and MIS will continue to pay attention to these sub-indicators, these are removed from the indicator here. |

| Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives | Existing Indicators | Proposed new indicators | Remarks on proposed changes |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result 2**<br>Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working ~~VDCs~~ municipalities | 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.<br><br>2.2 **Institutional capacity**: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II are inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria:<br>*a) WUSC is registered and has statute*<br>*b) O&M plan made and applied*<br>*c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected*<br>*d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed*<br>*e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women*<br><br>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.<br><br>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).<br><br>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. | 2.1 **Safe water:** # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.<br><br>2.2 **Institutional capacity**: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund are inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria:<br>*a) WUSC is registered and has statute*<br>*b) O&M plan made and applied*<br>*c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected*<br>*d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed*<br>*e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups*<br>*f) WUSC ~~50 %~~ about half are women*<br><br>2.3 **Improved services**: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme ~~VDCs~~ municipalities (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply). Scheme defined as improved and functional when:<br>*a) Improved: Piped*<br>*b) Accessible: located on premises*<br>*b) Reliability: Available when needed*<br>*c) Quality: free from microbial contamination*<br><br>2.4 Valid<br><br>2.5 Valid | Indicator 2.1: Removed 'supported in the Phase I and II' as from FY04 onwards the project needs to stay in those Municipalities where MoU has been signed. There are many schemes in non-project municipalities. Since D-WASH Unit staff is now assigned into municipalities, there are simply no human resources at this point to address needs outside those areas that have not signed MoU.<br><br>Indicator 2.2: Changed 50% women into 'about half' as there is usually non-even number of WUSC members. Mathematically 50% is not possible.<br><br>Indicator 2.2: For the Phase I schemes one third women in WUSC is accepted.<br><br>Indicator 2.3. aligned with SDG 6.<br><br>Indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 consider both Phase I and Phase II schemes. Phase I schemes are supported as appropriate in the municipalities the project has MoU with. |

| **Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives** | **Existing Indicators** | **Proposed new indicators** | **Remarks on proposed changes** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Result 3**<br>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 | **3.1 # of districts have D-WASH Plan** that is used and periodically updated<br><br>**3.2 # of VDCs have V-WASH** Plan that is used and periodically updated<br><br>**3.3 # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning** through D-WASH CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.<br><br>**3.4 # of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning** through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.<br><br>**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<br><br>**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 | *The results achieved in FY01-FY04 under **indicators 3.1 to 3.5** remain valid, but will not be counted over the remaining two years as these are 1) largely achieved and 2) VDCs and Districts are not valid units for counting anymore, the focus is now in Municipalities*.<br><br>3.6 will remain valid as it is.<br><br>**New indicator**:<br><br>**3.7 Number of local administrative units (Municipality WASH Units)** with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.<br><br>Considered operational if the Municipality WASH Unit can plan, implement and report their WASH Programme, verified by:<br>*a) Municipality WASH Unit's Monthly Progress Report*<br>*b) Municipality WASH Unit's Monthly Workplans and staff monthly time sheets*<br>*c) Municipality WASH Unit Financial Statement from the Municipality Accounts Section*<br>*d) Municipality WASH Unit Event Report which shows the GESI aspect of participation* | Sustainable Development Goal Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management. Indicator 6.b.1 *Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management*<br><br>In the above, "*Local administrative units*" in case of RWSSP-WN II are Municipality WASH Units (total 55 in the start of FY05) that are: "*considered to be operational if the policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management are being implemented, with appropriate funding in place and with means for verifying that participation took place*".<br><br>In case of RWSSP-WN II: the existing Step-by-Step including such tools as CAP and public audits, participatory planning tools and participatory monitoring; HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan and municipality reporting formats. |

*Table 2. Results targets by fiscal year as per actual for FY01-FY06*

Original end-line targets are shown in brackets when new target has been set. Definitions used:

Phase II New scheme = Scheme that was included in the Annual Work Plan first time in Phase II
Phase I Carry over scheme = Scheme that was initiated in Phase I but was completed in Phase II
Phase I Improved scheme = Scheme that was initiated and completed in Phase I but required improvements in Phase II and new beneficiaries we connect to the scheme
Phase I = Any scheme initiated and completed before Phase II that is given only Post-Construction (PoCo) support in Phase II

IPC = Implementation phase completed and financially cleared
IPC* = Implementation phase completed but not financially cleared. *At the end of the FY, there should be no more of these)*
PoCo = Post-Construction (software support, links to WSP++ and WUSC capacity building)
PoCo-i = Post-Construction investment support ongoing (hardware support) *At the end of the FY, there should be no more of these)*
PoCo-c = Post-Construction investment support completed (hardware support)

| | | FY00 Baseline | FY01 | Semi-FY02 | FY02 | Semi-FY03 | FY03 | Semi-FY04 | FY04 | Semi-FY05 | FY05 | Semi-FY06 | FY06 | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **DWS beneficiaries[1]** | 0 | 24,666 | 38,542 | 61,616 | 64,270 | 82,971 | 88,181 | 110,806 | 118,049 | 174,983 | *183,955* | 217,850 | 214,000 *(150,000)* |
| | **DWS PoCo beneficiaries[2]** | | | | | | 50,431 | 61,491 | 128,664 | 125,457 [3] | 156,571 | 169,246 | 207,604 | 200,000 |
| | **Capacity building beneficiaries[4]** | 0 | 9,575 | 20,116 | 71,462 | 85,873 | 144,330 | 159,439 | 216,264 | 231,554 | 298,086 [5] | *311,775* | 337,863 | 326,500 *(250,000)* |

[1] Completed water supply schemes (Phase II New, Phase I Carry Over and Phase I Improved in Phase II in IPC, PoCo and PoCo-c).
[2] This target includes all PoCo beneficiaries of all Phase I and Phase II schemes with any PoCo status + DDC schemes supported for PoCo. Target adjusted in Semi-Annual Progress Report FY04.
[3] The definition of Post-Construction support was revised in the new edition of the Step-by-Step Manual (November 2017) which affected the figure.
[4] Cumulative number of participants in capacity building events.
[5] All capacity building beneficiary figures revised based on the Annual Progress Reports FY01-FY04.

| | Result 1 | FY00 Baseline | FY01 | Semi-FY02 | FY02 | Semi-FY03 | FY03 | Semi-FY04 | FY04 | Semi-FY05 | FY05 | Semi-FY06 | FY06 | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | # of ODF beneficiaries[6] | 1,236,183 | 2,391,477 | 2,585,445 | 3,141,666 | 3,355,442 | 3,784,178 | 3,882,820 | 4,000,890 | 4,021,530 | 4,194,550 | 4,271,904 | 4,410,739 | All declared ODF |
| | # direct (new) ODF beneficiaries[7] | *New ODF beneficiaries in RWSSP-WN supported municipalities* | | | | | | | | 34,640 | 77,052 | 82,356 | 101,202 | |
| 1.1 | # of VDCs declared ODF | 0% | 67% | 71% | 83% | 88% | 92% | 94% | 96% | *From FY05 onwards counting ODF declared Municipality wards and direct ODF beneficiaries.* | | | | |
| | | 384 | 467 | 497 | 580 | 617 | 647 | 662 | 675 | | | | | |
| New 1.1 | # of Municipality wards ODF | | | | | | | | | 13% | 65 % | 83% | 100% | All declared; 5 remain |
| | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 24 | 24 | 29 | |
| 1.2 | # of public/ institutional/ school toilets[8] | 0% | 14% | 24% | 35% | 38% | 62% | 64% | 80% | 83% | 110% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| | | 0 | 31 | 52 | 77 | 84 | 137 | 141 | 177 | 183 | 243[9] | 237 | 237 | 246 *(220)* |
| 1.3 | # of VDC Wards declared achieved total sanitation[10] | 0% | 6% | 10% | 13% | 26% | 54% | 66% | 108% | *From FY05 onwards counting Total Sanitation declared HHs. Target for the next two years 50,000 HHs.* | | | | |
| | | 0 | 17 | 31 | 38 | 78 | 162 | 197 | 325 | | | | | |
| New 1.3 | # of HHs level Total Sanitation[11] | *Number of HHs that fulfil all Total Sanitation Indicators* | | | | | | | | 4,262 | 30,412 | 39,915 | 83,290 | 50,000 |
| 1.4 | # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy | 0% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 30% | 46% | 70% | 137% | *From FY05 onwards the indicator will be reported under the Project purpose indicators.* | | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 27 | 41 | 63 | 123 | | | | | |

[6] Cumulative number of beneficiaries living in ODF declared wards in the Project working area.
[7] New indicator: number of new beneficiaries living in households that have built a toilet with the Project support within the reporting period.
[8] Supported by the project fund in Phase II. Target increased in FY05 from 220 to 246 expecting to have more.
[9] Public, Institutional and School toilets MIS went through review in FY06. There were schemes with inaccurate year of completion. Final total completed in Phase II: 237
[10] Wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main Total Behaviour Change criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan.
[11] New indicator: Number of households that have fulfilled at least four out of five main Total Behaviour Change criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan.

| | Result 2 | FY00 Baseline | FY01 | Semi-FY02 | FY02 | Semi-FY03 | FY03 | Semi-FY04 | FY04 | Semi-FY05 | FY05 | Semi-FY06 | FY06 | Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Cumulative number of schemes**[12] | 0 | 37 | 56 | 120 | 128 | 305 | 351 | 395 | 409 | 500 | 528 | 584 | Gravity & lift only |
| 2.1 | **# Safe water**[13] | 0% | 0% | 0% | 68% | 87% | 68% | 61% | 72% | 74% | 76 % | 81% | 91% | 90 % of gravity, lift & overhead tank schemes |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 111 | 207 | 213 | 283 | 303 | 382 | 428 | 532 | |
| 2.2 | **Institutional capacity**<br><br>**# of WUSCs** supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services | a) WUSC registered and has a statute | | | 70% | 88% | 69% | 67% | 90% | 91% | 91% | 91% | 88% | 100 % of gravity, lift and overhead tank schemes in Program municipalities |
| | | b) WUSC has O&M Plan | | | 26% | 34% | 68% | 62% | 77% | 85% | 90% | 95% | 98% | |
| | | c) Adequate water tariff collected | | | 18% | 28% | 72% | 73% | 81% | 87% | 89% | 90% | 92% | |
| | | d) VMW working | | | 41% | 45% | 72% | 70% | 93% | 95% | 97% | 97% | 97% | |
| | | e) gender and ethnic balance in WUSC<br>f) both gender and ethnic balance in WUSC with at least one female or DAG in key position | | | 39% | 49% | 52% | 60% | 78% | e) 66% / f) 58% | 72% / 63% | 74% / 66% | 73%/ 62% | |
| | | | | | 84 | 113 | 210 | 236 | 357 | 372 | 456 | 481 | 514 | Gender balance >42% (no upper limit for women: 509 |
| | | | | | 31 | 43 | 207 | 219 | 306 | 347 | 452 | 501 | 576 | |
| | | | | | 21 | 36 | 220 | 256 | 321 | 356 | 444 | 474 | 538 | |
| | | | | | 49 | 57 | 219 | 247 | 368 | 387 | 487 | 510 | 568 | |
| | | | | | 47 | 63 | 158 | 211 | 307 | 270 / 237 | 361[14] / 313[15] | 393 / 348 | 427/ 363 | |

[12] Includes Phase II New, Phase I Carry Over, Phase I Improved and Phase I schemes in IPC*, IPC, PoCo, PoCo-i and PoCo-c status; gravity, lift and overhead tank only
[13] Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund that apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.
[14] WUSC has gender balance in terms of having 42% - 58% women (leaves out all-women WUSCs!) and representative of all beneficiary ethnic groups
[15] WUSC has gender balance (see above) and at least one woman and one representative of disadvantaged ethnicity in a key position

| | **Result 2** | **FY00 Baseline** | **FY01** | **Semi-FY02** | **FY02** | **Semi-FY03** | **FY03** | **Semi-FY04** | **FY04** | **Semi-FY05** | **FY05** | **Semi-FY06** | **FY06** | **Remarks** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Cumulative number of schemes** | **0** | **37** | **56** | **120** | **128** | **305**[16] | **351** | **395** | **465**[17] | **579** | **596** | **661** | **All technologies** |
| 2.3 | **Improved services**: # of water supply schemes[18] | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 14% | 16% | 62% | *Indicator revised FY05 onwards (below)* | | 86% | 86% | % counted from cumulative number above |
| | | 0 | 37 | 56 | 120 | 128 | 44 | 55 | 244 | | | 511 | 570 | |
| New 2.3 | **Improved services:** # of water supply schemes. Scheme defined as improved and functional when:<br>a) Improved: Piped<br>b) Accessible: located on premises<br>c) Reliability: Available when needed (all 12 months)<br>d) Quality: free from microbial contamination | | | | | | | | | *a) 90%* | *88 %* | *89%* | *88%* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *b) 96%* | *46 %* | *47%* | *51%* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *c) 88%* | *93 %* | *94%* | *94%* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | *d) 78%* | *91 %* | *92%* | *94%* | |
| | | | | | | | | | | a) 417 | 510 | 528 | 584 | 262 schemes with private connection |
| | | | | | | | | | | b) 446 | 264[19] | 282 | 336 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | c) 410 | 539 | 558 | 622 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | d) 365 | 528 | 548 | 619 | |

[16] Before FY03, only Phase II New, Phase I Carry Over and Phase I Improved schemes in IPC*, IPC and PoCo status were included in the analysis (only new schemes). Since FY03 also Phase I schemes in PoCo, PoCo-i and PoCo-c status have been included in the analysis.

[17]Before Semi-Annual Progress report FY05, the total figure consisted of only gravity, lift and overhead tank Phase II New, Phase I Carry Over, Phase I Improved and Phase I schemes in IPC, IPC* and PoCo status. Starting from Semi-Annual FY05 (due to the revised indicator), the figure consists of Phase II New, Phase I Carry Over, Phase I Improved and Phase I schemes of all technologies in IPC, IPC*, PoCo, PoCo-I and PoCo-c status.

[18] Supported by the Project fund in Phase II that provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme area (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply). Scheme defined as improved and functional must fulfil the QARQ criteria: quantity=>25 litre per capita per day, accessibility = water fetching time not exceeding 15 minutes per roundtrip, reliability = 11 months or more of water per year, quality = absence of faecal coliforms

[19] In Semi-FY05 the figure was counted based on scheme technologies so that all technologies except dugwell and point source improvement schemes were considered to serve water "on premises". In APR FY05, the figure includes schemes that have water fetching time less than 5 minutes per roundtrip (new indicator in MIS). Semi-APR FY06: private connection in 189 water supply schemes.

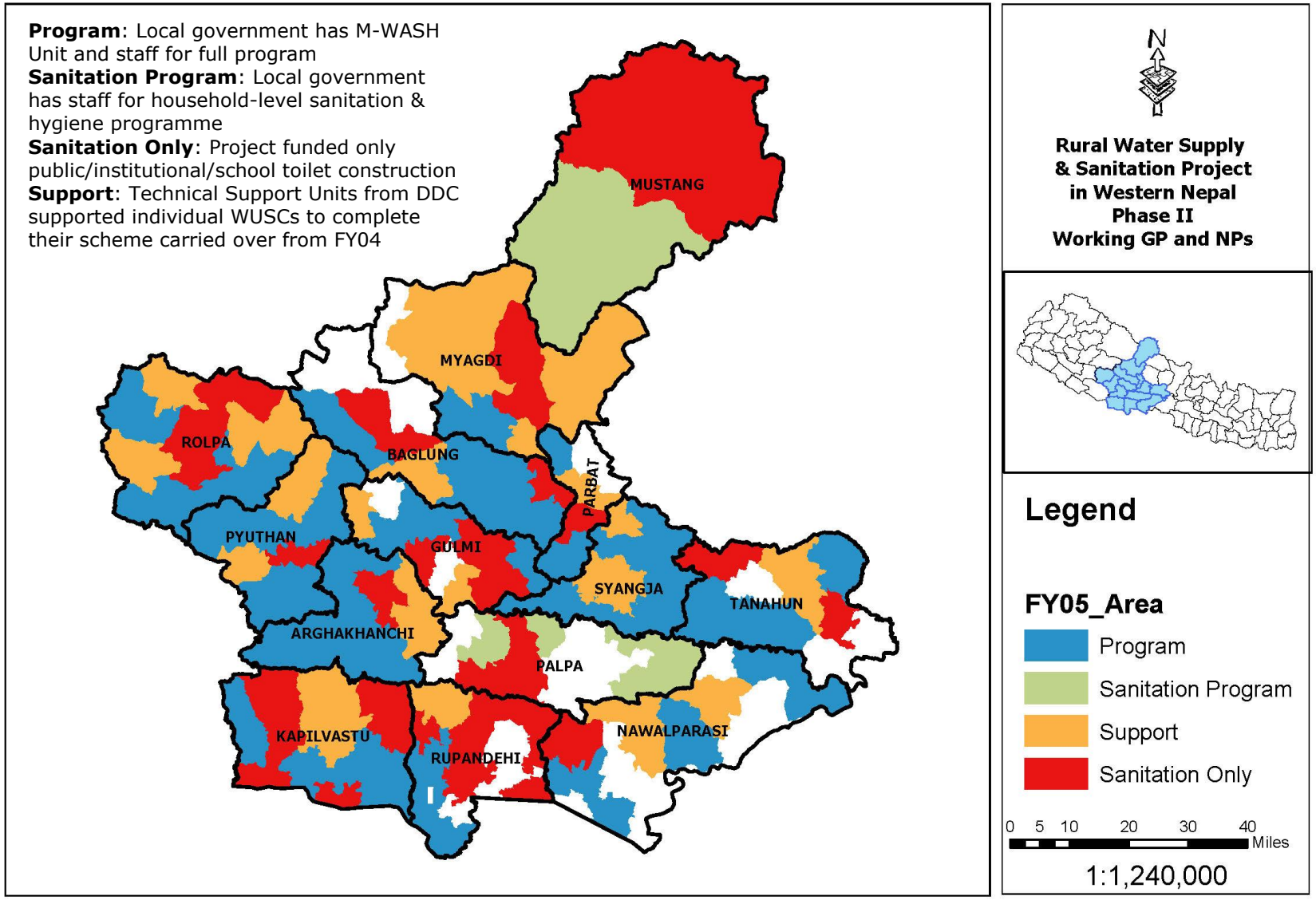
| | Result 2 | FY00 Baseline | FY01 | Semi-FY02 | FY02 | Semi-FY03 | FY03 | Semi-FY04 | FY04 | Semi-FY05 | FY05 | Semi-FY06 | FY06 | FY06 End-line |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Cumulative number of schemes[20]** | | | | **120** | **128** | **172** | **188** | **253** | **263** | **361** | **380** | **397** | No target |
| 2.4 | **Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes[21]** | | | | 80% | 73% | 70% | 72% | 77% | 77% | 78 % | 76% | 75% | % counted from cumulative number (above) |
| | | | | | 96 | 94 | 120 | 135 | 195 | 203 | 280 | 289 | 296 | |
| 2.5 | **Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations[22]** | 0% | 1% | 4% | 9% | 10% | 19% | 24% | 37% | 40% | 59% | 70% | 100% | % counted from the final FY06 total |
| | | 0 | 6 | 18 | 46 | 51 | 96 | 117 | 185 | 200 | 292 | 346 | 494 | |

[20] Number of schemes in Phase II including Phase II new schemes, Phase I Carry over and Phase I improved in Phase II, with status IPC, IPC*, PoCo, PoCo-I and PoCo-c status (all technologies).
[21] Number of schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to municipality).
[22] Number of schools, institutions and health posts locations supported by Phase II New, Phase I Carry Over and Phase I Improved schemes in IPC, IPC*, PoCo, PoCo-I and PoCo-c status that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.

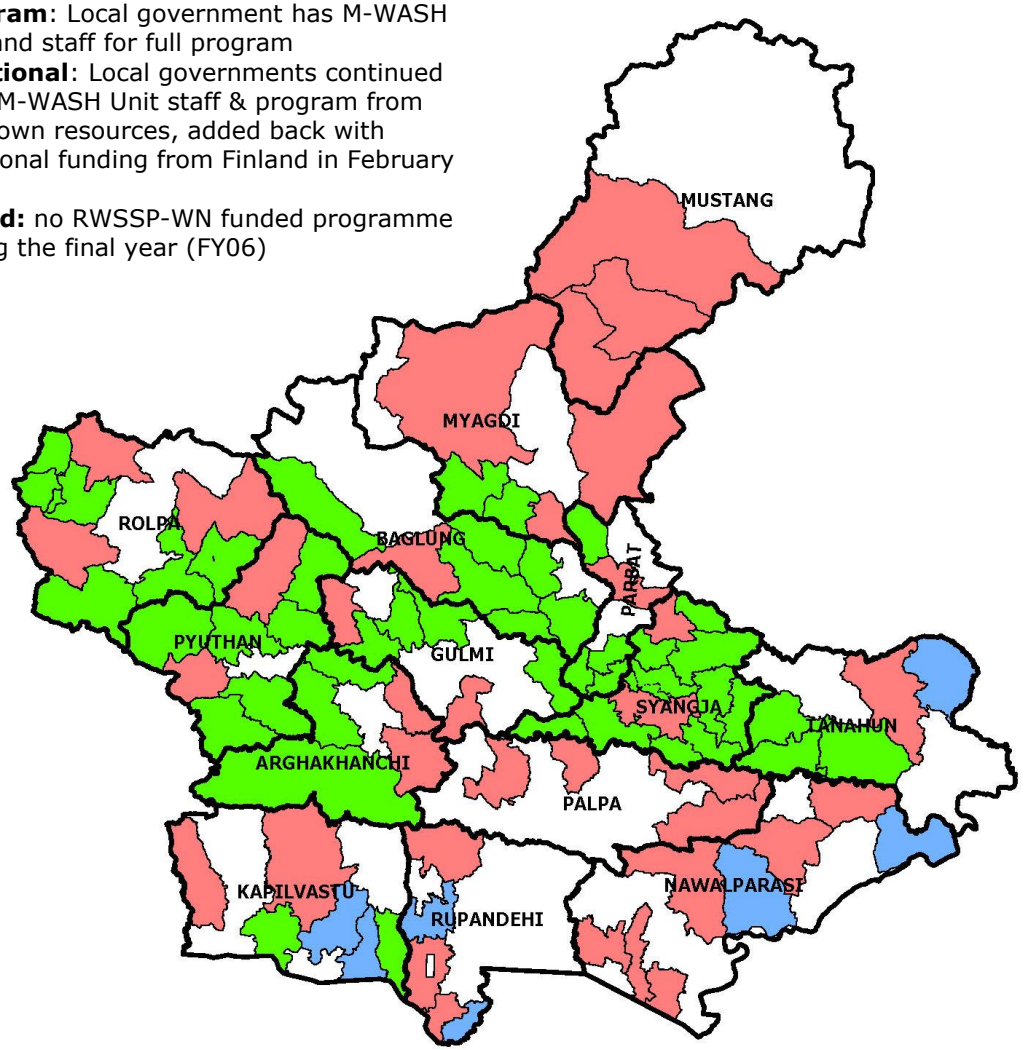
| | Result 3 | FY00 Baseline | FY01 | Semi-FY02 | FY02 | Semi-FY03 | FY03 | Semi-FY04 | FY04 | Semi-FY05 | FY05 | FY06 End-line |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.1 | **# of districts have District WASH Plan** that is used and periodically updated | 0% | 17% | 42% | 67% | 75% | 83% | 83% | 92% | Final target 12 districts. From FY05 onwards focus on the operation of Municipalities | | |
| | | 0 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | | | |
| 3.2 | **# of VDCs have VDC WASH Plan** that is used and periodically updated | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 30% | 79% | 100% | Achieved. From FY05 onwards focus on the operation of Municipalities | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27 | 71 | 90 | | | | |
| 3.3 | **# of DDCs practicing coordinated** and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference | | | | | | 50% | 50% | Final target 12 districts. From FY05 onwards focus on the operation of Municipalities; the shift started at the end of FY04 with he new Memorandums of Understanding signed with the Municipalities. | | | |
| | | | | | | | 6 | 6 | | | | |
| 3.4 | **# of VDCs practicing coordinated** and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. | | | | | | | 33% | 61% | Final target 90 VDCs. From FY05 onwards focus on the operation of Municipalities | | |
| | | | | | | | | 30 | 55 | | | |
| 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% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | Final target 12 districts. From FY05 onwards focus on the operation of Municipalities; the shift started at the end of FY04 with the new Memorandums of Understanding signed with the Municipalities. D-WASH Units dissolved, and Municipality WASH Units established. | | | |
| | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 12 | | | | |

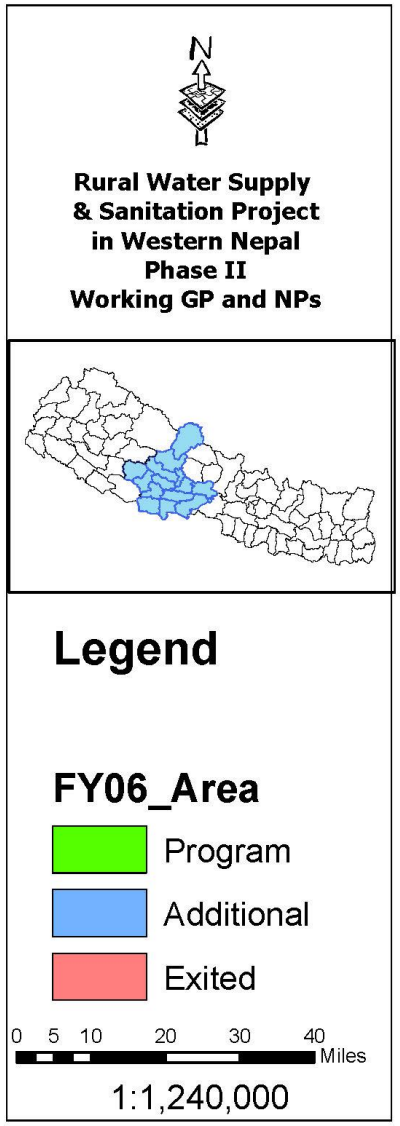
| | **Result 3** | **FY00 Baseline** | **FY01** | **Semi-FY02** | **FY02** | **Semi-FY03** | **FY03** | **Semi-FY04** | **FY04** | **Semi-FY05** | **FY05** | **Semi-FY06** | **FY06** | **FY06 End-line** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.6 | **# of studies** relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms | 0 | 6 | 13 | 25 | 36 | 41 | 53 | 56 | 67 | 77 | 90 | | No quantitative target |
| | **Number of M-WASH Units** | | | | | | | | | 55 | 50 | 50 | 50 | |
| 3.7 | **# of Municipality WASH Units** with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management. | a) Municipality WASH Unit's Monthly Progress Report | | | | | | | | 95% | Narrative in the main report | | | All M-WASH Units in the working area have *potential* to remain operational after Project phased out |
| | | b) Municipality WASH Unit's Monthly Workplans and staff monthly time sheets | | | | | | | | 51% | | | | |
| | | c) Municipality WASH Unit Financial Statement from the Accounts Section | | | | | | | | 69% | | | | |
| | | d) Municipality WASH Unit Event Report which shows the GESI aspect of participation | | | | | | | | 89% | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 52 | Satisfactory | Satisfactory | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 28 | Satisfactory | Satisfactory | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 38 | Poor | Satisfactory | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 49 | Good | Good | | |

# Annex 2 Working Area with Map


**Program**: Local government has M-WASH Unit and staff for full program
**Sanitation Program**: Local government has staff for household-level sanitation & hygiene programme
**Sanitation Only**: Project funded only public/institutional/school toilet construction
**Support**: Technical Support Units from DDC supported individual WUSCs to complete their scheme carried over from FY04
MUSTANG
MYAGDI
ROLPA
BAGLUNG
PARBAT
PYUTHAN
GULMI
SYANGJA
TANAHUN
ARGHAKHANCHI
PALPA
KAPILVASTU
RUPANDEHI
NAWALPARASI
N
Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II Working GP and NPs
Legend
FY05_Area
Program
Sanitation Program
Support
Sanitation Only
0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles
1:1,240,000

**Program**: Local government has M-WASH Unit and staff for full program
**Additional**: Local governments continued their M-WASH Unit staff & program from their own resources, added back with additional funding from Finland in February 2019.
**Exited:** no RWSSP-WN funded programme during the final year (FY06)



List of Districts and Municipalities (Nagarpalika) and Rural Municipalities (Gaunpalika) where RWSSP-WN Phase II and year of exit

| District | Rural Municipality/Municipality | Municipality Code | Modality | RWSSP-WN Exit FY |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arghakhanchi | DCC | 4400 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Chhatradev Gaunpalika | 4402 | Support | FY05 |
| | Panini Gaunpalika | 4404 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bhumikasthan Nagarpalika | 4401 | Program | FY06 |
| | Malarani Gaunpalika | 4403 | Program | FY06 |
| | Shitganga Nagarpalika | 4406 | Program | FY06 |
| Baglung | DCC | 5000 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Badigard Gaunpalika | 5001 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bareng Gaunpalika | 5003 | Program | FY06 |
| | Galkot Nagarpalika | 5005 | Program | FY06 |
| | Jaimini Nagarpalika | 5006 | Program | FY06 |
| | Kathekhola Gaunpalika | 5007 | Program | FY06 |
| | Nishikhola Gaunpalika | 5008 | Program | FY06 |
| | Tarakhola Gaunpalika | 5010 | Program | FY06 |
| Gulmi | DCC | 4200 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Chhatrakot Gaunpalika | 4202 | Support | FY05 |
| | Madane Gaunpalika | 4207 | Support | FY05 |
| | Dhurkot Gaunpalika | 4203 | Program | FY06 |
| | Isma Gaunpalika | 4205 | Program | FY06 |
| | Kaligandaki Gaunpalika | 4206 | Program | FY06 |
| | Musikot Nagarpalika | 4209 | Program | FY06 |
| Kapilvastu | DCC | 4700 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Buddhabhumi Nagarpalika | 4703 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bijayanagar Gaunpalika | 4702 | Program | FY05 |
| | Kapilvastu Nagarpalika | 4704 | Program | FY06 |
| | Maharajgunj Nagarpalika | 4706 | Program | FY06 |
| | Mayadevi Gaunpalika | 4707 | Program | FY06 |
| | Suddhodhan Gaunpalika | 4709 | Program | FY06 |
| Mustang | DDC | 4800 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Barhagaun Muktikshetra Gaunpalika | 4804 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |
| | Gharapjhong Gaunpalika | 4802 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |
| | Thasang Gaunpalika | 4805 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |
| Myagdi | DCC | 4900 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Annapurna Gaunpalika | 4901 | Support | FY05 |
| | Beni Nagarpalika | 4902 | Support | FY05 |
| | Dhaulagiri Gaunpalika | 4903 | Support | FY05 |
| | Malika Gaunpalika | 4208 | Program | FY06 |
| | Mangala Gaunpalika | 4905 | Program | FY06 |
| Nawalparasi | DCC | 4500 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Binayee Gaunpalika | 4502 | Support | FY05 |
| | Hupsekot Gaunpalika | 4507 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bulingtar Gaunpalika | 4503 | Program | FY05 |
| | Gaidakot Nagarpalika | 4506 | Program | FY06 |
| | Madhyabindu Nagarpalika | 4509 | Program | FY06 |
| | Ramgram Nagarpalika | 4512 | Program | FY05 |
| | Sarawal Gaunpalika | 4513 | Program | FY05 |
| Palpa | DCC | 4300 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Bagnaskali Gaunpalika | 4301 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |
| | Nisdi Gaunpalika | 4302 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |
| | Rampur Nagarpalika | 4307 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |
| | Ribdikot Gaunpalika | 4308 | Sanitation Program | FY05 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Parbat | DCC | 5100 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Kushma Nagarpalika | 5103 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bihadi Gaunpalika | 5101 | Program | FY06 |
| | Jaljala Gaunpalika | 5102 | Program | FY06 |
| | Mahashila Gaunpalika | 5104 | Program | FY06 |
| | Painyu Gaunpalika | 5106 | Program | FY06 |
| Pyuthan | DCC | 5400 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Mandavi Gaunpalika | 5405 | Support | FY05 |
| | Naubahini gaunpalika | 5406 | Support | FY05 |
| | Gaumukhi Gaunpalika | 5402 | Program | FY06 |
| | Jhimruk Gaunpalika | 5403 | Program | FY06 |
| | Pyuthan Nagarpalika | 5407 | Program | FY06 |
| | Sarumarani Gaunpalika | 5408 | Program | FY06 |
| | Sworgadwari Nagarpalika | 5409 | Program | FY06 |
| | Airawati Gaunpalika | 5401 | Program | FY06 |
| Rolpa | DCC | 5300 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Duikholi Gaunpalika | 5301 | Support | FY05 |
| | Sukidaha gaunpalika | 5306 | Support | FY06 |
| | Sunchhahari Gaunpalika | 5307 | Support | FY05 |
| | Tribeni Gaunpalika | 5310 | Support | FY05 |
| | Lungri Gaunpalika | 5302 | Program | FY06 |
| | Madi Gaunpalika | 5303 | Program | FY06 |
| | Runtigadi Gaunpalika | 5305 | Program | FY06 |
| | Suwarnabati Gaunpalika | 5308 | Program | FY06 |
| Rupandehi | DCC | 4600 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Sainamaina Nagarpalika | 4611 | support | FY05 |
| | Gaidahawa Gaunpalika | 2603 | Program | FY06 |
| | Lumbini Sanskritik Nagarpalika | 4606 | Program | FY05 |
| | Marchawari Gaunpalika | 4607 | Program | FY06 |
| | Sammarimai Gaunpalika | 4612 | Program | FY05 |
| Syangja | DCC | 4100 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Aandhikhola Gaunpalika | 4101 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bhirkot Nagarpalika | 4103 | Support | FY05 |
| | Waling Nagarpalika | 4111 | Support | FY05 |
| | Arjunchaupari Gaunpalika | 4102 | Program | FY06 |
| | Biruwa Gaunpalika | 4104 | Program | FY06 |
| | Chapakot Nagarpalika | 4105 | Program | FY06 |
| | Phedikhola Gaunpalika | 4109 | Program | FY06 |
| | Galyang Nagarpalika | 4106 | Program | FY06 |
| | Harinas Gaunpalika | 4107 | Program | FY06 |
| | Kaligandaki Gaunpalika | 4206 | Program | FY06 |
| | Putalibazar Nagarpalika | 4110 | Program | FY06 |
| Tanahun | DCC | 4000 | TSU | FY05 |
| | Byas Nagarpalika | 4005 | Support | FY05 |
| | Bhanu Nagarpalika | 4003 | Program | FY06 |
| | Bhimad Nagarpalika | 4004 | Program | FY06 |
| | Ghiring Gaunpalika | 4007 | Program | FY06 |
| | Rhishing Gaunpalika | 4009 | Program | FY06 |

