



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN)

Completion Report of First Phase (2008-2013)

Date: August, 2013
Location: Nepal
Prepared by: Project Support Unit of RWSSP-WN
Distribution to: Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Roads of the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development of the Government of Nepal, and Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu
Presented to: Project Steering Committee/Supervisory Board
Approved by: 7th Steering Committee of RWSSP-WN

FACT SHEET

Project name:	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal
Sector:	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation; Micro-infrastructure
Competent authorities:	The Government of Nepal; Ministry of Finance The Republic of Finland; Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Project agreement signing date:	May 22, 2008
Starting budget year:	August 2008
Termination budget year:	Original: July 2012, No cost extension until July 2013
Project area:	Western Development Region Dhaulagiri zone: Districts of Baglung, Myagdi and Parbat Gandaki zone: Districts of Syangja and Tanahun Lumbini zone: Districts of Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi Mid-Western Development Region Rapti zone: District of Pyuthan
Project implementation organization:	Government of Nepal: Ministry of Local Development; Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads District Development Committees of participating districts Village Development Committees Users Government of Finland Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu Consultant
Project budget (planned):	The Government of Nepal: NRs 292,677,000 The Government of Finland: Euro 9,703,000 District Development committees: 3% calculated from the water supply investment costs and 5 % calculated from the hygiene and sanitation promotion costs Village Development Committees: 2,5% from the water scheme construction costs and 10 % from the VDC WASH plan and hygiene and sanitation promotion costs Users: 21 % for the construction and O&M calculated from the construction costs of the water scheme (1% in cash and 19 % in kind for construction and 1% for the O&M)
Foreign currency source:	Grant
Strategy and approach:	Alignment, decentralization, downward accountability, institutional and human resource capacity development, gender and social inclusion mainstreaming, programmatic approach, ownership and behavioral change approach, service contract management

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

CAC	Citizen Awareness Center
CHSACs	Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committees
CLTBCHS	Community Led Total Behavioral Change in Hygiene and Sanitation
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DADO	District Agricultural and Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DEO	District Education Office
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DTO	District Technical Office
DWASHCC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWIG	District WASH Implementation Guideline
DWS	Domestic Water Supply
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
H&S	Health and Sanitation
HDW	Hand Dug Well
HH	Household
HP	Health Promoter
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
I/NGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IG/A	Income Generation/Activities
IMC	Institutional Management Committee (of Schools)
LBFAR	Local Body Financial Administration Rules
Local LDO	Local Development Officer
LGCDP	Local Government and Community Development Programme
LSGA	Local Self-governance Act
LTBCF	Lead Total Behavioral Change Facilitators
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MSF	Multi Sectoral/Stakeholder Forum
MW	Maintenance Worker
NAPA	to National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMIP	National Management Information Project
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal
PCC	Per Capita Cost
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PO	Pump Operator
PSU	Project Support Unit
SDA	Small Doable Action
SI	Source Improvement
SP	Service Provider
STW	Shallow Tube Well
TA	Technical Assistance

TBC	Total Behavioral Change
ToR	Terms of reference
VDC	Village Development Committee
VWASHCC	Village WASH Coordination Committee
WaJoF	WASH Journalists Forum
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCF	Ward Citizens' Forum
WQM	Water Quality Monitoring
WRA	Water Resource Act
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSST	Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians
WUSC	Water Users and Sanitation Committee
WUSG	Water Users and Sanitation Group

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1 Introduction

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) is a sector support program focused in implementing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities in Nepal. The project period is of five years from August 2008 to July 2013. The period includes a one year no-cost extension. The second phase of RWSSP-WN is planned to start immediately after the first phase. RWSSP-WN is funded by the Governments of Nepal and Finland. In addition, the District Development Committees, Village Development Committees and the users contribute to their respective WASH program. As per the project document the total project budget is 14.6 million Euros. The estimate for contributions calculated from the total 14.6 million Euros between the stakeholders is: GOF 67 %, GON 22 %, DDCs 1 %, VDCs 3 % and communities 6 %. The project has benefited the following number of people under its four components.¹

Table 1 Achievements against population targets by component

Component	Project targets (population) 4 years	This fiscal year achievement 2012/2013	Achievement from 13 March 2013 to 15 July 2013	Cumulative achievement up to 15 July 2013	Achievement against project target %
A. Sequential Implementation of DWS schemes	80,000	41,005	30,643	141,982	177%
B. Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Program	250,000	548,534	383,421	1,236,183	494%
C. Implementation of Arsenic Mitigation Program	10,000	5,625	1,690	14,125	141%
D. Implementation of Capacity Building, Income Generation, and Environmental Conservation Program	200,000	11,340	5,340	166,337	83%

The total number of domestic water supply schemes is presented in the Table below. At the time of writing this report there were 45 ongoing schemes in the districts, whereas 446 schemes had been completed.

Table 2 Number of schemes by year

Number of schemes implemented:	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total cumulative	2013/14 (ongoing schemes)	Total number of schemes	Target
Total number of DWS schemes	25	102	232	87	446	45	491	400

RWSSP-WN operates in nine districts. Among them, eight districts (*Myagdi, Parbat, Baglung, Syangja, Tanahun, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi*) are in Western Development Region and one district (*Pyuthan*) is in Mid-Western Development Region. Three districts (*Nawalparasi, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu*) are located in the southern plains of Nepal – the Terai, whereas the remaining six districts are located in the hills. The total number of program VDCs is 54. In addition, two wards of Ramgram municipality in *Nawalparasi* are supported under the RWSSP-WN program. This means that in each district on average six VDCs were selected for implementation. However, under the sanitation and hygiene component a district-wide approach has been adopted. The Project is aligned to the decentralized governance system of Government of Nepal (GoN) and follows the GoN rules and regulations.

The overall objective of RWSSP-WN is the increased wellbeing of the poorest and excluded. Underlying the overall objective and the approach of the project is the notion that lack of water supply, sanitation and hygiene causes poverty. Thus answering to the rights of the poorest and the excluded regarding water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition and providing them opportunities to

¹ It is to be noted that same people may have benefited under all the components, thus the beneficiary population of the different components cannot be added up.

increase their own wellbeing through decentralized governance system will reduce poverty resulting in higher productivity and income. *The purpose* of RWSSP-WN is to fulfill the basic needs and ensure rights of access of the poorest and excluded households to safe domestic water, good health and hygiene through decentralized governance system. *The program components* as reported to the National Planning Commission of Nepal are (a) hygiene and sanitation (b) domestic water supply (c) arsenic mitigation (in the three Terai districts) and (d) WASH governance.

This completion report covers the Project activities and achievements up to 15 July 2013. In some analytical parts monitoring data up to March 13 2013 has been used.

2 Project Background

Governments of Nepal and Finland have supported Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector in Nepal since 1989. The cooperation started with the phases I and II of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP) in Lumbini Zone, and continued with the third phase of the same as the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Program (RWSSSP). The RWSSSP phased out at the end of 2005. In order to transfer the experience of these districts and Lumbini zone to new districts, Government of Nepal proposed to replicate the project. This was the initiation for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN).

Implementation of the RWSSP-WN was supposed to begin in 2005. Due to political situation in Nepal, Finland amongst many other development cooperation partners of Nepal postponed the start of her new development projects in Nepal. After the democratic transition started in April 2006, Finland decided to restart planning for the projects and thus the preparations for RWSSP-WN continued.

The project agreement of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) was signed on May 22, 2008 between the competent authorities. Thereafter the consultancy tendering to provide technical assistance to the Project was organized. The consultancy company Ramboll Finnconsult Oy (later Ramboll Finland Oy) won the tendering. Ramboll Finnconsult Oy signed an agreement with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland on July 15, 2008 for the provision of consultancy services for RWSSP-WN. The consultant was mobilized to Nepal on August 2008, which marked the beginning of the inception phase of RWSSP-WN.

The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). The Government of Finland is represented in Nepal by its Embassy in Kathmandu. The program is executed by the participating local bodies, namely the District Development Committees (DDCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs), and implemented and managed by the communities; namely the Water Users' and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) in the case of water schemes, Institutional Management Committees (IMCs) or School Management Committees (SMCs) in the case of institutional and public WASH activities, and the Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committees (CHSACs) in the case of the sanitation and hygiene activities. These committees are supported by the district WASH units formed under the District Technical Office (DTO) of District Development Committee in each district; and by the VDCs, and also by Service Providers (SPs), who are either institutional SPs or individual staff outsourced by the DDCs. The WASH program of the districts and villages is coordinated in the district and village WASH coordination committees where local WASH actors come together.

The RWSSP-WN approach

During the inception phase of the Project it became evident that there was need to revise the project document extensively. The project document dated for the major part back to 2005 when Nepal had not yet gone through political transition from monarchy to a democratic republic. New scope and intervention strategy were thus developed against the background of the new evolved context of international aid architecture, the water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector and the governance system of Nepal. The approach is in line with the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness, Accra Agenda for Action and Government of Nepal's efforts to move towards a sector-wide program in the WASH sector.

The following are the key aspects of the approach:

- **New Holistic WASH Approach:** Emphasis on hygiene and sanitation through a community led behavioral change program where domestic water is only one component in the process of behavioral change. Sanitation is seen as an entry point. With the community led approach follows that no subsidy in sanitation is provided.
- **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:** Increased GESI responsive, effective participation and ownership of communities starting from participatory VDC WASH planning process.
- **Promote Sector-Wide Approach:** Change from the project approach to the programmatic approach at local level.

- Decentralization: Devolution of power to District Development Committees, Village Development Committees and User Groups to ensure sustainability and ownership.
- Funding: New fund channeling from consultant based funding to Government to Government funding.
- Alignment: Change from project specific procedures and practices to aligning with government systems.
- Coordination: Improve coordination of WASH sector implementation.
- Scope: WASH sector instead of integrated water resource management sector.

The approach adopted has proven successful in the sense that RWSSP-WN has gone far beyond the overall population targets set to it originally and has strengthened capacity of local government to deliver services. Service delivery by the local bodies ensures sustainability of the activities. Unlike a project organization, the local bodies can be held accountable by the citizens of Nepal after completion or phasing out of RWSSP-WN. All the activities conducted under the RWSSP-WN program in the nine districts can be replicated in other districts of Nepal.

Holistic WASH program

RWSSP-WN has adopted a holistic approach for WASH program, which has led the program to exceed the population targets set originally. The successful implementation of the holistic WASH program of RWSSP-WN can be attributed to the following factors.

Firstly, RWSSP-WN has recognized sanitation, hygiene and water *as mutually inclusive and has treated them as a single intervention* program to achieve better impacts on human lives. The ultimate objective of RWSSP-WN is to assist the WASH program of the districts to attain improved wellbeing and health of the targeted people.

Secondly, RWSSP-WN has taken *sanitation as an entry point* unlike many other WASH programs and projects. This was done due to the realization that the change in behavior is the foremost important factor behind successful intervention in WASH. Sanitation with little physical intervention but heavy behavioral inputs at household level brings attitudinal and behavioral change in individuals, which leads to creation of demand and sustainability. The sanitation campaign creates effective demand not only for toilets, but for the sustainable and economical use of water for human, livestock and other household and living purposes.

Thirdly, RWSSP-WN has *emphasized the importance of hygiene* as part of the WASH intervention. The moment sanitation campaign begins, should start also the negotiation process and triggering towards better hygiene behaviors in the form of key hygiene behaviors (at personal, family and household levels). The process of triggering, a tool of Community Led Total Behavior Change (CLTBC), lead the community to obtain ODF status in a short time frame. The behavioral change process for hygiene is imbedded in the triggering process and continues beyond ODF in the form of post-ODF activities.

Fourthly, drinking water requires community efforts because more than one household share the service. Hence, the need for community participation is high to sustain the system. Building on the already established social capital by sanitation campaign, the drinking water schemes have been launched considering the local needs and condition by adopting the appropriate technology. *Matching the needs with local resource and available technology* is the precondition for successful implementation of drinking water schemes that need to be supported and operated by strong and inclusive WUSCs that are created through applying participatory processes in planning and implementation.

Fifthly, *working with local bodies has given better scope for scaling up the activities*. In the past, many development agencies working in WASH could not scale up their intervention beyond the targeted communities. Most importantly, the span of sanitation campaign was confined within the community level. Adopting the VDC-wide application of WASH offers a more conducive environment. VDC being the lowest administrative and development unit of local government gives a wider intervention scale and provides local leadership and accountability to address the voice of communities. *Taking the VDC as a single unit for WASH program intervention yields higher economic efficiency and social mobility. This has been proven to be true especially in the case of the sanitation campaign supported by the RWSSP-WN.*

Finally, the Project has supported all nine program districts in *decentralizing the WASH service delivery system in line with the development policy of the Government of Nepal* and the Finnish development policy. One of the reasons to achieve greater results was that the Project tried and succeeded to an extent to use and strengthen the already existing institutional structure and process of the Government of Nepal. Formulation of district sanitation strategies, district annual plan and budget, VDC WASH plans, district WASH plans, establishment of WASH Unit to supervise and implement the WASH activities, delegating the program implementation responsibilities to VDC and community; conducting public, external and internal auditing at various levels, and being more responsive to local demands are the key structural improvements that strengthened the local service delivery system. In this sense, the Project is successful to bring positive institutional reforms in WASH service delivery.

Policies, changes to the environment, and constraints to the approach

RWSSP-WN supports coordination and harmonization of WASH activities at the local level, and aligns its activities to the Government of Nepal's own processes, policies, rules and regulations. Most important policies, acts, rules and guidelines for RWSSP-WN are the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, Local Self Government Act, Local Bodies Financial Administration Rules, Joint WASH Sector Review of 2011, and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan.

Mainly due to the non-conducive political environment in the country RWSSP-WN has had to take some steps back from fully relying on the national systems of Nepal. The major constraint at the local level to ensuring efficient delivery of services has been the lack of elected bodies at the local level. The consultant has had to continue facilitation of transfer of the funds of Government of Finland to the District Development Committees. This means that the initially proposed Government to Government fund flow of investment funds has not realized. Also, only in one of the districts – Kapilvastu – the investment funds have been channeled from the District Development Committees to the Village Development Committees, and in another – Rupandehi - a sanitation basket fund has been established at VDC level. In other districts the District Development Committees have been transferring the funds directly to the users' committees.

