

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

SYANGJA DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY04 FY 2073/074 – CY 2016/17 17.7.2016 – 16.7.2017





Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018 District WASH Unit, Syangja District

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1 SUMMARY

This is the Syangja district's Annual Progress Report for the Third Fiscal Year (FY04) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II). It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/074 (July 17, 2016 to July 16, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN



Phase II Annual Progress Report FY04. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at <u>www.rwsspwn.org.np</u> with frequent update of individual events and activities at <u>www.facebook.com/rwsspwn</u>.



Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). RWSSP-WN II works in Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Rolpa, Palpa, Arghakhanchi and Mustang districts. The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, is improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland (GoF). RWSSP-WN is being executed through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and



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In Syangja, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY04 end was 42013 from new schemes and 14 from post construction supported schemes of phase I to improve the functionality and service level improvement. Out of these, 37.29% benefited within this reporting period (FY04 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes i.e. 19) as well as schemes that are completed and in proper use. The number of completed drinking water supply schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are 116 (61 new, 55 PoCo)

Syangja district declared itself as Open Defecation Free in fiscal year FY04. In total 26 wards of Syangja district declared total



sanitised wards up to this reporting period. In this fiscal year, 9 wards of Kolma, 4 wards of Fedikhola, 1 ward of Chandibhnagjynag, 1 ward of Aalamdevi, 1 ward of Majhkot Shiwalaya, 1 ward of Aruchaur, and 2 wards of Chitrebhnagjyang (In total 19 wards) declared as total sanitised wards.

Within this reporting period (FY04), altogether 4,194 people have benefited from various training events organized through DDF in the district. This brings the total number of



beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II to 17,910. Five hundred thirty-eight (538) numbers of various trainings organized in phase II through DDF resources out of that 140 number of trainings funded by the DDF in this FY04. The total RWSSP-WN Phase Ш budget is EUR 21,900,000. Out of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in

kind, 6%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2073/74 (FY04) for Syangja district was NPR 49,995,000, which equals to NPR 23,385,000 for GoN part and NPR 26,610,000 for GoF part respectively. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY04, together with the carry over funds from FY03 and the new release in FY04, the Syangja DCC released 85.2% of its annual commitment for FY04 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 100%, no carry over to FY05 from GoF and DCC matching sources.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

The district lies in Gandaki Zone of Western Development Region Nepal, 4 number province of Nepal. It has 11 local governments according to the newly restructured government of Nepal, it includes 4 municipalities 7 and rural municipalities. The district is



situated and raging from the height of 366 to 2512 meters from sea level. Syangja district lies on the east of Kaski and Parbat on the north, Gulmi on the west, Palpa on the south. The district is located at 27° 50' to 28° 15' to the north in latitude and longitudinally 83° 27' to



84⁰ 02' to the east. It has the area of 1164 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 32-35°C and minimum average temperature 5^oC. Annual average precipitation is recorded 2500 mm t0 2665 mm. The district is divided into 15 Ilakas, 53 **VDCs** and 4 Municipalities. It has three electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) Syangja is implementing its activities in seven VDCs, namely Chandibhanjyang, Aalamdevi, Kewarebhangjyang, Kyakmi, Sekham, Chitrebhangjyang and Sankhar since 2008/2009 (F/Y 2065/66) and 5 DWSS schemes were selected as per district priorities based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply from 4 VDCs of the district. Project will implement the activities in 8 GP/NPs since FY05 as program GP/NPs, namely Kaligandaki GP, Galyang NP, Chapakot NP, Harinash GP, Arjunchaupari GP, Biruwa GP, Putalibazar GP and Fedikhola GP and 3 GP/NPs; namely Waling NP, Bhirkot NP and Aadhikhola GP as support GP/NPs to complete the ongoing water supply and sanitation schemes and Public, Institutional and School Toilets and Technical support unit under the district coordination committee will establish to provide the technical support to all GP/NPs. GP/NPs were selected as per poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply /sanitation facilities.

RWSSP-WN Syangja is implementing water supply, sanitation and capacity building activities based on prioritization in then VDC level Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (VWASH Plan) which include different components of water resources such as drinking water (Gravity, Solar & Electric Lifts, point source improvements and Recharge ponds), sanitation



(Institutional/ Public Toilets, HH toilet upgrading and Environmental Sanitation. All activities emphasized efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable way.



