



RWSSP-WN II & SDGs

Where do we stand?

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development consists of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under which 169 targets address social, economic and environmental development. Water, sanitation and hygiene are directly and indirectly drivers for many SDGs. This brochure reflects the contributions by the bilateral Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN) to selected SDG targets.

Sustainable Development Goals

1. No poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Good health and well-being
4. Quality education
5. Gender equality
6. Clean water and sanitation
7. Affordable and clean energy
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduced inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions
17. Partnership for the goals

The progress figures in this brochure refer to the Annual Progress Report FY05 (2074/075—2017/2018) as of July 16, 2018.

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Improved water supply and sanitation are prerequisites to end poverty. RWSSP-WN targets poor and vulnerable households without previous access to improved water and sanitation. Of the total 28,464 Phase II beneficiary households 64% had no previous access to improved water supply. Of the 174,983 Phase II water supply beneficiaries, 70% belong to disadvantaged ethnic and social groups in Nepal.



RWSSP-WN II supports schools with basic drinking water service, sanitation and hand washing facilities. 223 schools and 35,332 students have benefitted from improved water supply and 31 schools and 9,268 students have benefitted from toilets and hand washing facility. In 2017–2018 only, the Project organized 201 sanitation and hygiene related school events that reached 17,218 students.



The Project promotes women's full and effective leadership and active participation at every step. There is a requirement of 50% female participation in Water Users and Sanitation Committees and 92% of them fulfill the requirement. In total, women hold 40% of all the Committee key positions available. Also, 50% of all the Project capacity building beneficiaries are women.



RWSSP-WN has provided drinking water for 174,983 people and approximately 2,368,153 people have benefitted from household latrines in the Project working area in Phase II. The Project supports and strengthens local communities in providing water and sanitation services. In 2017, the Project established 55 Municipality WASH Units to lead the WASH development in their corresponding areas.



Changing climate affects WASH sector in many ways. RWSSP-WN has developed a comprehensive Water Safety Plan ++ tool and spring-shed approach for the communities to address disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. In Phase II, 382 communities have prepared Water Safety Plan++ and 80 schemes have included recharge structures in their design.



RWSSP-WN II ON SERVICE LEVEL LADDERS

WHO&UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has developed a framework for integrated monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene related SDGs. JMP proposes 'service ladder' approach to track water, sanitation and hygiene progress.

WATER SUPPLY

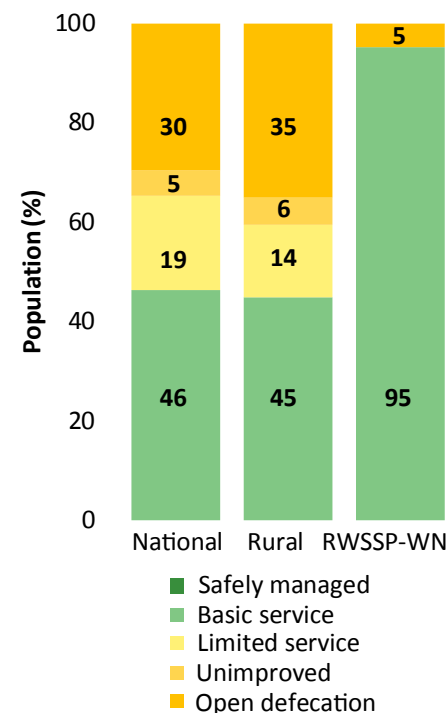
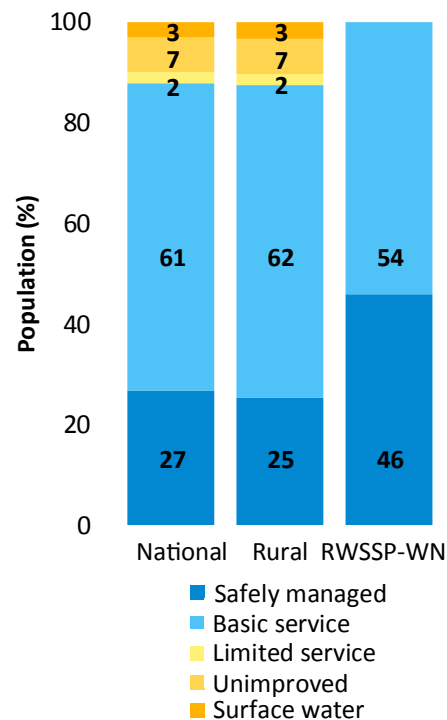
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority
BASIC	Drinking water from improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for round trip, including queueing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queueing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

46% of the 251,958 water supply beneficiaries supported in Phase II (inc. also post-construction support) enjoy safely managed services: they get water on their premises (fetching time <5 minutes per round-trip), water is available all 12 months a year and water is free from faecal coliforms. The limiting factor for safely managed water is the fetching time (66 % of the schemes serve through public taps only) whereas 93 % provide water supply all 12 months of the year and 91 % are free from faecal coliforms.

SANITATION

SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECACTION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste

2,368,153 people have benefitted from household latrines in Phase II and 4,189,485 people live in ODF declared municipality wards which is 95 % of the total population of RWSSP-WN II working districts. Most of the latrines are single-pit pour-flush-latrines, one per household. Even though pour-flush latrines help to separate excreta from human contact, safe management of the faecal sludge is questionable as most single-pit latrines are not designed to be emptied and do not permit sludge composting. Due to these factors, RWSSP-WN II beneficiaries use mainly basic sanitation facilities.



Nepal national and rural data from 2015 WHO & UNICEF (2017) Progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: 2017 update and SDG baselines https://www.unicef.org/publications/index_96611.html



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II is a bilateral development cooperation project funded by the governments of Nepal and Finland, and implemented through local governments and users' groups under the Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration. RWSSP-WN II works in 14 districts in two Provinces of Western and Mid-Western development regions in Nepal, through municipality-based programmes.