In terms of coordination, RWSSP-WN has supported activation of district WASH coordination committees (DWASHCC) and village WASH coordination committees (VWASHCC). Currently, in all the nine districts the DWASHCCs are actively working and the success in sanitation and hygiene campaign is largely due to the effective work of the DWASHCCs and VWASHCCs; and the ability of the local governments to mobilize all stakeholders including political parties to work together towards achieving common goals. However, further efforts need to be made in order to have one WASH sector program and budget in place in the districts. Clarity and consensus at national level on the roles and responsibilities of the different actors is urgently needed to make introduction of a programmatic approach easier in the WASH sector at the district and village levels.

Many aspects of the model district WASH implementation guideline (2009) developed by RWSSP-WN have been adopted in national level manuals and plans. DoLIDAR has shown interest to replicate the model in its own WASH program implemented in all the 75 districts of Nepal and importantly, the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal drafted in 2011 – two years after the district WASH implementation guideline was finalized - is in line with the RWSSP-WN approach.

Main activities of RWSSP-WN

The activities of RWSSP-WN at district level are conducted under four components, a) hygiene and sanitation (b) domestic water supply (c) arsenic mitigation (in the three Terai districts) and (d) WASH governance. All the investment funds are channeled through the local bodies to the communities. Thus, the community-level activities are implemented by the local bodies and the communities.

In addition to the activities conducted by the local bodies and the communities, the technical assistance team of RWSSP-WN supported and advised the nine participating districts in all aspects of the WASH program. The support to the districts is given in the form of training, on-site advisory support, model guidelines and manuals, research and development regarding pilot activities, monitoring and evaluation, and cross-learning and coordination events.

In hygiene and sanitation the main activities conducted are planning, coordination, training and awareness raising activities to change attitudes. These changed attitudes are then transformed into

action that creates behavioral change at the individual household level. The following are the major activities under hygiene and sanitation component: recruitment, training and mobilization of Lead TBC facilitators in district WASH units; several triggers trainings by the Lead TBC facilitators at the community level; recruitment of health promoters and social mobilizers in district WASH units; training to lead mothers, social mobilizers and teachers' orientation; different awareness raising events and celebrations; IEC materials developed; and finally, construction of institutional and public toilets.

In domestic water supply the major activities are as follows: planning, designing and construction of different types of domestic water schemes; training (both formal and on the job) to user's groups on operation, maintenance and management aspects; training to user's groups on water safety; construction of recharge ponds; water quality testing; and support and training regarding water safety plans.

In arsenic mitigation the major activities are for the major part the same as under domestic water supply – only scheme selection and type of schemes are different. The key word is 'safe' water. Both the domestic water component and arsenic mitigation component aim at providing safe water to the communities. Under arsenic mitigation component several innovative water schemes have been constructed that apply the 'avoidance' approach to arsenic mitigation.

Under the WASH governance component the districts have drafted VDC WASH plans, established district WASH units, drafted of district WASH plans, supported in creating income generation linkages training, monitored the WASH activities, and activated the district and village WASH coordination committees.

In addition, RWSSP-WN has developed several guidelines and manuals such as the model district WASH implementation guideline, lead TBC facilitators manual, training manual to TBC triggers, recharge pond handbook, nutrition manual, training norms, VDC WASH plan preparation guideline, model water safety monitoring guideline and water safety plan handbook, model district communication and media strategy, and the model district arsenic mitigation strategy. In addition, administrative guidelines in relation to project administration and gender equality and social inclusion are in place.

Program VDCs and population and replicated VDCs and districts

The total population of the initial 51 program VDCs and two municipal wards covered by RWSSP-WN interventions is 354,090 or in terms of households 55,892. The DDCs selected the VDCs using the criteria given in district WASH implementation guideline. Poverty, remoteness, drinking water coverage, sanitation coverage, prevalence of excluded groups and women literacy were the indicators used for ranking. However, in the three Terai districts the DDCs also considered the concentration of arsenic level as selection criteria. Later on Kapilvastu added three VDCs as program VDCs. In sanitation and hygiene a district-wise approach was adopted. Detailed data with disaggregation for the population in program VDCs is shown in the Annex 1.

In addition, the RWSSP-WN sanitation and hygiene activities have been replicated up to 15 July 2013 in altogether 328 VDCs of 10 districts (nine program districts plus Mustang). During the final stages of Phase I of the RWSSP-WN it was agreed based on request from the district, and subsequent request from DoLIDAR that support from RWSSP-WN will be given also to the district of Mustang to pilot activities in sanitation and hygiene in the mountainous part of Nepal. DoLIDAR also received a request for support for sanitation and hygiene campaign from the district of Rolpa. Support in the form of finances and human resources were given by RWSSP-WN to Mustang. As a result of this all the VDCs of Mustang had declared ODF by end of 15 July 2013. The Supervisory Board of RWSSP-WN decided not to entertain the request from Rolpa during Phase I of RWSSP-WN.

A map of the program districts and program VDCs is presented in Annex 2. In addition, a list of the program districts and program VDC names is presented in Annex 3.

3 Progress towards Achieving Results

RWSSP-WN has four components under which the work has been carried out. These components are 1) Hygiene and sanitation, 2) Domestic water supply, 3) Arsenic mitigation, and 4) Governance and capacity building. The arsenic mitigation activities are carried out in the Terai – the southern plains of Nepal. In addition, the Project has achieved results that go beyond these components, mainly in introducing a new holistic programmatic approach in the WASH sector in Nepal. Details on the achievements following the logic of the original project planning matrix are presented Annex 4.

3.1 Impact of WASH Intervention

The benefits of intervention of WASH services can be categorized as short-term and long-term benefits. Economic and health benefits are considered as long-term benefits. Short-term benefits are specifically related to service level or hardship indicators like quality, quantity, accessibility, reliability and continuity (Q-QuARC) at situations of before and after interventions. Furthermore, the benefits are compared between two situations - before and after.

3.1.1 Health benefits

Water treatment at point-of-use and hygiene interventions are generally considered the most effective interventions to help reduce diarrhea, which in turn is often noted as the number one killer of children in developing countries. Sanitation interventions such as the promotion and installation of toilet are also highly effective.² A case study from Nepal regarding demographic and health surveys supports this finding. It shows a 40% reduction of diarrhea cases attributable to sanitation coverage among children less than 5 years³. Water treatment at point-of-use is often not however a sustainable long-term solution. For safe water other than point-of-use treatment of water should be promoted. RWSSP-WN combines water safety, hygiene and sanitation in its holistic WASH approach.

According to the national demographic and health survey incidence of diarrheal disease was reported to be 12.6% in 2006 and 15.7% in 2011 in the Western Development Region. This is equivalent to a 3.1% increase. It is to be noted that 2011 is still early to see the impact created by RWSSP-WN in terms of health situation of the people. In the Western Development Region infant mortality rate under five was reported 73/1000 in 2006 and 57/1000 in 2011, which is equivalent to 22% decrease. The proportion of underweight children (weight for age) decreased from 38.5% in 2006 to 23.2% in 2011 in Western Development Region.

RWSSP-WN carried out a health impact study in 2013. The findings based on the qualitative research conducted⁴ show that incidence of diarrhoeal diseases has reduced after the RWSSP-WN intervention. The determinants of diarrhoea before the intervention were open defecation, contaminated food and drinking water, poor personal hygiene, and cultural taboos: no liquid was fed during loose motion, and no breast milk was given to children during diarrhoea. RWSSP-WN managed to address these determinants through its intervention.

According to the study, the number of children experiencing diarrhoea was significantly reduced after some time from ODF declaration. Likewise, there were less malnourished children after some time from ODF declaration in the study area. Further, the respondents to the study had sufficient knowledge about the reasons and prevention of diarrhoea.

The health impact study team found the recording systems of health institutions to be poor. Thus, it can be concluded that the quantitative data collected from the health institutions serves best to track the services provided only, but does not provide a good picture of the overall health situation in the districts. The roster of health institutions was however observed. The data of incidence of diarrheal diseases was collected from the district health offices. The trend of diarrheal diseases is presented in the Annex 5. Data collected from district health offices of the nine districts shows that in the hilly

² Please, refer e.g. to <http://www.3ieimpact.org/en/inform-policy/water-sanitation/>

³ The impact of Water Supply and Sanitation interventions on child health: evidence from DHS surveys” by Ron Bose

⁴ Focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

districts of RWSSP-WN diarrheal incidences reported are decreasing whereas in the Terai districts the diarrheal incidences reported are increasing. It is worth repeating that the recording systems of health institutions are poor and record services provided only and thus do not give us picture of the actual health situation in the districts.

3.1.2 Economic benefits

It is clear based on the experience from a number of water supply and sanitation projects implemented in Nepal and other countries that the hygiene, sanitation and nutrition program combined with the provision of improved drinking water facilities delivers long-term health, hygiene, and productivity benefits to the program communities. In addition, the intervention produces long-term economic benefits.

As a result of better hygiene and sanitation, and safe water, the ability of people to work and earn more has increased with the decrease in the incidence of diseases. In addition, money otherwise spent for medical treatment annually is saved. The baseline household survey of 2009 of RWSSP-WN program districts shows that among the total 55,892 households in the program districts annually NPR 10,500 on average was spent on health treatment. It can be assumed that with the reduction of diseases, the previous expenses in health treatment are – at least partly - saved.

In domestic water supply, the benefit monitoring study carried out by RWSSP-WN shows that on average two hours per household have been saved⁵ after the installation of new improved water supply schemes in the program. There are in total 24,912 households served under the 446 completed schemes, hence in total 49,824 hours per day have been saved. From the experience of similar projects, it is estimated that out of the total saved time on average 40% is spent on economic activities. This means 19,930 hours i.e. around 2,491 workdays (assuming length of workday is 8 hours). If NPR 600 is taken as the prevailing daily wage rate of skilled labor, the total economic benefit comes to NPR 1,500,000 per day due to RWSSP-WN intervention. This shows a significant long-term direct economic benefit to the program communities from the domestic water intervention.

After the installation of the improved water schemes, the communities are using the excess or waste water from the system to maintain kitchen gardens and have started vegetable farming at semi-commercial scale. Out of total 55,892 households of the program districts, in total 17,902 households (i.e. 32%) are currently involved in vegetable farming⁶ and earning on average NPR 3,500 per household annually i.e. total NPR 62,657,000.

The skill based and capacity building training given under the Project especially to maintenance workers, pump operators, local latrine builders and masons, TBC triggers, and lead mothers have supported to enhance their capacity. Majority of them are currently involved in their respective work and earning. TBC triggers and lead mothers have gained additional skills and can earn additional income through similar assignments in the future. Similarly, the capacity building training and awareness programs delivered in the program communities have helped to enhance the social capital formation in the community and capacitated and strengthened the local level organizations. Due to this e.g. in *Myagdi* and *Baglung* the local organizations are now involved in implementing other community development activities using the same modality they have used under WASH.

3.1.3 Employment generation

To implement the WASH activities the program districts have created new job positions leading to the creation of new employment opportunities at district, village, and communities. The new job opportunities at district level are the additional individual as well as institutional service providers outsourced by the DDCs for implementation of the WASH program. Similarly, at the community level the maintenance workers, pump operators, masons, and latrine builders are hired and paid by the WUSCs and IMCs.

⁵ Especially of women's time

⁶ In terms of input provided by the Project, the Project trained 3,867 people in kitchen gardening up to 15 July 2013. In addition, other type of income generation training and orientation was provided.

Considering this, in total, the program generated 898,956 paid wage-days (93%)⁷ cumulative up to 15 July 2013 against the total target of 968,475 wage-days. By program components, the status of employment generated under the construction of domestic water supply schemes is 482,552 wage-days (89%), under sanitation and hygiene program 189,535 wage-days (78%), under arsenic mitigation program 29,049 wage-days (44%), and under environment conservation, income generation and capacity building 197,820 wage-days (172%) as presented in the table below.

Table 3 Status of paid employment generation by the program (cumulative)

Major Components / Activities that promote employment	Cumulative Target vs. Cumulative Achievement till 15 July 2013		Total Achievement %
	Total Target (Labor Days)	Total Achievement (Labor Days)	
A. Construction of DWS schemes	543,857	482,562	89
B. Sanitation and hygiene program	243,129	189,420	78
C. Arsenic mitigation program	66,736	29,049	44
D. Environment conservation, income generation, capacity building etc.	114,753	197,820	172
Total	968,475	898,956	93

By districts, the employment generation is highest in *Kapilvastu* (16%) and lowest in *Nawalparasi* (around 7%). Out of the total employment generated, women constitute around 24%. Similarly, by social composition Adibasi/Janajati constitute highest (44%) closely followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (34%). The representation of Dalits and disadvantaged Terai caste is 12% and 4%. Similarly, religious minority and others constitute 1% and 5% respectively.

At community level the new job opportunities created mainly include the jobs for maintenance workers, pump operators for domestic water supply schemes, skilled masons, and local latrine builders. Due to the training, exposure, and practical experience, their capacity has been enhanced. This leads them to have better job opportunity in the future. Moreover, after the completion of domestic water schemes the water fetching time - especially of women - is significantly saved, which will lead to longer term economic benefits.

3.1.4 Quality, quantity, accessibility, reliability and continuity of domestic water supply

Short-term benefits are related to service level or hardship indicators like quality, quantity, accessibility, reliability and continuity (Q-QuARC) at situations of before and after intervention. The quantity or water consumption is expressed in terms of liters per capita per day, whereas the accessibility is viewed in terms of time saving per household per day, reliability in terms of months per year, and the continuity in terms of hours per day.

The domestic water supply intervention has a link to long-term health and economic benefits through hardship and service level indicators. In March 2013, a benefit monitoring evaluation study was carried out by RWSSP-WN to assess the immediate and short-term benefits of domestic water supply interventions measured by the Q-QuARC indicators, which capture also the outcome level indicators set in the Project logframe in Annex 4. 18 random sample schemes among completed 391 schemes⁸ in all nine districts were purposely selected for the study. In total, the households and population included in the survey were respectively 652 and 4,536. By technology type, two schemes were hand drilled shallow tube wells, one was hand dug well, eight were gravity systems, one was rain water harvesting and one source improvement, three were surface water lifting, and two were groundwater lifting schemes. The adopted methodologies of the study were transecting walk, key informant

⁷ While calculating the achievement in wage-days generated by the program, only paid labor days (both skilled and unskilled) has been taken into consideration and not the volunteer labor days provided by the community under the program as part of the community contribution. Similarly, the volunteer labor-days provided by the TBC triggers and lead mothers selected, trained and mobilized at the communities for Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition promotion program are also not included.