In total, 61 numbers of DWSS, 41 Public Toilets/ Institutional toilets and 10 recharge structures are already constructed in the district since phase I. Total 18,640 numbers of people have benefited from drinking water supply projects and 24450 number of people were trained from 606 number of capacity building activities since RWSSPWN-II. Ten DWSS, 9 Public Toilets, 4 recharge structures & post construction investment support for schemes

were in ongoing status.

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Annex 1 of the Project Document) and the related annual results tables as given in the Annual Work Plan FY04.

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Table 1 shows the overview into Result 1 sanitation-related progress.

| Log frame | Result-area 1 indicators | "Traffic Lights" |
|-----------|---|---------------------|
| 1.1 | District declared ODF | 仓 |
| 1.2 | Five number of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing | ① |
| 1.3 | Seven ward of different VDCs' declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹) | 仓 |
| 1.4 | Seven VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post- ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC | 仓 |

Table 1 Result 1-progress overview

Out of 41 Public /Schools and Public Toilet, 4 Toilets were carried over toilets from phase I. 10 toilets were completed in this fiscal year and 9 toilets are ongoing which include accessibility to disable and gender friendly and access to hand washing. 4280 population from different VDCs declared as total sanitised wards including a Kolma (then 7 VDC) and various then wards approaching total sanitation stage with fulfilment of all indicators.

Seven then VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post–ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a then VDC and post-ODF strategy plan was prepared in 13 more VDCs and were being implemented.

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Syangja district has now reached 88.5% (*Source District WASH MIS, DWASH Unit, Syangja*)

| Log. frame | Result-area 2 indicators | "Traffic Lights" |
|---------------|--|---------------------|
| 2.1 | Safe water: 71 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. | 仓 |
| 2.2 | Institutional capacity: 31 of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women | Û |
| 2.3 | Improved services: 59 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programmer VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) | 仓 |

Table 2Result 2 progress overview

¹ TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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| | Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality. | |
|-----|--|---|
| 2.4 | Reaching the unreached: 22 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). | 仓 |
| 2.5 | Institutional water supply: 6 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. | 仓 |

Water safety plans (WSP ++) were prepared in 84 schemes of Phase I and II since the FY04 and implemented with consideration of CCA and DRR aspects. In total 90 schemes were already registered and all of the phase II schemes except point source improvements were in process of registration. District had a plan to register all phase I schemes along with WSP implementation and post



construction activities. 46 phase I schemes were registered and 7 phase I schemes were in process for registration after the WSP implementation & post construction activities intervention. Phase II schemes were being implemented in unserved areas, design period over projects and post construction support to those schemes of phase I, which need major repairs and rehabilitation to make the system functional, service level improvement and access to water to unreached population integrating with already benefitted population. Fighty-seven WUSCs were collecting regular water tariff. Water Tariff collection ranges NPR

Eighty-seven WUSCs were collecting regular water tariff. Water Tariff collection ranges NPR 30 to 500 per household in different DWS schemes. Increment on Water tariff collection



had being observed in various schemes after the WSP++ implementation and other post construction activities intervention. Average water tariff before the post construction and WSP++ activities was NPR 70 per household per

month and average water tariff figure from different drinking water supply schemes excluding point source improvement was NPR 100 per household per month at the end of this fiscal year. Maximum water tariff per household was NPR 690 per month in private

connection DWSS and minimum NPR 10 per month was in public tap stand. Number of VMWs working in the schemes were 111 at the end of the FY02 and VMWs working for DWS schemes reached to 141 including 11 untrained VMWs at the end of FY04. Total O&M fund in 88 schemes was NPR 53,54,160/- in 88 schemes at the end of FY03 and now it was NPR 73,28,116 in 108 schemes at the end of FY04. WUSC functionality increased in terms of other parameters of functionality, 124 schemes have regular meeting, 30 schemes conducted their general assemblies and 86 schemes conducted post construction workshops.

Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development and capacity is of critical importance due to the nature of the project as towards its 'completion phase'. Institutional capacity is more than capacity of individual persons or organizations. For the Project it refers to abilities, skills, attitudes, values, relationships, behaviours, motivations, resources and conditions that enable organizations, networks, sectors and broader social systems to carry out functions and achieve their development objectives over time.