TSU: Technical Support Unit

List of working Districts and VDCs until FY2074/75:

| District | VDC | Wards | New Municipality | Municipality Type | New Wards |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arghakhanchi | Dharapani | 8 | Bhumikasthan | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Dhikura | 8 | Bhumikasthan | Rural Municipality | 9 |
| | Balkot | 5,8 | Chhatradev | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Dhanchaur | 3 | Chhatradev | Rural Municipality | 10 |
| | Thulapokhara | 9 | Chhatradev | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Arghatos | 6 | Malarani | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Bangi | 6 | Malarani | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Hansapur | 4,5 | Malarani | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Khan | 3,5,6 | Malarani | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Chidika | 9 | Panini | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Dhatibang | 1,2,3 | Panini | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Khidim | 5,6,7,8 | Panini | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Patauti | 6,7 | Panini | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Pali | 9 | Sandhikharka | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Jaluke | 2 | Shitganga | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Siddhara | 1 | Shitganga | Rural Municipality | 9 |
| | Simalapani | 5 | Shitganga | Rural Municipality | 14 |
| | Sitapur | 8 | Shitganga | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Suvarnakhal | 5,6,7 | Shitganga | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| Baglung | Ransingkiteni | 6 | Badigad | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Tityang | 5 | Baglung NP | Municipality | 9 |
| | Batakachaur | 4,5 | Bareng | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Sukhaura | 7 | Bareng | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Hatiya | 1,2 | Galkot | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Kandebas | 7 | Galkot | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Righa | 2 | Galkot | Rural Municipality | 11 |
| | Chhisti | 4,5,6,7,8,9 | Jaimini | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Damek | 6 | Jaimini | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Rankhani | 6,7 | Jaimini | Rural Municipality | 10 |
| | Sarkuwa | 5 | Jaimini | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Bihun | 1 | Kathekhola | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Nishi | 2,3,4 | Nishikhola | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Bongadovan | 3,4 | Tamankhola | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Tara | 1 | Tarakhola | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| Gulmi | Rupakot | 1,2,3,5,8,9 | Chandrakot | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Shantipur | 7,8,9 | Chandrakot | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Digam | 3,4 | Chhatrakot | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Hardineta | 5,6 | Chhatrakot | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Wagla | 1 | Dhurkot | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Balithum | 6 | Gulmidarbar | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Gaudakot | 6,7,8 | Gulmidarbar | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | IsmaRajasthal | 1 | Ishma | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Arbani | 6 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Khadgakot | 1,2 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Aaglung | 1,2,3,4,5 | Madane | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Bhanbhane | 5,6 | Madane | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Sirseni | 1 to 6 | Madane | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Arlangkot | 9 | Musikot NP | Municipality | 9 |
| | Musikot | 5,8,9 | Musikot NP | Municipality | 2 |
| | Paudi Amrayee | 3 | Musikot NP | Municipality | 1 |
| | Baletaksar and Thanpati | 4, Thanpati 8 | Ruru | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Bharse | 7,8,9 | Satyawati | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Thulolumpek | 1,2,3,6 | Satyawati | Rural Municipality | 3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kapilvastu | Banganga NP | 11 | Banganga | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Gugauli | 1 | Bijayanagar | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Khurhuriya | 1 | Bijayanagar | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Buddhabatika NP | 12 | Buddhabhumi | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Maharajgunj | 1,7,8 | Maharajgang | Municipality | |
| | Baluhawa | 1 to 9 | Mayadevi | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Shivagadhi | 2,8 | Shivaraj | Rural Municipality | 9 |
| | Rangapur | 1 to 9 | Yasodhara | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| Myagdi | Dana | 4 | Annapurna | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Ghara | 7,8,9 | Annapurna | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Shikha | 1 | Annapurna | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Sikha | 2 | Annapurna | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Beni NP | 12 | Beni | Municipality | 5 |
| | Bhakimli | 1 | Beni | Municipality | 3 |
| | Takam | 3,4,5,6,9 | Dhaulagiri | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Bima | 8,9 | Malika | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Darbang | 3 | Malika | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Okharbot | 1,2 | Malika | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Ruma | 3,4,5 | Malika | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Arman | 6 | Mangala | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Babiyachaur | 9 | Mangala | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Barangja | 6,7,8 | Mangala | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Darbang | 4 | Mangala | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Kuhun | 7 | Mangala | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Chimkhola | 1 | Raghuganga | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Dagnam | 6 | Raghuganga | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Pakhapani | 9 | Raghuganga | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| Nawalparasi | Bharatipur | 3 | Bulingtar | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Ratanpur | 1 | Gaindakot | Municipality | 18 |
| | Dhaubadi | 1,5 | Hupsekot | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Baidauli | 2 | Pratappur | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Pratappur | 1 | Pratappur | Rural Municipality | 9 |
| | Hakui | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9 | Ramgram | Municipality | 10, 16 |
| | Ramgram Municipality | 12, 13 | Ramgram | Municipality | |
| Parbat | Bachchha | 9 | Bihadi | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Barachaur | 4 | Bihadi | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Barrachaur | 6,9 | Bihadi | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Ranipani | 6 | Bihadi | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Urampokhara | 4 | Bihadi | Rural Municipality | |
| | Khanigaun | 8 | Falebas | Municipality | 5 |
| | Dhairing | 6 | Jaljala | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Salija | 7 | Jaljala | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Khaula | 4,6,7,8 | Kushma NP | Municipality | 13 |
| | KhaulaLakuri | 4,6 | Kushma NP | Municipality | 13 |
| | Thhulipokhari | 6,7,8 | Kushma NP | Municipality | 12 |
| | Thulipokhari | 6 | Kushma NP | Municipality | 12 |
| | Hoshrangdi | 7 | Mahashila | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Hosrangdi | 4,5,9 | Mahashila | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Pakhapani | 2 | Mahashila | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Phalamkhani | 6 | Mahashila | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Taklak | 1,3 | Paiyun | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Tribeni | 7 | Paiyun | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Khanigaun | 1,2,6,7,9,3 | Phalebas NP | Municipality | 5 |
| | Limithana | 1,2 | Phalebas NP | Municipality | 7 |
| | Thanamaula | 1 | Phalebas NP | Municipality | 8 |
| Pyuthan | Bijuli | 3,4,7,8 | Airawati | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Dangbang | 2 | Airawati | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Dhubang | 1&2 | Airawati | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Arkha | 8 | Gaumukhi | Rural Municipality | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Libang | 2,4,5 | Gaumukhi | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Libang | 7 & 8 | Jhimruk | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Tiram | 1 | Mandabi | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Damri | 7,8 | Naubahini | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Majhkot | 9 | Pyuthan | Municipality | 6 |
| | Dhubang | 7 | Sarumarani | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Dhunbang | | Sarumarani | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Hansapur | 7 | Sarumarani | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Bhingri | 1,2 | Swargadwari | Municipality | 4 |
| | Swargadwarikhal | 1 | Swargadwari | Municipality | 2 |
| | Sworgadwarikhal | 6 | Swargadwari | Municipality | 2 |
| Rolpa | Eriwang | 4 | Duikholi | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Gumchal | 6 | Lungri | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Ghartigaun | 5 | Madi | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Talawang | 3 | Madi | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Bhawang | 6 | Madi | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Sakhi | 4,5,6,7 | Runtigadhi | Rural Municipality | 9 |
| | Jinawang | 3 | Sukidaha | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Wot | 8,9 | Sukidaha | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Jaimakasala | 5 | Sunchhahari | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Mijhing | 6 | Suwarnawati | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Nuwagaun | 4 | Tribeni | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| Rupandehi | Devadaha NP | 9 | Devadaha | Rural Municipality | 8 |
| | Jogada | 5 | Gaidhawa | Rural Municipality | 0 |
| | Sakron Pakadi | 1-9 | Kotahimai | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Lumbini Cultural NP | 19 | Lumbini Saskritik | Municipality | 12 |
| | Semra | 1 to 9 | Marchawari | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Silautiya | 6 | Marchawari | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Sainamaina NP | 6 | Sainamaina | Municipality | 5 |
| | Farena | 1 to 9 | Sammarimai | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Thumha Piparhaw | 1,2,3,4,7 | Sammarimai | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| Syangja | Aruchaur | 3 | Arjunchaupari | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Darau | 6,7 | Arjunchaupari | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Chhangchhangdi | 3 | Bhirkot | Municipality | 4 |
| | Kalikakot | 6,7 | Bhirkot | Municipality | 6,7 |
| | Sworek | 9 | Bhirkot | Municipality | 5 |
| | Kichanas | 5 | Biruwa | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Kyakmi | 4 | Chapakot | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Malyangkot | 1 | Chapakot | Municipality | 4 |
| | Sakhar | 3 | Chapakot | Municipality | 6 |
| | Sekham | 2 | Chapakot | Municipality | 5 |
| | Fedikhola | 5,6 | Fedikhola | Rural Municipality | 5,6 |
| | Nibuwakharka | 3,5,7 | Galyang | Municipality | |
| | Pelakot | 4,7,8 | Galyang | Municipality | 7 |
| | Tindobate | 6 | Galyang | Municipality | 8 |
| | Chinnebas | 8 | Harinash | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | ChitreBhanjyang | 8,9 | Harinash | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Kyakmi | 4 | Harinash | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Alamadevi | 8 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Alamdevi | 2 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | ChandiBhanjyang | 1, 2, 3, 6,7,9 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | |
| | Shreekrishna Gandaki | 7 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Srikrishna Gandaki | 5 | Kaligandaki | Rural Municipality | 6 |
| | Kolma Barahachaur | 5,6,7,8,9 | Putalibazar | Municipality | 9 |
| | Pelkachaur | 7 | Putalibazar | Municipality | 12 |
| | Kalikakot | 2 | Waling | Municipality | 14 |
| | Kewarebhanjyang | 9 | Waling | Municipality | 8 |
| | Majhakot Sivalaya | 1 | Waling | Municipality | 3 |
| | Sirsekot | 7 | Waling | Municipality | 12 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanahun | Ghansikuwa | 9 | Bandipur | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Barbhanjyang | 9 | Bhanu | Municipality | 06 |
| | Mirlung | 4 | Bhanu | Municipality | 12 |
| | Tanahunsur | 2,3 | Bhanu | Municipality | 6 |
| | Arunodaya | 2 | Bhimad | Municipality | 2 |
| | Majhakot | 3 | Bhimad | Municipality | 4 |
| | Shamung Bhagawatipur | 2 | Bhimad | Municipality | 5 |
| | Ghansikuwa | 8 | Byas | Municipality | 12 |
| | Tanahunsur | 5 | Byas | Municipality | 11 |
| | Chhipchhipe | 2 | Devghat | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Ramjakot | 9 | Ghiring | Rural Municipality | 4 |
| | Shamung Bhagawatipur | 7 | Ghiring | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Sundhara (Ghiring) | 8 | Ghiring | Rural Municipality | 2 |
| | Bhirkot | 8 | Rishing | Rural Municipality | 3 |
| | Kahu Shivapur | 3 | Rishing | Rural Municipality | 1 |
| | Kotdarbar | 7 | Rishing | Rural Municipality | 7 |
| | Ramjakot | 2 | Rishing | Rural Municipality | 5 |
| | Thaprek | 2 | Shuklagandaki | Municipality | 1 |

# Annex 3 Human Resources

Table A: RWSSP-WN Phase II Human resources

Table B: TA-funded long-term and short-term experts planned and actual person months post-wise

Table C: MWF-funded Municipality WASH Unit staff and GoN funded District Project Officers (Budget line 'SP Cost, service & Consultancy' in MWFs)

Table A: RWSSP-WN Phase II Human resources

| | NAME | POST | Duty Station/ District | Start Date | End Date | Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Government of Nepal funded:** | | | | | |
| **1** | Mr. Pawan Kumar Shrestha | National Project Director | DoLI/KTM | 31.07.2018 | Part-time | GON |
| **2** | Mr. Dinesh Kumar Ghimire | National Project Coordinator | PCO | 03.11.2017 | Full time | GON |
| **3** | Mr. Mahesh Devkota | Engineer | PCO | 01.12.2016 | Full time | GON |
| **4** | Ms. Raj Kumari Thapa | Engineer | PCO | 07.10.2012 | Full time | GON |
| **5** | Mr. Padam Bahadur Ghimire | Account Officer | PCO | 21.08.2018 | Part-time | GON |
| **6** | Mr. Choodamani Bhattarai | Computer Operator | PCO | 07.07.2011 | Full time | GON |
| **7** | Ms. Meena Kumari Sharma | Office Assistant | PCO | 18.09.2011 | Full time | GON |
| **8** | Mr. Ram Chandra Shrestha | National Project Director | DoLI/KTM | 22.01.2017 | 30.07.2018 | GON |
| **9** | Mr. Jeevan Kumar Shrestha | National Project Director | DoLIDAR/KTM | 11.11.2013 | 22.05.2014 | GON |
| **10** | Mr. Ram Chandra Shrestha | National Project Director | DoLIDAR/KTM | 23.05.2014 | 30.05.2016 | GON |
| **11** | Mr. Pawan Kumar Shrestha | National Project Director | DoLIDAR/KTM | 31.06.2016 | 21.01.2017 | GON |
| **12** | Mr. Narayan Prd. Shrestha | National Project Coordinator | DTO Kaski | 10.09.2013 | 30.10.2016 | GON |
| **13** | Mr. Mahendra Baniya | National Project Coordinator | PCO | 03.11.2016 | 26.09.2017 | GON |
| **14** | Mr. Chandra Sekhar Sapkota | Account Officer | DIO, Kaski | 16.11.2016 | 13.03.2017 | GON |
| **15** | Mr. Premraj Sharma Poudel | Accountant | RV, Kaski | 14.03.2017 | 14.07.2017 | GON |
| **16** | Mr. Chandra Sekhar Sapkota | Account Officer | DIO, Kaski | 15.07.2017 | 20.08.2018 | GON |
| **17** | Mr. Atma Ram Poudel | Account Officer | RHTC, Kaski | 09.02.2014 | 11.10.2016 | GON |
| **18** | Mr. Bishnu Prasad Baral | Account Officer | RHTC, Kaski | 17.09.2013 | 09.02.2014 | GON |
| **19** | Ms. Sujana Adhikari | Engineer | PCO | 18.01.2012 | 14.03.2014 | GON |
| **20** | Mr. Amol Rupakheti | Engineer | PCO | 15.06.2014 | 30.11.2016 | GON |

| | NAME | POST | Duty Station/ District | Start Date | End Date | Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Government of Finland funded:** | | | | | |
| **1** | Ms. Sanna-Leena Rautanen | Chief Technical Advisor | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 31.08.2019 | A1 |
| **2** | Mr. Prem Dishwa | Chief Admin. & Account Officer | PSU | 20.09.2013 | 17.09.2019 | A2 |
| **3** | Mr. Tej Prasad Ojha | Water Supply Technical Specialist | PSU | 11.02.2014 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **4** | Mr. Chandra Bhakta Bista | Sanitation & Hygiene Specialist | PSU | 24.06.2015 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **5** | Mr. Ritu Prasad Chaulagain | District WASH Adviser | Baglung | 10.02.2014 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **6** | Mr. Bipin Poudel | District WASH Adviser | Kapilvastu (+ Rupandehi) | 01.09.2015 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **7** | Mr. Tharendra Poudel | District WASH Adviser | Myagdi (+ Mustang) | 07.01.2016 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **8** | Mr. Prashanna Prasad Pandey | District WASH Adviser | Parbat | 22.07.2015 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **9** | Mr. Pramod Lal Shrestha | District WASH Adviser | Pyuthan | 10.02.2014 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **10** | Mr. Min Prasad Basnet | District WASH Adviser | PSU (Syangja) | 01.08.2014 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **11** | Mr. Bashu Dev Pandey | District WASH Adviser | Tanahun (+ Nawalparasi) | 13.08.2014 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **12** | Mr. Binod Prakash Luhar | District WASH Adviser | Gulmi (+Palpa) | 20.04.2015 | 15.06.2019 | A2 |
| **13** | Mr. Jari Laukka | M&E and Inst. Dev. Specialist | PSU | 16.06.2014 | 15.04.2016 | A1 |
| **14** | Mr. Takashi Honda | M&E and Inst. Dev. Specialist | PSU | 04.10.2013 | 23.05.2014 | A1 |
| **15** | Mr. Jari Laukka | Field Specialist (JTA) | PSU | 30.09.2013 | 15.06.2014 | A1 |
| **16** | Ms. Sini Pellinen | Field Specialist (JTA) | PSU | 21.10.2014 | 24.10.2016 | A1 |
| **17** | Ms. Aura Liski | Field Specialist (JTA) | PSU | 02.11.2016 | 01.11.2018 | A1 |
| **18** | Ms. Sangita Khadka | Social Development Specialist | PSU | 20.02.2014 | 15.11.2018 | A2 |
| **19** | Mr. Bidur Pokhrel | MIS Officer | PSU | 01.01.2016 | 13.12.2018 | A2 |
| **20** | Mr. Narayan Prasad Wagle | CB Specialist | PSU | 01.02.2014 | 13.03.216 | A2 |
| **21** | Mr. Resham Lal Phuldel | MIS Specialist | PSU | 01.01.2014 | 31.12.2015 | A2 |
| **22** | Mr. Chandra Bhakta Bista | S & H Specialist | PSU | 01.01.2014 | 27.03.2015 | A2 |
| **23** | Mr. Shirish A. Adhikari | Tech. Monitoring Specialist | PSU | 06.04.2015 | 15.12.2016 | A2 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **24** | Mr. Bhim Muktan | District WASH Adviser | Myagdi | 31.03.2014 | 27.11.2015 | A2 |
| **25** | Mr. Umashankar Prasad Yadav | District WASH Adviser | Rupandehi | 25.03.2014 | 14.02.2015 | A2 |
| **26** | Mr. Ramesh Prasad Dhital | District WASH Adviser | Tanahun | 05.02.2014 | 30.04.2015 | A2 |
| **27** | Mr. Shambu Prasad Shah | District WASH Adviser | Kapilvastu | 05.02.2014 | 04.02.2017 | A2 |
| **28** | Mr. Hari Prasad Upadhyay | District WASH Adviser | Nawalparasi | 12.02.2014 | 30.07.2014 | A2 |
| **29** | Mr. Shirish Adhikari | District WASH Adviser | Nawalparasi | 15.08.2014 | 14.03.2015 | A2 |
| **30** | Mr. Ajay Kumar | District WASH Adviser | Rupandehi | 07.04.2015 | 06.04.2016 | A2 |
| **31** | Mr. Ishwor Ghimire | District WASH Adviser | Parbat | 28.02.2014 | 20.03.2014 | A2 |
| **32** | Mr. Bharat Sapkota | District WASH Adviser | Parbat | 01.09.2014 | 05.05.2015 | A2 |
| **33** | Mr. Shyam Bahadur Rana | Store Manager/Fleet Assistant | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 31.07.2019 | C4 |
| **34** | Mr. Amit Dishwa | Accountant Intern | PSU | 08.09.2017 | 17.09.2019 | C4 |
| **35** | Ms. Suman K.C. | Office Secretary | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 15.06.2019 | C4 |
| **36** | Ms. Amisha Gurung | Receptionist | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 09.05.2019 | C4 |
| **37** | Mr. Man Bahadur Gurung | Driver | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 15.06.2019 | C4 |
| **38** | Mr. Tol Prasad Gurung | Driver | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 15.06.2019 | C4 |
| **39** | Mr. Chandra Bahadur B.K. | Driver | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 15.06.2019 | C4 |
| **40** | Mr. Balaram Thapa Chhetri | Driver | Butwal | 08.10.2014 | 15.06.2019 | C4 |
| **41** | Mr. Bedu Prasad Rawat | Driver | PSU | 30.10.2014 | 17.09.2019 | C4 |
| **42** | Mr. Prem Bdr Balampaki Magar | Office Assistant/Gardener | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 15.06.2019 | C4 |
| **43** | Ms. Sharmila Thapa Magar | Office Assistant/Cleaner | PSU | 17.09.2013 | 16.07.2019 | C4 |
| **44** | Ms. Laxmi Ghimire | Guest House & Sauna Manager | Guest House, Pokhara | 24.11.2013 | 31.07.2019 | C4 |
| **45** | Mr. Shital Subedi | Liaison & Admin. Officer | KTM Liaison Office | 15.01.2014 | 17.08.2019 | C4 |
| **46** | Mr. Tiddu Tharu | Office Assistant (RV) | KTM | 26.07.2016 | 16.07.2019 | RVWRMP |
| **47** | Ms. Maya Parajuli | Cleaner/KTM GH cum Office(RV) | KTM | 26.07.2016 | 16.07.2019 | RVWRMP |
| **48** | Ms. Sushma Gharti Thapa | Messenger & Office Assistant | Syangja | 18.09.2015 | 24.05.2019 | C4 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **49** | Ms. Budhi Sara Bhujel | Messenger & Office Assistant | Tanahun | 18.09.2015 | 24.05.2019 | C4 |
| **50** | Mr. Prakash Panthi | Messenger | Gulmi | 18.09.2015 | 14.05.2019 | C4 |
| **51** | Ms. Dek Kumari KC Thapa | Messenger | Myagdi | 14.05.2016 | 14.05.2019 | C4 |
| **52** | Ms. Sita Kumari Chaudhari | Messenger | Kalpilvastu | 17.07.2016 | 14.05.2019 | C4 |
| **53** | Mr. Lok Bahadur Gurung | Messenger & Office Assistant | Pyuthan | 18.09.2015 | 15.02.2019 | C4 |
| **54** | Mr. Padam Bahadur Khatri | Messenger | Baglung | 18.09.2015 | 29.03.2019 | C4 |
| **55** | Mr. Bidur Pokhrel | Project Officer | PSU | 17.09.2014 | 31.12.2016 | C4 |
| **56** | Ms. Sushma Rana | Accountant | PSU | 17.09.2014 | 16.09.2017 | C4 |
| **57** | Mr. Bhim Prasad Chhantyal | Messenger & Office Assistant | Myagdi | 18.09.2015 | 17.10.2015 | C4 |
| **58** | Mr. Ram Chandra Poudel | Messenger | Parbat | 18.09.2015 | 16.08.2016 | C4 |
| **59** | Mr. Arjun Paudel | Messenger | Parbat | 17.08.2016 | 16.08.2017 | C4 |
| **60** | Ms. Sarika Bhattarai | Messenger & Office Assistant | Nawalparasi | 21.04.2016 | 20.04.2017 | C4 |
| **61** | Mr. Santa Kumar Tharu | Messenger | Rupandehi | 18.09.2015 | 17.09.2017 | C4 |
| **62** | Ms. Kalpana Dishwa | National Field Specialist | PSU | 15.04.2015 | 15.06.2019 | C2.04 |
| **63** | Ms. Bishnu Gurung | WSP Engineer | PSU | 15.01.2016 | 15.06.2019 | C2.04 |
| **64** | Mr. Dipendra Khatri | Technical Facilitator, Syangja | Syangja HQ | 29.03.2016 | 15.06.2019 | C1.05 |
| **65** | Mr. Bikas KC | Technical Facilitator, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, Rolpa | Arghakhanchi HQ | 02.05.2016 | 15.06.2019 | C1.05 |
| **66** | Mr. Bishnu K. Balal Thapa | Technical Facilitator, Baglung | Baglung HQ | 1.11.2017 | 15.06.2019 | C1.05 |
| **67** | Mr. Indra Bahadur Chand | Technical Facilitator, Myagdi & Mustang | Myagdi HQ | 06.11.2017 | 15.06.2019 | C1.05 |
| **68** | Mr. Tej Bohara | Technical Facilitator, Tanahun & Nawalparasi | Tanahun HQ | 18.09.2015 | 14.12.2018 | C1.05 |
| **69** | Mr. Hem Bahadur Praja | Technical Facilitator, Parbat | Parbat HQ | 29.03.2016 | 11.11.2018 | C1.05 |
| **70** | Mr. Surendra Singh Samant | Technical Facilitator, Gulmi & Palpa | Gulmi HQ | 08.11.2016 | 30.10.2018 | C1.05 |
| **71** | Mr. Lokendra Prakash Oli | Technical Facilitator, Rolpa | Rolpa HQ | 13.04.2017 | 13.11.2018 | C1.05 |
| **72** | Mr. Dal Bahadur Saud | WSP Trainer | Parbat HQ | 15.01.2016 | 28.11.2018 | C1.05 |
| **73** | Mr. Suraj Oli | WSP++ Facilitator | Syangja | 15.01.2018 | 14.01.2019 | C1.05 |

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| **74** | Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari | Technical Service Provider | PSU | 09.05.2014 | 16.08.2014 | C1.05 |
| **75** | Mr. Anil Acharya | Technical Service Provider | PSU | 18.05.2014 | 16.08.2014 | C1.05 |
| **76** | Ms. Bishnu Gurung | VDC WASH Plan Facilitator (SP) | PSU | 24.05.2015 | 14.01.2016 | C1.05 |
| **77** | Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari | Technical Service Provider | PSU | 10.03.2014 | 21.09.2016 | C1.05 |
| **78** | Mr. Anil Acharya | Technical Service Provider | PSU | 18.05.2014 | 16.08.2014 | C1.05 |
| **79** | Mr. Padam Chand | VDC WASH Plan Facilitator (SP) | Syangja | 25.02.2015 | 30.11.2016 | C1.05 |
| **80** | Mr. Mana Ballav Wagle | Sanitation Facilitator Tarai | Rupandehi | 05.05.2015 | 16.07.2015 | C1.05 |
| **81** | Mr. Krishna Datt Chataut | Technical Facilitator | Pyuthan | 01.12.2017 | 14.04.2018 | C1.05 |
| **82** | Mr. Satya Raj Pandey | Technical Facilitator, Pyuthan & Rolpa | Pyuthan HQ | 02.05.2016 | 01.05.2017 | C1.05 |
| **83** | Mr. Damber B. Bohara | Technical Facilitator, Baglung & Myagdi | Baglung HQ | 18.09.2015 | 09.10.2016 | C1.05 |
| **84** | Ms. Chandrawati Bhandari | VDC WASH Plan Facilitator | PSU | 26.02.2015 | 15.05.2015 | C1.05 |
| **85** | Mr. Kiran Babu Kafle | Technical Facilitator (SP) | Tanahun | 09.03.2015 | 08.06.2015 | C1.05 |
| **86** | Ms. Lene Gerwel-Jensen | International Short-Term Consultant for Behaviour Change Communications | Three assignments in FY02, FY03 and FY04 | A1 | | A1 |
| **87** | Ms. Pamela White | International Short-Term Consultant for GESI & HRBA | Three assignments in FY01, FY02 and FY03 | A1 | | A1 |
| **88** | Dr. Binod Shakya | National Short-Term Consultant for Tanahun source study | Desk study | 4+5 days/ 08.04.2015 | 12.04.2015 | A3 |
| **89** | Mr. Dhurba Raj Pandit | National Short-Term Consultant for District Strategic WASH Plans | PSU/Districts | 12.08.2014 | 14.07.2015 | A3 |
| **90** | Mr. Rakesh Yogal Shrestha | National Short-Term Consultant for Solar Lift O&M Manual | PSU/Tanahun | 01.09.2014 | 29 working days | A3 |
| **91** | Ms. Sunita Sharma | National Short-Term Consultant for Cooperatives & Micro-finance | PSU/Districts | 01.06.2015 | 42 working days | A3 |
| **92** | Mr. Bipin Poudel | National Short-Term Consultant for Behaviour Change Communications | Tarai districts | 24.11.2014 | 21 working days | A3 |
| **93** | Mr. Nirajan Shrestha | District WASH Engineer/STE | Parbat | 29.04.2014 | 31.08.2014 | A2 |
| **94** | Mr. Min Prasad Basnet | District WASH Engineer/STE | Syangja | 15.05.2014 | 31.07.2014 | A2 |

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| **95** | Ms. Muna Devkota | District WASH Engineer/STE | Myagdi | 16.06.2015 | 31.12.2015 | A2 |
| **96** | Ms. Ganga Chhetri | Data Enumerator | Bihadi RM | 18.02.2019 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **97** | Ms. Sabita BK | SM Intern | Bhimad M | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **98** | Ms. Rangita Shahi | SM Intern | Bhimad M | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **99** | Ms. Pramila Karki | SM Intern | Bhimad M | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **100** | Ms. Ram Devi Chanara | SM Intern | Galkot M | 27.09.2018 | 24.03.2019 | C2.02 |
| **101** | Ms. Dil Maya Ghale | SM Intern | Galkot M | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **102** | Ms. Sushila Pandey | SM Intern | Galkot M | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **103** | Ms. Mamata Mahatara | SM Intern | Kaligandaki/ Bihadi RM | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **104** | Ms. Prashna Nepali | SM Intern | Kaligandaki/ Bihadi RM | 27.09.2018 | 13.04.2019 | C2.02 |
| **105** | Mr. Chandra Bhiyal | Data Enumerator | Bhimad RM | 18.02.2019 | 19.03.2019 | C2.01 |
| **106** | Ms. Binista Kumari Dhami | Data Enumerator | Bhimad RM | 22.02.2019 | 05.03.2019 | C2.01 |
| **107** | Ms. Monika Ghimire | Service Provider | Bhimad/Bihadi RM | 17.09.2018 | 14.03.2019 | C2.01 |
| **108** | Mr. Lokendra Mahatara | SM Intern | Kaligandaki/Bihadi RM | 27.09.2018 | 24.03.2019 | C2.01 |
| **109** | Ms. Binista Kumari Dhami | M-WASH Plan data enumerator | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.07.2018 | C2.02 |
| **110** | Ms. Deva Laxmi Thami | M-WASH Plan data enumerator | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.07.2018 | C2.02 |
| **111** | Ms. Jansari Sharki | M-WASH Plan data enumerator | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.07.2018 | C2.02 |
| **112** | Mr. Chandra Bhiyal | M-WASH Plan data enumerator | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.07.2018 | C2.02 |
| **113** | Ms. Sarmila Rai | M-WASH Plan data enumerator | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.07.2018 | C2.02 |
| **114** | Ms. Monika Ghmire | M-WASH Plan data enumerator | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.07.2018 | C2.02 |
| **115** | Mr. Yogesh Chapagain | Intern (Metropolia University, Finland) | PSU /Districts | 02.05.2016 | 30.08.2016 | C2.02 |
| **116** | Mr. Dipendra Ghimire | National Short Term design estimate reviews | Desk study | 16.02.2015 | 15.07.2015 | C1.05 |
| **117** | Mr. Rameshwor Parajuli | Resource person for WSP Training | Training sites | 11.04.2015 | 14.04.2015 | C1.05 |
| **118** | Mr. Sunil Man K.C. | Resource person Pump Operator Training | Training sites | 15.06.2015 | 21. 06.2015 | C1.05 |
| **119** | Mr. Sanad Gyawali | Resource person for VMW Training | Myagdi & Baglung | 19.05.2015 | 24.05.2015 | C1.05 |