⁸ Up to 13 March 2013 altogether 391 schemes had been completed.

interview with tap stand groups and observation. The findings of the study show that the increment of water consumption has approximately reached to 35 liters per capita per day (lpcd) from 20 lpcd. By technology type, source improvement and groundwater lift schemes had the highest water consumption increment, while shallow tube wells had the lowest. The study also revealed that the net time saving to fetch a trip of water was negative in case of hand-dug wells, whereas it was 5.56 hours per household per day in the case of rainwater harvesting. The average time saved per household per day was 1.99 hours. The average increment of the reliability and continuity of the sources were respectively 1.82 months per year and 6.61 hours per day. The details are shown in the table below.

Table 4 Summary of DWS benefit monitoring evaluation study

Service levels/ Technology	Shallow Tube Well	Hand Dug Well	Surface Water Lift	Ground Water Lift	Rain Water Harvesting	Gravity	Source Improve ment	Aver age
Water Consumption - Before (lpcd)	25.91	17.69	14.42	23.95	26.32	20.63	16.01	20.70
Water Consumption - After (lpcd)	34.63	31.45	27.58	43.11	39.47	34.34	35.97	35.22
Increment in Water Consumption (lpcd)	8.71	13.76	13.16	19.16	13.16	13.70	19.97	14.52
Net Average Time Saved (A)(Hrs/d/HH)	0.19	-0.75	4.20	0.17	5.56	3.51	1.07	1.99
Reliability Increment, R (m/y)	0.00	4.00	3.87	1.88	1.83	1.19	0.00	1.82
Continuity Increment, C (h/d)	1.32	12.00	2.67	7.00	12.00	2.26	9.00	6.61

It can be concluded that the source improvements and groundwater lifting systems intervention are more effective than others in terms of providing water in quantity. Rainwater schemes and surface lift schemes are constructed in areas where water is very scarce and other technologies are not feasible. This means that in terms of time saving rainwater harvesting and surface water lift systems show higher results than other types of schemes. Shallow tube wells and hand-dug wells are not effective in terms of time saving and reliability, but instead are effective in water quality improvement.

Box 1 Story of Mr. Khadka on time saved

'Rainwater harvesting has benefitted us in many ways. Especially women's workload has decreased. We have easy access to water and our time has been saved which we are utilizing now for different household activities like cleaning our houses, taking care of our children and kitchen gardening. I have started growing vegetables by re-using rainwater. This has improved the diet of my family and my neighbors whom I provide fresh vegetables when there is enough production. As an additional benefit of installing rainwater-harvesting system, a road was constructed for to the transportation of the materials for tank construction. Life has become easier.'

Mr. Basanta Bahadur Khadka, Teacher



The last mentioned aspect is an important factor to be understood when comparing the DWS schemes in the Terai and hills. In Terai, the water coverage figures are high – most of the people already have access to water in their homes. The issue in the Terai is often that of water quality, and not that of access.

3.2 Hygiene and Sanitation

3.2.1 The community-led approach

According to the Government of Nepal's universal access target everyone in Nepal should have access to basic sanitation by 2017. In terms of Millennium Development Goal targets Nepal has already reached its target of 53% sanitation coverage. Good sanitation and hygiene practices and systems protect the health of people by reducing the risks of ingestion of germs that cause diarrhea as well as other diseases. Usually the germs are transmitted by ingesting food or water contaminated by excreta as a result of improper sanitation and hygiene. The resulting diarrhea frequently leads to dehydration, which in turn can result in death especially in the case of young children.

It is important to note that RWSSP-WN follows the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in its sanitation and hygiene activities. In general, in the sector there is need to deepen the understanding on the plan and for all the agencies to start following it. Non-compliance on the plan hampers the progress of the whole sanitation movement in the country. Even within the sanitation experts in Nepal there is unclarity on what is meant by open defecation free (ODF) and improved sanitation facility. For clarity's sake the text in the Box 2 is taken from the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan.

Box 2 Definition of ODF and improved sanitation facility

ODF means 'Open Defecation Free' i.e. no feces are openly exposed to the air. The collection of feces in a direct pit with no lid is also a form of OD but with a fly proof lid it then qualifies for ODF. The following indicators/ criteria are expected to be prevalent in any given designated areas in order to declare it ODF

- *There is no OD in the designated area at any given time;*
- *All households have access to improved sanitation facilities (toilets) with full use, operation and maintenance; and*
- *All the schools, institutions or offices within the designated areas must have toilet facilities*

Further, the plan states that an improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. The following classification for improved sanitation facilities, however, sanitation facilities are not considered improved when shared with other households or open for public use:

- *Flush or pour-flush to: - piped sewer system, septic tank, and pit latrine*
- *Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrine*
- *Pit toilet with slab and lid*
- *Composting toilet (eco-san)*

To accelerate the progress in basic sanitation and hygiene RWSSP-WN has promoted an approach called community led total behavior change (CLTBC) in hygiene and sanitation. The objective of this approach is that all the households and community people practice the following *key hygiene behaviors*:

- Safe disposal and proper management of human feces
- Hand washing with soap or cleaning agent at critical times
- Safe handling and treatment of household drinking water, use of nutritious food
- Personal hygiene i.e. regular nail cutting, bathing, cloth washing, daily combing, tooth brushing etc.
- Proper solid and liquid waste management in and out of home

The beauty of the approach is that the community itself takes the lead and changes its behavior. After the ignition and triggering facilitated by lead TBC facilitators trained by the RWSSP-WN and recruited by the districts the community people become ignited, firstly to stop open defecation and secondly to change behavior in hygiene and sanitation.

The process of change happens at district, VDC and community levels. At the district and VDC levels ignition is carried out in order to ensure the required resources and political commitment, whereas at the community level the actual action takes place. The sanitation triggering process makes people realize that because of open defecation they are eating their own and their neighbors' shit. Once the community people realize this, they start thinking, and take the decision to stop open defecation and to start practicing the key hygiene behaviors. They also start seeking for technological options for

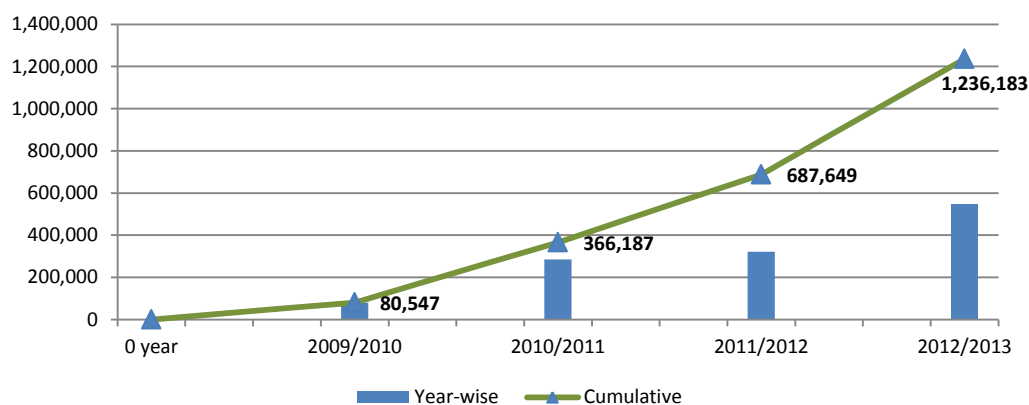
toilets. Several low cost technological options for the construction of the household toilets are provided to the communities and the community constructs the toilets on their own without subsidy as per their capacity and requirement. The approach is in contrast to the traditional top-down subsidy policy that concentrates on construction of toilets instead of focusing on changing the behavior of people in terms of hygiene and sanitation.

3.2.2 Achievements in sanitation and hygiene

The sanitation and hygiene component of RWSSP-WN has been extremely successful. With the support of RWSSP-WN the sanitation movement in Western Development Region (and Mid-Western) has picked up its pace. 376 VDCs have been declared open defecation free (ODF) in ten districts⁹ and out of the nine RWSSP-WN program districts already four districts have declared ODF with two more in the pipeline. In addition, so far two non-program districts – Mustang and Rolpa - have officially requested support from RWSSP-WN to replicate the success in sanitation and hygiene program. The request from Mustang was entertained whereas the Supervisory Board of RWSSP-WN decided not to entertain the request from Rolpa. By 15 July 2013 all 16 VDCs of Mustang district had declared ODF and the district was preparing for district ODF declaration. Mustang together with three RWSSP-WN program districts, Parbat, Baglung and Myagdi form the Dhaulagiri zone, which is expected to declare itself the first ODF zone of Nepal.

Altogether 225,840 households have built new toilets benefiting a population of 1,086,917 (872,706 in replicated VDCs and 214,211 in program VDCs). More details regarding number of toilets constructed are presented in Annex 6, and Annex 7. In addition, RWSSP-WN has supported implementation of key hygiene behaviors. The annual and cumulative progress in terms of people benefiting from different type of sanitation and hygiene activities is presented in the figure below. The total targeted population for sanitation and hygiene according to the National Planning Commission (NPC) target was 250,000 people. The progress of the sanitation and hygiene component is thus impressive reaching a cumulative achievement of 494%¹⁰ against the target.

Figure 1 Population benefiting from sanitation and hygiene activities



Program district's sanitation coverage and gaps

By 15 July 2013 all six hilly program districts (in addition, the replicated district of Mustang reached 100% coverage) of RWSSP-WN had reached 100% coverage¹¹ in basic sanitation. Out of these six program districts four have officially been declared ODF and the remaining two are expected to declare ODF shortly. Due to the high household numbers in Terai 12% of the households in RWSSP-WN program districts still remained without basic sanitation as is presented in the figure below¹². On

⁹ Including Mustang district that received support in sanitation and hygiene from RWSSP-WN during the final year of the Project implementation.

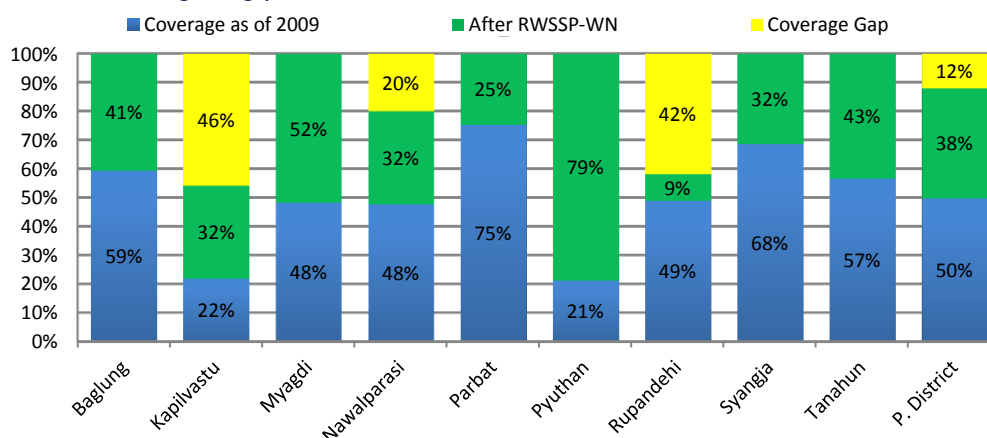
¹⁰ This achievement includes total population of RWSSP-WN program VDCs that have been declared ODF, and the population of non-ODF program VDCs and replicated ODF VDCs benefiting from new toilets.

¹¹ 100% coverage as reported by the districts.

¹² Source: District WASH MIS, Census 2011, and NMIP 2009

13 March 2013 in the region 27% of households still did not have sanitation, whereas as per the national census from 2011, the national sanitation coverage gap in Nepal was 38%. At regional level, the basic sanitation coverage had increased 14% due to RWSSP-WN intervention whereas at national level the increment was 3%.

Figure 2 Sanitation coverage and gaps



Sanitation coverage in the Terai

During the last trimester of fiscal year 2012/2013, the progress in sanitation and hygiene was impressive especially in the three Terai districts of *Kapilvastu*, *Rupandehi*, and *Nawalparasi*. By population these districts are the largest districts of RWSSP-WN. In terms of number of toilets constructed, the people of *Nawalparasi* and *Kapilvastu*, due to RWSSP-WN intervention, have constructed third and fourth largest number of toilets out of the RWSSP-WN districts as is shown in the table below. In *Rupandehi*, the contribution from other stakeholders has been comparatively high whereas under the RWSSP-WN program the concentration has been on the RWSSP-WN program VDCs. Thus, although there are still a lot of people who do not enjoy basic sanitation coverage in the Terai districts a lot of progress in the districts has been made. The initiative taken by Kapilvastu towards sanitation campaign is well recognized by the national government.

Table 5 Toilets constructed by district

S.N	District Name	Improved toilets	Unimproved toilets	Total new toilets from RWSSP-WN intervention
1	<i>Tanahun</i>	45,052	(141)	44,911
2	<i>Pyuthan</i>	39,297	(472)	38,825
3	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	37,037	(45)	36,992
4	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	27,504	86	27,590
5	<i>Baglung</i>	24,976	(1,063)	23,913
6	<i>Syangja</i>	34,474	(14,456)	20,018
7	<i>Myagdi</i>	14,482	(492)	13,990
8	<i>Rupandehi</i>	9,800	(104)	9,696
9	<i>Parbat</i>	13,030	(4,197)	8,833
10	<i>Mustang</i>	1,072	-	1,072
Total		246,724	(20,884)	225,840

Kapilvastu district presented its breakthrough in sanitation and hygiene in the bordering VDCs of Nepal to India in the Nepal Conference on Sanitation (NECOSAN) in 2013. The following were the key factors identified for a successful sanitation campaign in the Terai:

- Dedication from sanitation facilitators and triggering in local languages of the Terai
- Understanding of local context of the Terai and cultural sensitivity
- Activation of VWASHCC and DWASHCC
- VDC secretaries' commitment and 60% budget allocation of VDC grant for sanitation
- Mobilization of all political parties, journalists and religious organizations

- Funds channeled through Village Development Basket Fund (VDF)
- Strong Sani-Mart
- Sustainable sanitation technologies for Terai particularly for frequent flooding area
- Strong ODF reward system

Program VDCs – toilets constructed

RWSSP-WN's intervention in the **program VDCs** has yielded 32,508 (32,572 improved, and a decrease of 64 unimproved toilets) new toilets. The total number of households having toilets in 54 program VDCs and 2 wards of Ramgram municipality has thus reached 56,872 HHs (51,870 improved, 5,002 unimproved toilets). The latter figures include the toilets that already existed before the RWSSP-WN's intervention. Out of 59,059 HHs¹³ in program VDCs there are still 2,187 HHs having no toilets in the Terai districts. More details on the number of toilets is presented in Annex 6. The table below shows the situation in relation to improved and unimproved sanitation facilities in the program VDCs of RWSSP-WN in terms of population.