The complete Result area 3 focuses on institutional capacity development and positive changes at the two lowest tiers of local government: district and VDC. While Result 2 focuses on the capacity of individual WUSCs, their members and close stakeholders, Result 3 focuses on VDC and district-wide institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which we consider also VDC and DDC. We also acknowledge that RWSSP-WN is not there alone but that in each district there is a unique combination of various stakeholders active in WASH sector, and capacity development in this context is a shared effort.

| Log. Frame | Result-area 3 indicators | "Traffic Lights" |
|---------------|--|---------------------|
| 3.1 | Syangja district has D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated | 仓 |
| 3.2 | Seven project VDCs have V-WASH Plan updated & 13 new VDCs prepared V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated | 仓 |
| 3.3 | Syangja is practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ² | Ц |
| 3.4 | Most of the program implemented VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³ | Д |
| 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 | 介 |

| Table 3 Result 3 progress overv | iew |
|---------------------------------|-----|
|---------------------------------|-----|

V-WASH plan updating of seven project VDCs and new VWASH 17 new VDCs were already completed and is being implemented in the district.

DWASHCC is the coordinating body in the district and functioning but to make more regular is always a challenges. DWASHCC meeting only happens in the event based. Availability of the members in the district for regular meeting, not mandatory mandates to the committee and acting as a loose forum are the challenges for the DWASHCC functionality.

Annual performance of the district in FY04 was very good in terms of physical and financial progress more than 99%, regular reporting to PSU/PCO and DoLIDAR, annual planning, DMC

² As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

³ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

meeting, regular monitoring from the district side, VDC wide monitoring and status in DDC matching fund contributed to the DDF, i.e., only 85.2 % . GP/NPs of the district should focus for the total sanitation campaign.

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

In past, district had no serious consideration in the design and implementation of the project as per the human rights based approach and GESI but HRBA and GESI approached was followed while designing and implementing the project. District has a plan to make the child, gender and disable friendly structures, which not considered in past intervention and full commitment for new intervention. Step-by-Step (SBS) guideline was very much effective to address the HRBA and GESI in real ground and fully practiced since FY02. CDG friendly public toilets, child friendly structure in water taps and school WASH structure are the good example in the district. Fifty percent women, proportionate ethnic representation and mandatory representation from all clusters of community had ensured while forming the WUSCs.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Cross cutting issue CCA DRR was considered along with operation and maintenance management in all completed schemes of phase II and identified schemes of phase I while WSP++ implementation. CCA and DRR issues had been included in to the water supply design and implementation since this FY03. WUSCs and WSP team were orientated on concept and issues of CCA/DRR. WUSCs have formulated the WSP plan with long - term, short-term implementation plan and monitoring & review plan. WUSCs had already implemented short term and community affordable CCA /DRR activities like safe drain out structures to protect the system structure, plantation in source area, check dams, palisade, drainage structure and some WUSCs had a plan to request non-affordable and long term planned activities to the district level and VDC level stakeholders. In total 84 WSP, plans were implementing since FY03 in the district.

Case Study of Ramdanda Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme

Ramdanda drinking water supply and sanitation (DWSS) scheme is located in the Chapakot Municipality-5 (former: Shekham-5) in the Syangja district. The scheme was completed in RWSSP WN-I, FY 67/68. This is the gravity scheme which has the numbers of structures; Intake=1, Reservoir tank=1, Collection chamber=1 and Public taps=6. Ramdanda DWSS covers the 55 households which comprises 13 households from Janjati and 24 households from other ethnic group. Ramdanda DWSS scheme prepared a Water Safety Plans (WSPs) based on 3 days WSP++ training with the facilitation of DCC/WASH Staffs at scheme level. After the training, the WSP team has doing their jobs regularly. WSP team has been actively participate for the following activities:

- P/A vial test
- Cleaning of the scheme structures
- Regular annual assembly
- WUSC registration process
- Regular monthly water discharge measurement and record keeping
- Set a salary for a selected VMW
- Practice of public audit in three months interval is being practiced
- Allocated little money from water tariff for operation and maintenance (O&M) Fund so now have almost NPR. 1,21,000
- Set a water tariff at NPR. 20 per month per household
- Digging of small recharge pits in the catchment area

After the continuous follow up, the following improvement was found in the scheme area:

- Regular cleaning of the scheme structures, household area and surrounding road
- Regular practice of water discharge measurement and record keeping
- Regular practice of public audits during the WUSC meeting
- Water tariff has been increased from NPR. 20 to NPR. 35
- Investment is being done for small repair and maintenance Recharge pits and recharge ponds in the catchment area have been finished
- Three check dams have been constructed in the gully to control the flow of runoff and to protect the intake area
- WUSC is registered
- Construction of wall structure around the water source
- VMW selected and mobilised
- Regular practice of payment for a VMW
- Practice of reuse of wastewater for kitchen garden
- Practice of drinking of boiled water
- Maintenance the pipe joint by replacing

Calcium carbonate problem was identified after the WSP++ and blockage in pipeline due to calcination was also the major problem. Air tight intake, avoiding unnecessary collection tank and making pipe line straight were the community's interventions to minimise the risks but community is still seeking permanent solution



After WSP++ Implementat

the plastic

Before WSP++

Figure : Intake Before and After WSP++

<u>Step-By-Step Behaviour Change Communication framework Implementation in</u> <u>Daraun VDC, Syangja</u>

In Daraun VDC, Step-By-Step Behaviour Change Communication was implemented where VDC was ODF four years ago in Phase I but for the Total Sanitation intervention, VDC was new for RWSSPWN II. The purpose of the study was to carry out the BCC step-by step framework along with the baseline data collection through using the mobile data collection i.e. Kobo app to know the status of the VDC regarding the Total Sanitation indicator for baseline survey as of in SBS BCC framework. The entire survey was carried out September 25-28, 2016, using smart phones and KoBo Toolbox application that allowed mapping the results through the interview and observation method where 507 HHs were covered. SBS has three phases: 1) planning and preparation phase, 2) implementation phase and 3) post-implementation phase along with monitoring in each phase. At Phase I, SBS is used to verify the entry point, the ground realities and priorities, and to set the exact targets. At Phase II, a mid-line data collection is carried out to verify whether the right decisions were made at the beginning, or whether the plans should be changed. At Phase III the end-line supports declaration of true ODF or TS while it can also serve as a motivational driver for all those involved with a positive change

The team consisted of seven District WASH Unit staff, supported by the RWSSP-WN Office Assistant all were the first time users of a mobile phone based application for data collection. The team was trained during a one-day interaction programme, during which all the questions were thoroughly discussed, some questions added, some changed and some cut out. For the first time they took the role of both data collector and analyser, using the insights for their own work planning, rather than someone else doing the analysis and telling them what to do.

All involved were keen to use the new tool, and appreciated the fact that the data was going to be immediately at hand. They commented that they had been involved with a number of surveys (on paper)

earlier, but these results were often under-utilised (if utilised at all). The participants were eager to use the results themselves, and also to share it with the V-WASH-CC and the close local stakeholders who were working for total sanitation in this VDC. Community members were enthusiastic about using what was perceived to be a modern technology. Some households were also motivated for sanitation efforts as they wanted to be shown on the map as a successful adopter of TS behaviours. The new tool acted as a trigger. SPs also were immediately able to priotrized the ward



Figure1: Finding what is needed in the awareness programme: Does this community need menstrual hygiene management awareness

and

behaviour to be focused rather than randomly selecting the wards and going through all the indicators. Those involved with the first round of using mobile phones for data collection all agreed that it was excellent to have the real primary data, rather than several years' old census data and facts rather than anecdotal evidence. For instance, the total number of households in this VDC was not 629 as reported in other documents, it was 507.

All the total sanitation indicators were taken for study where out of total 507 households, 464 (91%) had permanent toilet, 18 (4%) temporary toilet and 27 (5%) don't have toilet in there house. 79 HH (16%) out of 480HH used shared toilet. Although the district was ODF but found HHs without toilet which to be focused first rather than other TS indicator. They also identified which wards were lagging behind, and came up with practical ideas on what kind of training, triggering or awareness programmes should be conducted in each ward and cluster. SBS gives an opportunity for site-specific reflection and as such, improves the effectiveness of triggering by understanding the site-specific priorities, drivers and barriers.