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| **120** | Mr. Bhim Pandey | Resource person for WSP Training | Syangja | 25.05.2015 | 03.06.2015 | C1.05 |
| **121** | Mr. Sagar Rana Magar | Service Provider | Syangja, Harinash | 15.05.2018 | 16.06.2018 | C2.02 |
| **122** | Mr. Suraj Oli | Intern (WSP++ Facilitator) | Syangja | 17.08.2016 | 14.01.2018 | C2.02 |
| **123** | Ms. Binista Kumari Dhami | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Syangja | 30.10.2017 | 25.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **124** | Ms. Bishnu Maya Shiwakoti | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Syangja | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **125** | Ms. Jansari Sharki | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Rupandehi | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **126** | Mr. Devi Lal Tamata | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Rupandehi | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **127** | Ms. Deva Laxmi Thami | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Baglung | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **128** | Mr. Manasa Raj Giri | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Baglung | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **129** | Mr. Kabiraj Shahi | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Gulmi &Palpa | 31.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **130** | Mr. Chandra Bhiyal | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Gulmi &Palpa | 31.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **131** | Ms. Nirmala Dhami | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Parbat | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **132** | Ms. Monika Ghmire | Intern (social mobilizer & enumerator) | Parbat | 30.10.2017 | 27.04.2018 | C2.02 |
| **133** | Mr. Abdul Hakeem Shah | Intern (Al-Falah School of Engineering & Technology, Faridabad, India) | Kapilvastu | 26.01.2017 | 26.04.2017 | C2.02 |
| **134** | Ms. Apsara Karki | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Baglung, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **135** | Mr. Bhesh Raj Giri | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Gulmi, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **136** | Mr. Bijaya Tamang | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Nawalparasi, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **137** | Ms. Jayanti Chaisir | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Kapilvastu, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **138** | Ms. Neem Kumari Oli | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Kapilvastu, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **139** | Mr. Parbajan Thapa | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Kapilvastu, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **140** | Mr. Jiban Rai | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Parbat, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **141** | Mr. Kriti Singh Tharu | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Rupandehi, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **142** | Mr. Lal Bahadur BK | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Syangja, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **143** | Mr. Ramesh BK | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Pyuthan, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **144** | Ms. Sarmila Rai | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Tanahun, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |

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| **145** | Ms. Shreejana Asthani Magar | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Myagdi, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **146** | Ms. Sudha Rawal | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Palpa, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **147** | Ms. Sumita Rokaya | Intern (KTM Training Institute) | Palpa, VDC based | 16.11.2016 | 14.05.2017 | C2.02 |
| **148** | Mr. Pawan Babu Bastola | Intern (Pokhara Engineering College) | Baranja, Myagdi | 04.02.2016 | 04.04.2016 | C2.02 |
| **149** | Mr. Ramchandra Poudel | Intern (Pokhara Engineering College) | Baranja, Myagdi | 04.02.2016 | 04.04.2016 | C2.02 |
| **150** | Mr. Saroj Kumar Koirala | Intern (Pokhara Engineering College) | Baranja, Myagdi | 04.02.2016 | 04.04.2016 | C2.02 |
| **151** | Mr. Peetamber BK. | Intern (Pokhara Engineering College) | Baranja, Myagdi | 04.02.2016 | 04.04.2016 | C2.02 |
| **152** | Mr. Sunil Joshi | Intern (Pokhara Engineering College) | Baranja, Myagdi | 04.02.2016 | 04.04.2016 | C2.02 |
| **153** | Mr. Sagar Shah | Intern (data entry) | Nawalparasi | 25.5.2015 | 15.7.2015 | C1.06 |
| **154** | Mr. Satish Gurung | Intern (enumerator) | Kapilvastu | 07.05.2015 | 26.05.2015 | C1.06 |
| **155** | Mr. Chhatra Kumar Chaudhary | Service Provider (database design) | PSU | 15.9.2013 | 20 days | C4.02.02 |
| **156** | Mr. Keshab Raj Khanal | Service Provider (Graphic design) | Kathmandu | 01.07.2016 | 31.07.2016 | C1.05 |
| **157** | Mr. Giridhari Pokhrel | Service Provider (Participatory video) | Rupandehi | 02.05.2014 | 31.05.2014 | |
| **158** | Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 10.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **159** | Mr. Anil Acharya | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 18.05.2014 | 16.08.2014 | C2.02 |
| **160** | Mr. Bishak Basnet | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **161** | Mr. Amir Shrestha | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 18.05.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **162** | Mr. Bishal Neupane | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 18.05.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **163** | Mr. Sundar Pokhrel | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 18.05.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **164** | Mr. Bharat Wagle | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **165** | Mr. Jiban Acharya | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **166** | Mr. Prakash Giri | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **167** | Mr. Rajendra Pandey | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **168** | Mr. Sudip Pandey | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **169** | Mr. Mohan Sigdel | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |

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| **170** | Mr. Nischal Sapkota | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **171** | Mr. Prabin Adhikari | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 17.03.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **172** | Mr. Rajendra Poudel | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 18.05.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **173** | Mr. Brijesh Piya | Technical Service Provider | Field-based, several VDCs | 10.06.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **174** | Mr. Amrit Aryal | Technical Service Provider | VDC/Tanahun | 17.03.2014 | 16.05.2014 | C2.02 |
| **175** | Mr. Bipin Adhikari | Technical Service Provider | VDC/Tanahun | 17.03.2014 | 16.05.2014 | C2.02 |
| **176** | Mr. Narayan Adhikari | Technical Service Provider | VDC/Tanahun | 17.03.2014 | 16.05.2014 | C2.02 |
| **177** | Mr. Sagun Kumar Sarki | Technical Service Provider | VDC/Tanahun | 17.03.2014 | 16.05.2014 | C2.02 |
| **178** | Mr. Sujan Pandit | Technical Service Provider | VDC/Tanahun | 17.03.2014 | 16.05.2014 | C2.02 |
| **179** | Mr. Sujan Gurung | Technical Service Provider | VDC/Tanahun | 17.03.2014 | 16.05.2014 | C2.02 |
| **180** | Ms. Manju Poudel | Service Provider (data entry) | PSU | 05.05.2014 | 16.07.2014 | C2.02 |
| **181** | Ms. Rinku Wagle | Service Provider (data entry) | PSU | 22.05.2014 | 10.08.2014 | C2.02 |
| **182** | Ms. Monika Ghimire | Service Provider (data entry) | PSU | 22.05.2014 | 14.06.2014 | C2.02 |
| **183** | Ms. Gomati BK | Service Provider (data entry) | PSU | 05.05.2014 | 31.05.2014 | C2.02 |

Table B: TA-funded long-term and short-term experts planned and actual **person months** post-wise

| | POST-WISE ACTUAL | FY01 | FY02 | FY03 | FY04 | FY05 | FY06 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| | **Long Term International Experts** | **23.6** | **29.4** | **29.0** | **21.5** | **21.1** | **13.4** | **138.0** |
| **1** | CTA | 9.3 | 10.7 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 61.8 |
| **2** | I+M&E | 7.3 | 11.2 | 7.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26.3 |
| **3** | Field Specialist | 7.0 | 7.4 | 11.3 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 49.9 |
| | **Long Term National Experts PSU** | **39.2** | **71.1** | **71.9** | **51.3** | **43.4** | **35.0** | **312.0** |
| **1** | Chief Admin & Accounts Officer | 9.1 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.8 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 63.9 |
| **2** | Social Development Specialist | 4.9 | 11.8 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 52.7 |
| **3** | MIS Specialist | 7.1 | 12.2 | 5.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24.6 |
| **4** | Sanitation & Hygiene Specialist | 7.0 | 8.9 | 12.4 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 10.38 | 62.0 |
| **5** | Water Supply Technical Specialist | 5.2 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.9 | 10.9 | 9.2381 | 60.7 |
| **6** | Planning & Cap. Dev. Specialist | 6.0 | 13.0 | 8.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27.4 |
| **7** | Technical Monitoring Specialist | 0.0 | 2.4 | 12.5 | 5.9 | 0 | 0 | 20.8 |
| | **Long Term National Experts districts** | **39.2** | **109.2** | **118.9** | **112.5** | **102.4** | **85.8** | **568.0** |
| **8** | MIS Officer | 0 | 0 | 4.8 | 10.6 | 10.3 | 5.1 | 30.7 |
| **9** | Baglung WASHA | 5.0 | 11.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.4 | 10.5 | 59.6 |
| **10** | Kapilvastu WASHA | 4.4 | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 10.5 | 10.1 | 57.1 |
| **11** | Myagdi WASHA | 3.8 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 11.7 | 12.8 | 8.5 | 57.9 |
| **12** | Nawalparasi WASHA | 5.5 | 9.6 | 12.0 | 6.9 | 0 | 0 | 34.0 |
| **13** | Parbat WASHA | 2.9 | 12.0 | 12.7 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.6 | 61.3 |
| **14** | Phyutan WASHA | 5.3 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.6 | 60.0 |
| **15** | Rupandehi WASHA | 4.0 | 10.3 | 11.7 | 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 31.0 |
| **16** | Syangja WASHA | 1.9 | 11.4 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 60.9 |
| **17** | Tanahun WASHA | 5.1 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 11.1 | 11.9 | 10.1 | 59.1 |
| **18** | Gulmi WASHA | 1.2 | 12.0 | 11.4 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 9.6 | 56.5 |
| | **Short Term International Experts** | 1.00 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 7.0 |
| | **Short Term National Experts** | 1.00 | 8.4 | 8.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.5 |

In FY07, CAAO 3.05 person-months and CTA 0.56 person-months

*Note: one person-month equals to 21 working days*

Table C: MWF-funded Municipality WASH Unit staff and GoN funded District Project Officers (Budget line 'SP Cost, service & Consultancy' in MWFs)

| SN | District | Municipality | WASH Coordinator | WASH Facilitators | Sub-Engineers | Engineers | WSS Technicians | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Required** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **1** | **5** |
| **1** | Arghakhanchi | Bhumikasthan NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **2** | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **3** | Arghakhanchi | Shitganga NP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **4** |
| **4** | Baglung | Bareng GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **5** | Baglung | Galkot NP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| **6** | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **7** | Baglung | Kethekhola GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **8** | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **9** | Baglung | Tarakhola GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **10** | Gulmi | Dhurkot GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **11** | Gulmi | Ishma GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **12** | Gulmi | Kaligandaki GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **13** | Gulmi | Musikot NP | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | **7** |
| **14** | Kapilvastu | Kapilvastu NP | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| **15** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **4** |
| **16** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **4** |
| **17** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | **4** |
| **18** | Myagdi | Malika GP | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | **8** |
| **19** | Myagdi | Mangala GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | **5** |
| **20** | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| **21** | Nawalparasi | Madhyabindu NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **2** |
| **22** | Parbat | Bihadi GP | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **5** |
| **23** | Parbat | Jaljala GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | **4** |
| **24** | Parbat | Mahashila GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | **5** |
| **25** | Parbat | Paiyu GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | **4** |
| **26** | Pyuthan | Airawoti GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **27** | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **28** | Pyuthan | Jhimruk GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **29** | Pyuthan | Pyuthan NP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| **30** | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **31** | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **32** | Rolpa | Lugri GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **33** | Rolpa | Madi GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **34** | Rolpa | Runtigadhi GP | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | **5** |
| **35** | Rolpa | Sukidaha (Gangadev) GP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| **36** | Rolpa | Sunilsmriti (Subarnawati) GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **37** | Rupandehi | Gaidahawa GP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| **38** | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** |
| **39** | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **40** | Syangja | Biruwa GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **41** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **2** |
| **42** | Syangja | Fedikhola GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **43** | Syangja | Galyang NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **44** | Syangja | Harinas GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **45** | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **46** | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| **47** | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **3** |
| **48** | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | **5** |
| **49** | Tanahun | Ghring GP | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | **5** |
| **50** | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | **4** |
| | | **Total** | **49** | **56** | **12** | **7** | **50** | **174** |

# Annex 4 Handing over of Assets

| S.N | Asset Name | Asset Description | Purchase Date | Purchase Cost (NPR) | Current Status | Handed over to |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Air Conditioner | LG Air Conditioner 1.5 ton 1865 DHO | 07-10-11 | 71,000 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **2** | Aluminum Ladder | Aluminum Ladder 10'X10' | 12-11-13 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **3** | Board Stand | Board Stand | 03-02-10 | 2,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **4** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP 8546109904 | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **5** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **6** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **7** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **8** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **9** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **10** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **11** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **12** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP 8546109903 | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **13** | Camera | Canon Digital Camera 10MP 8546109910 | 19-06-09 | 13,650 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **14** | Camera | Canon power shot SX 200 IS digital camera, 8748102741 | 25-10-09 | 38,600 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **15** | Vehicle | NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon, No. 16-0-160 | 20-05-09 | 2,637,860 | Good | Suspension Bridge Division, DoLI |
| **16** | Vehicle | NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon, No. 16-0-161 | 20-05-09 | 2,637,860 | Good | Ministry of Internal Affairs and Law, Province 1 |
| **17** | Vehicle | NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon, No. 16-0-162 | 20-05-09 | 2,637,860 | Good | Suspension Bridge Division, DoLI |
| **18** | Vehicle | NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon, No. 16-0-163 | 20-05-09 | 2,637,860 | Good | Chamunda Bindrasaini NP, Dailekh, Karnali Province |
| **19** | Vehicle | NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon, No. 16-0-164 | 20-05-09 | 2,637,860 | Good | DCC Kavre |
| **20** | Cash Box | Cash Box (Podrej) | 08-03-09 | 5,657 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **21** | Ceiling Fan | Ceiling Fan (Khaitan) | 18-05-10 | 2,203 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **22** | Charger | Batteries Charger - 48 Volt | 17-02-11 | 16,950 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **23** | Conference Table | 11'×4'×28.5" 3 piece conference table | 20-01-09 | 28,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **24** | Conference Table | Mini Conference Table | 20-01-09 | 8,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **25** | Corner Table | Corner Table (Blue Color ) | 20-01-09 | 3,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **26** | Corner Table | Corner Table (Blue Color) | 20-01-09 | 3,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **27** | Corner Table | Center Table (Blue Color) | 20-01-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **28** | Corner Table | 32"×12"×20" Corner Table | 03-10-10 | 4,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **29** | Counter Side Table | 70"×24"×30" Reception Counter Side Table | 20-01-09 | 12,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **30** | Counter Table | 66"×30"×30" Reception Counter Table | 20-01-09 | 18,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **31** | Desktop Computer | Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer, 25392105568 | 26-12-08 | 104,070 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **32** | Desktop Computer | Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer, 3866146912 | 26-12-08 | 104,070 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **33** | Desktop Computer | Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer, 19103623264 | 26-12-08 | 104,070 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **34** | Desktop Computer | Dell Power Edge T 300 (Server Computer) | 16-12-08 | 483,628 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **35** | Desktop Computer | Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer, 5982463072 | 26-12-08 | 104,070 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **36** | Desktop Computer | Samsung Desk Top Computer with AOC Monitor, 01274HTH300609 | 07-01-09 | 33,400 | Good | DCC Gulmi |
| **37** | Desktop Computer | Samsung Desk Top Computer with AOC Monitor, 01273HTH300609 | 07-01-09 | 33,400 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **38** | Desktop Computer | Locally Assembled Computer Set (Dianamic), 0478HTH031109 | 11-03-09 | 32,700 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **39** | Desktop Computer | Dell Optiplex 390 I5 Desk top Computer, 20787876388 | 18-07-12 | 136,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **40** | Desktop Computer | Dell Optiplex 390 I5 Desk top Computer, 11959814692 | 18-07-12 | 136,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **41** | Dining Table | Dining Table with 12 Chairs | 10-01-10 | 70,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **42** | Drill Machine | Black & Decker Drill Machine, KTD 10 RE | 08-03-11 | 4,890 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **43** | DVD Player | Himstar DVD Player 3601 | 05-02-11 | 3,535 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **44** | Fax Machine | Canon Laser L 380 S Fax Machine, SPU04000 | 26-12-08 | 56,150 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **45** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **46** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **47** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **48** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **49** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **50** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **51** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **52** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **53** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **54** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **55** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **56** | File Cabinet | 48"×15"×33" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 11,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **57** | File Cabinet | 48"×48"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 15,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **58** | File Cabinet | 60"×54"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 21,375 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **59** | File Cabinet | 60"×54"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 21,375 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **60** | File Cabinet | 84"×29"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 10,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **61** | File Cabinet | 72"×48"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 22,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **62** | File Cabinet | 72"×33"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 17,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **63** | File Cabinet | 72"×33"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 17,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **64** | File Cabinet | 77"×54"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 27,430 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **65** | File Cabinet | 96"×54"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 34,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **66** | File Cabinet | 60"×33"×15" File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 14,250 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **67** | File Cabinet | 105"×54"×24" Two way File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 37,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **68** | File Cabinet | 60"×54"×24" Two way File Cabinet | 20-01-09 | 21,300 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **69** | File Cabinet | 23"×48"×96"File Rack with Drawer | 02-05-12 | 35,000 | Good | Doli |
| **70** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher (Life guard) | 28-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **71** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher (Life guard) | 28-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **72** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher (Life guard) | 28-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **73** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher (Life guard) | 28-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **74** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher (Life guard) | 28-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **75** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher (Life guard) | 28-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **76** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher 4kg | 12-11-13 | 5,310 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **77** | Fire Extinguisher | Fire Extinguisher 4kg | 12-11-13 | 5,310 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **78** | Gas Heater | Gas Heater with LP Gas 1 cylinder | 01-07-10 | 10,050 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **79** | Gas Heater | Gas Heater with LP Gas 1 cylinder | 01-07-10 | 10,050 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **80** | Gas Heater | Gas Heater (AFTRON ) | 02-05-12 | 14,125 | Good | Doli |
| **81** | Gas Stove | Gas Stove | 23-09-08 | 2,212 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **82** | Gas Stove | Gas Stove | 17-09-13 | 3,300 | Good | Doli |
| **83** | Generator | Kubota Generator J 320,  901495 | 16-12-08 | 675,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **84** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543117 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **85** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543118 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **86** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118493551 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **87** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118493545 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **88** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543114 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **89** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543110 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **90** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118698192 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **91** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543443 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **92** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543121 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **93** | GPS | GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors, 118543107 | 07-10-09 | 33,222 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **94** | Inverter | Inverter Stabiline, 81002 | 26-10-08 | 28,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **95** | Key Box | Key Box | 13-04-09 | 1,350 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **96** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 35884713376 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **97** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 7707475360 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **98** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **99** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **100** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 18591387040 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **101** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **102** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 12061040032 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **103** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **104** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 18470454688 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **105** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **106** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Putalibazar NP |
| **107** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **108** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 29354366368 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **109** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop, 38061495712 | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **110** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **111** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **112** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop | 26-12-08 | 158,318 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **113** | Laptop Computer | Toshiba Laptop Satellite L510-S4SS | 02-11-10 | 69,900 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **114** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6430 I5 Laptop ( DPN 923G6 AOO ) | 18-07-12 | 180,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **115** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude E 6430 I5 Laptop ( DPN 75WCH AOO ) | 18-07-12 | 180,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **116** | Meeting Table | 73"×42" Meeting Table | 30-06-09 | 5,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **117** | Micro Oven | Electron Oven | 11-01-10 | 5,505 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **118** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056262323 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **119** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056263818 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **120** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056262992 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **121** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056263073 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **122** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056262554 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **123** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056261838 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **124** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359706056262420 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **125** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056261010 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **126** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056262166 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **127** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056261044 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **128** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056262356 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **129** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260723 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **130** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260749 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **131** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260384 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **132** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056261929 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **133** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260350 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **134** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260954 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **135** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260145 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **136** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Core I8262 mobile, 359705056260772 | 21-02-14 | 26,640 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **137** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 4 Pa. 9728 | 13-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **138** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 4 Pa. 9730 | 14-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Dept. of Local Infrastructure |
| **139** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 4 Pa. 9731 | 15-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **140** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 4 Pa. 9733 | 16-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **141** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 4 Pa. 9735 | 17-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **142** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 4 Pa. 9736 | 18-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Dept. of Local Infrastructure |
| **143** | Motorcycle | YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc, Ga. 5 Pa. 405 | 19-09-09 | 147,900 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **144** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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| **145** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **146** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **147** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **148** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **149** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **150** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **151** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **152** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **153** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **154** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **155** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **156** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **157** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **158** | Office Side Computer Table | 48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **159** | Office Side Computer Table | 36"×20"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **160** | Office Side Computer Table | 36"×20"×28.5"Office side computer table | 20-01-09 | 6,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **161** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **162** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **163** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **164** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **165** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **166** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **167** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **168** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **169** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **170** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **171** | Office Table | 66'×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 16,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **172** | Office Table | 60"×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 11,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **173** | Office Table | 60"×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 11,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **174** | Office Table | 72"×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 18,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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| **175** | Office Table | 72"×30"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 18,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **176** | Office Table | 48"×28"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 9,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **177** | Office Table | 48"×28"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 9,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **178** | Office Table | 60"×24"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 11,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **179** | Office Table | 60"×24"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 11,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **180** | Office Table | 60"×24"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 11,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **181** | Office Table | 60"×24"×28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer | 20-01-09 | 11,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **182** | Photocopy Machine | Canon IR 3245 digital Photocopier | 26-12-08 | 493,805 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **183** | Pigeon Hole | Pigeon Hole Cupboard | 20-01-09 | 14,900 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **184** | Printer | HP Printer Desk Jet D-1460, TH 8213335V | 30-08-08 | 3,400 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **185** | Printer | Canon Laser Printer LPB 3250, MBDA500391 | 26-12-08 | 16,327 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **186** | Printer | HP Laser Jet p2015d Printer, CNCJD82507 | 26-12-08 | 28,584 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **187** | Printer | HP Laser Jet p2015d Printer, CNCJD82495 | 26-12-08 | 28,584 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **188** | Printer | HP Laser Jet 9040 heavy duty Printer, JPFS8D3001 | 26-12-08 | 253,982 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **189** | Printer | Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1 ) | 06-02-09 | 28,334 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **190** | Printer | Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1 ) | 06-02-09 | 28,334 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **191** | Printer | Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1 ) | 06-02-09 | 28,334 | Good | DCC Pyuthan |
| **192** | Printer | Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1 ) | 14-06-09 | 26,400 | Good | Kathekhola RM |
| **193** | Printer | Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1 ) | 14-06-09 | 26,400 | Good | DCC Gulmi |
| **194** | Printer | Canon Printer 4320 MF ( 3 in 1 ) | 14-06-09 | 26,400 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **195** | Printer | HP 3 in 1Desk Jet 1050 Printer | 19-07-11 | 12,995 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **196** | Printer | HP 3 in 1Desk Jet 1050 Printer | 21-09-11 | 12,995 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **197** | Printer | Canon LPB 3300 Laser Printer | 15-12-11 | 14,950 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **198** | Printer | Canon Inkjet printer Pixma FX 6560, ACCD 28259 | 14-02-14 | 20,800 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **199** | Printer | Canon LBP 6200d Laser Printer, MTGA 145831 | 14-02-14 | 15,100 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **200** | Printer | Canon Printer MF 4820d , NXB 06694 | 01-04-14 | 22,950 | Good | DCC Myagdi |
| **201** | Printer | Canon Printer MF 4820d , NXB07621 | 01-04-14 | 22,950 | Good | DCC Kapilvastu |
| **202** | Printing Calculator | Canon MP 120-LTS Printing Calculator | 11-09-08 | 4,424 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **203** | Printing Calculator | Casio DR-120 TM Printing Calculator | 11-09-08 | 5,000 | Good | Doli |
| **204** | Projector | LCD Projector Optima EP-721 | 16-09-08 | 39,823 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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| **205** | Projector | LCD Projector EX-530 Optima XGA, 1D11BE2R209010054 | 18-06-09 | 67,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **206** | Projector | Epson EB-X 11 LCD Projector, PU6F240431 L | 16-07-12 | 65,000 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **207** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 30-06-09 | 3,600 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **208** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **209** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **210** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **211** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **212** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **213** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **214** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **215** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **216** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **217** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **218** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **219** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **220** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **221** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **222** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **223** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **224** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **225** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **226** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **227** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **228** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **229** | Revolving Chair | Secretary Chair | 02-09-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **230** | Scanner | Canon Scan Lide-90, kcua 14237 | 16-09-08 | 6,194 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **231** | Scanner | Canon Scan LIDE -200, KDDA03978 | 07-10-09 | 7,480 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **232** | Scanner | Canon DR 2020 U Scanner, FA 424064 | 15-02-13 | 58,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **233** | Scanner | Canon Lide 700 F Scanner, KDxA24222 | 20-03-13 | 10,300 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **234** | Scooter | Scooty Pep+ Motor cycle (TVS ) No. Ga. 4 Pa. 8927 | 07-01-09 | 109,339 | Good | Dept. of Local Infrastructure |