Table 6 Population with toilets in program VDCs

Description	Baseline population with Toilets in Program VDCs	Population with Toilets in Program VDCs on 15 July 2013	Population benefiting from New Toilets in Program VDCs
Having improved sanitation facilities	116,472	329,043	212,571
Having unimproved sanitation facilities	32,794	34,434	1,640
Total	149,266	363,477	214,211

Replicated VDCs – toilets constructed

RWSSP-WN intervention in **the replicated VDCs** has yielded 214,152 new improved toilets. At the same time the number of unimproved toilets has decreased by 20,820. These toilets serve altogether 872,706 people as presented in the table below. More details are presented in Annex 7 regarding the number of toilets.

Table 7 Population with toilets in replicated VDCs

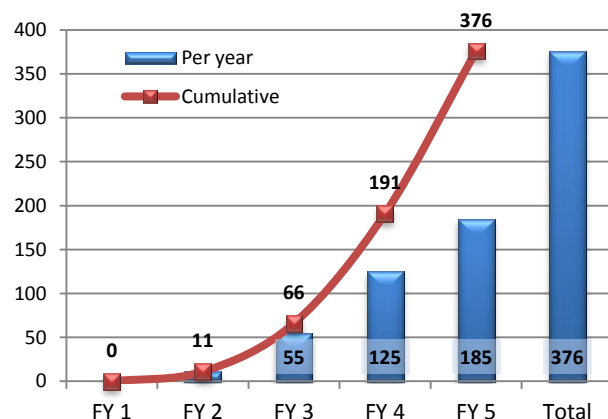
Description	Baseline population	Population having toilets on 15 July 2013	Population with New Toilets on 15 July 2013 (After RWSSPWN intervention)
Having improved sanitation facilities	N/A	1,918,880	959,091
Having unimproved sanitation facilities	N/A	125,153	(86,385)
Total	N/A	2,044,033	872,706

ODF VDCs and districts

Up to 15 July 2013 48 program VDCs out of the 54 program VDCs and 2 municipality wards had declared ODF. In addition 328 additional VDCs in the RWSSP-WN declared ODF. This in total means that 376 VDCs have declared ODF after the RWSSP-WN intervention started. Before start of RWSSP-WN intervention 3 VDCs had already declared themselves ODF. It should be noted that other stakeholders than RWSSP-WN have also contributed to the sanitation movement of Western Development Region. The figure on the next page illustrates that each year of RWSSP-WN implementation more VDCs than the previous year have declared ODF. This shows that the sanitation campaign measured by the ODF declarations has been accelerating throughout the Phase I of RWSSP-WN. More details are presented in Annex 8.

¹³ This population includes also population of the VDCs that were later added as program VDCs in Kapilvastu. Thus, the original program population is less than the population reported here.

Figure 3 ODF VDCs declared



Up to 15 July 2013 four RWSSP-WN districts had declared ODF. These were, in chronological order, *Tanahun*, *Myagdi*, *Pyuthan* and *Parbat*. *Pyuthan* was the first district in the Mid-Western Development Region to declare ODF. The remaining two hilly districts, *Syangja* and *Baglung*, have reached 100% coverage but are yet to declare themselves ODF. In addition, the replicated district of *Mustang* has reached 100% coverage. In the already ODF declared districts RWSSP-WN has started its post-ODF work, which should be continued in the second phase. Out of the total 552 VDCs of the ten districts (nine program districts

and Mustang district) 379 have declared ODF. Three VDCs declared ODF before the start of RWSSP-WN intervention; the remaining 376 have been declared ODF after the start of RWSSP-WN intervention.

3.2.3 Resources activated

7883 TBC triggers, 1136 teachers, 1412 lead mothers and 307 social mobilisers have been trained and mobilized to carry out the hygiene and sanitation activities. Districts adopted slightly different mobilization strategies of human resources, as an example *Kapilvastu* chose not to train lead mothers. More details on these resources are presented in Annex 9, Annex 10, and Annex 11. In addition, in all nine districts WASH journalist forum is functional. These human resources are the backbone of the sanitation campaign of RWSSP-WN.

Box 3 Story of Ms Dilmaya Puri - a trigger from Parbat



Ms Dilmaya Puri is a TBC trigger from Barrachour VDC of Parbat district. When she talks people are attentive and listen. She has an ability to touch people's inner feelings. She is also an energetic Female Community Health Volunteer. Currently, she is the chairperson of VWASHCC and leading the WASH program in the VDC.

People of Barrachour used to defecate in the open. There was shit all over the roads and river, the houses were dirty. People were not aware of proper hygiene. Realizing the situation, in May 2010, the Lead TBC facilitators of Parbat conducted a four days TBC triggers training. Ms Dilmaya Puri was one of the participants. After the training, Ms Dilmaya started triggering by establishing hygiene and sanitation action group.

She visited all the villages and households in Barrachour where there were no toilets. Because of the effective triggering by Dilmaya and her team the community realized that they had been eating and drinking their own shit. Following the realization all the households constructed toilets. Barrachour VDC was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in March 2011.

Ms Dilmaya and 7883 other TBC triggers (48% women) are working in the RWSSP-WN districts to create behavioral change and attain universal coverage in sanitation and hygiene. In addition to the triggers the political parties, VDC officials, police, teachers, and volunteers are mobilized and encouraged for the sanitation and hygiene work. VDCs allocate certain percentages of their development budget each year for hygiene and sanitation activities as per the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal.

In addition, RWSSP-WN has developed manuals and guidelines with the aim to accelerate the hygiene and sanitation campaign in the working districts. i) Six days lead TBC facilitators' training manual was developed and 1,200 copies distributed. In addition, an English language version was developed and 500 copies distributed to national and international stakeholders. ii) Four days TBC triggers training manual which helps facilitators in conducting trainings at district and VDC level was developed. iii) TBC triggers resource book was developed and 10,300 copies distributed to TBC triggers. The resource book gives basic knowledge about hygiene and sanitation to ignite the community to create their area ODF and practice the key hygiene behaviors at household level. iv) A district model media and

communication strategy was developed. The strategy includes principles of media mobilization at district and VDC level. v) Nutrition training manual and resource book was developed to support the lead mothers in their work. v) In addition, PSU developed and distributed WASH song album (7200), WASH documentary (1500), and other IEC materials for sanitation visibility (T-shirt (2400), caps (1500) and calendar (13,400)) to the district, national and regional level stakeholders.

3.2.4 Institutional sanitation

According to the project document and project planning matrix, the target for RWSSP-WN was to build 213 institutional toilets for schools, VDC offices, health posts, agricultural services, veterinary services, community resource buildings, and other public places like Haat bazaar and bus parks.

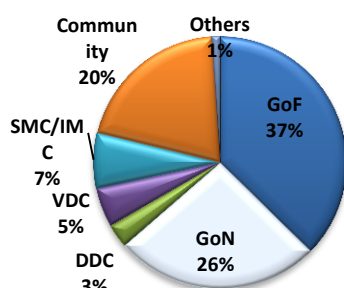
By 15 July 2013, the DDCs built 284 institutional toilets, which benefit 43,689 people as presented in the table below. In addition, 2,977 people will be benefited by ongoing 37 institutional toilets. *Parbat* and *Myagdi* each have built the highest numbers of institutional toilets (47) followed by *Syangja* (46), *Kapilvastu* (43), *Rupandehi* (27), *Tanahun* (23), *Baglung* (20), *Pyuthan* (17) and *Nawalparasi* (14). The cost per completed institutional/public toilet was NPR 233,486. Per capita cost of institutional toilets is NPR 1,616.¹⁴

Table 8 Nos. of completed institutional toilets and beneficiaries

	Total Inst. Toilet (Cum.)	Benefited Populations			Total Investment (NPR)	Per Toilet Investment (NPR)	Per Capita Investment (NPR)
		Male	Female	Total			
Completed	284	21,572	22,117	43,689	66,310,000	233,486	1,518
Ongoing	37	1,352	1,625	2,977	9,115,800	239,890	3,062
Total	321	22,924	23,742	46,666	75,425,800	234,971	1,616
	%	49%	51%	100%			

As presented in the figure below the local contribution from DDC, VDC, Municipality, SMC/IMC and community to institutional sanitation 37%, 26%, 3%, 5%, 7%, 20% and 1%. The contribution from District Development Fund is 63%. For details for each district, please refer to Annex 12 and Annex 13.

Figure 4 Contribution pattern for completed institutional and public toilets



In addition to the completed institutional/public toilets there are 37 institutional toilets under construction, which stand to benefit 2,977 people. The total investment for the ongoing toilets will be around NPR 9.12 million and the contribution from District Development Fund is 70%.

It is to be noted that in *Kapilvastu* there are altogether 16 ongoing toilets. However, there is no financial liability for these toilets to the DDC/DDF, as all due payments will be made by the VDCs.

Among these 16 toilets, 13 were physically completed soon after 15 July 2013. One toilet (Patal Ambari SC) of Barrachaur VDC of *Parbat* was converted to a small water supply scheme as the toilet was built by district education office.

3.2.5 Sustainability of hygiene and sanitation

The main objective of a sustainable sanitation system is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease. To be sustainable, a sanitation system must be economically viable, socially acceptable, and technically and institutionally appropriate, while also protecting the environment and natural resources taking into consideration the climate change aspects. To ensure sustainability the hygiene and sanitation process of RWSSP-WN follows the five key doable and achievable steps in line with the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

¹⁴ Difficult to attribute the number of users. Thus the number of users has been made based on a conservative assumption on users of each toilet.

of Nepal. These steps are customized to fit different circumstances and tailored to community settings with diverse cultures.

The sustainability of the sanitation and hygiene activities is ensured through the following factors: i) The service delivery model where the local government agencies in coordination with all stakeholders present at local level are responsible and accountable for the services delivered. The institutional mechanism will remain in place and will be further strengthened by RWSSP-WN in the second phase. ii) Hygiene and sanitation campaign is carried out in a participatory way with its aim in behavioral change that starts from self-realization, and leads to decision-making by the communities themselves with support from sanitation and hygiene experts to build the toilets. It is not forced from outside.¹⁵ The communities themselves are in the position to decide which technical options are economically and socially acceptable for them whereas the experts support them in the decision-making by providing technically suitable options. iii) The local government authorities and other stakeholders have internalized and taken ownership of the ODF campaigning. To ensure sustainability RWSSP-WN should continue to support the sanitation and hygiene program by providing heavy behavioral inputs in terms of post-ODF activities. All districts that have declared ODF have already passed their post-ODF strategies.

¹⁵ It is to be noted that in RWSSP-WN districts the VDCs and DDCs have not always followed the process as promoted by RWSSP-WN. The local bodies have in some cases resorted to means that can be seen more as coercion than participatory process. This presents a challenge to the sustainability of the H&S.

3.3 Domestic Water Supply

3.3.1 Community-based approach with local governance facilitation

The approach of RWSSP-WN to implementing domestic water supply (DWS) schemes has been the 'community-based approach with local governance facilitation'. The implementation of activities is done according to the priorities set in the VDC WASH plans prepared for each of the program VDCs of RWSSP-WN. The VDC WASH plans were prepared following the planning steps of Local Self Governance Act of Nepal and schemes have then been selected from the priority list of the WASH plans. Altogether, the domestic water supply schemes have been implemented in 54 program VDCs and 2 wards of the Ramgram municipality. In the Terai districts VDC and scheme selection was done taking into consideration also the arsenic concentration in the water. Thus, under the RWSSP-WN program there have been two types of schemes (and beneficiaries) that have been selected for implementation, i) 'general' domestic water supply schemes, and ii) arsenic mitigation schemes.

The basic key strategies for the implementation of DWS schemes were (i) bottom-up planning and prioritization (ii) community participation, action planning, procurement, implementation and management (iii) focus on poor and excluded people, and (iv) transparency through public hearing and auditing. All schemes were implemented with a scheme cycle consisting of four phase: (a) pre-planning phase (b) planning phase (c) implementation phase, and (d) consolidation phase.

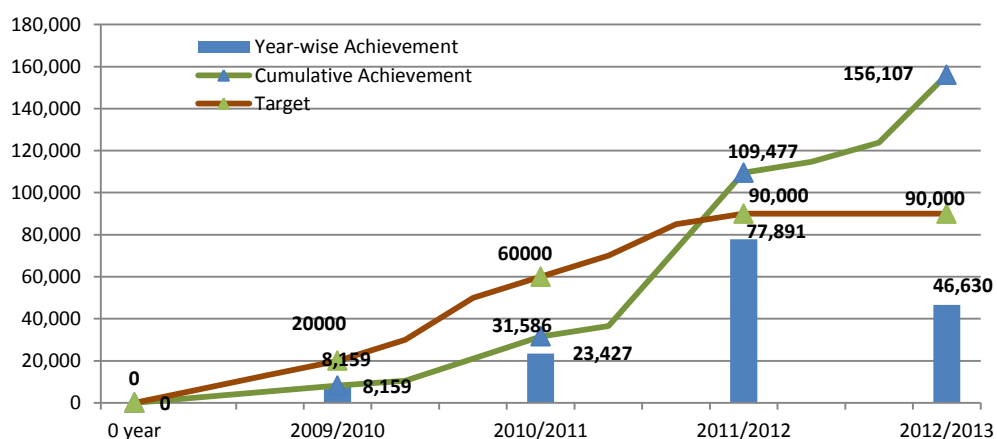
Box 4 Story of a lifting scheme - technologies to reach the hard to reach

Before a solar water lift scheme was constructed in their village the people of the Taruka cluster of Bhirkot VDC in Tanahun used to fetch water from several small traditional spring spouts and faced acute hardship of drinking water. They had to spend even more than two hours for one roundtrip to fetch water, and at the spout there used to be a long queue of the vessels. This meant they would have to wake up at midnight to fetch the water. There would be enough water for 1-2 trips for each household and those who were late would not get water at all. The water quality of the spout sources was also very poor. To improve the situation a water supply scheme was constructed. It is a combination of solar lift and gravity system. The scheme was completed in the beginning of 2012. The present situation is very pleasant. Each household is getting more than 10 trips of water a day nearby the houses. They are also using the waste water of the tap stands and overflow water from the reservoir tanks for kitchen gardening. Some people have started micro-irrigation using the overflow water. The saved time has been used for the livelihood improvement activities and caring of school children. The health benefits of using safe water have become unaccountable.