Use of mobile phone application serves itself as a triggering tool for those involved with behaviour change triggering, and improves monitoring.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Kitchen gardens developed after the water facility in the different communities. Off –season vegetable farming was becoming fruitful to save the money and ultimately it helps in economic status and heath of community people. 13 VMWs were trained in this fiscal year and employment is created for those trained people after getting the service opportunity inside the community. Likewise, 21 people trained on Plumbing training, and it became an earning source of the people.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Newly restructured local body system as per the constituency of Nepal, it may be the risks in project run smoothly due to the new settings and may be for the good opportunity to work with local governments.
- Coordination and support to the 13 Local bodies will be challengeable.
- Working modality with newly restructured government might be the good foundation for the very expected upcoming phases of project.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY04 under DWASH Unit:

| SN | Position | Quantity | Remarks |
|------------|--|----------|---|
| 1 | Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobilise | 1 | |
| 2 | WASH Engineer | 1 | |
| 3 | Sub Engineer | 1 | One vacant since 4 months |
| 4 | Field Coordinator | 6 | |
| 5 | Health Promoter | 3 | One vacant since 7 months |
| 6 | Lead WASH Facilitator | 2 | |
| 7 | Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST | 5 | |
| 8 | WSP facilitators and Short term Sub Engineers | 4 | Short-term service provider for 1 Month |
| District h | nad following RWSSP WN-II TA team in the district in | FY03 | |
| SN | Position | Quantity | Remarks |
| 1 | District WASH Adviser | 1 | PSU Based |
| 2 | Technical Facilitator | 1 | |
| 3 | WSP++ Facilitator | 1 | |
| 4 | Office Assistant/Messenger | 1 | |

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Total Project budget of the FY04 was NPR 52,297,000. Amount NPR. 2,33,85,000, NPR. 2,66,10,000 and NPR. 23,02,000 was the expenditure contribution in FY04 from the source Government of Finland, Government of Nepal and District Coordination Committee respectively. Following table shows the detail about financial resources.

| SN | Component | Financial (Rs 000) | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------|---------|-------|------|------|------|-------|-----------|
| | | GoF | GoN | Sub- | DDC | VDC | Com | Total | |
| | | | | Total | | | Cash | Kind | Financial |
| 1 | Water Supply and S/P/I Toilet Schemes | 19557 | 18838 | 38395 | 2242 | 4497 | 829 | 19494 | 65457 |
| А | Water Supply Schemes | 18012 | 17516.7 | 35529 | 2242 | 3884 | 756 | 17389 | 59800 |
| В | School toilet | | | | | | | | |
| С | Public/Institutional Toilet | 1294 | 1142.8 | 2437 | 0 | 390 | 36 | 603 | 3466 |
| D | CCA/DRR Intervention & PoCO Investment Support, Recharge Ponds | 251 | 178 | 429 | 0 | 223 | 37 | 1502 | 2191 |
| 2 | Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes | 568 | 1132 | 1700 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1760 |
| 2.1 | Reward for total Sanitation(TBC) | 47 | 58 | 105 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115 |
| 2.2 | Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion Activities | 331 | 471 | 802 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 852 |
| 2.3 | Sanitation & Hygiene Capacity Building Events | 190 | 603 | 793 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 793 |
| 3 | Capacity building and Governance | 546 | 1254 | 1800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1800 |
| 4 | WASH unit cost and service provider cost | 2514 | 5386 | 7900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7900 |
| 5 | Recurrent cost | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| 6 | Total | 23385 | 26610 | 49995 | 2302 | 4497 | 829 | 19494 | 77117 |

Table 4 Financial progress of FY04 (NPR figures in 1000)

7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensuring of SBS for effective implementation of schemes. It controls the unwanted miss appropriateness and guides the people ensuring the HRBA and GESI.
- GESI cross cutting issue should be ensured in all cycle of project/activities management and public WASH investment to be ensured WASH for all.

- Reactivation and Registration of phase I schemes with post construction support and WSP Implementation.
- Focus on ensuring the efficiency of SBS capacity building events in WUSC level
- Clear project modality with human resource mobilization should be developed as per the changing context of FY05
- Newly elected local bodies and community people are highly requesting the continuity of the project and demand high for new DWSS and PIS. They are seeking this type of project support being newly born stage.
- Capacity building, coaching and maximum support will be required for operational Municipality WASH Units.
- Formation and activation of M-WASHCCs/W-WASHCCs as per newly restructure of Local governments and conduct training and orientations to the them is recommended for FY05.
- Placement of current SPs to the municipality, set-up M-WASH Units and mobilization of staffs in efficient way should get high priority from the very beginning of next fiscal year.
- Project documents, guidelines and manuals in lined with changing context should be developed as early as possible.
- Demand of water supply schemes in the district is high. Especially excluded and unreached populations in high hills are remained due to lack of financial resources. So, budget should be increased for coming fiscal years to fulfill the demand of needy people.