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| **235** | Screen | Dell ™ E series E 2213,22" Led monitor | 15-01-13 | 18,800 | Good | Doli |
| **236** | Simple Table | 24"×24"×28"  Printer Table | 20-01-09 | 2,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **237** | Simple Table | 96"×24"×33" Photocopying  Table | 20-01-09 | 9,100 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **238** | Simple Table | 48"×24"×28"  Printer Table | 21-08-09 | 4,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **239** | Simple Table | Invertor Table | 29-11-09 | 3,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **240** | Simple Table | 45"×20"×32" Wooden Table | 03-10-10 | 5,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **241** | Sofa Set | Two Seater Sofa | 20-01-09 | 9,600 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **242** | Sofa Set | 3 Seater Sofa | 20-01-09 | 14,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **243** | Sofa Set | 3 Seater Sofa | 20-01-09 | 14,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **244** | Sofa Set | 3 + 1 Seater Sofa Set | 20-01-09 | 19,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **245** | Soft Board | Soft Board | 20-01-09 | 5,250 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **246** | Soft Board | Soft Board | 03-02-10 | 3,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **247** | Soft Board | 48”×36”Soft Board | 07-03-11 | 4,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **248** | Stand Fan | Stand Fan | 24-08-11 | 3,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **249** | Stapler | Heavy duty Stapler HD-1224 | 21-11-08 | 1,900 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **250** | Steel Book Shelf | Steel Wardrobe | 10-03-10 | 12,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **251** | Steel Book Shelf | Steel Wardrobe | 10-03-10 | 12,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **252** | Steel Rack | Steel Rack (66"x36"x15") | 30-06-09 | 5,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **253** | Steel Rack | Steel Rack (66"x36"x15") | 30-06-09 | 5,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **254** | Stool | Stool (steel black colour) | 07-07-09 | 3,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **255** | Tea Table | 36"×36"×18" Sofa centre Table | 20-01-09 | 4,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **256** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **257** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **258** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **259** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **260** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-TS500 MX ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **261** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **262** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **263** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **264** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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| **265** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **266** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **267** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **268** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **269** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **270** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **271** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **272** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **273** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **274** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **275** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **276** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **277** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **278** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **279** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **280** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **281** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **282** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **283** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-TS500 MX ) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **284** | Telephone Set | Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-TS500 MX) | 01-11-09 | 2,610 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **285** | Telephone Set | Siemens Highpath 1100 Telephone set | 02-01-11 | 11,900 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **286** | UPS | UPS Fenton SS Pro 1000 L | 26-10-08 | 21,238 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **287** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **288** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **289** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **290** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Good | DCC Gulmi |
| **291** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **292** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **293** | UPS | UPS 3A 750 VA | 16-02-09 | 3,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **294** | UPS | UPS. Online / Power Ware 9120 PW 9120 2000 | 16-02-09 | 71,000 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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| **295** | UPS | UPS .Online / Power Ware 9120 PW 9120 2000 | 16-02-09 | 71,000 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **296** | UPS | UPS . Online / EATON Powerware | 16-02-09 | 105,000 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **297** | UPS | UPS Fenton 600 VA | 07-03-09 | 3,000 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **298** | UPS | UPS Power back-up | 22-12-10 | 2,800 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **299** | UPS | UPS 1250 VA with battery, 20120711279 | 28-01-13 | 5,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **300** | UPS | UPS 1250 VA JDKee | 19-01-14 | 6,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **301** | Video Camera | Canon digital Movie Camera HFM400 | 04-04-14 | 54,890 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **302** | Wall Fan | Wall Fan ( Khaitan 16 '' ) | 08-04-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **303** | Wall Fan | Wall Fan ( Khaitan 16 '' ) | 08-04-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **304** | Wall Fan | Wall Fan ( USHA ) | 07-08-09 | 2,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **305** | Wall Fan | Wall Fan ( USHA ) | 07-08-09 | 2,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **306** | Wall Fan | Wall Fan ( USHA ) | 30-05-10 | 3,100 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **307** | Wall Rack | 74"×28'' Wall Rack (Table ) | 05-03-09 | 2,350 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **308** | White Board | White Board ( 8'x4' ) | 13-04-09 | 7,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **309** | White Board | White Board Medium | 07-12-09 | 1,600 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **310** | White Board | 5'×4'×2" White Board (Staffs Movement info.) | 21-08-09 | 5,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **311** | White Board | White Board Medium | 11-12-09 | 1,600 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **312** | White Board | White Board Medium | 03-02-10 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **313** | White Board | 150cm×100cm White Board | 24-01-11 | 3,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **314** | White Board | White Board Medium (2'x3') | 02-05-12 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **315** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **316** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **317** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **318** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **319** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **320** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **321** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 24-02-14 | 1,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **322** | Wireless Adopter | D-Link DWL 3200 wireless adopter indoor | 30-12-08 | 15,929 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **323** | Wooden Bench | Wooden Bench | 30-06-09 | 2,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **324** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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| **325** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **326** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **327** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **328** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **329** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **330** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **331** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **332** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **333** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **334** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **335** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **336** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **337** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **338** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **339** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **340** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **341** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **342** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **343** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **344** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **345** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **346** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **347** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **348** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **349** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **350** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **351** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **352** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **353** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **354** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **355** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **356** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **357** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **358** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **359** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **360** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **361** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **362** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **363** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **364** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **365** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **366** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **367** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **368** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **369** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **370** | Wooden Chair | Visitor Wooden Chair with handle | 20-01-09 | 3,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **371** | Wooden Chair | Office Wooden Chair with Handle | 30-06-09 | 1,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **372** | Wooden Chair | Office Wooden Chair with Handle | 30-06-09 | 1,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **373** | Wooden Chair | Office Wooden Chair with Handle | 30-06-09 | 1,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **374** | Wooden Chair | Office Wooden Chair with Handle | 30-06-09 | 1,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **375** | Wooden Chair | Office Wooden Chair with Handle | 30-06-09 | 1,750 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **376** | Wooden Open Rack | 48"×43" Open Store Rack | 20-01-09 | 9,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **377** | Wooden Open Rack | 48"×43" Open Store Rack | 20-01-09 | 9,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **378** | Wooden Open Rack | 73"×16"×33" Wooden Rack | 30-06-09 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **379** | Wooden Open Rack | 88"×18"×43"Open Store Rack | 03-10-10 | 14,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **380** | Wooden Open Rack | 77"×16"×63" Open File Rack | 03-10-10 | 18,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **381** | Wooden Open Rack | 15"×18"×25" Side Rack | 03-10-10 | 4,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **382** | Bed | 36"x78" Single Bed | 06-04-14 | 15,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **383** | Bed | 36"x78" Single Bed | 06-04-14 | 15,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **384** | Bed | 36"x78" Single Bed | 06-04-14 | 15,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **385** | Soft Board | 20"x48" Soft Board | 06-01-14 | 4,068 | good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **386** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC, 2B4055011 | 10-03-14 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **387** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC, 2B4055001 | 10-03-14 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **388** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC, 2B4055013 | 10-03-14 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **389** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC, 2B4053767 | 10-03-14 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **390** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC, 2B4053811 | 10-03-14 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **391** | Laptop Computer | Dell Latitude 5440 I7 Laptop, 30900/RSDPPI/2013-2558 | 10-03-14 | 218,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **392** | Spiral Binder | Spiral Binding Machine Rayson, SD-2501B21 | 22-04-14 | 23,165 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **393** | TV | 28" Samsung LED Television | 28-04-14 | 45,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **394** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE4100PP3 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **395** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE 4100PP2 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **396** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE4100PPO | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **397** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE4100PPH | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **398** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE4100PP8 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **399** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **400** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 1F2920230990 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **401** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE4100PNY | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **402** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **403** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, 2CE4100PPB | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **404** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **405** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **406** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **407** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5 | 29-04-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **408** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056111 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **409** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056120 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **410** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056112 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **411** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056115 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **412** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056126 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **413** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056129 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **414** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056127 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **415** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056128 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **416** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056130 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **417** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 SC ,2B4056125 | 07-05-14 | 40,115 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **418** | Printer | Printer Canon MF 4820d ( 3 in 1 ), NXB12351 | 22-05-14 | 22,950 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **419** | Printer | Printer Canon MF 4820d ( 3 in 1 ), NXB12367 | 22-05-14 | 22,950 | Good | Jaljala RM,Parbat |
| **420** | Printer | Printer Canon MF 4820d ( 3 in 1 ), NXB13565 | 11-06-14 | 22,950 | Good | Doli |
| **421** | Printer | Printer Canon MF 4820d ( 3 in 1 ), NXB13582 | 11-06-14 | 22,950 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **422** | UPS | UPS 1200VA Perfect , 441312305874 | 11-06-14 | 8,300 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **423** | Refrigerator | Whirlpool Refrigerator 250 MM | 20-08-08 | 32,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **424** | Refrigerator | LG Refrigerator 251 BML (246 ltrs. ) | 19-08-14 | 29,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **425** | Inverter | 400 VA Inverter with Solar and battery 100AH | 27-06-14 | 41,400 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **426** | Inverter | 400 VA Inverter with Solar | 27-06-14 | 41,400 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **427** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook I5, -2CE4100PNZ | 11-09-14 | 86,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **428** | Tower Server | IBM X Series X 3500 M4 Tower Server, 06BRMYD | 08-10-14 | 308,320 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **429** | Telephone Set | Telephone Set Panasonic KX-T7703 | 08-10-14 | 2,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **430** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 22-10-14 | 1,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **431** | Printer | Canon Printer MF 221d ( 3 in 1 ) RVR 02217 | 10-12-14 | 23,300 | Good | Putalibazar NP |
| **432** | Printer | Canon Printer MF 221d ( 3 in 1 ) RVR 02367 | 10-12-14 | 23,300 | Good | Galkot NP,Baglung |
| **433** | Projector | NEC VE 282 XG Multimedia Projector, 011530504740441 EE | 10-12-14 | 47,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **434** | Camera | Sony digital Camera with Bag and 8GB memory card | 01-05-15 | 31,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **435** | Camera | Sony digital Camera with Bag and 8GB memory card | 01-05-15 | 31,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **436** | Laptop Computer | HP Probook 440 Notebook i5, 2CE4100PPM | 01-05-15 | 81,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **437** | Inverter | 875 VA Luminious Inverter | 03-11-15 | 14,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **438** | Steel Book Shelf | 72"x34"x17" steel File Cabinet | 15/3/2015 | 11,700 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **439** | Steel Book Shelf | 72"x34"x17" steel File Cabinet | 15/3/2015 | 11,700 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **440** | Laptop Computer | Acer Aspire E5-571 Laptop | 30/3/2015 | 57,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **441** | Laptop Computer | Acer Aspire E5-571 Laptop | 30/3/2015 | 57,000 | Good | Doli |
| **442** | Laptop Computer | Acer Aspire E5-571 Laptop | 30/3/2015 | 57,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **443** | Inverter | 875 VA Luminious Inverter | 31/3/2015 | 14,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **444** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 13/4/2015 | 1,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **445** | White Board | 2'x3' White Board | 13/4/2015 | 1,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **446** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 sc,2B4067561 | 26/4/2015 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **447** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 sc,2B4067554 | 26/4/2015 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **448** | GPS | Garmin GPSMAP 62 sc,2B4067580 | 26/4/2015 | 40,115 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **449** | Inverter | 7.5 KVA UTL S-Power Inverter RM160051759663 DAG | 28/2/2016 | 180,600 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **450** | Steel Rack | Iron Rack with Plywood | 28/5/2015 | 11,763 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **451** | Arsenator | Wagtech Digital Arsenator | 06-12-15 | 186,450 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **452** | Scanner | Canon Scanner Lide-120, KJLB-45546 | 15/6/2015 | 6,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **453** | Steel Book Shelf | 72"x34"x15"Steel Book rack | 09-09-15 | 12,800 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **454** | Steel Rack | 66"x36"x15" Steel Open Rack | 9/92015 | 6,995 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **455** | Steel Rack | 66"x36"x15" Steel Open Rack | 9/92015 | 6,995 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **456** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy Mobile Phone J7 | 17/9/2015 | 24,600 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **457** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Think pad T450 14" Laptop Computer PC071NNS | 10-10-15 | 119,780 | Good | Doli |
| **458** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Think pad T450 14" Laptop Computer PC071NNN | 10-10-15 | 119,780 | Good | Doli |
| **459** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Think Pad L450 14" Laptop Computer PF0DJZ9S | 26/11/2015 | 93,790 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **460** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Think Pad L450 14" Laptop Computer PF0DJZBL | 26/11/2015 | 93,790 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **461** | Printer | Canon Printer MF-221d (3 in 1 ) RVR-12173 | 18/12/2015 | 24,300 | Good | Doli |
| **462** | Projector | Epson EB-S04 LCD Projector, Model:H716C, WCWK5500111 | 20/12/2015 | 58,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **463** | Projector | Epson EB-S04 LCD Projector, Model:H716C, WCWK5500977 | 20/12/2015 | 58,000 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **464** | Printer | Canon Printer MF 212W (3 in 1 ) RWT22128 | 16/5/2016 | 24,200 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **465** | Mobile Phone | HUAWAI Mobile tap7" | 24/5/2016 | 12,690 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **466** | Mobile Phone | HUAWAI Mobile tap7" | 24/5/2016 | 12,690 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **467** | Mobile Phone | HUAWAI Mobile tap7" | 24/5/2016 | 12,690 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **468** | Printer | Canon printer LBP6780X MXF A007355 | 23/6/2016 | 84,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **469** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad L460 14"Laptop Computer PF-0K5EZF 16/06 | 27/6/2016 | 87,500 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **470** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad L460 14"Laptop Computer PF-0K5AZT 16/06 | 27/6/2016 | 87,500 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **471** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad L460 14"Laptop Computer PF-0K5EYX 16/06 | 27/6/2016 | 87,500 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **472** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad L460 14"Laptop Computer PF-0K5F18 16/06 | 27/6/2016 | 87,500 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **473** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad T560 15.6" Laptop Computer R9-0KURQ2 16/06 | 27/6/2016 | 118,000 | Good | Doli |
| **474** | Printer | Canon MF 215 Printer, RWN- 29419 | 30/6/2016 | 24,800 | Good | Doli |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **475** | Mobile Phone | Galaxy J7 Samsung mobile Phone | 22/8/2016 | 27,500 | Damaged | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **476** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad E-460 14"Laptop Computer PFONUCU8 | 12-07-16 | 69,495 | Good | Doli |
| **477** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad E-460 14"Laptop Computer PFONU8DA | 12-07-16 | 69,495 | Good | Doli |
| **478** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad E-460 14"Laptop Computer PFONUALE | 12-07-16 | 69,495 | Good | Butwal Sub-metropolitan city |
| **479** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad E-460 14"Laptop Computer PFONUACP | 12-07-16 | 69,495 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **480** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad E-460 14"Laptop Computer PFONUCSC | 12-07-16 | 69,495 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **481** | Printer | Canon Printer MF 215 (4 in 1 ) RWN21695 | 21/12/2016 | 27,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **482** | Intercom system | NEC SL1000 EPABX System IP 4ww-1632M with 32 extension | 01-03-17 | 69,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **483** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920081308709 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **484** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920080959627 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **485** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920080902726 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **486** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920081301761 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **487** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920081154509 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **488** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920081133560 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **489** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920081174309 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **490** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920080969063 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **491** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920081313865 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **492** | Mobile Phone | Itel P11 Mobile Phone,IMEI No.358920080964601 | 14/5/2018 | 7,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **493** | Mobile Phone | Samsung Galaxy J720 Duo Mobile Phone, IMEI 357832090103966 | 18/6/2018 | 27,800 | Good | Doli |
| **494** | Laptop Computer | Lenovo Thinkpad L480 Laptop | 08-02-18 | 88,000 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |
| **495** | Printer | Printer Canon IX 6870 A3, ADHS08307 | 14/9/2018 | 25,500 | Good | Pokhara Metropolitan city |

# Annex 5 Financial Progress Report

**Notes to the budget headings:**

| Result area | GoN Red Book Budget heading | Description |
|---|---|---|
| **Result 1. Sanitation and Hygiene** | **EH 22522** Others Program costs | All sanitation and hygiene related activities except the public construction were funded from this heading. Including: special days celebrations (Sanitation Week, Toilet Day, etc), campaigns and rallies, rewards for ODF declarations, events relating to awareness and triggering behaviour change. |
| **Result 2. Water Supply Investment** | **EH29611** Public Construction, including water supply & Public, Institutional and School Toilets | All public construction (investment) was funded from this heading. This budget was released to the accounts of WUSCs and Institutional Management Committees and audited through the public audits during the final monitoring + Public, Institutional and School toilets construction included here. |
| **Results 2. + 3. Capacity Building** | **EH 22512** Capacity Development/Training/ Workshops | All water supply and WUSC/Institutional Management Committee related training as per the Step-by-Step process was funded through this budget. WSP++ and post-construction support related training. The water supply related results would not have been possible without these activities. |
| **No budget heading for Result 3 in the original Project Document.** | **EH22411** Service, Consultancy and SP costs | There was no result-level budget for this in the original Project Document, although Result 3 area indicators are directly linked here: over FY01-FY04 this fund covered the staff and other costs related to the *District WASH Units*, and during FY05 and FY06 related to the *Municipality WASH Units*. Without these people, none of the above results would have been possible. Institutional capacity building is also a result in itself. |

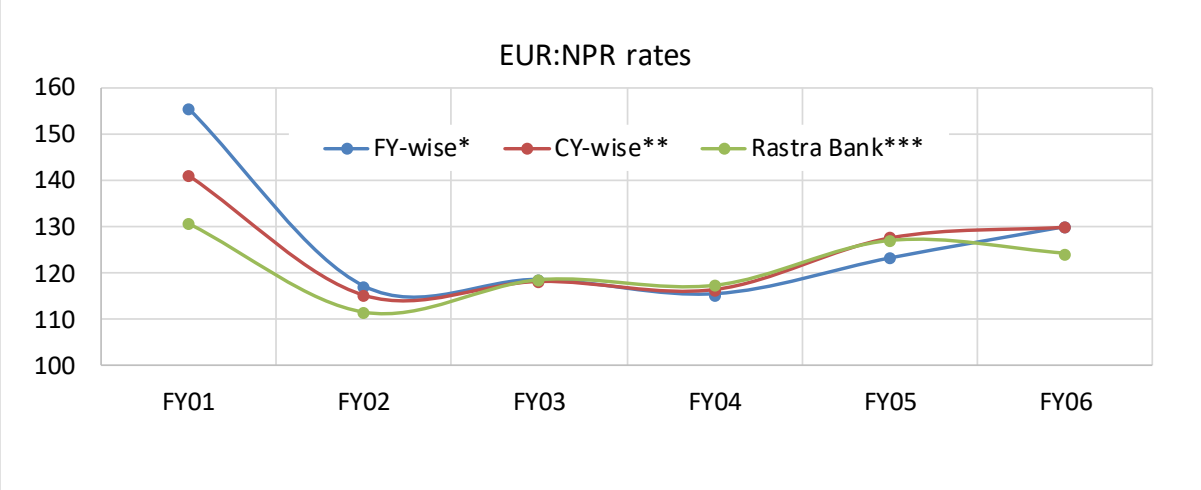
Table A: Local Funds (DDF/MWF) by FY (NPR)

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| EUR:NPR Rate | 131.7004 | 116.99454 | 118.5162 | 115.4025 | 123.20377 | 130.0192 | 125 | | | | |
| **DDF/MWFs** | **FY01 Year 1 Actual** | **FY02 Year 2 Actual** | **FY03 Year 3 Actual** | **FY04 Year 4 Actual** | **FY05 Year 5 Actual** | **FY06 Year 6 Actual** | **FY06 Year 6 Budget** | | **FY01- FY06 Cumulative Actual*** | **Phase II Total* Budget** | **%** |
| **Government of Finland (DDF/MWF)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **R1**: Others Program EH 22522 | 29 654 273 | 41 515 653 | 22 241 778 | 19 819 784 | 9 721 236 | 17 843 916 | 19 227 651 | 93 % | 140 796 639 | | |
| **R2** Public construction EH29611 | 32 666 650 | 61 786 944 | 96 465 626 | 157 202 961 | 125 651 488 | 86 647 922 | 90 058 348 | 96 % | 560 421 590 | | |
| **R3** Capacity Dev./ Train./ Wor. EH22512 | 7 901 458 | 17 570 221 | 26 228 234 | 16 078 891 | 4 443 051 | 5 667 035 | 5 799 900 | 98 % | 77 888 889 | | |
| **R3** Service/SPs, Office, monitoring EH22411 | 8 814 690 | 33 354 992 | 41 608 329 | 53 109 103 | 23 704 949 | 30 763 362 | 31 916 101 | 96 % | 191 355 425 | | |
| **Total in NPR** | **79 037 071** | **154 227 809** | **186 543 966** | **246 210 739** | **163 520 723** | **140 922 235** | **147 002 000** | **96 %** | **970 462 544** | | |
| **Total in Euro** | **600 129** | **1 318 248** | **1 573 996** | **2 133 495** | **1 327 238** | **1 083 856** | **1 176 016** | **92 %** | **8 036 962** | **7 944 700** | **101 %** |
| **Government of Nepal (DDF/MWF)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **R1** Others Program EH 22522 | 10 357 739 | 11 571 992 | 14 816 303 | 7 514 098 | 21 790 479 | 111 100 | 111 100 | 100 % | 66 161 711 | | |
| **R2** Public construction EH29611 | 13 284 360 | 60 161 194 | 122 774 085 | 126 935 149 | 235 145 335 | 64 043 839 | 65 583 000 | 98 % | 622 343 962 | | |
| **R3** Capacity Dev./ Train./ Wor. EH22512 | 7 121 120 | 6 108 417 | 11 629 060 | 7 028 552 | 10 726 386 | 3 405 684 | 3 559 900 | 96 % | 46 019 217 | | |
| **R3** Service/SPs, Office, moni. EH22411 | 11 552 282 | 15 019 136 | 27 592 559 | 31 519 046 | 74 761 514 | 21 373 348 | 22 796 000 | 94 % | 181 817 885 | | |
| **Total in NPR** | **42 315 501** | **92 860 739** | **176 812 006** | **172 996 845** | **342 423 713** | **88 933 971** | **92 050 000** | **97 %** | **916 342 775** | | |
| **Total in Euro** | **321 302** | **793 719** | **1 491 881** | **1 499 073** | **2 779 328** | **684 006** | **736 400** | **93 %** | **7 569 308** | **7 631 600** | **99 %** |

| DDFs/MWFs | FY01 Year 1 Actual | FY02 Year 2 Actual | FY03 Year 3 Actual | FY04 Year 4 Actual | FY05 Year 5 Actual | FY06 Year 6 Actual | FY06 Year 6 Budget | | FY01- FY06 Cumulative Actual* | Phase II Total* Budget | Phase II Total* % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **District Development Committees (through DDFs)** | | | | | ➔ **Municipalities (through MWFs)** | | | | | | |
| **R1** Others Program EH 22522 | 4 717 000 | 3 137 503 | 905 880 | 472 229 | 2 061 294 | 4 608 934 | 6 526 811 | 71 % | 15 902 840 | | |
| **R2** Public construction EH29611 | 3 313 756 | 8 760 803 | 10 565 093 | 16 051 551 | 69 410 190 | 17 692 252 | 25 963 901 | 68 % | 125 793 645 | | |
| **R3** Capacity Dev./ Train./ Wor. EH22512 | | | | | 386 265 | 687 829 | 1 636 625 | 42 % | 1 074 094 | | |
| **R3** Service/SPs, Office, moni. EH22411 | | | | | 1 626 294 | 9 593 396 | 13 004 335 | 74 % | 11 219 690 | | |
| **Total in NPR** | **8 030 756** | **11 898 306** | **11 470 973** | **16 523 780** | **73 484 043** | **32 582 411** | **47 131 672** | **69 %** | **153 990 269** | | |
| **Total in Euro** | **60 978** | **101 700** | **96 788** | **143 184** | **596 443** | **250 597** | **377 053** | **66 %** | **1 249 689** | **1 287 400** | **97 %** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Total in NPR** | 129 383 328 | 258 986 854 | 374 826 946 | 435 731 363 | 579 428 479 | 262 438 617 | 286 183 672 | 92 % | 2 040 795 588 | 129 383 328 | |
| **Total in Euro** | **982 408** | **2 213 666** | **3 162 665** | **3 775 752** | **4 703 009** | **2 018 459** | **2 289 469** | **88 %** | **16 855 960** | **16 863 700** | **99,95%** |

* Cumulative actual includes the Phase I carry over funds (EUR 172 000) while the budget here refers to the Phase II budget only (with no carry over from Phase I). Exchange rates influence the totals sent from Finland.

Figure B: Currency rates over Phase II (EUR:NPR)




*Fiscal Year-wise: where 'n' is the number of instalments made over FY

$$rate = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n}(NPR\ received\ over\ FY\ from\ GoF)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n}(EUR\ received\ over\ FY\ from\ GoF)}$$

**Calendar Year (CY)-wise: where 'n' is the number of instalments made over CY

$$rate = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n}(NPR\ received\ over\ CY\ from\ GoF)}{\sum_{k=1}^{n}(EUR\ received\ over\ CY\ from\ GoF)}$$

*** Nepal Rastra Bank: rate as of 15 July each year FY closing, starting FY01: July 15, 2014. For FY06, rate as of May 30, 2019 (https://www.nrb.org.np/

# Annex 6 Public Construction

This Annex has the following lists of schemes funded in RWSSP-WN Phase II:

List A: Water supply schemes
List B: Public, institutional and school toilets
List C: Recharge ponds (other than those constructed within the List A)

Abbreviations used in this Annex:

| | |
|---|---|
| DWS | Drinking Water Scheme |
| DWSS | Drinking Water and Sanitation Scheme |
| Imp. | Improved |
| PSI | Point Source Improvement |
| | |
| IPC | Implementation Phase Completed (no post-construction support) |
| PoCo | Post-construction support (WSP++) |
| PoCo-c | Post-construction investment support |

Note: the RWSSP-WN Phase II Closing Dossier includes the entire MIS with more detailed information on each case in Excel sheet.

List A: Water supply schemes

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 51013W101 | Arghakhanchi | Bhumikasthan NP | Saunepani Shikhra Electric lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 763 | 123 |
| **2** | 51015W101 | Arghakhanchi | Bhumikasthan NP | Dumkeli Kholtepani Khatritole DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 522 | 296 |
| **3** | 440100W001 | Arghakhanchi | Bhumikasthan NP | Aarichaur Lisepani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 287 | 0 |
| **4** | 440100W002 | Arghakhanchi | Bhumikasthan NP | Bhutakadula Falamkhili lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 755 | 115 |
| **5** | 51005W101 | Arghakhanchi | Chhatradev GP | Arbun Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 753 | 54 |
| **6** | 51018W101 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | Mihalpani Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 875 | 301 |
| **7** | 51006W101 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | Chhahara Sungreni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 331 | 60 |
| **8** | 50502W101 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | Sisnekhola Kubhinde Solar Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 274 | 0 |
| **9** | 51023W101 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | Kalaraha Jawaha Jalkanda Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 904 | 60 |
| **10** | 51003W101 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | Tilkuwa DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 232 | 0 |
| **11** | 51033W101 | Arghakhanchi | Panini GP | Tijukorukh Sandhagaira Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 919 | 490 |
| **12** | 51010W101 | Arghakhanchi | Panini GP | Dangja Solar Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 69 | 0 |
| **13** | 51032W101 | Arghakhanchi | Sandhikharka NP | Saldanda Balewang DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 683 | 80 |
| **14** | 51037W101 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Dihi DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 237 | 108 |
| **15** | 51038W101 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Sukhaura DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 289 | 35 |
| **16** | 50506W107 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Ripa Chisapani PSI DWS (Public) | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 0 |
| **17** | 50506W108 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Jukepani PSI DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 194 | 0 |
| **18** | 50506W109 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Baseri Dohote PSI DWS (Public) | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 0 |
| **19** | 440600W001 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Musleghat Dhuwakhola Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 359 | 40 |
| **20** | 50506W106 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Jaubari Chhahare Lauri Solar Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 300 | 208 |
| **21** | 51020W101 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Balkalyan DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 336 | 180 |
| **22** | 51039W101 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | Mulabari Solar Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 231 | 42 |
| **23** | 450046W103 | Baglung | Badigad GP | Pokhara Danda DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 533 | 22 |
| **24** | 450046W101 | Baglung | Badigad GP | Hilmedanda DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 256 | 39 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **25** | 450046W102 | Baglung | Badigad GP | Phorse DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 332 | 52 |
| **26** | 45060W101 | Baglung | Baglung NP | Durleni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 368 | 0 |
| **27** | 45006W102 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Ligdi DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 348 | 14 |
| **28** | 45006W103 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Khaltepani Rotekhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 690 | 180 |
| **29** | 500300W004 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Kholakharka Kamarko puchhar DWs | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 377 | 260 |
| **30** | 45055W104 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Milan RWH DWS | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 136 | 14 |
| **31** | 45055W105 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Milijuli RWH DWS | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 233 | 0 |
| **32** | 450055W101 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Bhitriban RWH | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 231 | 110 |
| **33** | 450055W102 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Tamboo Khola DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 171 | 0 |
| **34** | 450055W103 | Baglung | Bareng GP | Siddathan DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 353 | 77 |
| **35** | 450032W101 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Janajagriti School WS | Gravity | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 0 | 850 |
| **36** | 45032W108 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Lasune Pani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 498 | 410 |
| **37** | 45032W109 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Batase Dandbase and Birkot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 407 | 0 |
| **38** | 450032W105 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Mauribhir WSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 359 | 31 |
| **39** | 45032W107 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Jhankriko than DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 148 | 112 |
| **40** | 500500W001 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Phulbari DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 91 | 17 |
| **41** | 500500W002 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Bhulkemul DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1006 | 12 |
| **42** | 450032W104 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Tushare Muhan DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 266 | 0 |
| **43** | 45032W111 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Rajbagar DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 100 | 0 |
| **44** | 450027W101 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Mamle Haitya DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 439 | 57 |
| **45** | 450032W106 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Bhalukhor WSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 431 | 30 |
| **46** | 450032W102 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Thalepokhara RWH | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 334 | 0 |
| **47** | 450032W103 | Baglung | Galkot NP | Chaubise RWH | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 318 | 0 |
| **48** | 45018W106 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Biraune DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 256 | 116 |
| **49** | 45018W108 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Deuralikhani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 355 | 0 |
| **50** | 45016W107 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Dhusa Tyang DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 195 | 84 |
| **51** | 45016W108 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Phurkesalla Khanepani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 339 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **52** | 45018W114 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Shivapuri DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 137 | 0 |
| **53** | 45016W109 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Takuri Jukemul DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 283 | 125 |
| **54** | 450016W103 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Dandako Puchhar DWS | Gravity | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 60 | 0 |
| **55** | 450016W101 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Chhisti DWS | Gravity | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 3437 | 0 |
| **56** | 450018W103 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Tallo Chaurase Suntalchaur DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 239 | 457 |
| **57** | 450018W104 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Upallo Chairase DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 792 | 76 |
| **58** | 500600W002 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Thuldanda DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 531 | 100 |
| **59** | 450016W104 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Uppalo Damar | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 447 | 0 |
| **60** | 450018W102 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Banahu DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 264 | 114 |
| **61** | 450047W101 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Upallo Pai DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 395 | 0 |
| **62** | 450016W106 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Tusare Patla DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 513 | 35 |
| **63** | 45018W107 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Chaurase DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 122 | 0 |
| **64** | 45018W109 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Gajadaha DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 182 | 60 |
| **65** | 45018W111 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Kalapatal DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 130 | 0 |
| **66** | 45018W112 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Nepane DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 239 | 0 |
| **67** | 45018W113 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Ritip DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 115 | 0 |
| **68** | 450018W101 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Bhusalbase DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 152 | 0 |
| **69** | 450016W105 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Jiureni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 749 | 82 |
| **70** | 45018W105 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Kaldhunga solar lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 148 | 0 |
| **71** | 500600W001 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Jimire Kabhre Mulabari DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 400 | 13 |
| **72** | 45052W101 | Baglung | Jaimuni NP | Gaw Sarkuwa DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 735 | 109 |
| **73** | 500700W001 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Dapasa DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 271 | 102 |
| **74** | 45010W106 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Bihunkot Mandir DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 318 | 0 |
| **75** | 45010W110 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Jukepani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 441 | 0 |
| **76** | 450010W101 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Sapaude Githapata DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 251 | 0 |
| **77** | 500700W002 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Dunurekhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 445 | 22 |
| **78** | 45010W107 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Suldanda Bihunkot II DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 318 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **79** | 45010W109 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Bhimsen HSS DWS (School) | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 0 | 881 |
| **80** | 45010W108 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Dadrakhola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 1047 | 70 |
| **81** | 45010W111 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Shasradhara DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 748 | 726 |
| **82** | 450010W102 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Rumse Ghorakhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 231 | 0 |
| **83** | 450040W105 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | Chirpani DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 122 | 0 |
| **84** | 450040W101 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Naubahini DWS | Gravity | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 2062 | 232 |
| **85** | 450040W102 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Shipdhara DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 313 | 0 |
| **86** | 45040W104 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Majhban DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 113 | 0 |
| **87** | 45040W105 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Tilkhumul DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 265 | 0 |
| **88** | 45040W107 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Chitekharka DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 160 | 0 |
| **89** | 45040W108 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Nglasha DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 147 | 0 |
| **90** | 450040W106 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Ghoskar DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 738 | 445 |
| **91** | 00800W002 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Jaulepani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 282 | 38 |
| **92** | 500800W003 | Baglung | Nishikhola GP | Bahunpani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 271 | 47 |
| **93** | 45059W102 | Baglung | Tarakhola GP | Thapagaira DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 269 | 10 |
| **94** | 501000W001 | Baglung | Tarakhola GP | Majhakharka DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1664 | 102 |
| **95** | 501000W003 | Baglung | Tarakhola GP | Tarima DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 106 | 0 |
| **96** | 450059W101 | Baglung | Tarakhola GP | Chhelder Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 137 | 0 |
| **97** | 460071W101 | Gulmi | Chandrakot GP | Remi Khanikhola E. Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 1419 | 216 |
| **98** | 46030W101 | Gulmi | Chhatrakot GP | Thumka E. Lift DWS, Digam | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 903 | 695 |
| **99** | 460040W101 | Gulmi | Chhatrakot GP | Deuralikhola Valupani E.Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 951 | 105 |
| **100** | 46078W101 | Gulmi | Dhurkot GP | Machebyad Gangekholi Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 634 | 138 |
| **101** | 420300W001 | Gulmi | Dhurkot GP | Ghosh Bardabas DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 789 | 73 |
| **102** | 460014W101 | Gulmi | Gulmi Durbar GP | Bahunchahara DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 349 | 69 |
| **103** | 46047W101 | Gulmi | Isma GP | Upallo Chaptari Damar Ratamata Lift | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 432 | 271 |
| **104** | 420500W001 | Gulmi | Isma GP | Chaurasi DWS, Ishma -6 DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 431 | 290 |
| **105** | 420600W001 | Gulmi | Kaligandaki GP | Bakewa DWS, Kaligandaki -1 | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 132 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **106** | 46053W101 | Gulmi | Kaligandaki GP | Rajuka Rukh Lift DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 581 | 420 |
| **107** | 460076W102 | Gulmi | Madane GP | Tindhare DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 1653 | 226 |
| **108** | 460027W101 | Gulmi | Madane GP | Ghatachor DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 199 | 0 |
| **109** | 46064W101 | Gulmi | Musikot NP | Chordhara Bange Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 887 | 205 |
| **110** | 460009W101 | Gulmi | Musikot NP | Kunako Khoriya lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 230 | 27 |
| **111** | 46059W101 | Gulmi | Musikot NP | Jalkune Saurepata Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 928 | 315 |
| **112** | 420900W003 | Gulmi | Musikot NP | Gojunga DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 178 | 0 |
| **113** | 420900W002 | Gulmi | Musikot NP | Mikathum Thalpata DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 989 | 1009 |
| **114** | 460009W102 | Gulmi | Musikot NP | Thulapadhera DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 480 | 117 |
| **115** | 460013W101 | Gulmi | Ruru GP | Jhepakhola Khursanikhet Shahikhet Lift | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 484 | 58 |
| **116** | 460076W103 | Gulmi | Satyawoti GP | Jaindanda Upallo Kwang E. Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 172 | 0 |
| **117** | 460016W101 | Gulmi | Satyawoti GP | Jamadi Dabung DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 541 | 31 |
| **118** | 460076W101 | Gulmi | Satyawoti GP | Pakhapani Solar Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 1723 | 161 |
| **119** | 50042W101 | Kapilvastu | Banganga NP | Durga Devi DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 410 | 0 |
| **120** | 50030W106 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sai Baba DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 1830 | 675 |
| **121** | 50041W110 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Mankamna DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo-c | 1295 | 233 |
| **122** | 50030W105 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Madhawanagar DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 179 | 0 |
| **123** | 50030W104 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Jawabairath DWS | OHT Solar | Phase I | PoCo-c | 659 | 0 |
| **124** | 500041W104 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Joginiya DWS | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 549 | 0 |
| **125** | 500041W105 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Ganga Sagar (Mahadev) DWS | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 312 | 0 |
| **126** | 500041W106 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Khuruhuriya (Nawadurga) (Jutpaniya) | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 492 | 0 |
| **127** | 500041W107 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Parwanidas DWS | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 276 | 0 |
| **128** | 500041W108 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Samaimai DWS | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 394 | 0 |
| **129** | 500030W101 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Gobarhawa Naudihawa DWS | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 502 | 0 |
| **130** | 470200W001 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Janchetana Khanepani (Tubewell) (Googauli) | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 766 | 0 |
| **131** | 500041W109 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarbasamati WS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1268 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **132** | 50030W102 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Newlagunj DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 444 | 0 |
| **133** | 50030W103 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Tilkahawa DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 421 | 0 |
| **134** | 50048W106 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | Durga Bhawani DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 1423 | 456 |
| **135** | 50048W107 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | Supa Dewrali DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 888 | 560 |
| **136** | 50048W103 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | Tarkeshwar | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 2325 | 670 |
| **137** | 50048W101 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | Basantpur DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo-c | 1133 | 250 |
| **138** | 50048W102 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | Birpur DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo-c | 2287 | 0 |
| **139** | 50048W104 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | Tikkar DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo-c | 734 | 525 |
| **140** | 470400W002 | Kapilvastu | Kapilvastu NP | Niglihawa Tubewell | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1002 | 225 |
| **141** | 470600W001 | Kapilvastu | Maharajganj NP | Khaki Baba Khanepani (Maharajgunj) | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 929 | 0 |
| **142** | 50047W101 | Kapilvastu | Maharajganj NP | Mahrajganj DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 941 | 0 |
| **143** | 470600W101 | Kapilvastu | Maharajganj NP | Hardauna-Kajarhawa TW DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 2011 | 257 |
| **144** | 500068W103 | Kapilvastu | Shivaraj NP | Chamarbhujiya DWS | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 1380 | 0 |
| **145** | 500068W102 | Kapilvastu | Shivaraj NP | Turantpur DWS | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 1392 | 600 |
| **146** | 500068W101 | Kapilvastu | Shivaraj NP | Narayandihi DWS | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 649 | 0 |
| **147** | 470900W101 | Kapilvastu | Suddhodhan GP | Hathihawa-Banskhor TW DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1689 | 219 |
| **148** | 500065W101 | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWS | Tube Well | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 3180 | 0 |
| **149** | 430037W103 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Hartukhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 91 | 24 |
| **150** | 43010W101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Bhumikot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 97 | 0 |
| **151** | 43010W107 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Jalthale DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 52 | 0 |
| **152** | 43010W105 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Mudhekharka DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 325 | 0 |
| **153** | 43010W106 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Nepane Mahabhir DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 279 | 16 |
| **154** | 430041W101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Birauta DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 234 | 26 |
| **155** | 430037W101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Sisneri WSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 277 | 13 |
| **156** | 43010W102 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Mandali DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 250 | 392 |
| **157** | 43010W104 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Motichaur DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 474 | 26 |
| **158** | 43010W103 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | Chaharikharka DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 190 | 132 |