3.3.2 Details and analysis on domestic water supply schemes

According to the Project target as reported to the National Planning Commission of Nepal, 80,000 people from general water supply and 10,000 people from arsenic mitigation were to be benefited by 400 DWS schemes. By 15 July 2013, a total of 156,107 people and in addition, 31,261 students have benefited by the completed 446 schemes (including arsenic mitigation schemes). This is 173% achievement against the total target of 90,000. Out of the completed schemes *Kapilvastu* and *Syangja* have by far the highest number of people benefiting, whereas *Nawalparasi* and *Baglung* have the lowest. Details for each district are presented in Annex 14. The figure below presents the annual and cumulative beneficiary population.

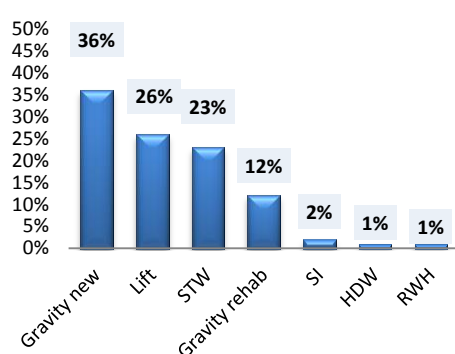
Figure 5 Domestic water supply - population benefited



In addition to the completed schemes there are 45 schemes ongoing in seven districts. Majority of these schemes are expected to be completed within two first months of the fiscal year of 2013/14. It is recommended that in Phase II the status of these schemes is closely followed and post-construction support to the schemes provided. More details on the ongoing schemes are presented in Annex 15.

The total beneficiary population of the 45 ongoing schemes¹⁶ is estimated to be 44,789, and 5,790 students. Thus, in total, 200,896 people and 37,051 students will be benefited by a total of 491 schemes under RWSSP-WN Phase I. This will be 223% achievement against the total population target. The contribution to the 9 districts' overall functional water supply coverage is approximately 5%. As with the completed schemes, under the ongoing schemes the highest number of population stand to benefit in *Kapilvastu*. The district still has 21 schemes ongoing. Other districts that still have more than one ongoing scheme are *Baglung*, *Nawalparasi*, *Parbat* and *Rupandehi*. Details on the ongoing schemes are presented in Annex 15.

Figure 6 Beneficiaries by water supply scheme type

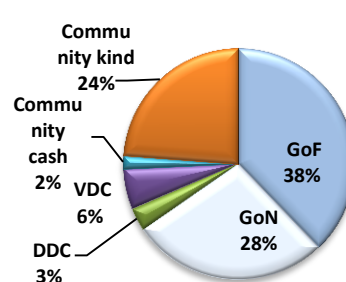


Several rural water supply technologies have been used in the program VDCs. The highest number of people benefited by new gravity schemes (36%), followed by solar and electrical pumping 'lift' schemes (26%), hand drilled shallow tube wells (23%), gravity rehabilitation (12%), point source improvement (2%), hand dug well rehabilitation (1%), and rain water harvesting (1%). More details in Annex 16.

The total estimated investment for the 491 schemes is approximately NPR 743 million, of which 41% falls under new gravity schemes, followed by electrical lift system with 29%, gravity rehabilitation

with 11%, solar lift with 10%, shallow tubewell with 5%, roof top rain water harvesting with 2%, point source improvement 1% and hand dug well rehabilitation with 0.4% of the schemes.

Figure 7 Contribution pattern in domestic water supply



The figure on the right shows the contributions from Government of Finland, Government of Nepal, VDCs, DDCs, and communities for domestic water schemes. An analysis for the contribution pattern for all WASH investments is given under the Chapter 6 on resource allocation. 38% of the cost of the DWS schemes was covered by the Government of Finland, whereas 62% of the cost was contributed by the communities, the local bodies, and the Government of Nepal.

Almost half of the schemes implemented were completed during the second last year of the RWSSP-WN Phase I. Initially, at the start of RWSSP-WN the focus was on planning and prioritization of the schemes. Once the planning was finalized in the form of VDC WASH plans, it was easy for district WASH units together with the communities to start the implementation of the schemes. This, in addition to the fact that completion of e.g. a gravity water scheme takes approximately 18 months has led to the high number of schemes completed during the fourth year of RWSSP-WN (2011/2012). During the final year, the districts have been concentrating on completing the construction of already started schemes and in consolidating the work. Thus, during this final year of RWSSP-WN, the number of schemes is again lower. The per capita costs of the schemes have remained constant throughout the Project period even though inflation in Nepal is high.

¹⁶ These 45 ongoing schemes include six schemes of *Kapilvastu*, which were initiated by RWSSP-WN, but handed over to VDC. There is no financial liability to RWSSP-WN for these schemes.

Table 9 Numbers of completed and ongoing DWS schemes

Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	Total cumulative completed	Ongoing Schemes	Total No of schemes
Cumulative Nos. of DWS Schemes	25	102	232	87	446	45	491
%	5%	21%	47%	18%	91%	9%	100%

Achievement in the water safety was also remarkable. A model district water safety monitoring guideline (2010) and a model district arsenic mitigation strategy (2010) were developed by the RWSSP-WN. These guidelines have guided the work in relation to water quality. All sources of water supply schemes were tested by using field kits and more than 250 samples were tested in the laboratories. The results showed that 87% source water samples were safe from coliform. The results of the tests are shown in Annex 17. A mini-arsenic blanket testing in three program VDCs of *Nawalparasi* was carried out to test more than 1900 tube wells. The test results showed that 20% samples exceed the national standard of 50 ppb, and 17% samples fall in-between the national WQ standard and WHO guideline value and remaining 63% samples fall under WHO guideline value.

During the final year of RWSSP-WN first phase, a communitywide (i.e. VDC-wide) water safety planning handbook was developed and introduced in program districts. The concept includes water safety plan for all types of technologies, climate risks and vulnerability assessment, O&M as an integral and backbone of WSP and safe water zone declaration process. The water safety plan handbook can be used in the second phase of RWSSP-WN to guide the communitywide water safety work that will lead to declaration of 'safe water zones'.

RWSSP-WN has also supported distribution of filters to institutions. During the first phase of RWSSP-WN, 283 institutional filters were distributed in 247 schools and 36 other institutions in five districts (*Myagdi, Tanahun, Parbat, Syangja* and *Pyuthan*). The filter use performance survey carried out in four districts (*Myagdi, Tanahun, Parbat* and *Pyuthan*) showed that only 49% filters were adequate to meet the daily water demand, 98% filters were in use, 94% reported filter water acceptable,¹⁷ 96% filters' fittings were in good condition, but only 45% users knew to replace the filter media. Interestingly, according to the performance survey, more than 60% of the students and teachers had replicated the water treatment and storage at their homes with the learning from institutional filters.

3.3.3 Operation, maintenance, management and sustainability of domestic water supply

Sustainability issues of water supply were carefully considered in the first phase of RWSSP-WN. The sustainability of WASH activities can be looked at from different perspectives such as institutional, technical, financial, social and environmental. Starting point for sustainability is appropriate and good quality design and construction that take into consideration specific social and environmental concerns. However, most importantly, for sustainability, proper institutional arrangement with ownership taken by the community needs to be in place. In addition, appropriate funds need to be available for the committee to be able to finance the operation and maintenance of the scheme.

Box 5 Story of a sustainable yard connection scheme

Dagdi gravity water supply scheme in Kyakmi VDC, Syangja district has served 410 men and women of 56 households. Majority of the users are Janajati and Dalit. Based on the demand from the users it was decided that the scheme be constructed with yard connection to each household. The total cost of the scheme was NPR 2.23 million with the per capita investment of NRs. 5,450. This per capita cost is higher than per capita cost of gravity schemes on average. However, the household contribution is also high since households themselves have paid for their individual tapstands and water meters. The scheme has a sophisticated O&M and management system in place. The WUSC collects NPR 50 per household per month as regular water tariff for the operation and maintenance of the scheme and the trained and paid maintenance worker takes care of the operation and maintenance of the system. The WUSC has made a rule that new additional users have to pay NPR 25,000 for new yard connection. New users have already been added to the scheme. This type of scheme has increased the water supply service levels and ownership and is very likely to be sustainable in the long run.



¹⁷ To measure acceptability the users answered to a question were they had to rank the filter water as 'acceptable', 'moderately acceptable', or 'not acceptable'.

According to the provision made in the Local Self Governance Act, the regular operation and maintenance management of a water supply system is one of the prime responsibilities of the users. Hence, to ensure sustainability RWSSP-WN has involved of the users throughout the implementation of the schemes from planning to post-construction. This creates community ownership; and results in good management, financial transparency, cost effectiveness, and sustainability of the schemes.

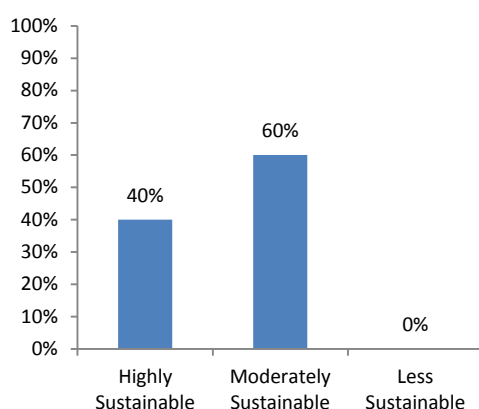
Capacity building on O&M and management

Training has been given to the WUSCs on O&M and management aspects following the training norms of RWSSP-WN. The trainings include the pre-construction, post-construction, procurement and quality inspection, book keeping, O&M management, and skill-based training to maintenance workers (MWs) and pump operators (POs). The training has been given to WUSCs either through the staff of district WASH units or through service providers hired by the DDC. Apart from the formal training to WUSCs, a number of informal orientations have been given to the WUSCs.

Functionality and sustainability of DWS

The technical and operational audit¹⁸ completed recently shows that out of the 65 sample schemes reviewed over 86% are fully operational in terms of functionality of the service i.e. adequacy and reliability.

Figure 8 Overall DWS scheme sustainability



The audit also assessed the overall sustainability of the DWS schemes. For overall sustainability assessment, institutional, social, environmental, financial and technical sustainability parameters were assessed. These parameters were further divided into sub-parameters, and then given scores. The sustainability analysis approach adopted conforms to approaches adopted in other similar programs. The sustainability analysis deemed about 40% schemes highly sustainable (securing >75% score) and 60% schemes moderately sustainable (securing >50% and <75% score). None of the schemes were judged to be less sustainable (<50% score).

Status of O&M and management

The status of O&M and management of completed schemes against selected O&M indicators is as presented in the table below

Table 10 Progress status on the key O&M indicators for sustainability of DWS schemes

Key O&M Indicators	Cumulative progress up to 15 July 2013	
	No.	%
Completed DWS schemes	446	
WUSG/Cs Representing Completed Schemes	412	
WUSGs Registered under Water Resource Act	368	89
WUSCs Managed Initial O&M Fund	412	100
WUSCs Maintained Proper Financial Records/Minutes	321	78
WUSCs conducted Final Public Audit	393	95
WUSCs Selected Maintenance Workers/Pump Operators	361	87
WUSCs Started Collecting Regular Water Tariff and Payment to MWs/Operators	227	55

Note: WUSG: Water Users and Sanitation Group WUSC: Water Users and Sanitation Committee (representing WUSG)

Due to increased efforts by the district WASH units and the PSU/PCO, progress against the sustainability indicators in relation to operation and maintenance has been gradually improving.

¹⁸ Technical and Operational Audit, March 2013, ICON consultancy

WUSG registration

The registration of Water Users and Sanitation Groups (WUSGs) under water resource act needs to be done so that the WUSGs become legal institutions that have legal rights over the water source. The WUSGs of gravity and lifting schemes have been registered under the water resource act, whereas the WUSGs of rain water harvesting, dug well, and tube well schemes are recorded in their respective VDCs. Out of the total of 412 WUSGs that represent the 446 completed schemes around 89% have been formally registered. The rest are in registration process. Similarly, out of 44 WUSGs that represent the 45 ongoing DWS schemes, around 80% have been registered. The remaining WUSGs are under registration process.

WUSC and O&M funds

The WUSCs of lifting schemes are raising minimum 2% of the total scheme cost as initial O&M fund, whereas in the case of other schemes the minimum is 1%. In some districts more funds are collected. All 412 WUSCs representing the total 446 completed water schemes have collected up-front O&M funds, which amounts to NPR 15.1 million. The initial collection of O&M fund before signing the implementation phase agreement has been made mandatory by the program districts. This has ensured collection of funds. Moreover, conducting pre- and post-construction training for WUSCs accelerates the collection of O&M funds. The net balance amount in the O&M fund is NPR 14.4 million as recorded at the time of final monitoring of the schemes. Similarly, all the WUSCs of the still ongoing schemes have raised the required up-front O&M fund. In total, the WUSCs of ongoing schemes have so far collected NPR 1.7 million.

WUSC books of accounts and records keeping

The WUSCs of all 446 completed schemes maintain books of accounts, minutes of decisions, and other record keeping systems. Out of total 412 WUSCs representing 446 completed schemes, 78% are keeping their books of accounts in a proper manner and around 16% are maintaining them moderately. Similarly, in case of capacity of WUSCs in maintaining the minutes, records and other documents around 89% WUSCs have done it properly and around 5% moderately. Around 6% WUSCs have failed to maintain their books of accounts, minutes and records properly. In general, the capacity of WUSCs of ongoing schemes is similar to that of the WUSCs of completed schemes.

Maintenance workers hiring and payment

Out of total 456 WUSCs representing the completed and ongoing 491 water schemes 74% have selected 724 maintenance workers (MWs) of which 16% are women. Similarly, out of total 413 WUSCs representing 446 completed schemes 87% have hired 682 maintenance workers. In average there are two maintenance workers per scheme. In case of lifting schemes in *Syangja*, *Kapilvastu*, *Nawalparasi*, *Pyuthan*, *Rupandehi* and *Tanahun*, the WUSCs have selected pump operators (POs) to operate the system.