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| **159** | 43006W108 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Bhakimli DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 337 | 0 |
| **160** | 43006W109 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Modi Balam Mare DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 115 | 15 |
| **161** | 43006W107 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Bajhbot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 146 | 64 |
| **162** | 43006W110 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Sunjhakri DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 270 | 35 |
| **163** | 430006W101 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Chisapani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 140 | 495 |
| **164** | 43006W102 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Ranipadhera DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 469 | 56 |
| **165** | 43006W104 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Dole DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 420 | 160 |
| **166** | 43006W103 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Odhare Jukepani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 160 | 0 |
| **167** | 43006W105 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Samsheni Ratopahara DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 238 | 70 |
| **168** | 430002W101 | Myagdi | Beni NP | Pulachaur Daduwa WSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 516 | 210 |
| **169** | 430039W101 | Myagdi | Dhawalagiri GP | Kotkhola III WS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 1698 | 369 |
| **170** | 490400W206 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Aunthe Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 274 | 165 |
| **171** | 43036W109 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Bogre DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 247 | 9 |
| **172** | 43036W108 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Bujungdhara DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 366 | 0 |
| **173** | 490400W204 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Dhaireni DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 280 | 256 |
| **174** | P1000257 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Dharapani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 71 | 0 |
| **175** | P1000259 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Dilibang/Patlinkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 106 | 0 |
| **176** | 43011W106 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Lamila DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 144 | 0 |
| **177** | P1000279 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Panibot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 62 | 0 |
| **178** | 490400W205 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Patle Simmul DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 84 | 0 |
| **179** | 490400W201 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Sambota DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 50 | 0 |
| **180** | 490400W203 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Sworbang Garuljara DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 207 | 0 |
| **181** | 430028W103 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Chunare DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 452 | 103 |
| **182** | 430036W103 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Seulung Aadhibhara DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 261 | 35 |
| **183** | 490400W001 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Chhyarchhyare Bhongsha DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 261 | 181 |
| **184** | 490400W003 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Dillikhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 222 | 0 |
| **185** | 490400W005 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Thulagaira DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 370 | 52 |

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| **186** | 490400W007 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Bandar Mul DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 323 | 29 |
| **187** | 430028W102 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Khalkhola DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 239 | 87 |
| **188** | 430028W105 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Tale DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 135 | 32 |
| **189** | 490400W004 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Jukepani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 396 | 0 |
| **190** | 490400W006 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Paa Jhikne Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 317 | 91 |
| **191** | 430036W101 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Damisilekh DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1455 | 0 |
| **192** | 430036W102 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Eagre DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 82 | 58 |
| **193** | 43011W104 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Fulbang DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 153 | 0 |
| **194** | 43011W103 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Goganpani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 181 | 9 |
| **195** | 43011W105 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Malika Rural Municipality DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 130 | 0 |
| **196** | 43036W104 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Bharangpani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 91 | 0 |
| **197** | 43036W105 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Bilbang DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 310 | 0 |
| **198** | 43011W107 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Dichyam DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 402 | 85 |
| **199** | 490400W202 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Khalakharka DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 491 | 300 |
| **200** | 43036W106 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Rukumpani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 614 | 50 |
| **201** | 43011W102 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Tolabang DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 219 | 0 |
| **202** | 43036W107 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Uttisen DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 132 | 490 |
| **203** | 430028W104 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Kalpohar DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 89 | 0 |
| **204** | 430039W102 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Okhle Bimbang DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 637 | 139 |
| **205** | 430028W101 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Thaple Danda DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 552 | 0 |
| **206** | 490400W002 | Myagdi | Malika GP | Bima Lift DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 565 | 585 |
| **207** | 43001W111 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Bhukbhuke Musalbari DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 274 | 0 |
| **208** | 490500W206 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Bhuk Khola Dobilla DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 229 | 35 |
| **209** | 490500W201 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Hadhebhir Kashebagar DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 148 | 0 |
| **210** | 43001W110 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Khanibas Roshni DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 348 | 27 |
| **211** | 490500W205 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Pallo gunchhe horhore DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 257 | 164 |
| **212** | 43001W109 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Sherphant DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 212 | 0 |

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| **213** | 490500W203 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Tallo Bagalepani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 310 | 45 |
| **214** | 490500W204 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Upallo Mahakhola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 266 | 35 |
| **215** | 430005W101 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Bagh Hanne Gauda DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 359 | 138 |
| **216** | 490500W002 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Chisapani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 316 | 43 |
| **217** | 430001W105 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Pipalbot DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 251 | 0 |
| **218** | 430005W102 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Degkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 375 | 0 |
| **219** | 43005W103 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Bhitriban DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 395 | 36 |
| **220** | 43005W104 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Bafuwa DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 444 | 51 |
| **221** | 490500W001 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Panchaase Okharbot DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 454 | 94 |
| **222** | 430001W104 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Kharsudhara DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 146 | 0 |
| **223** | 430001W103 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Thantikuna DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 274 | 158 |
| **224** | 430011W101 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Lamochhahara DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 201 | 205 |
| **225** | 430001W102 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Okhreni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 266 | 21 |
| **226** | 430001W101 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Mulpani Poka DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 331 | 0 |
| **227** | 43001W108 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Niuregaira DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 88 | 0 |
| **228** | 43001W107 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Kurshimla DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 84 | 79 |
| **229** | 490500W202 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Patlegara Hilbaang DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 129 | 0 |
| **230** | 43001W106 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Pungaira DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 224 | 0 |
| **231** | 430003W101 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | Patlepani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 211 | 34 |
| **232** | 430029W103 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Kalawang DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 83 | 0 |
| **233** | 43009W104 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Ramche DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 43 | 0 |
| **234** | 43009W101 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Ashima DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 53 | 0 |
| **235** | 43009W105 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Gajar DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 85 | 0 |
| **236** | 430008W101 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Namila DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 148 | 0 |
| **237** | 430029W101 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Mulpani DWS | DWS Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 143 | 0 |
| **238** | 430029W102 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Riokhor Ulleri | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 351 | 73 |
| **239** | 43009W103 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Dagnam DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 749 | 171 |

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| **240** | 43009W102 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | Bugla DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 206 | 0 |
| **241** | 48008W105 | Nawalparasi | Bulingtar GP | Kamere DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 221 | 0 |
| **242** | 48008W106 | Nawalparasi | Bulingtar GP | Ghumari DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 220 | 10 |
| **243** | 480008W101 | Nawalparasi | Bulingtar GP | Guliyapani WSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 48 | 0 |
| **244** | 480008W102 | Nawalparasi | Bulingtar GP | Dumrepani (Chuyeni) DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 185 | 0 |
| **245** | 480008W103 | Nawalparasi | Bulingtar GP | Lapak DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 222 | 96 |
| **246** | 480008W104 | Nawalparasi | Bulingtar GP | Besi DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 66 | 0 |
| **247** | 480060W103 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | Jalukeghari DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 81 | 0 |
| **248** | 480060W106 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | Hiunde DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 354 | 60 |
| **249** | 480060W102 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | Rangola WSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 112 | 0 |
| **250** | 480060W101 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | Damar WSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 456 | 357 |
| **251** | 480060W104 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | Deuraligaida DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 108 | 0 |
| **252** | 480060W105 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | Hurjil DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 267 | 56 |
| **253** | 480017W103 | Nawalparasi | Hupsekot GP | Aapgachhi DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 1541 | 500 |
| **254** | 480017W104 | Nawalparasi | Hupsekot GP | Chapgaira (Jukepani) DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 1161 | 0 |
| **255** | 480017W101 | Nawalparasi | Hupsekot GP | Ramche DWS | Solar Lift | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 288 | 33 |
| **256** | 480017W102 | Nawalparasi | Hupsekot GP | Harde DWS | Solar Lift | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 430 | 0 |
| **257** | 450009W101 | Nawalparasi | Madhya Bindu NP | Nayabelahani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1761 | 335 |
| **258** | 480005W101 | Nawalparasi | Pratappur GP | Aarti Devi Badki Baidauli | Dugwell | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 61 | 0 |
| **259** | 480052W101 | Nawalparasi | Pratappur GP | Khairahani Solar Lift | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 757 | 0 |
| **260** | 480056W101 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Kunwar OHT | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 1113 | 173 |
| **261** | 480056W102 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Padatikar Siwangadh DWS | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 1109 | 50 |
| **262** | 480056W103 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Kasiya Pachgau DWS | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 1439 | 0 |
| **263** | 480025W101 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 771 | 292 |
| **264** | 480025W102 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand Pump II DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1335 | 0 |
| **265** | 451300W101 | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari Hand Pump DWS | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1734 | 0 |
| **266** | 44013W101 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Aambari Lift (School pump) | Electrical Lift | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 0 | 336 |

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| **267** | 44055W101 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Majhuwa Khola Bhaterpata Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 349 | 37 |
| **268** | 44014W102 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Dhap Gaira DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 217 | 0 |
| **269** | 44014W107 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Gairi Kholsa DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 222 | 0 |
| **270** | 44014W105 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Imichaur Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 108 | 13 |
| **271** | 44014W109 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Chakaudi Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 67 | 0 |
| **272** | 510100W002 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Lise Gaira DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 1283 | 267 |
| **273** | 44013W106 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Jaire Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 435 | 0 |
| **274** | 44013W107 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Katus sota DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 160 | 0 |
| **275** | P1000430 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Kulainthan DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 203 | 0 |
| **276** | 44002W101 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Kyudanda Saldada DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 216 | 45 |
| **277** | 44013W105 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Kattike Gaira Asimure DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 126 | 0 |
| **278** | 44014W101 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Bhihadi Swastha Chauki (Health Post) | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 0 | 0 |
| **279** | 44014W103 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Pasiyar DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 221 | 0 |
| **280** | 44013W102 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Paharepani II DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 89 | 0 |
| **281** | 44013W103 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Tadpani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 672 | 0 |
| **282** | 44014W106 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Asurko bot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 87 | 0 |
| **283** | 44013W108 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Khari bot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 280 | 0 |
| **284** | 44013W110 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Patal Ambari DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 276 | 302 |
| **285** | P1000401 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Bhulki Bhatichaur DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 255 | 0 |
| **286** | 44013W111 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Tilahari DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 125 | 0 |
| **287** | 44014W104 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Ranipani Ni.Ma.Bi DWS (School) | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 100 | 220 |
| **288** | 44014W108 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | Ratmate Dhab Gaira DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | PoCo | 81 | 0 |
| **289** | 510200W001 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Sahela DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 117 | 0 |
| **290** | 44045W101 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Patal Kharka DWS Scheme | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 413 | 22 |
| **291** | 510200W003 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Thulo Mul DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 188 | 0 |
| **292** | 44020W106 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Bhusune Salyantaar DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 430 | 250 |
| **293** | 44020W105 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Mahabhir Bajhkharka DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 210 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
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| **294** | 44020W107 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Purja Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 1250 | 64 |
| **295** | 44020W101 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Chaurasi Dhara II | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 2220 | 300 |
| **296** | 44020W103 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Mahabhir Khalikhola DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 79 | 45 |
| **297** | 510200W002 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Thotneri DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 391 | 27 |
| **298** | 44020W102 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Kulbandha Gunekhet DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 185 | 0 |
| **299** | 44020W108 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Saunepani Lalung DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 592 | 0 |
| **300** | P1000442 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | Salyan DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 317 | 0 |
| **301** | 44052W101 | Parbat | Kushma NP | Koriyapani DWS | Gravity | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 1242 | 415 |
| **302** | 44052W102 | Parbat | Kushma NP | Uttiseni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 143 | 83 |
| **303** | 44025W101 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | Horsyandi Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 665 | 113 |
| **304** | 510400W001 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | Sisneri Gadhi Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 570 | 121 |
| **305** | 510400W002 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | Ghatte Khola Maithan Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 225 | 315 |
| **306** | 44039W102 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | Tiure Sarthan DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 372 | 173 |
| **307** | 44039W101 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | Jharuwakhola Dundure DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 131 | 33 |
| **308** | 510600W006 | Parbat | Paiyu GP | Dangsing LIft DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 206 | 22 |
| **309** | 44054W102 | Parbat | Paiyu GP | Ghumsing Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 334 | 25 |
| **310** | 510600W005 | Parbat | Paiyu GP | Taklak DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 470 | 50 |
| **311** | 510600W003 | Parbat | Paiyu GP | Gurase Gaira DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 111 | 0 |
| **312** | 44049W101 | Parbat | Paiyu GP | Bhaisegaira DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 244 | 65 |
| **313** | 44054W101 | Parbat | Paiyu GP | Devisthan RWH | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 117 | 0 |
| **314** | 44024W101 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Gramin Khanipani DWS | Gravity | Phase I Carry Over | IPC | 2492 | 530 |
| **315** | 44034W101 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Chhammi Manike Sahela DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 137 | 0 |
| **316** | 44034W107 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Sindure Dhunga DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 155 | 40 |
| **317** | 44024W104 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Khuma Chitipani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 799 | 333 |
| **318** | 44024W105 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Babajiko Kuwa DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 94 | 0 |
| **319** | 44034W103 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Limithana Kali Daha DWS | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 881 | 60 |
| **320** | 44024W102 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Khahare Let Jalkani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 269 | 0 |

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| **321** | 44024W103 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Lukuwa Archale DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 58 | 500 |
| **322** | 44034W102 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Chirdikhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 78 | 0 |
| **323** | 44034W104 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Chipchipe DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 111 | 11 |
| **324** | 44034W106 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Pakhrikhola Dasa Archalbot DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 89 | 0 |
| **325** | 44024W106 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Chharchhare DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 150 | 0 |
| **326** | 44024W107 | Parbat | Phalebas GP | Ratpate DWS (School) | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 0 | 113 |
| **327** | 520010W104 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Udik Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 296 | 68 |
| **328** | 520014W101 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Amili Elec. Lift | Electrical Lift | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 827 | 376 |
| **329** | 520014W102 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Chisapani Takura DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 104 | 0 |
| **330** | 520014W104 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Sallikotbesi DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 180 | 0 |
| **331** | 520014W105 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Upallosimpani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 458 | 0 |
| **332** | 520010W105 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Aapkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 47 | 0 |
| **333** | 52010W102 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Arukhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 118 | 0 |
| **334** | 520014W103 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Kayan Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 165 | 0 |
| **335** | 52018W103 | Pyuthan | Aairawati GP | Mulkhola WS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 722 | 370 |
| **336** | 52001W103 | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | Kathalkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 999 | 18 |
| **337** | 52001W102 | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | Lukurban, Saibang, Galainchhyang DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 936 | 330 |
| **338** | 520001W103 | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | Dangbang Balauta DWS | Gravity | DDC | PoCo-c | 360 | 0 |
| **339** | 52001W104 | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | Gauntole Gravity DWS | Gravity | DDC | PoCo-c | 216 | 0 |
| **340** | 52028W102 | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | Bagarkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 667 | 661 |
| **341** | 520001W101 | Pyuthan | Gaumukhi GP | Lukurban DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 1134 | 110 |
| **342** | 520028W104 | Pyuthan | Jhimaruk GP | Ratamata DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 400 | 60 |
| **343** | 520028W103 | Pyuthan | Jhimaruk GP | Pademela DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 820 | 520 |
| **344** | 520028W101 | Pyuthan | Jhimaruk GP | Meherekhola Byadkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 867 | 93 |
| **345** | 520046W103 | Pyuthan | Mandavi GP | Thakleni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 411 | 165 |
| **346** | 520046W101 | Pyuthan | Mandavi GP | Tiram Rain Water Harvesting 1st | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 239 | 0 |
| **347** | 520046W102 | Pyuthan | Mandavi GP | Tiram RWH 2nd | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 495 | 144 |

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| **348** | 52013W101 | Pyuthan | Naubahini GP | Sakakhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 1205 | 604 |
| **349** | 520007W101 | Pyuthan | Naubahini GP | Gaudari Gabai | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 1075 | 647 |
| **350** | 520030W103 | Pyuthan | Pyuthan NP | Bhutbhute DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 310 | 0 |
| **351** | 520030W104 | Pyuthan | Pyuthan NP | Swamifed DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 316 | 114 |
| **352** | 520030W105 | Pyuthan | Pyuthan NP | Upallo Satmule DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 727 | 197 |
| **353** | 520030W101 | Pyuthan | Pyuthan NP | Upallo Kochare DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 200 | 13 |
| **354** | 520030W102 | Pyuthan | Pyuthan NP | Upallo Kachare II DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1019 | 534 |
| **355** | 520021W108 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Dinglang Khola DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 737 | 706 |
| **356** | 52018W101 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Tallo Tarule DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 434 | 114 |
| **357** | 520021W101 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Bewarekhola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 50 | 0 |
| **358** | 520021W102 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Dharapani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 81 | 405 |
| **359** | 520021W103 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Jhakrikhola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 155 | 110 |
| **360** | 520021W104 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Kirale Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 246 | 0 |
| **361** | 520021W107 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Dharapani-6 DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 94 | 465 |
| **362** | 520021W106 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Thulopadhera DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 130 | 238 |
| **363** | 520018W105 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Baike DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 154 | 0 |
| **364** | 520021W105 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | Palupandhera DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase I | PoCo | 197 | 0 |
| **365** | 520044W105 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Bhingri Brihad Lift DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 1222 | 109 |
| **366** | 520044W102 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Dulapani Mulpani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 160 | 500 |
| **367** | P1000518 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Ghurcha DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 622 | 0 |
| **368** | P1000540 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Sakribang DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 309 | 0 |
| **369** | 520044W104 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Odharne DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 561 | 356 |
| **370** | 52007W103 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Bojhkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 286 | 15 |
| **371** | 520013W102 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Tebjekhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 606 | 151 |
| **372** | 520044W101 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Bahunpani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 300 | 0 |
| **373** | P1000519 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Hamja DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 142 | 0 |
| **374** | P1000530 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Nas DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 0 | 0 |

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| **375** | 520044W103 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Pangrangkhola DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 263 | 0 |
| **376** | 520013W101 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | Jarikhola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 1050 | 589 |
| **377** | 53051W101 | Rolpa | Gangadev GP | Rimulkhola DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 663 | 215 |
| **378** | 530200W003 | Rolpa | Lungri GP | Simgitha DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 648 | 233 |
| **379** | 530200W002 | Rolpa | Lungri GP | Balale DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 347 | 0 |
| **380** | 53015W101 | Rolpa | Lungri GP | Patimela DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 189 | 36 |
| **381** | 53013W101 | Rolpa | Madi GP | Dhayekhase DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 532 | 76 |
| **382** | 530300W001 | Rolpa | Madi GP | Jalangkhola Rijabang DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 424 | 75 |
| **383** | 53045W101 | Rolpa | Madi GP | Jhimmuwang DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 461 | 0 |
| **384** | 53008W101 | Rolpa | Pariwartan GP | Dahaghari DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 181 | 106 |
| **385** | 53041W101 | Rolpa | Runtigadhi GP | Chandan Simeni DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 723 | 426 |
| **386** | 530500W002 | Rolpa | Runtigadhi GP | Katichap DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 481 | 74 |
| **387** | 530500W001 | Rolpa | Runtigadhi GP | Brihat Madi DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 290 | 104 |
| **388** | 53018W101 | Rolpa | Sunchhahari GP | Majheri Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 540 | 345 |
| **389** | 53033W101 | Rolpa | Sunilsmriti GP | Taple Sima DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 93 | 0 |
| **390** | 530800W001 | Rolpa | Sunilsmriti GP | Goldhunga DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 974 | 176 |
| **391** | 53034W101 | Rolpa | Tribeni GP | Mulkhola DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 180 | 0 |
| **392** | 490019W101 | Rupandehi | Devdaha NP | Charange OHT | OHT Electric | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 3701 | 642 |
| **393** | 490031W101 | Rupandehi | Gaidahawa GP | Dhupai (Jogada) OHT | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 1140 | 0 |
| **394** | 49051W101 | Rupandehi | Kotahimai GP | Sakrunpakadi STW | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 944 | 0 |
| **395** | 490001W101 | Rupandehi | Lumbini Sanskritik NP | Aama OHT | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 1842 | 301 |
| **396** | 490065W101 | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Phulbariya (Silautiya) OHT | OHT Solar | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 706 | 0 |
| **397** | 460700W001 | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Semara 2 Deep Tubewell (HandPump) | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1596 | 0 |
| **398** | 49060W101 | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Semara STW | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1258 | 254 |
| **399** | 490052W103 | Rupandehi | Sainamaina NP | Hariyali DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 1075 | 0 |
| **400** | 490052W104 | Rupandehi | Sainamaina NP | Mankamana OHT | OHT Electric | Phase I | PoCo | 956 | 233 |

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| **401** | 490052W101 | Rupandehi | Sainamaina NP | Bhramababa OHT | OHT Electric | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo | 2986 | 0 |
| **402** | 490052W102 | Rupandehi | Sainamaina NP | Kotiamai OHT DWS | OHT Electric | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 1859 | 0 |
| **403** | 490070W101 | Rupandehi | Sammarimai GP | Thumahawa Piparhawa OHT | OHT Solar | Phase II New | IPC | 2792 | 354 |
| **404** | 461200W001 | Rupandehi | Sammarimai GP | Farena Deep Tubewell Scheme-2nd | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1524 | 331 |
| **405** | 490024W101 | Rupandehi | Sammarimai GP | Farena STW | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 811 | 0 |
| **406** | 461200W105 | Rupandehi | Sammarimai GP | Asuraina TW | Tube Well | Phase II New | IPC | 1210 | 0 |
| **407** | 390049W101 | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | Darau Bhedabari 6-7 DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 300 | 0 |
| **408** | 410200W001 | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | Rapakot DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1032 | 635 |
| **409** | 390003W101 | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | Panchapuja Bayale Patalbas DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 375 | 92 |
| **410** | 39002W101 | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | Dharapani PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 174 | 0 |
| **411** | 39014W101 | Syangja | Bhirkot NP | Chhangchhangdi Dalitbasti DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 406 | 0 |
| **412** | 390025W101 | Syangja | Bhirkot NP | Bhutbhute Gadare DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 572 | 74 |
| **413** | 39029W104 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Kalisen Bhulbhule Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 381 | 131 |
| **414** | 41040W007 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Deurali DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 187 | 26 |
| **415** | 410400W001 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Jhamandanda DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 403 | 110 |
| **416** | 410400W003 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Lausi Niyabari DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 187 | 0 |
| **417** | 410400W004 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Satidanda DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 191 | 151 |
| **418** | 41040W005 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Arkakot PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 207 | 0 |
| **419** | 41040W006 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | Rangbhang PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 161 | 0 |
| **420** | 390050W101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Satdobato Hatiya DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 522 | 215 |
| **421** | 39050W118 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Ramali Dharadi School DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 450 |
| **422** | 39048W116 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Shankar Primary School DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 31 |
| **423** | 39050W119 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Ramdanda DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 371 | 62 |
| **424** | 39050W111 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Ganjar School DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 179 | 28 |
| **425** | 39048W121 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Dharapani DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 124 | 0 |
| **426** | 390050S103 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Birdanda Ramali Dharaldi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 284 | 0 |
| **427** | 39048W120 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Bardanda DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 193 | 0 |

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| **428** | 39050W107 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Bangradi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 123 | 0 |
| **429** | 39050W108 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Battang DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 166 | 11 |
| **430** | 39050W112 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Ghuralpal DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 395 | 349 |
| **431** | 39050W113 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Hulmadi Khasa DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 222 | 48 |
| **432** | 39050W114 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Jalukeni DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 352 | 73 |
| **433** | 39048W123 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Jaubari Tangle DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 183 | 17 |
| **434** | 39048W124 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Jhakrepani  Ka DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 333 | 0 |
| **435** | 39050W115 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Kamti DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 377 | 98 |
| **436** | 39048W126 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Keladi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 258 | 0 |
| **437** | 38010W115 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Kusunde DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 320 | 0 |
| **438** | 39048W128 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Murtichaur DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 168 | 0 |
| **439** | 39050W122 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Sim Madhane Gaira DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 620 | 65 |
| **440** | 39048W131 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Tarkeni DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 231 | 33 |
| **441** | 39050W116 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Khani Gaun DWSS | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 117 | 0 |
| **442** | 390048W115 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Peepalchhap Bankatta Ekle | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 255 | 0 |
| **443** | 390048W113 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Alaiche Chharchhare | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 1159 | 330 |
| **444** | 39048W125 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Jhakrepani Kha DWSS | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 1043 | 456 |
| **445** | 39034W101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Darsing DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 500 | 450 |
| **446** | 390050S104 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Lankhur Bistari Kamche Chisthi DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 204 | 0 |
| **447** | 390048W104 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Seti Aap DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 60 | 0 |
| **448** | 390048W105 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Turture DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 59 | 0 |
| **449** | 390048W102 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Dharapani Turture DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 82 | 0 |
| **450** | 390048W110 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Dharadi Manichaur DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 294 | 35 |
| **451** | 390050S105 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Makaidana Hillamarang | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 390 | 0 |
| **452** | 39050W120 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Sandhi Moundada DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 105 | 0 |
| **453** | 39048W122 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Gothadi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 648 | 280 |
| **454** | 39050W106 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Birdanda Gahadanda DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 312 | 0 |

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| **455** | 39050W117 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Phere DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 331 | 0 |
| **456** | 390048W111 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Ajingare DWSS | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo-c | 221 | 0 |
| **457** | 390048W106 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Bhattarai Gaun Padhera PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 107 | 0 |
| **458** | 390048W107 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Gadaudi Kuwa PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 82 | 0 |
| **459** | 390048W112 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Chharchhare Pahale Devistan PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 301 | 268 |
| **460** | 390048W114 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Kalimati Falaudi Jamune DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 402 | 0 |
| **461** | 390050S102 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Malla Pandhera Source Improvement | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 295 | 0 |
| **462** | 39048W117 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Kataude Siraudi DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 77 | 0 |
| **463** | 39048W132 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Sapaude, Bhimpani, Salisanu PSIs | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 588 | 0 |
| **464** | 39050W123 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Chhalagadne Kusundemul DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 329 | 0 |
| **465** | 39050W124 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Bhandaritole Bhalugaira DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 314 | 0 |
| **466** | 410500W003 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Gangdimul PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 45 | 0 |
| **467** | 420500W004 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Kisdi Thulopadhera PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 248 | 0 |
| **468** | 39050W109 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Bhurung thung PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase I | PoCo | 40 | 0 |
| **469** | 390048W101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Bhulke Solar Lifting DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 290 | 0 |
| **470** | 39048W130 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Samakot Giddedanda DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 232 | 0 |
| **471** | 390048W103 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | Padhera Solar Lifting DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 141 | 0 |
| **472** | 390036W101 | Syangja | Galyang NP | Khola Kharka Karangdi DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 817 | 60 |
| **473** | 39058W101 | Syangja | Galyang NP | Mathillo Chiuri DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 128 | 0 |
| **474** | 410600W001 | Syangja | Galyang NP | Daunnekhola Waripari DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 300 | 0 |
| **475** | 410600W002 | Syangja | Galyang NP | Karadibazar DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 464 | 30 |
| **476** | 390018W104 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Dhaukhani Grihakot Jaruwakhola DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 1056 | 402 |
| **477** | 390018W108 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Dhawakhet Jhiruwash DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 182 | 0 |
| **478** | 39031W125 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Baireni Lifting DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 795 | 0 |
| **479** | 390018W105 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Banpale Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 866 | 398 |
| **480** | 390018W106 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Ramche DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 1018 | 40 |
| **481** | 39031W111 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Chapswara DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 75 | 0 |

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| **482** | 39031W108 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Alaichibari DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 221 | 0 |
| **483** | 39031W115 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Dhegachhap DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 221 | 0 |
| **484** | 39031W109 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Alethok DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 161 | 0 |
| **485** | 39031W116 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Hatiya DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 282 | 0 |
| **486** | 39031W117 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kamausa A DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 78 | 134 |
| **487** | 39031W119 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kamausa C DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 99 | 0 |
| **488** | 39031W120 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Khantichhap DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 130 | 0 |
| **489** | 39031W127 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kutumsa B DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 146 | 0 |
| **490** | 39031W114 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Deurali DWSS | Gravity | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 244 | 113 |
| **491** | 390031W104 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Nakedhara (Gairigaun) DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 167 | 0 |
| **492** | 390018W101 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Chappani DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 95 | 0 |
| **493** | 390031W101 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Khamari Shwara Dovan DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 189 | 0 |
| **494** | 390031W103 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Bidhyalaya, Gairakhola Sewak DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 613 | 150 |
| **495** | 39031W129 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Khatrithok Dhawa DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 375 | 0 |
| **496** | 390018W102 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Dharampani DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 95 | 0 |
| **497** | 410700W001 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kuwapani Bhangjyang DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 162 | 200 |
| **498** | 410700W003 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Chisapani DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 1158 | 24 |
| **499** | 39031W118 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kamausa B DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 106 | 0 |
| **500** | 39031W112 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Dadakhani DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 266 | 0 |
| **501** | 39031W113 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Dagdi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 322 | 512 |
| **502** | 390031W102 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Koirale DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 119 | 0 |
| **503** | 39031W107 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Omjar DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 474 | 0 |
| **504** | 390018W107 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kalsodi Padhera DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 366 | 0 |
| **505** | 39031W110 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Amalabhanjyang DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 182 | 155 |
| **506** | 39031W122 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Kutumsa A DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 441 | 72 |
| **507** | 39031W126 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Jaganthan Solar Lifting DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 402 | 0 |
| **508** | 39016W101 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Balikot DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 351 | 25 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **509** | 39031W124 | Syangja | Harinas GP | Purkot DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 300 | 20 |
| **510** | 390001S104 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Dhuskhola (Dumai) DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I Completed Imp. | PoCo | 1333 | 135 |
| **511** | 39052W102 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Bhadarbari Jhirmadi DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 989 | 127 |
| **512** | 390012W101 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Jaruwa Khola DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I Carry Over | PoCo-c | 2106 | 470 |
| **513** | 39012W103 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Bariradi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 71 | 0 |
| **514** | 39012W106 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Kholte DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 240 | 0 |
| **515** | 39001W107 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Kukhure DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 500 | 0 |
| **516** | 39001W109 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Tatapani DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 761 | 104 |
| **517** | 39012W108 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Charinare DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 43 | 37 |
| **518** | 390001W101 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Satuka DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 571 | 77 |
| **519** | 39001W114 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Jaruwa DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 896 | 550 |
| **520** | 39012W109 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Pyugha Naramkhola DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 716 | 155 |
| **521** | 420600W003 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Bhirkuwa Jhimardi DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 846 | 30 |
| **522** | 420600W005 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Bhatikhola DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 302 | 0 |
| **523** | 420600W006 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Belatari Gofuna DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 559 | 115 |
| **524** | 420600W008 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Barichaur DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 419 | 0 |
| **525** | 39001W110 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Aakhordi Ka DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 726 | 64 |
| **526** | 39001W111 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Aakhordi Kha DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 386 | 0 |
| **527** | 39012W105 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Khaltepane DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 79 | 0 |
| **528** | 390001S103 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Dohate Source Improvement | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 827 | 0 |
| **529** | 390001S105 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Rinjaldi Source Improvement | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 102 | 0 |
| **530** | 39001W112 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Ringjaldi Sirakdi PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 136 | 0 |
| **531** | 39001W113 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Tokaldi PSI DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 405 | 0 |
| **532** | 390001S102 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Karangdi Source Improvement | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 160 | 0 |
| **533** | 420600W004 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Kutgan Daunne PSIs | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 36 | 0 |
| **534** | 420600W007 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Dharakhola PSI DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 799 | 0 |
| **535** | 39001W108 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | Sami Jara DWSS | Point Source Imp. | Phase I | PoCo | 70 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **536** | 39012W110 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | B.K. Tole DWSS | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 52 | 0 |
| **537** | 390022W101 | Syangja | Phedikhola GP | Mattikhan Aakrang Dhungagade DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 860 | 280 |
| **538** | 410900W002 | Syangja | Phedikhola GP | Budhiko Pandhero DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 165 | 0 |
| **539** | 410900W003 | Syangja | Phedikhola GP | Kukhurekhola DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 349 | 0 |
| **540** | 410900W004 | Syangja | Phedikhola GP | Sarkigaun Salmimuhan DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 177 | 0 |
| **541** | 410900W005 | Syangja | Phedikhola GP | Mirudanda DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 210 | 0 |
| **542** | 39026W101 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Kolma 5-9 Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 1600 | 334 |
| **543** | 411000W007 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Padherekhola DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 124 | 0 |
| **544** | 411000W003 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Hariyoban Alaichighari DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 439 | 114 |
| **545** | 411000W001 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Dahachaddyan DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 388 | 30 |
| **546** | 411000W106 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Kriyapani PSI DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 319 | 0 |
| **547** | 411000W006 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Talladihi PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 416 | 150 |
| **548** | 390042W101 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Chandrakot Bagare DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 423 | 0 |
| **549** | 411000W002 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | Halhale DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 270 | 0 |
| **550** | 39027W102 | Syangja | Waling NP | Bankatta DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 887 | 605 |
| **551** | 39027W103 | Syangja | Waling NP | Khallukgaira DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 336 | 0 |
| **552** | 39027W107 | Syangja | Waling NP | Tapke DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 1200 | 40 |
| **553** | 39027W101 | Syangja | Waling NP | Sapaude Electrical Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 958 | 0 |
| **554** | 39027W104 | Syangja | Waling NP | Firse Dhurkot DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 761 | 11 |
| **555** | 39027W105 | Syangja | Waling NP | Ghorli Chhap DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 351 | 57 |
| **556** | 39027W108 | Syangja | Waling NP | Dhunikhet Kumswara Lanku DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 134 | 17 |
| **557** | 390025W102 | Syangja | Waling NP | Kapase DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 599 | 16 |
| **558** | 411100W001 | Syangja | Waling NP | Dhanpure PSI | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 108 | 0 |
| **559** | 390032W101 | Syangja | Waling NP | Majhkot Shibalaya DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 205 | 0 |
| **560** | 380023W103 | Tanahun | Bandipur GP | Upallo Phat Ratmate | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 97 | 0 |
| **561** | 380023W07 | Tanahun | Bandipur GP | Gurung Pani | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 161 | 0 |
| **562** | 380023W06 | Tanahun | Bandipur GP | Dhamilikuwa DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 177 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **563** | 380023W102 | Tanahun | Bandipur GP | Kusmuse DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 433 | 34 |
| **564** | 38005W107 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Dharapani Gairathok DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 162 | 300 |
| **565** | 380045W101 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Jhakripahara Aiselupani DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 636 | 180 |
| **566** | 380047W101 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Sirubari DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 386 | 0 |
| **567** | 38005W115 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Dharapani Maidanthar DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 333 | 0 |
| **568** | 38005W106 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Kafaleswara DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 277 | 0 |
| **569** | 38005W110 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Nabarung Devi DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo-c | 673 | 250 |
| **570** | 38005W118 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Devi DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 333 | 0 |
| **571** | 38005W111 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Chhatimane DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 1750 | 300 |
| **572** | 38005W109 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Thulo khola DWSS (Aapkhola DWS) | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 355 | 0 |
| **573** | 38005W112 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Barepani DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 102 | 0 |
| **574** | 380005W102 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Jaljale DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 553 | 240 |
| **575** | 38005W108 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Silkhan Mandre DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 258 | 45 |
| **576** | 380005W105 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Dharadi DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 99 | 0 |
| **577** | 38005W103 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Hattisude DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 338 | 0 |
| **578** | 380005W104 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Nabrungdevi Gaumati DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 299 | 35 |
| **579** | 380047W102 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Patapani DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 194 | 0 |
| **580** | 380005W101 | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | Lasunbote-Rithabote DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 155 | 0 |
| **581** | 380032W102 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Aamdanda DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 351 | 0 |
| **582** | 380032W101 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Chinnekhola DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 565 | 55 |
| **583** | 38002W102 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Churmurdi Kurlang Kahare DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 168 | 246 |
| **584** | 38042W115 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Gannapur DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 148 | 0 |
| **585** | 380042W111 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Sindurdi DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 53 | 0 |
| **586** | 380042W113 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Kaindele DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 112 | 0 |
| **587** | 380042W112 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Siyale DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 37 | 0 |
| **588** | 38042W116 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Namdi Budakot DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 497 | 156 |
| **589** | 38042W123 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Yourdii DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 50 | 0 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **590** | 38042W122 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Dharapani DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 53 | 0 |
| **591** | 380042W110 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Saraswoti Primary School | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 67 |
| **592** | 38002W101 | Tanahun | Bhimad NP | Thulopadhera Kotthar DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 258 | 0 |
| **593** | 380045W102 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Banspani Silkhan DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 298 | 0 |
| **594** | 38023W113 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Tamegaira Belghari DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 233 | 22 |
| **595** | 38023W114 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Kretasat DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 101 | 0 |
| **596** | 380023W109 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Gadapani DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 147 | 0 |
| **597** | 38023W111 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Kalimuda DWSS | Gravity | DDC | PoCo | 315 | 0 |
| **598** | 38023W109 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Kamalbari DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 350 | 370 |
| **599** | 38023W112 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Tallo Dharapani DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 520 | 0 |
| **600** | 380023W108 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Mathillo Dharapani DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 157 | 26 |
| **601** | 38023W110 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Afrepani DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 210 | 56 |
| **602** | 380023W05 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Bhagkhor DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 189 | 494 |
| **603** | 380023W101 | Tanahun | Byas NP | Dudhepani Asisgaira DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 207 | 0 |
| **604** | 38014W101 | Tanahun | Devghat GP | Thulokhola DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 60 | 0 |
| **605** | 380042W125 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Kot Shavung (Banspani) DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 526 | 57 |
| **606** | 380037W104 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Deudikhola Electric Lift DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 550 | 166 |
| **607** | 380042W114 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Lindi DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 1079 | 412 |
| **608** | 38042W119 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Ganadi Kholsi DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 378 | 194 |
| **609** | 38042W121 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Dhodeni DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 115 | 0 |
| **610** | 38042W117 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Khaharekholsi DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 210 | 0 |
| **611** | 38042W120 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Khaltekholsi DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 174 | 79 |
| **612** | 38042W125 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Mandatar DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 139 | 0 |
| **613** | 38042W118 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Manfa DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 258 | 0 |
| **614** | 380042W103 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Pairan DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 119 | 0 |
| **615** | 38042W124 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Tallo Balchigaudda DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 352 | 0 |
| **616** | 380042W104 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Bhairabi Primary School | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 60 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **617** | 380042W105 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Buddhi Primary School | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 128 |
| **618** | 380042W106 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Moti Primary School | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 52 |
| **619** | 380042W107 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Raiput Primary School | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 80 |
| **620** | 380042W108 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Saraswoti Sec. School | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 661 |
| **621** | 380042W109 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | VDC RWH | RWH | Phase II New | IPC | 0 | 0 |
| **622** | 380044W103 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Andherikhola Sundhara DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 417 | 732 |
| **623** | 380044W101 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Bohochhap Dharadi DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 213 | 0 |
| **624** | 380044W102 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Loshadi DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 71 | 0 |
| **625** | 380042W101 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | Chandrakot Solar Lift | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 364 | 1092 |
| **626** | 380025W102 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Todkedi DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 1228 | 529 |
| **627** | 380025W103 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Lindi Gyaja DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | IPC | 238 | 0 |
| **628** | 380025W101 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Mathillo Setang DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 421 | 46 |
| **629** | 380030W102 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Patthergaun DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 366 | 18 |
| **630** | 380010W108 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Dihikudar DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 58 | 0 |
| **631** | 380037W101 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Deudi Khola DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | IPC | 771 | 350 |
| **632** | 38037W108 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Gokuldhup DWS | Gravity | DDC | PoCo | 375 | 0 |
| **633** | 38010W112 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Gomandi Gumlek DWS | Gravity | DDC | PoCo | 225 | 0 |
| **634** | 38010W111 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Virkot DWSS | Gravity | DDC | PoCo | 800 | 0 |
| **635** | 38037W110 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Chisapani Barabise DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 79 | 0 |
| **636** | 38010W113 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Gomandi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 582 | 0 |
| **637** | 39048W127 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Kusunde DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 254 | 0 |
| **638** | 38037W106 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Madane Kholsi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 110 | 181 |
| **639** | 38010W116 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Sanyasitar DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 115 | 0 |
| **640** | 38037W112 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Saudi Kholsii DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 480 | 55 |
| **641** | 38037W111 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Sindhure Kholsi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 240 | 317 |
| **642** | 38037W107 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Siradi DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 114 | 0 |
| **643** | 38037W109 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Tallo Suksal DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo | 129 | 19 |

| Sn. | Scheme code | District | Municipality | Water scheme name | Technology | Entry Point | Status | Pop. | Students |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **644** | 380037W105 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Kalika DWSS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 106 | 0 |
| **645** | 380037W103 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Kandelpani DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 81 | 0 |
| **646** | 380010W103 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Dheduwa Khola (Narkattet) DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 227 | 55 |
| **647** | 380037W102 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Dosti DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 338 | 477 |
| **648** | 38010W110 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Bhedakhola DWSS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 349 | 120 |
| **649** | 38010W118 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Nebadi DWS | Gravity | Phase I | PoCo-c | 137 | 26 |
| **650** | 380010W05 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Jogikhola DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 149 | 0 |
| **651** | 380010W06 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Madhuban DWS | Point Source Imp. | Phase II New | IPC | 408 | 0 |
| **652** | 380010W102 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Banshkhola Solar Lift | Solar Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 1083 | 0 |
| **653** | 380030W101 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Chisapani DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 182 | 0 |
| **654** | 380010W07 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Kafaldanda DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 202 | 0 |
| **655** | 380010W101 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Sishara Solar Lift | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 541 | 376 |
| **656** | 380010W104 | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | Archaldi-Bhurlundi DWSS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo-c | 397 | 261 |
| **657** | 38046W109 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Bilaune Khanepani DWSS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 430 | 450 |
| **658** | 380046W104 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Makaimro DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 1685 | 594 |
| **659** | 380046W103 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Nausaye Pahre DWS | Electrical Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 326 | 42 |
| **660** | 380046W07 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Archale DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 166 | 0 |
| **661** | 38046W111 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Serabesi DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 415 | 87 |
| **662** | 380046W05 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Simle, Aaruswara, Paire DWS | Gravity | Phase II New | PoCo | 231 | 0 |
| **663** | 38046W110 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Dharapani DWS | Solar Lift | Phase I | PoCo | 80 | 56 |
| **664** | 380046W08 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Simlemuldhara DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 180 | 0 |
| **665** | 380046W101 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | Bhyagute DWS | Solar Lift | Phase II New | PoCo | 115 | 0 |

List B: Public, institutional and school toilets

| Sn. | Scheme Code | District | Municipality | W. | Scheme Name | Scheme Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | 440100S001 | Arghakhanchi | Bhumikasthan NP | 8 | Pakhedanda | Public Toilet |
| **2** | 510042S101 | Arghakhanchi | Chhatradev GP | 6 | SupaDeaurali Temple, Thulapokhara | Public Toilet |
| **3** | 510025S101 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | 3 | Khanadaha | Public Toilet |
| **4** | 440300S001 | Arghakhanchi | Malarani GP | 3 | Malarani Temple | Public Toilet |
| **5** | 510036S102 | Arghakhanchi | Sandhikharka NP | 2 | Chutrabesi | Public Toilet |
| **6** | 510036S103 | Arghakhanchi | Sandhikharka NP | 1 | District hospital | Institutional Toilet |
| **7** | 510036S101 | Arghakhanchi | Sandhikharka NP | 7 | Gachhe | Public Toilet |
| **8** | 510041S101 | Arghakhanchi | Shitaganga NP | 4 | Thada | Public Toilet |
| **9** | 45017S101 | Baglung | Badigad GP | 2 | Dodaya Chaur | Public Toilet |
| **10** | 45031S106 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 2 | Covered Hall | Institutional Toilet |
| **11** | 45031S103 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 3 | Deurali tole | Public Toilet |
| **12** | 450031S104 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 3 | Ganesh Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **13** | 450031S102 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 1 | Hariyali Park | Public Toilet |
| **14** | 450038S101 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 14 | Illaka Police Post | Institutional Toilet |
| **15** | 450053S103 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 8 | Kot Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **16** | 45031S105 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 1 | Kriyaputri | Public Toilet |
| **17** | 450053S102 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 8 | Ram Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **18** | 450053S101 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 8 | Ranibhumi | Public Toilet |
| **19** | 450031S101 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 2 | Rudrepipal | Institutional Toilet |
| **20** | 450048S101 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 11 | Santi Buddha Bihar | Public Toilet |
| **21** | 45041S101 | Baglung | Baglung NP | 13 | Shiva Panchanga | Institutional Toilet |
| **22** | 45029S101 | Baglung | Bareng GP | 2 | Bareng Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **23** | 500300S001 | Baglung | Bareng GP | 2 | Bareng Bazar II | Public Toilet |
| **24** | 45033S101 | Baglung | Dhorpatan NP | 4 | Sorbang Primary School | School Toilet |
| **25** | 450038S10 | Baglung | Galkot NP | 8 | Janachetana Aama Samuha | Institutional Toilet |

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| **26** | 450037S102 | Baglung | Galkot NP | 7 | Pragati School | School Toilet |
| **27** | 450037S101 | Baglung | Galkot NP | 9 | Pragatisil Women | Institutional Toilet |
| **28** | 45050S101 | Baglung | Galkot NP | 11 | Righa Public | Public Toilet |
| **29** | 450032S101 | Baglung | Galkot NP | 8 | Samaj Sevi Aama Samuha | Institutional Toilet |
| **30** | 450034S101 | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 1 | Janjyoti Bal Bikash Kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **31** | 45031S104 | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 1 | Krishi upaj sankalan kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **32** | 500600S001 | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 1 | Kushmishera Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **33** | 45018S102 | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 3 | Naya Pokhari | Institutional Toilet |
| **34** | 450018S101 | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 2 | Shiva Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **35** | 450023S101 | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 7 | Thumak | Public Toilet |
| **36** | 45035S101 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | 8 | Bhumechaur | Public Toilet |
| **37** | 450010S102 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | 6 | Dobilla Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **38** | 500700S004 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | 7 | Lekhani School | School Toilet |
| **39** | 500700S001 | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | 8 | Resha Public | Public Toilet |
| **40** | 46069S101 | Gulmi | Chandrakot GP | 7 | Rupakot VDC, Rupakot | Institutional Toilet |
| **41** | 46078S101 | Gulmi | Dhurkot GP | 4 | Dhurkot Municipality | Institutional Toilet |
| **42** | 56045S102 | Gulmi | Isma GP | 2 | Devisthan Secondary School | School Toilet |
| **43** | 46045S101 | Gulmi | Isma GP | 2 | Palukha Secondary School | School Toilet |
| **44** | 46053S101 | Gulmi | Kaligandaki GP | 6 | Chiuribot | Public Toilet |
| **45** | 46055S101 | Gulmi | Kaligandaki GP | 7 | Dhuwakhola | Public Toilet |
| **46** | 460074S101 | Gulmi | Resunga NP | 8 | Tamghas Jeep Park | Public Toilet |
| **47** | 460070S101 | Gulmi | Ruru GP | 1 | Ridhi, Ruru VDC | Public Toilet |
| **48** | 46015S101 | Gulmi | Satyawati GP | 8 | Bharse | Public Toilet |
| **49** | 46051S101 | Gulmi | Satyawati GP | 7 | Juniya VDC Toilet, Juniya | Institutional Toilet |
| **50** | 46079S101 | Gulmi | Satyawati GP | 3 | Satyawati temple, Thulolumpek | Public Toilet |
| **51** | 470200S102 | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | 5 | Bijayanagar Gaunpalika | Institutional Toilet |
| **52** | 500008S101 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | 9 | Barkalpur (Imiliya Hatbazar) | Public Toilet |
| **53** | 500072S101 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | 10 | Gagni Madarasa | School Toilet |

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| **54** | 500063S101 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | 5 | Rajpur VDC | Institutional Toilet |
| **55** | 500068S101 | Kapilvastu | Buddhabhumi NP | 2 | Tharu Kalyan Kari | Institutional Toilet |
| **56** | 500069S101 | Kapilvastu | Kapilvastu NP | 7 | Dharmpaniya VDC office | Institutional Toilet |
| **57** | 500065S101 | Kapilvastu | Kapilvastu NP | 8 | Dohani VDC | Institutional Toilet |
| **58** | 470400S001 | Kapilvastu | Kapilvastu NP | 2 | Nepal Bal Sangathan | School Toilet |
| **59** | 500075S101 | Kapilvastu | Krishnanagar NP | 12 | VDC Office | Institutional Toilet |
| **60** | 470600S001 | Kapilvastu | Maharajganj NP | 7 | Kushwa VDC-7 Madarasa IT | School Toilet |
| **61** | 500001S101 | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 2 | Abhirhawa Institutional | Institutional Toilet |
| **62** | 500070S101 | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 5 | Baluhawa Madarasa | School Toilet |
| **63** | 500005S101 | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 5 | Baluhawa VDC Ins. | Institutional Toilet |
| **64** | 500066S101 | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 7 | Harnampur VDC | Institutional Toilet |
| **65** | 500067S101 | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 7 | Narul Walum Madarsa | School Toilet |
| **66** | 470700S001 | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | 1 | Pakadi Haatbazar | Public Toilet |
| **67** | 470900S001 | Kapilvastu | Suddhodhan GP | 6 | Banshkhor Ward Office | Institutional Toilet |
| **68** | 470900S002 | Kapilvastu | Suddhodhan GP | 5 | Hatihawa Ward Office | Institutional Toilet |
| **69** | 470900S003 | Kapilvastu | Suddhodhan GP | 6 | Madarsha Arbiya Shamshulwalam | School Toilet |
| **70** | 500064S101 | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | 2 | Gauri VDC Institution | Institutional Toilet |
| **71** | 500074S101 | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | 2 | Madarsa Noorul Islam | School Toilet |
| **72** | 500071S101 | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | 4 | Pokharvitta Madarasa | School Toilet |
| **73** | 42003S101 | Mustang | Barhagaun Muktichhetra GP | 3 | Chhusang | Public Toilet |
| **74** | 42014S101 | Mustang | Barhagaun Muktichhetra GP | 1 | Muktinath | Public Toilet |
| **75** | 42005S101 | Mustang | Dalome GP | 3 | Ghami | Public Toilet |
| **76** | 42007S101 | Mustang | Gharapjhong GP | 4 | Jomsom | Public Toilet |
| **77** | 430013S101 | Mustang | Gharapjhong GP | 3 | Karagar | Institutional Toilet |
| **78** | 42013S101 | Mustang | Gharapjhong GP | 2 | Marpha et | Public Toilet |
| **79** | 42013S104 | Mustang | Gharapjhong GP | 2 | Marpha II | Public Toilet |
| **80** | 42002S101 | Mustang | Lomanthang GP | 4 | Chhonup Thinger | Public Toilet |
| **81** | 480500S001 | Mustang | Thasang GP | 5 | Kunjo | Institutional Toilet |

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| **82** | 43040S101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | 2 | Bhurung | Public Toilet |
| **83** | 43041S101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | 6 | Dhirchyang | Public Toilet |
| **84** | 43010S101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | 3 | Ghattedanda | Public Toilet |
| **85** | 43034S101 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | 8 | Karbakeli | Institutional Toilet |
| **86** | 43037S102 | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | 5 | Sikha | Public Toilet |
| **87** | 43001S102 | Myagdi | Beni NP | 7 | Darul Ulum Madarsa School | School Toilet |
| **88** | 43001S101 | Myagdi | Beni NP | 7 | Kaligandaki | Institutional Toilet |
| **89** | 43030S101 | Myagdi | Beni NP | 10 | Patlekhet | Public Toilet |
| **90** | 43006S102 | Myagdi | Beni NP | 3 | Sworga Asharam | Public Toilet |
| **91** | 43023S101 | Myagdi | Dhaulagiri GP | 6 | Kalleni | Public Toilet |
| **92** | 43007S101 | Myagdi | Malika GP | 7 | Malikathan | Institutional Toilet |
| **93** | 43027S101 | Myagdi | Malika GP | 1 | Niskot | Public Toilet |
| **94** | 43003S101 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | 2 | Simalchaur | Public Toilet |
| **95** | 43019S101 | Myagdi | Mangala GP | 1 | Todke | Public Toilet |
| **96** | 43029S101 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | 6 | Deurali Dada | Public Toilet |
| **97** | 43032S101 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | 2 | Gaurishankar | Public Toilet |
| **98** | 43020S101 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | 8 | Rikhar | Institutional Toilet |
| **99** | 43029S102 | Myagdi | Raghuganga GP | 6 | Sangam | Public Toilet |
| **100** | 48073S101 | Nawalparasi | BinayeeTribeni GP | 6 | Mokshyadham Mandir | Public Toilet |
| **101** | 48021S101 | Nawalparasi | Gaidakot NP | 2 | Gaindakot Botetola | Public Toilet |
| **102** | 480014S001 | Nawalparasi | Hupsekot GP | 4 | Deurali | Public Toilet |
| **103** | 48045S101 | Nawalparasi | Madhyabindu NP | 10 | Arunkhola | Public Toilet |
| **104** | 480049S001 | Nawalparasi | Madhyabindu NP | 15 | Prasauni | Public Toilet |
| **105** | 48023S101 | Nawalparasi | Palhinandan GP | 5 | Germi | Public Toilet |
| **106** | 480005S101 | Nawalparasi | Pratappur GP | 5 | Baidauli Police Post | Institutional Toilet |
| **107** | 48056S101 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | 4 | Bairihawa | Public Toilet |
| **108** | 480025S001 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | 16 | Hakui | Public Toilet |
| **109** | 480025S102 | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | 1 | Udhyog Banijya Sangh | Institutional Toilet |

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| **110** | 480072S001 | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | 1 | Tilakpur | Public Toilet |
| **111** | 480057S001 | Nawalparasi | Sunawol NP | 11 | Baba Bardagoriya | Public Toilet |
| **112** | 470048S101 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 3 | Aaryabhangyanj | Public Toilet |
| **113** | 430100S005 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 7 | Khaniganu | Public Toilet |
| **114** | 430100S007 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 3 | Kotghar | Public Toilet |
| **115** | 430100S004 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 8 | Mahamirtyunjanya Shivaasan | Public Toilet |
| **116** | 470006S101 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 1 | Mahila Sewa Bhawan | Institutional Toilet |
| **117** | 470006S102 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 1 | Nagarik Sachetena Kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **118** | 470048S103 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 3 | Nayar Hatiya | Public Toilet |
| **119** | 470048S102 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 3 | Pasu Sewa Kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **120** | 430100S003 | Palpa | Bagnaskali GP | 2 | Pokharathok | Public Toilet |
| **121** | 430200S001 | Palpa | Nisdi GP | 3 | Kaule Danda Samudayik Ban | Public Toilet |
| **122** | 430200S002 | Palpa | Nisdi GP | 4 | Nisdi Gaunpalika | Institutional Toilet |
| **123** | 470030S101 | Palpa | Purbakhola GP | 4 | Mahila Bhawan | Institutional Toilet |
| **124** | 430300S002 | Palpa | Rampur NP | 4 | Bijayapur Bazar Public | Public Toilet |
| **125** | 430300S001 | Palpa | Rampur NP | 5 | Rampur Hospital | Public Toilet |
| **126** | 430800S002 | Palpa | Ribdikot GP | 4 | Palung Mainadi Cooperative | Institutional Toilet |
| **127** | 430800S001 | Palpa | Ribdikot GP | 3 | Ribdikot Gaupalika | Public Toilet |
| **128** | 470002S101 | Palpa | Tansen NP | 14 | Bhagwati Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **129** | 470020S102 | Palpa | Tinau GP | 2 | Ban Samuha | Public Toilet |
| **130** | 470020S101 | Palpa | Tinau GP | 2 | Siddhababa | Public Toilet |
| **131** | 5101S103 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | 1 | Bachchha | Public Toilet |
| **132** | 5101S101 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | 6 | Chhapa | Public Toilet |
| **133** | 440013S101 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | 2 | Odare | Public Toilet |
| **134** | 5101S102 | Parbat | Bihadi GP | 4 | Wahaki Campus | School Toilet |
| **135** | 440044S001 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | 7 | Dhairing | Public Toilet |
| **136** | 5102S101 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | 7 | Gaushala | Public Toilet |
| **137** | 5012S102 | Parbat | Jaljala GP | 2 | Ram mandir | Public Toilet |

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| **138** | 4400S004 | Parbat | Kushma NP | 8 | Badagaun | Public Toilet |
| **139** | 4400S003 | Parbat | Kushma NP | 4 | Nayapul | Public Toilet |
| **140** | 4400S002 | Parbat | Kushma NP | 9 | Shibalaya Mandir | Public Toilet |
| **141** | 4400S001 | Parbat | Kushma NP | 11 | Silmi | Public Toilet |
| **142** | 5104S105 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | 5 | Hosrandi Lift operator | Institutional Toilet |
| **143** | 5104S102 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | 5 | Lunkhu Bus Park | Public Toilet |
| **144** | 5104S104 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | 5 | Lunkhu Ward Office | Institutional Toilet |
| **145** | 5104S103 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | 3 | Mahashila Municipality | Institutional Toilet |
| **146** | 5104S101 | Parbat | Mahashila GP | 4 | Pakhapani Ward Office | Institutional Toilet |
| **147** | 440034S002 | Parbat | Painyu GP | 2 | Painyu Bahumukhi Campus | School Toilet |
| **148** | 440034S001 | Parbat | Painyu GP | 2 | Tribeni | Public Toilet |
| **149** | 440024S002 | Parbat | Phalebas NP | 5 | Armana | Public Toilet |
| **150** | 440034W001 | Parbat | Phalebas NP | 7 | Chirdikhola | Public Toilet |
| **151** | 520039S101 | Pyuthan | Mallarani GP | 4 | Khalanga | Public Toilet |
| **152** | 520019S101 | Pyuthan | Sarumarani GP | 4 | Dhungegadhi | Public Toilet |
| **153** | 520044S101 | Pyuthan | Sworgadwari NP | 2 | Sworgadwarikhal | Public Toilet |
| **154** | 530023S101 | Rolpa | Gangadev GP | 2 | Sukhaodar | Public Toilet |
| **155** | 530013S101 | Rolpa | Madi GP | 2 | Ghartigaun | Public Toilet |
| **156** | 530008S101 | Rolpa | Pariwartan GP | 6 | Duikholi | Public Toilet |
| **157** | 530031S101 | Rolpa | Rolpa NP | 4 | Bhagwati School | School Toilet |
| **158** | 530007S101 | Rolpa | Runtigadhi GP | 5 | Holeri | Public Toilet |
| **159** | 530017S101 | Rolpa | Sunchhahari GP | 7 | Thulogaun | Public Toilet |
| **160** | 530033S101 | Rolpa | Sunilsmriti GP | 4 | Mijhing | Public Toilet |
| **161** | 490048S101 | Rupandehi | Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City | 18 | Bihibare Hat Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **162** | 49014S101 | Rupandehi | Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City | 11 | Public Toilet Yogiguti | Public Toilet |
| **163** | 490019S101 | Rupandehi | Devdaha NP | 5 | Apanga Samaj | Institutional Toilet |
| **164** | 460300S001 | Rupandehi | Gaidahawa GP | 8 | Hasanpur School | School Toilet |

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| **165** | 490031S101 | Rupandehi | Gaidahawa GP | 2 | Jogada Haat Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **166** | 460300S002 | Rupandehi | Gaidahawa GP | 7 | Kanchanpul | Public Toilet |
| **167** | 490068S101 | Rupandehi | Gaidahawa GP | 6 | Suryapura Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **168** | 490025S101 | Rupandehi | Kanchan GP | 1 | Gajedi Taal | Public Toilet |
| **169** | 460600S002 | Rupandehi | Lumbini Sanskritik NP | 11 | Moglah (+ Handpump) | Public Toilet |
| **170** | 460600S001 | Rupandehi | Lumbini Sanskritik NP | 6 | Parsa | Public Toilet |
| **171** | 490027S101 | Rupandehi | Mayadevi GP | 6 | Tinau Ni. Ma Bi | School Toilet |
| **172** | 49015S101 | Rupandehi | Rohini GP | 4 | School | School Toilet |
| **173** | 490052S101 | Rupandehi | Sainamaina NP | 1 | Murgiya Hatbazar | Public Toilet |
| **174** | 490070S101 | Rupandehi | Sammarimai GP | 3 | Gyan Jyoti Ma.Vi. School | School Toilet |
| **175** | 461400S001 | Rupandehi | Siyari GP | 4 | Chapiya | Public Toilet |
| **176** | 490045S101 | Rupandehi | Suddhodhan GP | 7 | Bhagalapur Ma Bi | School Toilet |
| **177** | 461500S001 | Rupandehi | Suddhodhan GP | 4 | Saupharsatikar Hat Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **178** | 490036S101 | Rupandehi | Suddhodhan GP | 1 | SiSai | School Toilet |
| **179** | 390021S101 | Syangja | Aandhikhola GP | 6 | Bhagwati HS | School Toilet |
| **180** | 390051S101 | Syangja | Aandhikhola GP | 5 | Jugle Bazar | Public Toilet |
| **181** | 39061W101 | Syangja | Aandhikhola GP | 4 | Sepat Siranchour Secondary | School Toilet |
| **182** | 390003S101 | Syangja | ArjunChoupari GP | 5 | Bayale | Public Toilet |
| **183** | 390046S101 | Syangja | ArjunChoupari GP | 5 | Damai Chautara | Public Toilet |
| **184** | 390028S101 | Syangja | Bhirkot NP | 4 | Dhowadi Shiv Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **185** | 390028S102 | Syangja | Bhirkot NP | 5 | Khilung Kalika Dev. Tourism | Institutional Toilet |
| **186** | 390028S103 | Syangja | Bhirkot NP | 5 | Koldanda | Public Toilet |
| **187** | 39055S102 | Syangja | Bhirkot NP | 5 | Sworek Khel Maidan | Public Toilet |
| **188** | 390011S101 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | 1 | Biruwa bazar | Public Toilet |
| **189** | 390035S101 | Syangja | Biruwa GP | 8 | Pandhara Suchana Kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **190** | 390048S104 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Birthing Centre | Institutional Toilet |
| **191** | 39013S103 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 2 | Chadibhangjyang | Public Toilet |
| **192** | 390034S101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 4 | Darshing | Public Toilet |

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| **193** | 390050S101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 5 | Manakamana Mother Group | Public Toilet |
| **194** | 390048S103 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 7 | Nari Kalyan | Public Toilet |
| **195** | 390048S101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Siddha Baba Youth Club | Institutional Toilet |
| **196** | 39048S105 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 7 | Sirsire Danda | Public Toilet |
| **197** | 39013S101 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 9 | Suntalitar | Public Toilet |
| **198** | 39013S102 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 2 | Thulopokhara | Public Toilet |
| **199** | 390048S102 | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 7 | Ward Bhawan | Institutional Toilet |
| **200** | 390008S101 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 3 | Dandapakha | Public Toilet |
| **201** | 390022S104 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 2 | Fedikhola Community Building | Institutional Toilet |
| **202** | 390022S105 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 1 | Fedikhola | Public Toilet |
| **203** | 390004S102 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 5 | Jan Adarsha School | School Toilet |
| **204** | 390043S101 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 2 | Majtol Suchana Kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **205** | 390004S101 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 4 | Ramchedevi Primary School | School Toilet |
| **206** | 390022S103 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 2 | Siddartha Community Multiple Campus | School Toilet |
| **207** | 390043S102 | Syangja | Fedikhola NP | 1 | Thulo Padhera | Public Toilet |
| **208** | 39058S101 | Syangja | Galyang NP | 8 | Chiuri | Public Toilet |
| **209** | 390001S102 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | 2 | Aalamdevi Mandir | Public Toilet |
| **210** | 390001S101 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | 1 | Chhap Danda | Public Toilet |
| **211** | 390010S101 | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | 4 | Matri Bhumi Pustakalaya | Institutional Toilet |
| **212** | 390040S101 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 5 | Bhairabthan | Public Toilet |
| **213** | 390044S104 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 14 | Chandithan Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **214** | 390044S101 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 1 | Chauki | Public Toilet |
| **215** | 39040S101 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 5 | Dhand | Public Toilet |
| **216** | 390044S102 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 1 | Gumba | Institutional Toilet |
| **217** | 390044S109 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 4 | Haripala Ramkos | Public Toilet |
| **218** | 390044S103 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 3 | Kajiman Haritaka HSS | School Toilet |
| **219** | 39026S101 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 9 | Kotkalika Mandir | Public Toilet |
| **220** | 390044S106 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 1 | Putalibazar W.N 1 | Public Toilet |