Regarding the system for payment to MWs/POs for their services, out of the total 361 WUSCs of all the schemes who have selected MWs; around 55% have started payment to MWs/POs. Out of the total 374 MWs/POs who are currently being paid, around 17% are women. To pay the salaries and to meet other operating costs the WUSCs have started to raise water tariff on regular basis from the user households.

Regarding the mode of payment to MWs/POs the common practice adopted by WUSCs is to provide compensation in cash. The compensation ranges from NPR 250 to 6,000 per month depending on the size of the scheme and the decision taken by the WUSCs. The higher rates are being paid in the lifting schemes where the MWs are also working as pump operators. In few schemes the WUSCs are providing the payment to MWs in food grains or as per need.

3.4 Arsenic Mitigation

In the case of arsenic mitigation, RWSSP-WN has promoted *avoidance* of arsenic instead of the *removal* of arsenic from already contaminated water. This approach was adopted due to the previous experiences of removal strategies not being sustainable in the long-run.

Box 6 Avoidance-based arsenic mitigation scheme in Nawalparasi

A groundwater lift with solar photovoltaic power and 20 cubic meter capacity mini-overhead tank system was constructed in Khairahani village of ward no.1 of Pratappur VDC, Nawalparasi. The system extracts groundwater from a safe 50 meters deep aquifer with a 2 horse power dual pump supplied by 10 nos. of solar panels. The system is serving around 687 people of 125 households. The total investment of the scheme is around NPR 4.1 million with the per capita investment of 6,021 rupees. The community has established an O&M fund of 1% of the total cost and the users are collecting 50 rupees per household as a monthly water tariff. The water is distributed to the village with kilometer long pipes and 13 public stand posts. "We had never believed that the villagers of Khairahani can get arsenic free safe water from an aquifer of 50 meters deep, it is incredible that the pump is lifting groundwater with the sun power" says the WUSC chairperson.

In the Terai, arsenic concentration was included as one of the VDC selection criteria. According to the information from the Arsenic Information Management Project in 2008 before the intervention of RWSSP-WN approximately 32,000 people in the 13 program VDCs of the three Terai program districts of RWSSP-WN are drinking water with more than 50 ppb arsenic concentration, which is above the current national standard of Nepal.

As a result of the avoidance strategy, arsenic mitigation schemes have been implemented to provide people in the arsenic affected areas with safe water. The RWSSP-WN's target was to benefit 10,000 people by the safe arsenic mitigation program. By 15 July 2013, 14,125 people have been benefited by sustainable arsenic mitigation options. This is a 141% achievement against the target. Under the ongoing arsenic mitigation schemes 4,866 people stand to benefit. The total investment will be around NPR 61.52 million under the arsenic component and the per capita investment will be NPR 3240. The major sustainable technologies employed for arsenic mitigation are gravity extension, shallow tube-well in station, hand dug-well rehabilitation, mini-micro overheads with solar and electrical lifting.

In the Terai, the water coverage figures are high – most of the people already have access to water in their homes. Thus, the issue in the Terai is often that of water quality, and not that of access. The long-term effects of arsenic affected water can be severe and shallow wells become easily contaminated, especially during rainy season. As with sanitation and hygiene, improvement of water quality is however often not a 'felt' need of people as the negative effects of poor quality water to people's lives are not as tangible and direct as the effect of not having access to water as is the case in the hills. This lack of 'felt' need is probably one of the factors leading to the people in the Terai not taking as easily ownership over the schemes as do the people in the hills. Thus, to back the implementation of DWS schemes strong social mobilization and triggering of community is needed – especially so in the Terai in the arsenic mitigation schemes.

3.5 Governance and Capacity Building

Building the institutional capacity of the local bodies to deliver services in an effective, efficient and transparent way is one of the major focus areas of RWSSP-WN. RWSSP-WN has built capacity of the WASH actors and institutions at national, regional, district and village level through several types of training and capacity building activities. In addition, RWSSP-WN has developed several guidelines and strategic documents, and supported in the development of national level guidelines and policies.

3.5.1 District WASH structure and WASH unit establishment and functionality

During the first year of RWSSP-WN, the need of a dedicated structure or unit within the District Development Committee (DDC) to look after the planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities was realized. Before starting a full-fledged WASH program, RWSSP-WN thus assessed the institutional capacity of the participating nine District Development Committees. Based on the findings, district WASH units were established in the districts under the DDC/DTO. The structure has been approved by the respective District Councils in all the nine districts. The National Hygiene and Sanitation Master Plan has endorsed the existence of this unit. It is to be noted that both the Local Self Governance Act and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy of 2004 envision having a WASH line section under DDC.

Figure 9 District WASH structure

The figure on the right shows the WASH structure from district to community level. The role of the WASH units under DDCs is to plan, coordinate, implement, and monitor the overall WASH program of the district.

Currently, there are two different types of staff working in the district WASH units. The first category is *regular DDC/DTO staff*, who have been given placement in this unit. The second category is *outsourced staff* by the DDC/DTO.

For the short-run the WASH units with outsourced staff members have shown better results. However, considering the ownership of DDC/DTO and long-term functionality and sustainability of the unit, the DDC which made provision of dedicated full time staff members are observed to be comparatively effective.

Existing staff placement in this unit on average is around six as shown in the table below.

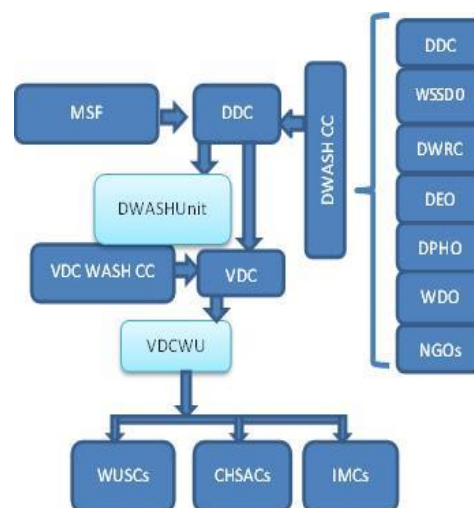


Table 11 WASH unit establishment - staff placement status

Proposed Positions as per the WASH Structure Report	Staff Placement Status by Districts (On 15 July 2013)								
	Myagdi	Baglung	Parbat	Tanahun	Syangja	Pyuthan	Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi
WASH Unit Chief/Engineer	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done	done
Engineer /Sub –Engineer	done (2nos)	not	not	done (3 nos)	done (3 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done
Admin./Social Mobilizer (Na.Su.)	done (FC)	done (FP)	not	done (WW)	done	done (FC)	done	done (SM)	not
WSST	not	not	done (3 nos)	done (3 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (3 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)
Staff Nurse/Health Assistant/HP	done	not	done (SC)	not	done	done	not	not	not
Admin. Na. Su.	not	not	done	not	not	not	not	not	done
Kharidar (Admin)	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not
Office Assistant	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not	not
Total No. of staff proposed	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Actual No. of staff placement	5	2	6	8	8	7	7	6	5
No. of staff from DDC/DTO	2	2	6	5	7	1	2	2	5
No. of staff outsourced as SP for WASH Unit	3	0	0	3	1	6	5	4	0

Note: FC: Field Coordinator; WE: WASH Engineer; FP: Focal Person; HP: SM: Social Mobilizer; WW: women Worker; SC: Sanitation Coordinator

Majority of the districts have done staff placement (from DDC/DTO staff) only on part-time basis having their prime responsibility with other units. Moreover, the DDCs have often had to fulfill the positions in the unit based on the districts' availability of human resources rather than following the provisions made in the WASH structure. This has created problems in smooth and effective functioning of the unit. All DDCs have provided a separate office space for WASH units with basic office amenities. RWSSP-WN has also provided for each district financial support for equipping the office.

3.5.2 Service outsourcing and contract management

The model for outsourcing service providers (SPs) adopted by DDCs varies from district to district. There are roughly three models: (i) districts having only institutional SPs (ii) districts having only individual SPs, and (iii) districts having the combination of these two. All nine districts gave priority to the local or district based NGOs and individual staff. This finally proved better compared to the NGOs or staff selected from outside the district or from national level. All districts followed the Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method as per the Local Body Financial Administration Rules (LBFAR) and the Procurement Act while outsourcing the institutional SPs. Individual SPs were also hired following the government procurement rules on a competitive basis. The status of SPs on 15 July 2013 is shown in the table below; after this the contract of almost all institutional SPs has been closed (except in *Rupandehi*, where it is extended for two months) with final payments made. The contracts of individual SPs were extended for one or two months (except in *Pyuthan*, where contracts of the staff had not been extended at the time of writing this report).

Table 12 Service providers selection status by districts

District	Institutional SPs working up to 2 nd Trimester (13 March 2013)		No. of Individual SPs working up to 13 March 2013	Institutional SPs working up to 3 rd Trimester (15 July 2013)		No. of Individual SPs working up to 15 July 2013
	No. of Institutions	Total staff		No. of Institutions	Total staff	
<i>Myagdi</i>	0	0	14	0	0	14
<i>Baglung</i>	5	29	3	5	29	2
<i>Parbat</i>	1	5	8	1	5	8
<i>Syangja</i>	2	10	9	2	10	9
<i>Tanahun</i>	0	0	9	0	0	8
<i>Pyuthan</i>	0	0	7	0	0	7
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	0	0	5	0	0	5
<i>Rupandehi</i>	4	20	0	4	20	0
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	0	0	5	0	0	4
Total	12	64	60	12	64	57

Note: The numbers of LTBCFs working as individual staff are reported under Hygiene and Sanitation component

Staff turnover has been observed from the very beginning of the Project especially in case of technical staff. Similarly, it has been observed that the institutional SPs are better in 'software' than technical work because of their low retention capacity of the technical staff.

3.5.3 WASH coordination mechanisms

Discussion on the sector-wide approach (SWAp) for the WASH sector has been at the heart of the central level development policy for some time but concrete policy decisions are yet to come out. RWSSP-WN has helped the districts to move towards SWAp, although the SWAp in the full sense has not been adopted in districts. The Project has been successful in harmonizing the WASH policy and program in the nine program districts through the DWIG (2009) and in strengthening of coordination mechanisms and capacity of DDCs. At the district level, DWASHCC and VWASHCC have been formed and activated for WASH coordination and cooperation between different government line agencies, NGOs, private sector and media.

As an encouraging example of 'one WASH fund' is *Rupandehi*. The district has established a sanitation fund at VDC level where the government funds of WSSDO and DDC are channeled. VDCs decide how to use this fund for the best of the communities and households. Private business houses and individuals are also encouraged to contribute to this fund. Likewise, *Parbat* and *Pyuthan* have tried basket funding for sanitation campaign. In *Myagdi*, a bank account for district WASH fund was opened with several stakeholders committing to fund certain WASH activities through this joint fund.

RWSSP-WN supported the activation of the former District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committees (DWSSCCs) into District WASH Coordination Committees (DWASHCCs) in all nine districts and formation and activation of VDC WASH Coordination Committees (VWASHCCs) in village development committees. These coordination committees are for the major part behind the success of RWSSP-WN in the sanitation and hygiene component and have played key role in the planning process for domestic water supply. Thus, *the formation and activation of the committees is an important achievement in terms of building capacity and ownership and enhancing coordination at the local level, and has also proved that when local level stakeholders work together unexpectedly good results can be achieved.*

District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (DWASHCC) are district level coordination committees where WASH stakeholders come together to plan and coordinate district WASH activities. To emphasize the importance of hygiene for health program districts of RWSSP-WN activated the committees in 2009 and gave them the new name of DWASHCC. RWSSP-WN supported in holding Multi-Stakeholder Forums (MSF) and DWIG orientation in all nine districts to activate the DWASHCCs. The National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in 2011 endorsed the new name and also emphasized the important role the coordination committee play in the WASH sector. The Local Development Officer of DDC is the chairperson of DWASHCC and the Chief of DWSSDO is the member secretary of the committee.

VDC level WASH Coordination Committees (VWASHCCs) were formed and activated in all program and replicated VDCs of RWSSP-WN. The VWASHCCs have played an active role to accelerate the WASH coverage in the VDCs. They are involved in overall planning, implementation, monitoring, and supervision of the community level hygiene and sanitation promotional activities and in preparing VDC level WASH plan; and conduct regular meetings to discuss issues related to WASH implementation to reach the target of universal coverage of WASH. The VDC secretary is the chairperson of the committee.

The District level Multi-Stakeholder Forum is an advisory body to DDC/DWASHCC where the key district stakeholders, namely, the political leaders, faith-based and community-based organizations, VDC secretaries, political and administrative staff, non-governmental organizations, associations, and other relevant institutions plan, coordinate and act together to achieve the jointly defined WASH goals. The MSFs were introduced by RWSSP-WN in WASH sector and have proved to be an innovative approach for effective implementation of WASH process at the local level. Provision of MSF has also been adopted by the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 for sanitation campaign in all 75 districts. *In the same way, RWSSP-WN has supported establishment of MSFs at VDC and regional levels.* Up to date, two rounds of VDC level MSFs have been organized, and a regional WASH coordination and harmonization preparatory workshop was organized by RWSSP-WN to bring all the WASH stakeholders together at regional level

3.5.4 National Management Information Project (NMIP) and WASH data

Every year DWASHCCs send WASH data through WSSDO to DWSS under Ministry of Urban Development at national level to update the status in the National Management Information Project (NMIP) management information software that captures the national WASH data. Whether the data is actually sent by WSSDO to DWSS and whether it is updated in the NMIP software is to be ensured by WSSDO/DWSS. All the information regarding the WASH activities implemented by RWSSP-WN is available at district level in the district WASH management information system. The data is made available to the DWASHCC to pass it along to WSSDO/DWSS. In addition, in all RWSSP-WN districts, at the time of drafting district WASH plans comprehensive district-wide WASH data was collected. This data is available in the districts in the WASH plans for the DWASHCCs to send it through the WSSDO to DWSS.

3.5.5 Policies and guidelines developed

RWSSP-WN was mandated to work within *the district environment*. Thus, RWSSP-WN has focused on framing the rural WASH related operational policies and guidelines at the district level. The Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Road (DoLIDAR) has taken these reform initiatives positively and started the process of adopting them as the departmental policy

directives to be adopted by all District Technical Offices to expedite the rural WASH movement in the country.