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| **221** | 390044S110 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 14 | Rajasthal Maidan | Public Toilet |
| **222** | 390044S107 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 10 | Rangkhola | Public Toilet |
| **223** | 39044S111 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 14 | Shramik Pustakaiaya Thulo Pandhero | Public Toilet |
| **224** | 390044S111 | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 4 | Syangja View Point | Public Toilet |
| **225** | 390060S101 | Syangja | Waling NP | 8 | Shiv Shakti Mandir | Institutional Toilet |
| **226** | 39055S101 | Syangja | Waling NP | 11 | Shiva Mandir Public | Public Toilet |
| **227** | 390060S103 | Syangja | Waling NP | 8 | Waling Khel Maidan | Public Toilet |
| **228** | 390060S102 | Syangja | Waling NP | 9 | Waling Multiple Campus | School Toilet |
| **229** | 380004S101 | Tanahun | Bandipur GP | 6 | Chun Pahara | Public Toilet |
| **230** | 380043S101 | Tanahun | Byas NP | 6 | Galekhamkot Paryatan Chhetra | Public Toilet |
| **231** | 380011S101 | Tanahun | Byas NP | 3 | Panchamandir | Public Toilet |
| **232** | 380011S102 | Tanahun | Byas NP | 5 | Parasar | Public Toilet |
| **233** | 380042S101 | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | 5 | Deurali | Public Toilet |
| **234** | 380020S101 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | 7 | Dharapani | Public Toilet |
| **235** | 380020S102 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | 7 | Gachhepani Krishi Kendra | Institutional Toilet |
| **236** | 380027S101 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | 7 | Gachhepani | Public Toilet |
| **237** | 380046S102 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | 1 | Serabesi | Public Toilet |
| **238** | 380046S101 | Tanahun | Shuklagandaki NP | 1 | Thantibhanjyang | Public Toilet |

List C: Recharge ponds (other than those constructed within the List A)

| Sn. | District | Municipality | Ward | Scheme name | Structures |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Baglung | Jaimini NP | 8 | Puranogoan Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **2** | Baglung | Kathekhola GP | 8 | Setichaur Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **3** | Gulmi | Chhatrakot GP | 3 | Deuralikhola Bhalupani WSS recharge structures | 10 |
| **4** | Gulmi | Dhurkot GP | 7 | Machebyad E. lift DWSS recharge structure | 1 |
| **5** | Gulmi | Musikot NP | 2 | Jalukune E. lift DWSS Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **6** | Gulmi | Musikot NP | 9 | Kunako Khoriya E. lift DWSS Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **7** | Myagdi | Annapurna GP | 5 | Sishneri DWS Recharge Pond recharge | 18 |
| **8** | Myagdi | Beni NP | 3 | Lisepani DWS Recharge Pond | 8 |
| **9** | Nawalparasi | Hupsekot GP | 5 | Harde Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **10** | Parbat | BihadiGP | 1 | Bachheshwor Recharge Pond | 3 |
| **12** | Parbat | Kushma NP | 12 | Majpani Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **13** | Parbat | Phalebas GP | 7 | Limithana Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **13** | Parbat | Phalebas GP | 5 | Lete Spring Recharge Pond | 2 |
| **14** | Parbat | Phalebas GP | 5 | Lukuwa Spring Recharge | 25 |
| **15** | Rolpa | Lungri GP | 6 | Patimela Source Recharge Pond construction | 1 |
| **16** | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | 5 | Aaruchaur Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **17** | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | 6 | Darau Bhedabari Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **18** | Syangja | Arjunchaupari GP | 1 | Majhpata Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **19** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Ajingare Recharge Pond | 2 |
| **20** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Baraha Danda Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **21** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Gadu Bhanjyang Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **22** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Jalime Danda Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **23** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Mohami  Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **24** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Padhera Solar Lift Recharge Ponds | 2 |
| **25** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Rohani Danda Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **26** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 5 | Sahandi  Ramdanda Recharge Pond | 2 |
| **27** | Syangja | Chapakot NP | 6 | Tahu Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **28** | Syangja | Harinas GP | 7 | Koirale DWSS Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **29** | Syangja | Harinas GP | 4 | Ramchedanda Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **30** | Syangja | Harinas GP | 5 | Ratamate Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **31** | Syangja | Kaligandaki GP | 3 | Kotakot Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **32** | Syangja | Putalibazar NP | 5 | Nuwakot Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **33** | Syangja | Waling NP | 7 | Bichare Dhungyang Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **34** | Syangja | Waling NP | 7 | Sapaude Recharg Pond | 1 |
| **35** | Tanahun | Bandipur GP | 3 | Dhamilikuwa DWSS Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **36** | Tanahun | Bhanu NP | 6 | Nagnageni Recharg Pond | 1 |
| **37** | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | 2 | Bohochhap Dharadi DWSS Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **38** | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | 5 | Lindi DWSS Recharge Pond | 1 |
| **39** | Tanahun | Ghiring GP | 2 | Loshadi DWSS Recharge Ponds | 1 |
| **40** | Tanahun | Rhishing GP | 7 | Chisapani DWSS Recharge Ponds | 1 |
| **41** | Tanahun | Rhishing  GP | 4 | Sishara Solar Lift Recharge Pond | 1 |

List D: Tube wells tested in Tarai

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Rojan Ali Khusiya | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 210 | 0 | Absence |
| **2** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Santa Prasad Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 140 | 0 | Absence |
| **3** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Ram Surad Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 44 | 0 | Absence |
| **4** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Ram Surad Teli | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 135 | 0 | Absence |
| **5** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Ram Autar Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 44 | 0 | Absence |
| **6** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Prahald Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 182 | 0 | Absence |
| **7** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Birendra Chauhan | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 47 | 0 | Absence |
| **8** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Ram Surat Pasi | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 82 | 0 | Absence |
| **9** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Gautam Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 46 | 0 | Absence |
| **10** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Bishwo Nath Badhu | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 50 | 0 | Absence |
| **11** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Prahlad Badhu | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 50 | 0 | Absence |
| **12** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Ram Sajivan Kurmi | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 70 | 0 | Absence |
| **13** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Krishna Prasad Chauhan | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 30 | 0 | Absence |
| **14** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Sabita Kori | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 105 | 0 | Absence |
| **15** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Buddu Khatik | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 95 | 0 | Absence |
| **16** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Churkal Siswa | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 150 | 0 | Absence |
| **17** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Gulam Siswa | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 145 | 0 | Absence |
| **18** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Rajesh Siswa | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 108 | 0 | Absence |
| **19** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Chedi Prasad Kori | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 82 | 0 | Absence |
| **20** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Naresh | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **21** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Rakesh Srivastav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 145 | 0 | Absence |
| **22** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Banuram Chaurasia | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 110 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **23** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Kebal Ram Pasi | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 145 | 0 | Absence |
| **24** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Tilak Ram Pasi | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 100 | 0 | Absence |
| **25** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Bansidhar | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 145 | 0 | Absence |
| **26** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Nur Ahamad Badhu | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 100 | 0 | Absence |
| **27** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Chandrika Prasad Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **28** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Rajendra Pasi | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 105 | 4 | Absence |
| **29** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Ghishiyam Yadav | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 90 | 5 | Absence |
| **30** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Hari Prasad Kori | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 90 | 8 | Absence |
| **31** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Tujmil Husen (Fareni) | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 70 | 16 | Absence |
| **32** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Mustakrim | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 120 | 22 | Absence |
| **33** | Kapilvastu | Bijayanagar GP | Sarvasammati DWSS | Purna Basi Kori | Khurhuriya 1,2,4,6 | 85 | 41 | Absence |
| **34** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Bijay Kr Mishra | Hardauna | 102 | 0 | Absence |
| **35** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Trilochan Raidas | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **36** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Usha Raidas | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **37** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Shiv Kumar Loniya | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **38** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Shyam Sullanau | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **39** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Anwar Ali | Hardauna | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **40** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Mangre Chauhan | Hardauna | 117 | 0 | Absence |
| **41** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Kanadi Raidas | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **42** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Mira Kori | Hardauna | 117 | 0 | Absence |
| **43** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Brijlal Kohar | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **44** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Rahagu Kohar | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **45** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Radheshyam Mauriya | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **46** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Ram Dev Raidas | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **47** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Bal Govind Murau | Hardauna | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **48** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Durga Mandir | karailiya | 42 | 0 | Presence |
| **49** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Newas Ali Musalman | Hardauna | 99 | 3 | Absence |
| **50** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Sabir Ali | Hardauna | 107 | 4 | Absence |
| **51** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Chinku Badhai | Hardauna | 112 | 4 | Absence |
| **52** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Bechan Mauriya | Hardauna | 112 | 6 | Absence |
| **53** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Pakku Yadav | Hardauna | 110 | 18 | Absence |
| **54** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Sumrin Dhobi | Algee | 192 | 0 | Absence |
| **55** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Baal Mukund Tiwari | Mujihana | 155 | 0 | Presence |
| **56** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Ram Dulare Saiyad | Kathautiya | 125 | 0 | Absence |
| **57** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Ram Sumak Kohara | Kathautiya | 75 | 0 | Absence |
| **58** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Aatma Ram Kurmi | Kathautiya | 237 | 0 | Absence |
| **59** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Tulsi Ram Kohar | Kathautiya | 220 | 0 | Absence |
| **60** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Maqbool Hasan | Kathautiya | 240 | 0 | Presence |
| **61** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Kamruddin Musalman | Kathautiya | 235 | 0 | Absence |
| **62** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Ram Udit Yadav | Kathautiya | 222 | 0 | Absence |
| **63** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Shree Jan Chetana Pra Vi | Kathautiya | 55 | 0 | Absence |
| **64** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Bechu Kohar | Kathautiya | 55 | 0 | Absence |
| **65** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Wali Mohammad Musalman | Kathautiya | 170 | 0 | Presence |
| **66** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Kammal Psd Yadav | Kathautiya | 167 | 0 | Absence |
| **67** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Hafijulla Musalman | Kathautiya | 172 | 0 | Absence |
| **68** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Sughiram Yadav | Kathautiya | 240 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **69** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Mohammad Ali | Singhraha | 52 | 0 | Absence |
| **70** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Jagmohan Kohar | Singhraha | 112 | 0 | Absence |
| **71** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Shyamdev Yadav | Singhraha | 171 | 0 | Absence |
| **72** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Urmila Thakur | Singhraha | 117 | 0 | Presence |
| **73** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Pramila Thakur | Singhraha | 118 | 0 | Presence |
| **74** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Sanjay Thakur | Singhraha | 55 | 0 | Absence |
| **75** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Kashi Ram Badhai | Kathautiya | 220 | 4 | Absence |
| **76** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Sukhraag Yadav | Mujani | 182 | 5 | Absence |
| **77** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Madarasa Arabiya | Mujihana | 185 | 5 | Absence |
| **78** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Prem Sagar Mishra | Singhraha | 150 | 5 | Presence |
| **79** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Aamina Gaddi | Singhraha | 157 | 6 | Presence |
| **80** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Balram Pasi | Mujani | 182 | 8 | Absence |
| **81** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Jagganath Teli | Singhraha | 100 | 8 | Absence |
| **82** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Shiv Kumar Giri | Singhraha | 115 | 9 | Absence |
| **83** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Matthu Yadav | karailiya | 112 | 11 | Presence |
| **84** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Juggul Yadav | Singhraha | 42 | 12 | Absence |
| **85** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Tularam Murau | Algee | 195 | 13 | Absence |
| **86** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Shiv Gulam Kalwar | Singhraha | 42 | 19 | Absence |
| **87** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Mabhura Ahir | Mujihana | 205 | 40 | Absence |
| **88** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Jaayshowr Giri | Singhraha | 55 | 57 | Presence |
| **89** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Hardauna-Kajrahawa TW | Sabir Miya | Dihawa | 70 | 80 | Absence |
| **90** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Jabbar Yadav | Aurahwa | 160 | 0 | Presence |
| **91** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ramesh Yadav | Aurahwa | 160 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **92** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Tilak Ram Yadav | Aurahwa | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **93** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Gobare Yadav | Aurahwa | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **94** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Rajesh Gupta | Mahrajganj | 220 | 0 | Presence |
| **95** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ram Naresh Kahar | Mahrajganj | 215 | 0 | Absence |
| **96** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Gangotri Prasad Chaudhary | Pachehari | 225 | 0 | Absence |
| **97** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Vdc Office | Mahrajganj | 225 | 0 | Presence |
| **98** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Prahalad Yadav | Chauhati | 155 | 0 | Presence |
| **99** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ram Brichha Badhai | Aurahwa | 160 | 0 | Presence |
| **100** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Darshan Dhobi | Aurahwa | 115 | 0 | Presence |
| **101** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Bhawnath Yadav | Aurahwa | 160 | 0 | Presence |
| **102** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ram Das Dhobi | Aurahwa | 160 | 5 | Presence |
| **103** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Bharat Naoo | Pachehari | 225 | 5 | Presence |
| **104** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Reshma Kurmi | Chauhati | 115 | 6 | Presence |
| **105** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Bhadai Yadav | Chauhati | 115 | 7 | Absence |
| **106** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Shankar Badhai | Aurahwa | 160 | 9 | Presence |
| **107** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ram Naresh Dhobi | Aurahwa | 160 | 9 | Absence |
| **108** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Sita Ram Raidash | Pachehari | 115 | 10 | Absence |
| **109** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Nadahi Pasi | Pachehari | 120 | 10 | Presence |
| **110** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Puje Kurmi | Pachehari | 225 | 11 | Presence |
| **111** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ram Naresh Kurmi | Pachehari | 225 | 13 | Absence |
| **112** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Subhrati Mainihar | Chauhati | 60 | 14 | Presence |
| **113** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Prasan Chaudhary | Aurahwa | 160 | 15 | Presence |
| **114** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ghiraoo Yadav | Aurahwa | 160 | 15 | Presence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **115** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Shiv Lal Teli | Chauhati | 40 | 16 | Presence |
| **116** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Ram Charan Kurmi | Chauhati | 115 | 17 | Presence |
| **117** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Mangare Bhuj | Mahrajganj | 150 | 18 | Presence |
| **118** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Tulsi Ram Kurmi | Chauhati | 155 | 46 | Presence |
| **119** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Drignath Pandey | Mahrajganj | 115 | 48 | Presence |
| **120** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Maharajgunj TW scheme | Police Office | Mahrajganj | 115 | 87 | Presence |
| **121** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Jaganath Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **122** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Bimala Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **123** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Uncle Mali | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **124** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Jabaki Mohamad | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **125** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Gopal Ji Chaudhary | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **126** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Chandra Bhushan Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **127** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Rita Patel | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **128** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Pujari Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **129** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Jokhi Pasi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **130** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Rajendra Gosai | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **131** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Shiva Bhujan Bhar | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **132** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Sita Ram Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **133** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Rakesh Chaudhari | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **134** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Manoj Yadav | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **135** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Chandra Yadav | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **136** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Phesh Yadav | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **137** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Handa Yadav | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **138** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Ram Dev Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **139** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Kishan Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **140** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Kalimai DWSS | Shesh Nath Kurmi | Siswa 8 | | 0 | Absence |
| **141** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ambiks Gosai | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **142** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ram Lalit Murau | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **143** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Arati Parsi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **144** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Mati Kohar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **145** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Prabhawati Kohar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **146** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ram Lagan | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **147** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ram Belas | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **148** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Lilik Ram Kurmi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **149** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Mani Ram Kurmi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **150** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ram Narayan Kohar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **151** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ram Dev Pasi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **152** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Chandra Bhusan Duve | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **153** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Bhadai Chamar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **154** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Matrika Chamar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **155** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Baraju Chamar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **156** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ganga Ram Teli | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **157** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Shiva Prasad Murau | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **158** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Kasi Ram Chamar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **159** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Badalu Chamar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **160** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Mukti Nath Giri | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **161** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Udam Raj Kurmi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **162** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Radhe Shyam Kurmi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **163** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Bhurla Kuhar | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **164** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Bhuse Teli | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **165** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Ilipas Gadi | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **166** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Madhura Murau | Siswa 5,6 | | 0 | Absence |
| **167** | Kapilvastu | Maharajgunj NP | Pragatisil DWSS | Pitambar Chamar | Siswa 5,6 | | 5 | Absence |
| **168** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Basati Kori | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **169** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Jagaram Chauhan | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **170** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Satya Narayan Chauhan | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **171** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Chedi Yadav | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **172** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Siddiki Teli | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 120 | 0 | Absence |
| **173** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Rajendra Prasad Tiwari | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 50 | 0 | Absence |
| **174** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Kunwa Chaudhari | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 50 | 0 | Absence |
| **175** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Bhup Narayan Kurmi | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **176** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Barasi Lonia | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **177** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Inar Lonia | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **178** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Sudhi Ram Tadiwan | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **179** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Prashu Ram Loha | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **180** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Prahlad Barai | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 140 | 0 | Absence |
| **181** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Bhal Khana Pasi | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **182** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Jimi Rulla Fakir | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 81 | 0 | Absence |
| **183** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Najam Uddin Fakir | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 108 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **184** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Ram Das Teli | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 81 | 0 | Absence |
| **185** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Saukat Ali | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 87 | 0 | Absence |
| **186** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Jokhu Kohar | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 30 | 0 | Absence |
| **187** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Din Dayal Harijan | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 55 | 0 | Absence |
| **188** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Hari Ram Dhobi | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 84 | 0 | Absence |
| **189** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Shiva Pujan Yadav | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 174 | 0 | Absence |
| **190** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Madhav Upadhaya | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **191** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Ram Niwas Badhai | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 55 | 3 | Absence |
| **192** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Bishombhar Yadav | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 80 | 17 | Absence |
| **193** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Baluhuwa Vdc Office | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 24 | 22 | Absence |
| **194** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Jit Bahadur Dhobi | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 173 | 24 | Absence |
| **195** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Dinesh Badhai | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 176 | 24 | Absence |
| **196** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Shiva Shankar Misra | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 116 | 26 | Absence |
| **197** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Bishombhar Yadav | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 156 | 26 | Absence |
| **198** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Chitku Chaudhari | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 170 | 27 | Absence |
| **199** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Ram Jiyan Harijan | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 160 | 37 | Absence |
| **200** | Kapilvastu | Mayadevi GP | Baluhuwa DWSS | Lakhhu Chai | Baluhawa 2,3,4 | 40 | 41 | Absence |
| **201** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Nav Durga School | Gaura | 120 | 0 | Absence |
| **202** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ram Avtar Kewat | Bimiha | 140 | 0 | Absence |
| **203** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Hansraj Murau | Bimiha | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **204** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Sukai Kewat | Bimiha | 180 | 0 | Absence |
| **205** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ram Achal Kharnind | Baraha | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **206** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Buddhu Kurmi | Bishanpura | 90 | 0 | Absence |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **207** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ramdev Rajbhar | Hatihawa | 95 | 0 | Absence |
| **208** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Algu Yadav | Hatihawa | 100 | 0 | Absence |
| **209** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Asutosh Singh | Hatihawa | 90 | 0 | Absence |
| **210** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Balistar Singh | Hatihawa | 88 | 0 | Absence |
| **211** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Abaidullaha | Ganwariya | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **212** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ram Avtar | Ganwariya | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **213** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Najabuddin | Ganwariya | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **214** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Chandraval Yadav | Baraha | 220 | 0 | Absence |
| **215** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Sahanth Nau | Titihiriya | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **216** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Pancham Yadav | Dohani | 195 | 0 | Absence |
| **217** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Gayasuddin Musalman | Parsiya | 120 | 0 | Absence |
| **218** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Lalbahadur Yadav | Titihiriya | 130 | 0 | Absence |
| **219** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Dinanath Yadav | Gaura | 130 | 0 | Absence |
| **220** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Rajkumar Kurmi | Bimiha | 80 | 0 | Absence |
| **221** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Bishwambhar Chamar | Bishunpura | 200 | 0 | Absence |
| **222** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Taulan Yadav | Hatihawa | 80 | 0 | Absence |
| **223** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Manta Harijan | Bimiha | 180 | 0 | Absence |
| **224** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Moti Yadav | Hatihawa | 60 | 0 | Absence |
| **225** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ram Achal Yadav | Bishunpura | 210 | 0 | Absence |
| **226** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Shivalya Shiv Mandir | Shivalawa | 135 | 0 | Absence |
| **227** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Satan Dhobi | Hatihawa | 100 | 3 | Absence |
| **228** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Imamuddin | Ganwariya | 135 | 3 | Absence |
| **229** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Pingal Ahir | Parsiya | 120 | 3 | Absence |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **230** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ramkaran Yadav | Nankhoriya | 120 | 3 | Absence |
| **231** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Sahabuddin Musalman | Bimiha | 160 | 4 | Absence |
| **232** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ram Newas Bhar | Hatihawa | 90 | 4 | Absence |
| **233** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Baliram Yadav | Baraha | 130 | 4 | Absence |
| **234** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Akram Hussain | Manwariya | 95 | 4 | Absence |
| **235** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Savajit Kurmi | Hatihawa | 90 | 6 | Absence |
| **236** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Rajendra Lodh | Nankhoriya | 110 | 6 | Absence |
| **237** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Jawar Darjee | Dohani | 200 | 6 | Absence |
| **238** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Shivpujan Chai | Titihiriya | 115 | 8 | Absence |
| **239** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Ram Achal Kurmi | Bimiha | 200 | 8 | Absence |
| **240** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Bhubaneshwor Yadav | Baraha | 180 | 8 | Absence |
| **241** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Choke | Nankhoriya | 120 | 11 | Absence |
| **242** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Narpat Teli | Dohani | 100 | 33 | Absence |
| **243** | Kapilvastu | Suddodhan GP | Banskhor-Hatihawa TW | Mayaram Pasi | Hatihawa | 100 | 41 | Absence |
| **244** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Rangapur Vdc Office | Rangpur | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **245** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Police Office Rangapur | Rangpur | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **246** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Baksulla Musalman | Rangpur | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **247** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Taufik Ahamad Muslman | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **248** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Jakulla Muslman | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Presence |
| **249** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Sulim Khan | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Presence |
| **250** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Feku Dunia | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **251** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Halim Musalman | Rangpur | 157 | 0 | Absence |
| **252** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Sahabul Musalman | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **253** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Paltu Chamar | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **254** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kayum Dania | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **255** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kulli Dunia | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **256** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Chedi Bhuj | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **257** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kodhai Musalman | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **258** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Asarfi Badhai | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **259** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Khudi Lolina | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **260** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Murali Kewat | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **261** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Dev Jaysawal | Rangpur | 170 | 0 | Absence |
| **262** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Basu Dev Kalwar | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **263** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Govinda Pasi | Rangpur | 160 | 0 | Absence |
| **264** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shree Ram Teli | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **265** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shauki Lal Jaysawal | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **266** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Pancham Kalwar | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **267** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Rajendra Lal Lonia | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **268** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Chandra Badhai | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **269** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Shankar Kalwar | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **270** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kaniya Jaisawal | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **271** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Mauri Malaha | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **272** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Rajaram Badhai | Rangpur | 165 | 0 | Absence |
| **273** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Avash Kumar Chai | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **274** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Tribhuwan Kurmi | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **275** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shhiva Shankar Tiwari | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **276** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Belas Dhobi | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **277** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Raghu Nath Prasad Chai | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **278** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Jeet Chai | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **279** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kali Jee Mandir | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **280** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Hari Shankar Chai | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **281** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Hari Chandra Yadav | Rangpur | 110 | 0 | Absence |
| **282** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Baija Nath Yadav | Rangpur | 113 | 0 | Absence |
| **283** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Arjun Kalawar | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **284** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Rajendra Kalwar | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **285** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Raj Bahadur Chaudhari | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **286** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Keval Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **287** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Keval Kalwar | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **288** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Badri Bishal Ayer | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **289** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Babu Ram Kahanr | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **290** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Sevak Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **291** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Sahadev Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **292** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Milan Yadav | Rangpur | 105 | 0 | Absence |
| **293** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Panchu Lal Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **294** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Tirtha Ram Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **295** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Chandi Badhai | Rangpur | 120 | 0 | Absence |
| **296** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Chandra Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 0 | Absence |
| **297** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Abadh Malai | Rangpur | 80 | 0 | Absence |
| **298** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Tulsi Ram Nayak | Rangpur | 80 | 0 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **299** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Chinta Gupta | Rangpur | 80 | 0 | Absence |
| **300** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shiva Mandir | Rangpur | 100 | 0 | Absence |
| **301** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Gorakh Kalwar | Rangpur | 115 | 3 | Absence |
| **302** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kaniya Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 3 | Absence |
| **303** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shree Ram Chamar | Rangpur | 170 | 4 | Absence |
| **304** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Net Ram Kalwar | Rangpur | 115 | 4 | Absence |
| **305** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Masjeet Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 4 | Absence |
| **306** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ganesh Badhai | Rangpur | 80 | 4 | Absence |
| **307** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Bijaya Mishra | Rangpur | 170 | 4 | Absence |
| **308** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Phul Chandra Kalwar | Rangpur | 115 | 5 | Absence |
| **309** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Buddhi Ram Yadav | Rangpur | 95 | 5 | Absence |
| **310** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Jidde Nayak | Rangpur | 105 | 5 | Absence |
| **311** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Rajendra Kori | Rangpur | 100 | 5 | Absence |
| **312** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Sanahe Dhobi | Rangpur | 165 | 6 | Absence |
| **313** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Pujari Pasi | Rangpur | 168 | 6 | Absence |
| **314** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Gokul Yadav | Rangpur | 130 | 6 | Absence |
| **315** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Anju Raidas | Rangpur | 165 | 7 | Presence |
| **316** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Anju Kalwar | Rangpur | 170 | 7 | Absence |
| **317** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Bhagari Pasi | Rangpur | 80 | 7 | Absence |
| **318** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shree Rastriya Pra. Vi. | Rangpur | 110 | 8 | Absence |
| **319** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Dhanai Pasi | Rangpur | 40 | 8 | Absence |
| **320** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Raja Ram Kohar | Rangpur | 120 | 8 | Absence |
| **321** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Newas Kori | Rangpur | 90 | 8 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **322** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Adalat Teli | Rangpur | 100 | 8 | Absence |
| **323** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shiva Mandir | Rangpur | 168 | 9 | Presence |
| **324** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Sanaulla Miya | Rangpur | 170 | 9 | Absence |
| **325** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Prabhu Dayal Yadav | Rangpur | 110 | 9 | Absence |
| **326** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Dev Chaudhari | Rangpur | 115 | 9 | Absence |
| **327** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Bhuja Mar | Rangpur | 90 | 9 | Absence |
| **328** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Shyam Bihari Sharma | Rangpur | 40 | 10 | Absence |
| **329** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Jeet Ram Yadav | Rangpur | 115 | 10 | Absence |
| **330** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Gaya Kori | Rangpur | 80 | 10 | Absence |
| **331** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Magaru Psi | Rangpur | 80 | 10 | Absence |
| **332** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Bashu Kalawar | Rangpur | 140 | 11 | Absence |
| **333** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Aautar Bhuj | Rangpur | 50 | 12 | Absence |
| **334** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Pyare Kori | Rangpur | 100 | 12 | Absence |
| **335** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Kishori Yadav | Rangpur | 100 | 12 | Absence |
| **336** | Kapilvastu | Yasodhara GP | Rangpur DWSS | Ram Kisun Chai | Rangpur | 40 | 15 | Absence |
| **337** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Prem Chaudhary | Pajarkatti | 220 | 0 | Absence |
| **338** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Rudra Narayan Chaudhary | Hakui | 210 | 0 | Absence |
| **339** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Shailendra Chaudhary | Naudihawa | 195 | 0 | Absence |
| **340** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Gabbu Yadav | Tonahawa | 172 | 0 | Absence |
| **341** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Sumitra Yadav | Sitapur | 158 | 3 | Absence |
| **342** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Santa Ram Yadav | Amhawa | 165 | 5 | Absence |
| **343** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Anita Kurmi | Sitapur | 155 | 6 | Absence |
| **344** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Chhedi Pd Gupta | Hakui | 158 | 8 | Absence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **345** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Dudha Nath Khawas | Pajarkatti | 200 | 8 | Absence |
| **346** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Ghanshyam Shahani | Tonhawa | 155 | 9 | Absence |
| **347** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Jagat Narayan Chaudhary | Hakaui | 162 | 9 | Absence |
| **348** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Naba Durga Primary School | Tonawa | 155 | 10 | Presence |
| **349** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Rampalat Chaudhary | Jamuniya | 153 | 11 | Absence |
| **350** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Buddhajyoti Primary School | Amahawa | 205 | 12 | Presence |
| **351** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Ramjan Ansari | Hakui Chwok | 165 | 13 | Presence |
| **352** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Health Post Jamuniya | Jamuniya | 150 | 14 | Absence |
| **353** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Bideshi Prasad Chaudhary | Hakui | 155 | 14 | Absence |
| **354** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Gobardhan Chaudhary | Naudihawa | 193 | 17 | Presence |
| **355** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Shivpujan Mallaha | Bakenahawa | 160 | 18 | Presence |
| **356** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Prakash Chaudhary | Hakui | 165 | 18 | Presence |
| **357** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Narad Chaudhary | Hakaui | 163 | 19 | Presence |
| **358** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Shahadev Kahar | Hakaui | 158 | 23 | Presence |
| **359** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Prakash Kumar Singh | Bakenahawa | 155 | 24 | Presence |
| **360** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Ramkrishna Chaudhary | Khariyan | 150 | 24 | Presence |
| **361** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Rajala Sribastab | Amahawa | 152 | 28 | Presence |
| **362** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Dulari Chaudhary | Sabuni | 150 | 32 | Presence |
| **363** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Ward Num 16 Office Building | Hakui | 160 | 35 | Presence |
| **364** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Tirtha Raj & Tasi Harijan | Sabuni | 150 | 36 | Presence |
| **365** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Jitendra Singh | Sitapur | 156 | 41 | Presence |
| **366** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Hari Harijan | Bakenaha Parti | 155 | 42 | Presence |
| **367** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Ramnaresh Sahani | Pajarkatti | 206 | 44 | Presence |

| Sn | District | Municipality Name | Scheme name | Sample Name (Nearest Household) | Toll/place name | Well depth (feet) | Arsenic µg/l (ppb) | P/A Vial result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **368** | Nawalparasi | Ramgram NP | Hakui Hand pump DWS | Prakash Chaudhary | Hakui | 165 | 100 | Presence |
| **369** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Jhavi Lal Pokharel | Aattarhati | 145 | 6 | Presence |
| **370** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Sesh Narayan Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 54 | Presence |
| **371** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Chan Narayan Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 89 | Absence |
| **372** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Shesh Narayan Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 90 | Absence |
| **373** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Manoj Kumar Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 94 | Absence |
| **374** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Mohan Chaudhary | Jamuhanwa | 75 | 98 | Presence |
| **375** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Rameshwor Prasad Chaudhary | Jamunhawa | 75 | 99 | Absence |
| **376** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Tirtha Raj Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 100 | Presence |
| **377** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Tulsi Prasad Chaudhary | Manari | 70 | 100 | Presence |
| **378** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Meera Chaudhary | Aattharti | 120 | 100 | Absence |
| **379** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Dalkumari Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 100 | Absence |
| **380** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Kashi Chaudhary | Jamuniya | 70 | 100 | Absence |
| **381** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Ramsati Tharuni | Jamuhanwa | 90 | 100 | Absence |
| **382** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Kuamr Tharu (WUSCSecretary) | Jamuhanwa | 110 | 100 | Absence |
| **383** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Bagheshwor Tharu | Jamuniya | 70 | 100 | Presence |
| **384** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Deepak Ray | Aattrhati | 85 | 100 | Absence |
| **385** | Nawalparasi | Sarawal GP | Manari hand pump WS | Mahendra Chaudhary | Manari | 75 | 100 | Presence |
| **386** | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Semra STW | Nurullah Khan | Kotihawa | 125 | 13 | Presence |
| **387** | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Semra STW | Sonbarsha Health Post | Semra Marchwar Health P. | 120 | 15 | Presence |
| **388** | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Semra STW | Madhave Pasi | Pachware big | 115 | 19 | Presence |
| **389** | Rupandehi | Marchawari GP | Semra STW | Pachawara | Semra 1 | 150 | 30 | Presence |

# Annex 7 Capacity building events

**Definitions used in the tables in this Annex**

**Result 1 Sanitation & Hygiene** examples: sanitation technical (ICS, Biogas); days celebration: World Water Day; International Handwashing Day; National Sanitation Week; International Day of Disabled; International Human Rights Day; Environment Day; International Menstrual Hygiene Day Menstrual Hygiene Management: reusable pad making (with theory classes, with FCHVs, students, mothers' groups); Handwashing: Behaviour Change Communications / CLTS

**Result 2 Water supply**: Step-by-Step (Community Action Plan, Orientation to O&M and WSP++; Procurement; Financial and store management; WUSC orientation with GESI; pre-construction and during construction seminars; Post-construction: WSP++, CCA/DRR, VDC and scheme level post-construction workshops,; Technical training: VMW, Plumbers, ICS masons, design software, GIS)

**Result 3 Institutional capacity building & inclusive planning**: DSAWSHPs and V-WASH Plan related trainings; other GESI than those embedded under other result areas; D-WASH-CC, D-WASH Unit and M-WASH Unit related training and exposure visits; Ward Citizen Forum

**Primary group** refers to the core participants. In practice there were also others: if WUSC is the primary group, it is likely that also such as VMWs or non-WUSC WSP Task Force members were present. If students were the primary group, also teachers were present.

**Level 1:** Training of Trainers where trainees are expected to both apply the skills in their own work as well be able to train/advice others (e.g. M-WASH Unit and D-WASH Unit staff, VMWs)
**Level 2:** Training has learning agenda leading into practice that is also monitored (e.g. events defined in detail in the Step-By-Step Manual, Post-Construction Guidelines or WSP++ Guidelines)
**Level 3:** Event has learning agenda but is not leading into practice that is monitored (e.g. VDC-level post-construction workshop, CCA/DRR training for V-WASH-CC members)
**Level 4:** Planning or monitoring event with learning and awareness agenda (e.g. for instance Public Audit as per the Step-By-Step, days celebration where theory and practice meet e.g. MHM Day celebration at school with theory class and reusable pad making practice)

| Result & Level -wise totals | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 | Total | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 | Total | | Level 1 | Level 2 | Level 3 | Level 4 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Grand Total** | 7,324 | 147,010 | 106,842 | 76,688 | 337,864 | | 2% | 44% | 32% | 23% | **100%** | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |
| **Result 1** | 4,231 | 86,429 | 74,918 | 72,097 | 237,675 | | 2% | 36% | 32% | 30% | **100%** | | 58% | 59% | 70% | 94% | 70% |
| **Result 2** | 2,756 | 58,934 | 3,412 | 3,400 | 68,502 | | 4% | 86% | 5% | 5% | **100%** | | 38% | 40% | 3% | 4% | 20% |
| **Result 3** | 337 | 1,647 | 28,512 | 1,191 | 31,687 | | 1% | 5% | 90% | 4% | **100%** | | 5% | 1% | 27% | 2% | 9% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Dalit Female** | 522 | 16,148 | 10,722 | 9,365 | 36,757 | | 1% | 44% | 29% | 25% | **100%** | | 7% | 11% | 10% | 12% | 11% |
| **Dalit Male** | 355 | 11,640 | 8,655 | 6,344 | 26,994 | | 1% | 43% | 32% | 24% | **100%** | | 5% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| **Janajati Female** | 1,309 | 32,329 | 20,260 | 15,681 | 69,579 | | 2% | 46% | 29% | 23% | **100%** | | 18% | 22% | 19% | 20% | 21% |
| **Janajati Male** | 934 | 28,969 | 21,406 | 10,972 | 62,281 | | 1% | 47% | 34% | 18% | **100%** | | 13% | 20% | 20% | 14% | 18% |
| **Other Female** | 1,665 | 23,725 | 15,801 | 13,369 | 54,560 | | 3% | 43% | 29% | 25% | **100%** | | 23% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 16% |
| **Other Male** | 1,963 | 25,379 | 22,295 | 11,333 | 60,970 | | 3% | 42% | 37% | 19% | **100%** | | 27% | 17% | 21% | 15% | 18% |
| **Disadvantaged Tarai Female** | 156 | 2,822 | 2,069 | 3,911 | 8,958 | | 2% | 32% | 23% | 44% | **100%** | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 3% |
| **Disadvantaged Tarai Male** | 300 | 3,578 | 2,971 | 3,786 | 10,635 | | 3% | 34% | 28% | 36% | **100%** | | 4% | 2% | 3% | 5% | 3% |
| **Religious minority Female** | 28 | 794 | 872 | 811 | 2,505 | | 1% | 32% | 35% | 32% | **100%** | | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| **Religious minority Male** | 92 | 1,626 | 1,791 | 1,116 | 4,625 | | 2% | 35% | 39% | 24% | **100%** | | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |
| **Sum of Total Female** | 3,680 | 75,818 | 49,724 | 43,137 | 172,359 | | 2% | 44% | 29% | 25% | **100%** | | 50% | 52% | 47% | 56% | 51% |
| **Sum of Total Male** | 3,644 | 71,192 | 57,118 | 33,551 | 165,505 | | 2% | 43% | 35% | 20% | **100%** | | 50% | 48% | 53% | 44% | 49% |
| **Sum of All Total** | 7,324 | 147,010 | 106,842 | 76,688 | 337,864 | | 2% | 44% | 32% | 23% | **100%** | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Dalit total** | 877 | 27,788 | 19,377 | 15,709 | 63,751 | | 1% | 44% | 30% | 25% | **100%** | | 12% | 19% | 18% | 20% | 19% |
| **Janajati total** | 2,243 | 61,298 | 41,666 | 26,653 | 131,860 | | 2% | 46% | 32% | 20% | **100%** | | 31% | 42% | 39% | 35% | 39% |
| **Other total** | 3,628 | 49,104 | 38,096 | 24,702 | 115,530 | | 3% | 43% | 33% | 21% | **100%** | | 50% | 33% | 36% | 32% | 34% |
| **DTC total** | 456 | 6,400 | 5,040 | 7,697 | 19,593 | | 2% | 33% | 26% | 39% | **100%** | | 6% | 4% | 5% | 10% | 6% |
| **RM tota** | 120 | 2,420 | 2,663 | 1,927 | 7,130 | | 2% | 34% | 37% | 27% | **100%** | | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| **Grand total** | 7,324 | 147,010 | 106,842 | 76,688 | 337,864 | | 2% | 44% | 32% | 23% | **100%** | | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

# ANNEX 8 DOCUMENTS

This Annex includes list of official documents, guidelines, studies and other documents prepared by the RWSSP-WN Phase II. In this list, the numbered items indicate folders with several documents, non-numbered cases represent individual documents.

# LIST OF DOCUMENTS

## 1. Project Document and Inception Report

RWSSP-WN II Project Document, March 2013 (Final Draft)

RWSSP-WN II Project Document, 10.06.2014 (Final), endorsed by the 3rd Supervisory Board meeting 09.06.2014

Agreement between the Government of Finland and the Government of Nepal on the Co-operation in the Completion Phase of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN II), signed 16.09.2013

Inception Report, 10.6.2014, Finalized and aligned with the final Project Document after the 1st Steering Committee and 3rd Supervisory Board meeting 09.06.2014

RWSSP-WN Phase II District Inception Workshops (February 20 – March 15, 2014), Presented to the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014

MoUs between DDC and DoLIDAR for RWSSP-WN II, signed in February-July 2014; and MoU between FEDWASUN and DoLIDAR, signed in June 2014. MoUs between Municipality/Rural Municipality and DoLIDAR signed 25.07-29.10.2017.

Baseline Report for RWSSP-WN II, 04.02.2015

RWSSP-WN Phase II Completion Report, August 2019 (*first draft 31.5.2019*)

## 2. Internal documents

Project Administration Manual (PAM), February 2014 (with all annexes in word and excel), endorsed by 1st Supervisory Board meeting 31.01.2014, updated version 16.07.2016 and 15.01.2019.

General Recruitment Principles, updated version 21.07.2015

Security and Emergency Preparedness Plan, 04.02.2015

RWSSP-WN II Vehicle Movement Guidelines (English & Nepali), 13.02.2015

Fixed Assets Register District and Fixed Assets Register PSU, as handed over in June-August 2019

## 3. Policy Documents and Guidelines

### 3.1 WASH Implementation Guidelines

Human Resource Mobilization Guideline for Municipality WASH Unit & Technical Support Unit (English) 18.10.2017, (Nepali) 16.09.2017, endorsed together with the Municipality MoUs

WASH Implementation Guidelines RWSSP-WN II (English) 21.12.2015, (Nepali) 25.02.2016 endorsed by 7th Supervisory Board Meeting

Community Contribution for RWSSP-WN II WSS Scheme Implementation, April 2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014 updated 25.08.2014

Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines, April 2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014 and SP Performance assessment sheet, 12.05.2015

RWSSP-WN II Concept Note for Drinking Water Supply Schemes Selection Modalities, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015 updated 04.09.2015

RWSSP-WN II Concept Note for Monitoring, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 11.06.2015 updated 04.09.2015

RWSSP-WN II Concept Note for VDC Exit, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 11.06.2015 updated 04.09.2015

RWSSP-WN II Concept Note for Post-Construction Phase, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 11.06.2015 updated 04.09.2015

RWSSP-WN II Concept Note for District-Driven Model, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 11.06.2015 updated 04.09.201

**3.2 Capacity Building and Training Norms**

Training Norms, 03.04.2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014 & Training Norms, WASH Sector, DoLIDAR, MoFALD, July 2013 *(Not RWSSP-WN Document)*

Capacity Building Guideline for RWSSP-WN II, endorsed by 4th Supervisory Board meeting 25.8.2014, Revised for GESI and HRBA 27.02.2015, Updated 01.01.2015 and 15.05.2015.

Sanitation and Hygiene Capacity Building Manual, 04.09.2014 updated 10.02.2016

**3.3 WASH Plan Guidelines**

District Strategic WASH Plan Preparation Guideline, 27.02.2015

VDC WASH Plan Preparation Guideline, April 2014, endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting, 03.04.2014, updated English and Nepali versions 16.02.2015

VDC WASH Plan Updating Guideline for Hill (Nepali), 30.10.2014

VDC WASH Plan Updating Guideline for Terai (Nepali), 30.10.2014

VDC wide WASH Monitoring Format (English), 26.06.2015 & Nepali 24.11.2015

Municipality WASH Plan Guideline, April 2019

**3.4 Step-by-Step Approach**

Step-by-Step Manual, April 2014, endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting, 03.04.2014, updated English version 25.02.2015 and 09.07.2018, updated Nepali version 11.03.2015 and 10.01.2018

Scheme Monitoring Book - Formats for Water Supply Scheme Monitoring as per the Step-by-Step Approach (English and Nepali) 02.06.2014. Nepali revised on 29.12.2017

Post Construction Guideline (English & Nepali), 11.12.2015, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting

**3.5 Scheme Management Manuals**

Water Safety Planning Guideline for Gravity Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation, (English) 07.05.2015, (Nepali) 07.05.2015, updated (version English & Nepali 14.03.2018)

Water Safety Planning Guideline for Lift Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation, (English) 27.07.2015, (Nepali) 05.08.2015 (updated version English & Nepali 14.01.2016 and 14.03.2018)

Water Safety Planning Guideline for Overhead Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation, (English) 27.07.2015, (Nepali) 05.08.2015 (updated version English & Nepali 18.01.2016 & 14.03.2018)

Handbook on Community-Wide Water Safety Planning, (English and Nepali), RWSSP-WN Phase I, June 2013, Published by DoLIDAR

Water and Sanitation Users' Committee (WUSC) Operational Manual, (Nepali), 14.01.2015

Solar Lift Water Manual (Nepali), 16.12.2015

Village Maintenance Worker's Manual for Gravity Scheme, (Nepali), 23.08.2016

**3.6 Sanitation Guidelines**

VDC Post-ODF Guideline and Model Plan (English) 19.06.2015, (Nepali) 03.08.2015

Public & Institutional Toilet Schemes Feasibility Study and Scheme Monitoring Formats (English) 26.06.2015, Nepali (05.11.2015)

School Toilet Feasibility Study and Schemes Monitoring Formats, (English) 26.06.2015, Nepali (05.11.2015)

Total Sanitation Monitoring and Data Collection Book, (English) 18.3.2015, Nepali (26.08.2015)

Sanitation and Hygiene Capacity Building Manual, 09.09.2015 (updated version 10.02.2016)

Triggering Checklists and Formats

Accessible Toilets, 23.08.2016

**3.7 Cross-cutting Themes**

HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan - Operationalizing Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) Principles in the Water and Sanitation Sector,14 June 2015, Published by DoLIDAR

Recharge Pond Scheme Monitoring Formats, (English) 22.07.2015, Nepali (23.11.2015)

Recharge Pond Estimated and Design

Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme (English and Nepali), RWSSP-WN Phase I, June 2013, Published by DoLIDAR

WSP Presentation on CCA and DDR

## 4. District & VDC WASH and Post-ODF Plans

4.1 Districts Strategic WASH plans (Finals) (Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Kapilvastu, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Parbat, Pyuthan, Rupandehi, Syangja, Tanahun & Gulmi)

4.2 VDC WASH Plans (Separate list)

4.3 Districts Post-ODF Strategies (Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Gulmi, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Mustang, Parbat, Pyuthan, Syangja & Tanahun)

4.4 Municipality WASH Plans

## 5. Annual Work Plans

Annual Work Plan FY01, FY 2070/071 - CY 2013-14, Approved by the 1st Supervisory Board 30.01.2014, revision approved by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014

Annual Work Plan FY02, FY 2071/072 - CY 2014-15, Approved by the 4th Supervisory Board 17.09.2014, revision approved by the 5th Supervisory Board meeting 22.02.2015

Annual Work Plan FY03, FY 2072/073 - CY 2015-16, Approved by 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015, revision approved by 8th Supervisory Board meeting 11.03.2016

Annual Work Plan FY04, FY 2073/074 - CY 2016-17, Approved by 9th Supervisory Board Meeting 07.10.2016, revision approved by 10th Supervisory Board meeting 16.06.2017

Annual Work Plan FY05, FY 2074/075 - CY 2017-18, Approved by 11th Supervisory Board Meeting 15.09.2017

Annual Work Plan FY06, FY 2075/076 - CY 2018-19, Approved by 13th Supervisory Board Meeting 20.09.2018

Akhtiyaris (Approved Budget) – FY -wise folders

## 6. Progress Reports

**6.1 Progress Reports PCO** (submitted separately by PCO)

**6.2 Progress Reports PSU**

Annual Progress Report FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)

*Volume I Finalized 17.09.2014 after the approval of the 4th Supervisory Board meeting 25.08.2014*

*Volume II District Reports, after the approval of the 4th Supervisory Board meeting 25.08.2014*

Semi-Annual Progress Report FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15), Finalized after the approval the 5th Supervisory Board meeting 22.02.2015

Annual Progress Report FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)

*Volume I Finalized 08.10.2015 after the approval of 7th Supervisory Board Meeting*

*Volume II District Reports, 08.10.2015, Finalized after the approval of 7th Supervisory Board Meeting*

Semi-Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16) 22.02.2016, Finalized after the Approval of 8th Supervisory Board Meeting 11.3.2016

Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)

*Volume I Finalized 20.09.2016 after the approval of 9th Supervisory Board Meeting 07.10.2016*

*Volume II District Reports, Finalized 19.09.2016 after the approval of 9th Supervisory Board Meeting 07.10.2016*

Semi-Annual Progress Report FY04 (2073/74–CY2016/17) 31.01.2017

Annual Progress Report FY04 (2073/74–CY2016/17) 15.09.2017 after the approval of 11th Supervisory Board Meeting

Semi-Annual Progress Report FY05 (2074/75–CY2017/18) 31.01.2018, after the approval of 12th Supervisory Board Meeting_05.03.2018

Annual Progress Report FY05 (2074/75–CY2017/18) 20.09.2018 after the approval of 13th Supervisory Board Meeting

Semi-Annual Progress Report FY06 (2075/76–CY2018/18), 31.1.2019, final 1.3.2019

**6.3 Financial Reports** – *FY-wise folders*

## 7. Evaluations, Audits and Research

**7.1 RWSSP-WN Briefs** *(mostly related to evaluation and research)*

**7.1.1 RWSSP-WN II Briefs 2016**

RWSSP-WN Brief 1-2016 Public, Institutional & School Latrines: WASH at Your Service? 14.01.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 2-2016 Behaviour Change Communications – Are we making difference? 08.01.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2016 Operation and Maintenance Funds – what are the realities? 13.04.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 4-2016 Water Safety Plan ++ 31.01.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 5-2016 Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District, 31.01.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 6-2016 Open Defecation Free-is it truly? 04.02.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 7- 2016 Step by Step to Procurement, 01.08.2016 (Nepali updated final 11.23.2017)

RWSSP-WN Brief 8- 2016 Annual Progress Report FY03, FY 2072/073-CY 2015/16, 20.09.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 9- 2016 spring shed Approach to Revive Drying Springs, 26.09.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 10- Sanitation and Change in a Year- Revisiting Households in Silautiya-1, Rupandehi District, 29.11.2016

RWSSP-WN Brief 11- Do Toilet Subsidies Result in Toilets? Case 764 Households of Baluhawa VDC, Kapilvastu District, 29.11.2016

**7.1.2 RWSSP-WN Briefs 2017**

RWSSP-WN Brief 1-2017 Semi-Annual Progress Report FY04, FY 2073/074-CY2016/17, 31.01.2017

RWSSP-WN Brief 2-2017 Annual progress Report FY04, FY 2073/074-CY2016/17, 15.19.217

RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2017 A Quarter Century of Bilateral Finland-Nepal Water Cooperation: Lessons Learned and the Way Forward, 19.11.2017

**7.1.3. RWSSP-WN Briefs 2018**

RWSSP-WN Brief 1-2018 Systematic Approach to Behaviour Change in Sanitation in Kapilvastu District, Nepal

RWSSP-WN Brief 2-2018 Mensuration, WASH and RWSSP-WN Position Paper, 23.01.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2018 Semi-Annual progress Report FY05, FY2074/075-CY2017/018, 31.01.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 4-2018 RWSSPWN II & SDCs Where do We Stand? 27.04.2018 updated 21.09.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 5-2018 Menstruation & Female Community Health Volunteers, 28.05.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 6-2018 Menstruation & 664 Students, 28.05.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 7-2018 Menstruation & 48 Teachers, 28.05.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 8-2018 Menstruation & 744 Women, 28.05.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 9-2018 Charpi Cha- there are toilets but are they used? Case 932 households in western Nepal, 17.06.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 10-2018 Lifting water up to the mountains case 100 lifts waster supply schemes, 11.07.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 11-2018 Tube well scheme functionality, learning outcomes of RWSSP-WN II, 15.08.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 12-2018 Annual progress Report FY05, FY2074/075-CY2017/18, 27.09.2018

RWSSP-WN Brief 13-2018 Climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the work of RWSSP-WN, 23.10.2018

**7.1.4 RWSSP-WN Briefs 2019**

RWSSP-WN Brief 1-2019 Municipality WASH Plan Case Harinas, January 2019

RWSSP-WN Brief 2-2019 Semi-Annual Progress Report FY06, January 31, 2019

RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2019 Thinking Equal, Building Smart, Innovating for Change #WomensDay2019, March 8, 2019

**7.2 Society of Engineers for Rural Development (SERDEN) annual journal:**

**SERDEN articles August 2014 *Rural Infrastructure Journal V:***

Khadka, Sangita, Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & White, Pamela (2014) Operationalizing Human Rights Based Approach and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion Principles in the Water Sector- A Case of RWSSP- WN II and RVWRMP II

Ojha, Tej & Dhital, Ramesh (2014) Solar lift water supply – use of green energy

Bista, Chandra (2014) Sustainability of ODF and Continuity of Total Behavior Change

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & Khadka, Sangita (2014) The roles and realities of D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs

Laukka, Jari & Rautanen, Sanna-Leena (2014) Aligning Village WASH Planning with the National LAPA Framework

**SERDEN articles August 2015 *Rural Infrastructure Journal VI:***

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & Sharma, Sunita (2015) Institutionalizing Operation and Maintenance Fund – Cooperatives as an option in financing post-construction support

Laukka, Jari & Khadka, Sangita (2015) Strategic WASH Planning as the District Level: Challenge of finding the unserved

Wagle, Narayan Prasad (2015) Learnings from Performance Evaluation of Districts Implementing DoLIDAR Water Projects (Nepal-Finland Cooperation)

Adhikari, Sirish & Ojha, Tej (2015) Water Safety Plans and its Relevance in RWSSP-WN II Supported Water Supply Schemes

Bista, Chandra (2015) Behavior Change Communication: Strategy and Practice in RWSSP-WN II

**SERDEN articles August 2016 *Rural Infrastructure Journal VII*:**

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & Dishwa, Kalpana (2016) ODF or not? Revisiting 5,506 households in Western Nepal

White, Pamela & Khadka, Sangita (2016) Turning Around Difficult Access Issues – Human Rights Based Approach in Practice

Pandey, Bashu & Basnet, Min (2016) Springshed management intervention for Ground Water Recharge and Spring Revival

Gurung, Bishnu & Chapagain, Yogesh (2016) Findings and Challenges of WSP++ Implementation at Scheme Level

**SERDEN articles August 2017 *Rural Infrastructure Journal VIII*:**

Gurung, Bishnu (2017) Water Safety Plan++ in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal: What, Why and How?

Liski, Aura (2017) Quarter century of Nepal—Finland WASH cooperation: lessons learned and the way forward

Pokhrel, Bidur & Shrestha, Amrit (2017) Existing Practice, RWSSP-WN II MIS, Current Needs and Challenges

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena, Dishwa, Kalpana, Poudel, Bipin (2017) Do Toilet Subsidies Result in Toilets? Case 764 households of Baluhawa VDC, Kapilvastu District

Bista, Chandra & Shrestha, Amrit (2017) Behavior Change Communication and Water Safety Plan in Inclusive WASH Program in Western Nepal Practiced by RWSSP-WN II

**SERDEN articles August 2018 *Rural Infrastructure Journal IX*:**

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena; Basnet, Min & Dishwa, Kalpana (2018) Developing Municipality WASH Plan for Harinas Rural Municipality, Syangja district

Liski, Aura & Basnet, Min (2018) Improving spring source yields in the Nepali mid-hills – research, best practices and systematic follow-up wanted

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena; White, Pamela; Khadka, Sangita & Dishwa, Kalpana (2018) Menstruation, WASH and Why it Matters

Bista, Chandra & Poudel, Bipin (2018) Terai Sanitation: Challenge and Solution

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena; Ojha, Tej; Pandey, Bashu Dev & Gurung, Bishnu (2018) Lifting water for the unserved - but for how long? Functionality of 100 Lift Schemes in RWSSP-WN

**7.3 Articles in Peer Review Journals**

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & White, Pamela (2018) Portrait of a successful small-town water service provider in Nepal's changing landscape. *Water Policy* 20: 84–99. doi: 10.2166/wp.2018.006

White, Pamela, Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & Nepal, Pallab Raj (2017). Operationalising the right to water and sanitation and gender equality via appropriate technology in rural Nepal. in: Garrido Villareal, M. (ed). "Human Rights and Technology. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", United Nations-mandated University for Peace. (pages 217-239). ISBN 978-9930-542-00-2.

Gerwel-Jensen, Lene, Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & White, Pamela (2015)) Strengthening Behaviour Change Communication in Western Nepal - how can we do better? *Waterlines*, 34(4), 330-346. doi:10.3362/1756-3488.2015.030

**7.4 Articles and Presentations in Conferences**

International Conference on "Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership", April 10-12, 2018, Kathmandu, Nepal. Jointly organized by the Government of Nepal (GoN), Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), Society of Public Health Engineers, Nepal (SOPHEN) and Nepal Engineers' Association (NEA) under the patronage of Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS), Nepal. *RWSSP-WN at conference*:

- Rautanen, Sanna-Leena & Ghimire, Dinesh (2018) 101 Lift Schemes + Comparing Electric and Solar Lift Water Supply Schemes in Western Nepal. Click here for the full paper and click here for the presentation.
- Liski, Aura (2018) Impact of climate-induced hazards on rural water supply functionality - case Nawalparasi.
- Liski, Aura (2018) Women's experiences as Water Users and Sanitation Committee members. Click here for the side event presentation
- Rautanen, Sanna-Leena (2018) Rain Drops Count - Revisiting 'FINNIDA' Rainwater Harvesting Jars after a Decade.

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena (2017): Local Financing for Functionality, Sustainability and Service Level Improvement – An Opportunity for MUS? Farmer Managed Irrigation Systems (FMIS) Promotion Trust, Nepal, 7th International Seminar in "Irrigation in Local Adaptation and Resilience", April 11-12, 2017

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena (2017) MUS We Think in Western Nepal. Presentation at Multiple Use Water System (MUS) Network Workshop, April 10, 2017

Kalpana Dishwa & Sanna-Leena Rautanen (2017) Getting the message right: Step by Step behaviour change communication to guide change in sanitation in Nepal. Local Action with International Cooperation to Improve and Sustain Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Services. 40th WEDC International Conference, Loughborough, UK, 2017.

White, P., & Rautanen, S.-L. (2015). Operationalising rights to water and sanitation in Nepal. Water for Development, World Water Week in Stockholm, August 22-28, 2015. Abstract volume (p. 19-20).

*6th International Dry Toilet Conference - Dry Toilet Conference 2018 – Solutions. August 22-25, 2018, Tampere, Finland. RWSSP-WN at conference:*

- Basnet, Min Prasad (2018) Sustaining sanitation movements generating livelihoods for low income households
- Rautanen, Sanna-Leena (2018) Wicked Open Defecation – Contemplations from Nepal
- Poudel, Bipin (2018) Revamping the Sanitation Ladder: Need of a separate EcoSan ladder

White, P., & Rautanen, S.-L. (2013). A case study of consideration of gender and social inclusion in water resources management and conflict minimisation at the local level in Nepal. Water Cooperation: Building Partnerships - World Water Week in Stockholm, September 1-6, 2013. Abstract volume (p. 16).

RWSSP-WN II contribution to Nepal Technical Paper in 6th South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) "Better Sanitation Better Life", 11-13 January, 2016, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

*The 5th International Dry Toilet Conference, Tampere, Finland, August 12-15, 2015. RWSSP-WN at conference:*

- Rautanen, Sanna-Leena (2015) Solutions to cultural challenges in scaling up dry sanitation in Nepal.
- Wagle, Narayan Prasad (2015) Reaching the Mountain for Solution: Sustainable Dry Sanitation Practices
- White, Pamela (2015) Solutions to cultural challenges and stigmatization (incl. disabilities) of dry Sanitation

**7.5 Other Articles and Reports**

Bista, Chandra Bhakta, Sustainability of ODF: A Case Study of Tanahun District, Sarsafai Sandesh, Baisakh 074-Jesth 2075

Bista, Chandra Bhakta, Total Sanitation and behavior Change, Bugayumi Journal, 2019, Vol. 1, Lalitpur Metropolitan-22, Lalitpur

Wagle, Narayan, Pandey, Bashu & Rupakheti, Amol (2015) Post Disaster Need Assessment of Water Supply and Sanitation Field Visit Report - Dhading, Gorkha and Lamjung, by Embassy of Finland Kathmandu, in cooperation with RWSSP-WN II and RVWRMP, 30.05.2015

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena, Dishwa, Kalpana & Laukka, Jari (2016 & 2017) ODF revisited-Sanitation in 5,506 Households in Western Nepal, December 26, 2017

Rautanen, Sanna-Leena with contributions from Kalpana Dishwa & Bipin Poudel (2016) Systematic Approach to Behaviour Change in Sanitation in Kapilvastu district, Nepal

**7.6 DDF/MWF Monitoring Reports** *FY-wise folders*

**7.7 Annual Performance Evaluation of DDC** *FY-wise folders*

**7.8 Short Term Experts Reports**

Gerwel-Jensen, Lene & Poudel, Bipin (2014) Strengthening Behavior Change Communication in RWSSP-WN Phase II_ December 2014 + Follow up on 2015_16.01.2015

Gerwel-Jensen, Lene (2015) BCC Review 2015 Terai BCC Action Plan Status & Total Sanitation BCC in the Hills_12.04.2016

Sharma, Sunita (2015) Cooperative as an option for WUSC's Operation and Maintenance Fund, 21.12.2015

Sharma, Sunita (2016) Towards Reliable Operation and Maintenance Fund Management of drinking Water Supply System, 30.03.2016

Shakya, Binod (2015) Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District, 30.03.2015

White, Pamela (2014, 2015, 2016) Field Report and other materials from Pamela White

**7.9 Students Report**

Basnet, Min (2018) A Comparative Assessment between Rural Drinking water Supply and Sanitation Schemes that Do or Do Not Implement Water Safety Plan ++ to Ensure Sustainable Water Services. This study was submitted to Program of Open Studies – Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development [POS-WASH] by Kathmandu University and EAWAG

Basnet, Min (2016) Empowerment of Rural Women through drinking water projects - A case study of drinking water projects in Sakhar VDC of Syangja. Study was submitted to Faculty of Humanities and social Sciences, Department of Rural Development, Patan Multiple Campus (TU), in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master's Degree in Rural Development.

Pandey, Bashu (2015) Post Open Defecation Free Zone Assessment of Gugauli Village Development Committee, Kapilvastu towards achieving Total Sanitation. This study was submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Science (M.Sc.) in Interdisciplinary Water Resources Management (IWRM) awarded by Pokhara University.

Bulow, Tamara (2015) Chances and Limitations of Local Stakeholder Participation, M.A Thesis, 30.06.2015

MIS to the Rescue – Tackling rural water management problems in Western Nepal, Aalto University, May 2015

## 8. Minutes and Proceedings

**8.1 Supervisory Board meetings**

1st Supervisory Board meeting, 31.01.2014

2nd Supervisory Board meeting, 03.04.2014

3rd Supervisory Board meeting, 09.06.2014

4th Supervisory Board meeting, 25.08.2014

5th Supervisory Board meeting, 22.02.2015

6th Supervisory Board meeting, 28.06.2015

7th Supervisory Board meeting, 08.10.2015

8th Supervisory Board meeting, 11.03.2016

9th Supervisory Board meeting, 07.10.2016

10th Supervisory Board meeting, 16.06.2017

11th Supervisory Board meeting, 15.09.2017

12th Supervisory Board Meeting, 05.03.2018

13th Supervisory Board Meeting, 20.09.2018

**8.2 Steering Committee meetings**

1st Steering Committee meeting, 08-09.06.2014

2nd Steering Committee meeting, 28.06.2015

3rd Steering Committee meeting, 13.01.2017

**8.3 Project Management Committee meeting** *Total 59 Minutes*

**8.4 RWSSP-WN Weekly meetings** *FY-wise folders*

**8.5 Admin team Weekly meetings** *FY-wise folders*

## 9. Field, Event and Training Reports

**9.1 Field Reports** *FY-wise folders*

**9.2 Event Reports** *FY-wise folders*

**9.3 Training Reports** *FY-wise folders*

**9.4 News published and press releases** *FY-wise folders*

## 10. IEC Materials

RWSSP-WN II Project Brochure (English), November 2014

Accessible Sanitation Brochure (English), November 2015

Accessible Sanitation Brochure (Nepali), January 2016

Key actions for integrating Gender Equality & Social Inclusion and Human Rights Based

Approach Brochure (English), November 2015

Key actions for integrating Gender Equality & Social Inclusion and Human Rights Based

Approach Brochure (Nepali), January 2016

GESI & HRBA Principles Brochure (English), November 2015

GESI & HRBA Principles Brochure (Nepali), January 2016

Water Safety Plan ++ Brochure (English), January 2015

Water Safety Plan ++ Brochure (Nepali), January 2016

Water Safety Plan ++ Flip Chart, 2016