It is to be noted that in 2010, the Finnish Government signed an agreement with UNICEF where the later would take the policy and program harmonization responsibility for the fragmented WASH sector at *the central level* on behalf of donor partners¹⁹.

In addition, the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal (2011) has adopted the major elements from the community-led sanitation approach introduced by the DWIG developed by RWSSP-WN. Some major policy initiatives in the form of approach and guidelines are the DWIG, VDC and district WASH planning, and WASH training norms.

GESI responsive district WASH implementation guideline

RWSSP-WN is a program implemented through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. One of the major milestones of RWSSP-WN in the first year was the development of a model district WASH implementation guideline (DWIG) that has gender equality and social inclusion issues mainstreamed in it. The guideline introduces a harmonized WASH planning and coordination framework, and structure that is aligned to the Government of Nepal's policies, rules and regulations, and processes. With the DWIG a move away from *fragmented project based approach* towards *harmonized program based approach* started at district level.

The major objective behind development of the DWIG was to test the implementation of WASH in a holistic way at the district level. The ultimate goal is to improve the health status of the people and consequently living standard of the whole district population in general; and poor and disadvantaged groups in particular.

The model DWIG was drafted by a task force comprising DDC/DTO representatives from the program districts, and PSU/PCO staff and specialists. To incorporate the views and concerns of all partners the model DWIG was shared with stakeholders in all nine districts and also at national level. It was endorsed by the 2nd Steering Committee of the RWSSP-WN in 2009. Based on the model DWIG, the program districts prepared their district specific DWIGs. Finally, the district specific DWIGs were approved by the respective District Councils²⁰ and are currently followed by the DDCs for WASH implementation. However, the full fledge adaption of DWIG by all other stakeholders present at the districts for WASH implementation has to still materialize to achieve 'one' holistic WASH program.

VDC WASH planning

A proper planning process is needed in order to achieve harmonized, effective, and coordinated fund utilization and implementation of WASH program that takes equity concerns into account. Thus, RWSSP-WN has supported preparation of VDC WASH plans. The planning process is a key step in achieving district and VDC-wide coordinated and harmonized WASH planning, monitoring and evaluation, and implementation. The community people are at the core of the process that defines the priorities based on which resources are allocated in relation to the WASH program.

Photo 1 Wealth ranking during VDC WASH planning



The VDC WASH plan approval and implementation process follow the process of district development planning and has thus become a part of the district development planning process. Based on the VDC WASH plans, the VDCs and DDCs have developed their annual plans and programs. The annual plans and WASH program implementation thus reflect the priorities of the VDC WASH plans set through the participatory planning process.

¹⁹ For this, UNICEF received 9.8 million Euro support from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland for a WASH program called 'Aligning for action – Sanitation and Water for All in the context of Climate Change in Nepal' in 2010.

²⁰ With the exception of Tanahun district.

All 54 RWSSP-WN program VDCs and 2 wards of Ramgram municipality have prepared their final VDC WASH plans. The average per VDC WASH plan cost was 375,000 rupees with variation from 80,000 rupees to 525,000 rupees. The variation is due to the different service delivery model adopted by the districts. *Syangja*, *Kapilvastu* and *Myagdi* used in-house staff to draft the plans. The cost of the plans drafted in-house was the cheapest. It is to be noted that regular salaries of the in-house staff involved are not included in the total cost of the plan. The other models used were; i) individual consultant, ii) NGOs, and iii) institutional consultant. Details for each district regarding the VDC WASH plan status and costs are presented in Annex 26.

District strategic WASH planning

During the fiscal year of 2012/2013 all nine program districts initiated the district strategic WASH plan preparation exercise. The districts are at different stages of the plan preparation. Other stakeholders e.g. DWSSDO, Suahara, have also provided funds for the preparation of DWASHPs. Based on the DWASHPs it is expected that the districts will be able to plan implementation of their future WASH interventions including those under RWSSP-WN Phase II. A detailed account on the district WASH plans status is presented in Annex 27.

Training norms

In order to have a consistent application of training schedule, session plan and norms throughout WASH capacity building at the DDC, VDC and community level; RWSSP-WN developed 'training norms'. Altogether 28 different types of training, workshop and orientation are included in the norms. The training norms give outline for the each course, budgeting norms, training proposal outline, and training reporting formats. The 3rd Steering Committee meeting held on 6th of April 2010 endorsed the training norms. At the time of writing this report DoLIDAR was in the process of finalizing similar training norms that would be followed by all the 75 districts of Nepal.

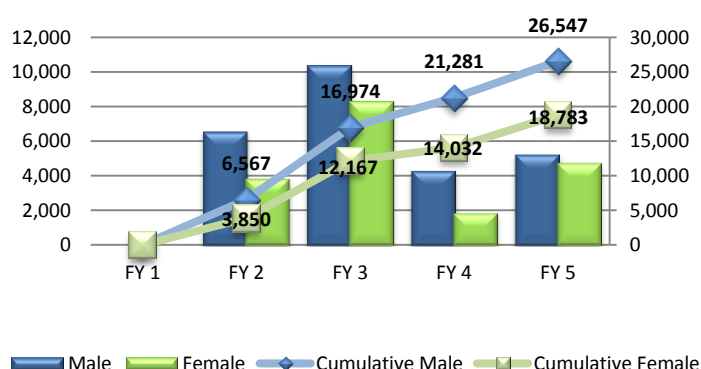
Strategies, guidelines and research conducted

A full list of different type of documents prepared by RWSSP-WN is presented in Annex 18. All these documents will be handed over to DoLIDAR, and the Embassy of Finland at the end of Phase I of RWSSP-WN. It is expected that DoLIDAR will continue using these documents to develop its guidelines regarding WASH program implemented by local bodies.

3.5.6 Training and capacity building events organized

Under the RWSSP-WN altogether approximately 45,000 people were trained. Out of these 59% were men and 41% were women as can be seen in the figure below. During the last year of RWSSP-WN, compared to previous years the women-men ratios was close to 1:1, which is a sign of an increased emphasis on GESI aspects during the final year of the Project. Detailed disaggregated information on the trainings organized can be found in Annex 20, Annex 21, and Annex 22

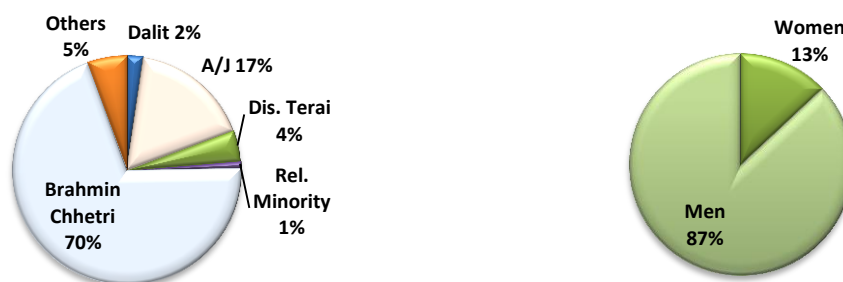
Figure 10 All training participants - disaggregated by sex



The trainings can be roughly divided into two categories. *The first category is the training organized by the PSU, which is usually training to trainers and provided to DDC/DTO, district WASH unit staff and service providers. These trained people then provide training at community level to the community people and users committees. The major trainings conducted by PSU are VDC*

WASH plan preparation training, Lead TBC facilitators' training, design estimate training, financial management and procurement, nutrition training, GESI and governance training; and finally, water quality monitoring and water safety planning. In addition, the PSU supported the districts to organize various workshops and orientation programs.

Figure 11 Training organized by PSU

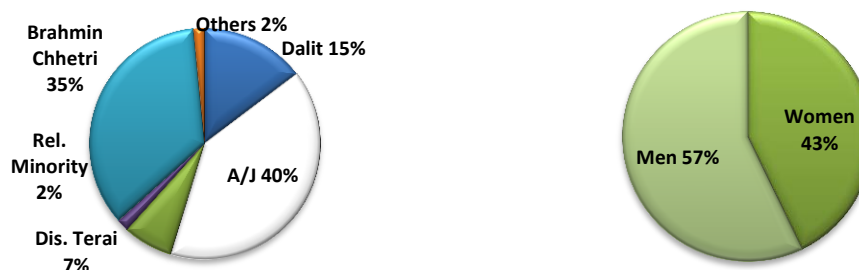


Altogether 2,379 people received training organized by PSU. In fiscal year 2012/13 only one formal training event was organized by PSU. This was an orientation to district WASH unit officials on recharge pond construction, water safety planning and training effectiveness. In addition, support to districts to conduct training was given. Aggregate social composition of the training participants as shown in the figure above reveals that the training in terms of diversity of participants was not inclusive, which reflects the lack of diversity in the WASH sector in Nepal. Training organized by PSU is provided to staff and representatives of DDCs, VDCs, Government line agencies and NGOs. Institutional barrier and lack of diversity is observed nationally in the WASH sector and in the WASH institutions.²¹ The Government of Nepal has taken up affirmative action to change the situation. RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal in making its institutions more diverse and equitable. More details on the PSU training organized is provided in Annex 20.

The second category is training and workshop organized by the districts, which are meant for the community people to enhance their skills, knowledge, and to create behavioral change. Measured by number of participants the two major types of training events are TBC triggers' orientation, and pre-construction training. Other major trainings measured by number of participants organized by the DDCs are CHSAC capacity building training, book keeping training, MSF meeting/orientation, post-construction training, VDC WASH plan preparation training, procurement/quality inspection training, lead mothers training; and WASH orientation. In addition, different type of income generation training has been organized. The income generation trainings include smokeless stove, nursery management, bee-keeping and vegetable farming training.

Organizing training events is a major task for the participating districts of RWSSP-WN. To document the successes and failures in the form of recommendations in relation to the training program a training effectiveness study was conducted. The results of this study should be used when designing the second phase training program. Altogether, 42,951 people were trained by the districts. Social composition of these training participants is presented in the figure below. These community level trainings in terms of participants were inclusive. More details are provided in Annex 21.

Figure 12 Training organized by the districts

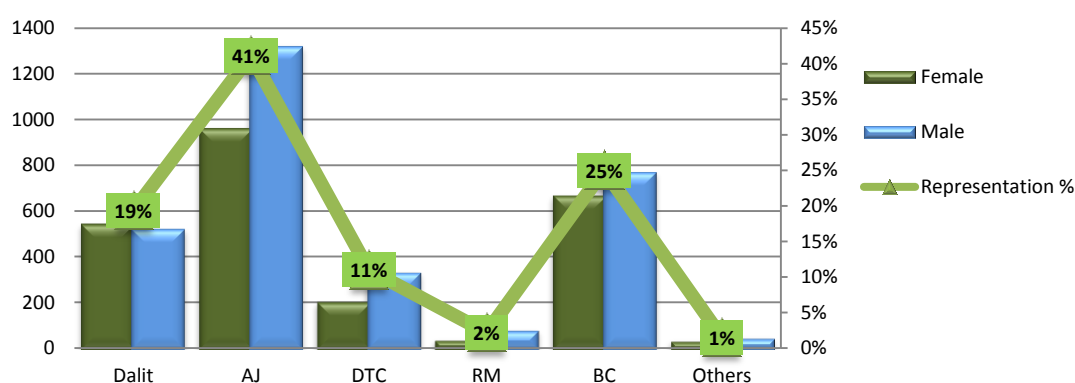


²¹ According to a report commissioned by Government of Nepal in 2011 (Ministry of Physical Planning and Works) lack of institutional diversity in the WASH sector and poor understanding of GESI issues has a negative impact on equitable service delivery. As an example, of the 1,511 government employees in the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, 94% are men, 61% are Brahmin/Chhetri and only 2% are Dalit.

3.5.7 Community level committees

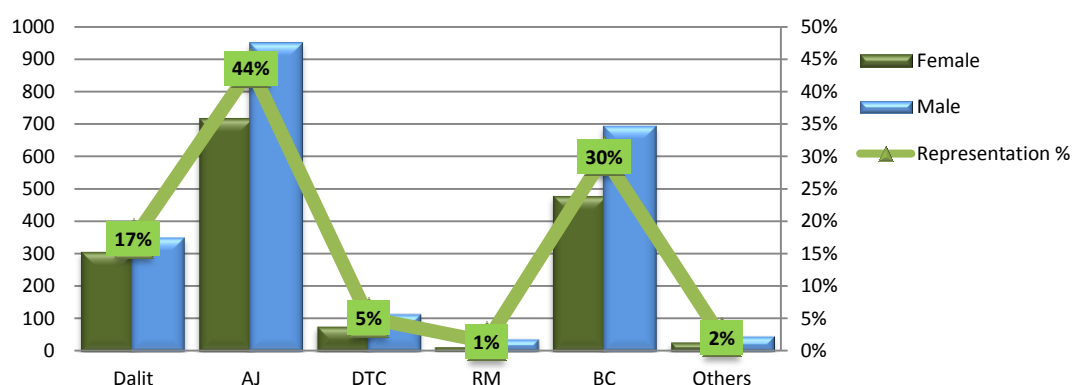
Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committees (CHSACs) are the community level implementing institutions of the sanitation and hygiene activities. Quite often the CHSACs have become inactive or defunct once the VDC has been declared ODF. Thus, for second phase and post-ODF activities, similar already existing grass-root organizations such as 'Citizen Ward Forum' should be used for sanitation and hygiene activities. Altogether 583 CHSACs have been formed in the nine program districts. Overall women participation in CHSACs is 44%. The CHSACs are inclusive and representative against the population in the program VDCs. More details on the composition of CHSACs is presented in Annex 23. In the same Annex also the composition of the total population by social groups in the program VDCs is presented to ease interpretation on whether the CHSACs are representative against the total population.

Figure 13 CHSAC composition by social group and sex



Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) are a community level institution elected by the water users' of a particular scheme to manage and implement the water supply schemes. There are in total 456 WUSCs formed to manage the completed and ongoing 491 DWS schemes in the nine program districts. In some VDCs one WUSC is formed to manage three to four small schemes as sub-schemes. The composition of WUSCs is inclusive and representative of the total population of the program VDCs. Women hold 35% of key positions of WUSCs. 42% of all the members of WUSCs are women. Traditionally excluded groups held around 64% of the key positions of the WUSCs. 68% of the overall member positions are held by traditionally socially excluded as is shown in the figure below. More details on the WUSC composition can be found in Annex 24. In the same Annex composition of the total population of the program VDCs is given to ease the interpretation on whether the WUSCs are representative of the total population. In addition, *Institutional/School Management Committees* have been formed for the implementation and sustainable management of the institutional WASH activities in schools and in other institutions.

Figure 14 WUSC composition by social groups and sex



3.5.8 Accountability mechanisms at local level - public audits and hearings, hoarding boards

Photo 2 Display board with scheme details



To maintain transparency at scheme level, the practice of conducting public hearing during design finalization, mid-term public audit after procurement of non-local materials, and final public audit after construction of DWS schemes is taking place in all program districts. This is one of the best practices initiated by the DDCs/WUSCs as per the district WASH implementation guideline (DWIG), and helps in maintaining transparency in scheme activities among the users. In addition, to ensure transparency the WUSCs maintain display boards with all scheme details including sources of funding.

Out of the total 412 WUSCs of 446 completed schemes, around 95% have conducted final public audit. The WUSCs of the remaining completed schemes are in process of preparing final books of accounts for organizing public audits. Similarly, 99.8% of the WUSCs of the total of 446 completed schemes carried out initial public hearing, whereas, the mid-term public audit was conducted by around 99% of the WUSCs. Moreover, out of the total 44 WSUGs of 45 ongoing schemes 97% have conducted the initial public hearing.

3.5.9 Income generation through linkages

RWSSP-WN has promoted linkages with other livelihoods actors to provide financial, technical, and managerial support for income generation. The starting point for the linkage is the VDC WASH plans, which include a survey of existing income generation groups and their activities. Several organizations and programs are working in the field of income generation and micro savings and credit. The districts mainly coordinate with the District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) to organize kitchen gardening and vegetable farming training. The DADOs provide resource person to conduct the training.

The focus of income generation activities under WASH has been on utilizing the benefits of waste or excess water from the water supply systems and promotion of kitchen gardening or vegetable farming, which supports the poor and excluded households to increase their incomes, and to be able to pay also the monthly water tariffs. Promotion of income generation through kitchen gardening is also directly linked with the nutrition program supported by the RWSSP-WN through providing training to lead mothers and health promoters. Similarly, under the RWSSP-WN program use of ECOSAN toilets and use of urine as fertilizer in vegetable farming, and use of bio-gas have been promoted.

Box 7 Story of Ms Nepali – leading by example



Ms Krishna Kumari Nepali, a Dalit woman from Dana VDC of Myagdi district participated in an orientation program on hygiene and sanitation. This training changed her life from being a housewife taking care of children, household chores, and farming to becoming a lead mother and a trigger who raises community awareness. She played instrumental role to declare Dana VDC as an Open Defecation free VDC. During the ODF declaration day of the VDC she started to use urine as fertilizer. These days she is regularly collecting urine, which has encouraged her neighbours to also collect it.

The community has recognized her by making her the Acting Secretary of the Water Users' and Sanitation Committee. Ms Nepali has ensured the smooth running of the water scheme. Traditionally, the communities recognize the position and importance of women in last and Dalit women last to last. The work of Ms Krishna Kumari Nepali shows that when the last become first, the change in the whole community starts fast.

Photo 3 Urine bank in Kapilvastu



Up to 15 July 2013, all nine districts organized kitchen gardening, vegetable farming and ECOSAN promotion training to lead mothers, WUSC/CHSAC members and other groups giving special focus on women, the poorest and the excluded. The *total numbers of participants in such training has been 3,867*, of which 77% were women. Apart from this, *Tanahun* district provided training to 40 participants on beekeeping, and waste recycling and training on goat rearing and animal feeding and fodder management to 61 participants. Improved cooking stove training and orientation was also given. Moreover, from last year the districts have also provided improved seeds of vegetables and materials to lead farmers. *Myagdi* and *Kapilvastu* have shown good results in ECOSAN promotion or in using urine as fertilizers. *Kapilvastu* has also started the concept of 'urine bank' in some program VDCs.

Box 8 Myagdi achievements in income generation

- 1289 HHs maintaining kitchen garden in the program VDCs (31% of total HHs of program VDCs)
- 98 households doing vegetable farming on commercial scale
- 77 mother groups linked with other related organizations/programs
- 110 households with ECOSAN
- 22 households using urine in vegetable as fertilizer
- Overall average annual income from vegetable farming is around NPR 16,000/HH

The income generation promotion in *Myagdi* can be taken as a success case for good coordination and linkages where with minimum support the WUSC/CHSAC members and communities are achieving results in terms of increase in household income. The experience could be replicated to other districts. There is good linkage with other programs such as *SUAHARA* and *Sahamati* through which the households growing vegetables are receiving support.

3.6 Relevance, Efficiency and Effectiveness of RWSSP-WN

3.6.1 Relevance

RWSSP-WN contributes directly towards the Government of Nepal's own universal access target of 2017 and the Millennium Development Goals set for the rural water supply and sanitation development strengthening the existing decentralized governance structure of Nepal. RWSSP-WN is a priority one project for the Government of Nepal as classified by the Government of Nepal and contributes to poverty reduction with special emphasis on the poorest and the excluded.

The project is fully in line with the Local Self Governance Act that provides the legal basis for the devolution of responsibilities for water and sanitation systems to local government; 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). The National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan of Nepal has in fact adopted the sanitation and hygiene approach promoted by the Project. With the strong emphasis on GESI issues and strengthening of local government authorities the Project is also in line with Finland's Development Policy Program that adopts HRBA to development.

The WASH Sector Status Report (SSR, 2011) identified three national programs as (i) National Hygiene and Sanitation Program (ii) National Functionality Program and (iii) National Water Quality Program. To implement these national programs, there is 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. RWSSP-WN has been working strongly to improve all of the above.

Besides from the national level policies, acts and plans, at community level it is clear that addressing the water rights in an area where scarcity of water is acute is highly appreciated. Water supply is given high priority at the district and community levels, expressed in high demand and willingness to contribute to the schemes. Water supply sector improvement has direct benefits for the rural livelihoods, health and education. These priorities and needs are directly expressed by the communities themselves.

3.6.2 Effectiveness

Based on the above presented achievements, the Project was effective in achieving its results. The respective population achievements for each component are: 177% achievement in domestic water supply, 494% in hygiene and sanitation, 141% in arsenic mitigation, and 83% in implementation of capacity building, income generation, and environmental conservation program. In addition, the results are deemed to be sustainable as was presented in the chapters regarding each respective component results.

The effectiveness in terms of fulfilment of water, sanitation and hygiene demands of different geographical regions and social dimensions has been encouraging. The health impact study of the RWSSP-WN program that was carried out during March to April 2013 by an independent consultant showed that the incidence of diarrheal diseases, child morbidity, maternal mortality and proportion of malnourished children has been reduced. The GESI impact study conducted supports this finding. The Project has reached its GESI targets in terms of participation in numbers in community level organization. Women hold 35% of key positions in WUSCs. 64% of key positions are held by the excluded groups and 11% key positions are held by Dalit. Women representation in VDC level WASH Coordination Committee is 35%. According to the findings from training effectiveness assessment (2013), women's role in sanitation and hygiene is highly appreciable. Training has not only empowered the women but they are leading the campaign for changing behavior in sanitation and hygiene at community level. However, there is room to improve the social mobilization part in DWS.

The Project has been effective in terms of establishing district WASH units and in drafting and supporting in drafting WASH sector guidelines. All nine participating districts currently have a fully equipped and functional district WASH unit that will continue their work in the second phase of RWSSP-WN. The district WASH units are able to handle any type of DWS technologies, from planning to post construction stage. With little support from the PSU/PCO, the district WASH units are capable

of surveying, designing and optimizing the complex water supply schemes including arsenic avoidance schemes and of taking the lead together with the VDCs in the sanitation movement ongoing in the districts bringing together the WASH stakeholders, including political parties.

The higher resource participation of the national and sub-national governments and communities (42% of the total WASH budget of the Project) than the Project had planned initially (33% of the total budget of the Project) demonstrates that the Project has been successful to augment the local resources to finance the WASH sector by creating the local ownership for resource sustenance. This also indicates that if the WASH program is properly designed and the interventions are made carefully the funds will not be an obstruction in service delivery.

3.6.3 Efficiency

In terms of investment costs, the Project achieved more than the expected targets both in sanitation and hygiene as well as domestic water supply without increment in the total budget and with competitive per capita investment costs.

In terms of technical assistance, the TA team has performed its duties efficiently as is noted by the mid-term review of RWSSP-WN. According to the MTR 'The share of technical assistance (TA) out of the total budget is exceptionally low. This is an implication of the decision in the inception period to rely on and provide support to the DDCs in the implementation of WASH. TA of RWSSP-WN initially comprised three internationally procured advisers, one of them being a Nepali, and a few locally recruited advisers in PSU plus one adviser in each Project district. The TA team is substantially smaller than its counterpart in RVWRMP. In general, there is no doubt about the quality of TA in general. Unsurprisingly though, the competence and quality of TA varies between districts, which is understandable as there are differences between individuals. Technical competence could have been given more emphasis in recruitment of District Advisers (DA). This does not mean that they should have predominantly technical training. Stronger support from PSU might have levelled the differences but the resources of the TA team are limited. Against the limited TA resources the team has performed very well.' And further, 'A total of EUR 2,299,060 was budgeted in PD for TA. The expenditure on local TA was quite low in the beginning, as local TA was hired only at the end of the first year. The share of international TA was roughly 80% in the first year, decreasing to about 70% during the next two years and – according to the FY4 budget – will decrease to 64%. If TA expenditure will follow the budget allocation for FY4, international TA expenditure will total to about MEUR 1.52, which is about 78% of the total TA budget, about 20.5% of the total spending (assuming that 100% of FY4 budget is spent) and only about 12% of the total budget. This is quite impressive as such.' Due to efficient use of TA funds it was possible to give the Project a no-cost extension. In fact, some of the originally budgeted TA budget as per PD and including contingencies has been allocated to investment costs to districts. The mid-term review recommendation and the response of the Project as endorsed by the 5th Steering Committee of RWSSP-WN are presented in Annex 19.

The per capita costs for water supply schemes are influenced by many factors. The remoteness of the community, technology choice, differences in funding and materials costs are amongst the factors. The comparison with per capita cost of other agencies is difficult due to different cost follow-up methods, type of schemes and timing as well as local conditions and environment. However, according to a crude analysis presented in the table below the cost of RWSSP-WN are competitive to other donors. It is to be noted that in the second phase of RWSSP-WN the per capita costs are expected to be higher due to strong focus on reaching the unreached. This will however depend on the selection criteria adopted for VDCs and schemes and overall approach taken.

Table 13 Per capita cost of DWS of different agencies

	RWSSPWN	RWSSFDB	GWS	RVWRMP	CBWSSSP (ADB/DWSS)
PCC (NPR)	3,699	3,117	6,328	6,017	5,309
Source	DWASHMIS, 15 July 2013	Annual Report, 2011	GWS/MIS	Scheme status report 2012, RVWRMP	CBWSSSP draft completion report 2012

The table on the next page presents the average per capita costs of the DWS, and hygiene and sanitation as of 15 July 2013. The per capita investment by technology type indicates that the rain

water harvesting technology has the highest per capita cost followed by lift schemes, gravity new, gravity rehabilitation, point source improvement, hand dug well rehabilitation and shallow tube wells. The main expenditures in the hygiene and sanitation were the salaries of LTBCFs, health promoters; TBC triggers' trainings, reward money, which is defined in the DWIG²², and the expenses on media and communication. The total per capita (crude) cost on sanitation and hygiene from RWSSP-WN budget was NPR 215. Before the RWSSP-WN intervention and drafting of National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan the practice at the districts was to give households hardware support equivalent to NPR 1,250 to construct household level toilets.

Table 14 Per capita costs of DWS and H&S of RWSSP-WN on 15 July 2013

Technology	HH	Population	Investment (NPR)	PCC (NPR)
Domestic Water Supply				
Gravity New	11,787	72,763	306,289,033	4,209
Gravity Rehabilitation	3,949	24,079	84,535,786	3,511
Point Source Improvement	771	3,641	11,038,815	3,032
Rain Water Harvesting	226	1,937	15,370,986	7,935
Shallow Tube Wells	6,408	45,311	34,837,400	769
Hand Dug Well Rehabilitation	331	1,716	3,010,950	1,755
Solar Lift Schemes	2,347	15,265	74,159,900	4,858
Electrical Lift Schemes	5,810	36,184	213,905,612	5,912
Total	31,629	200,896	743,148,481	3,699
Hygiene & Sanitation				
HH Sanitation	225,840	1,086,917	233,643,680	215
Institutional Sanitation	N/A	43,689	66,310,000	1,518

²² According to the DWIG: 'VDC can design a rewarding system. Rewards can be public recognition and/or conditional cash or material support. The community should be given authority to utilize the rewards, but it is recommended that the rewards should benefit poor and excluded who cannot afford to upgrade toilets from temporary to permanent.'

4 Cross-cutting objectives

4.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RWSSP-WN has ensured that the WASH program at districts is implemented according to good practices. By good practices RWSSP-WN refers to community-based, socially inclusive, demand-driven, need-based, right-based, pro-poor, gender responsive, culturally and environmentally sound, participatory, technically appropriate, and sustainable WASH promotion and service delivery. In this way, RWSSP-WN adopted the rights based approach to its program implementation.

GESI sensitive WASH initiative aims to ensure the following:

PARTICIPATION – meaningful at all levels/decision making.

SENSITIVITY –Language, behavior, and policies

ACCESS/CONTROL- Resources, opportunities and benefits.

STATUS – condition/position,

The results obtained to date indicate that RWSSP-WN has been GESI sensitive. Moreover, as per the health impact study and GESI impact study conducted (both 2013) the program has had positive impact on the health condition through delivery of services in water supply, and sanitation and hygiene.²³ People – especially women and adolescent girls - experience reduced hardship and thus have more energy and time in their use for productive activities. In addition, thanks to affirmative action by RWSSP-WN, participation of the poorest and the excluded in community level organizations, committees, and trainings has achieved the targets set.

However, it is to be noted, that due to the values and norms prevalent in Nepal, women, poor and Dalit are still considered mostly as beneficiaries and not as decision makers. In addition, the existing institutional structural barrier, both at government and non-governmental organizations, makes it difficult to achieve the right balance of participation of women and traditionally socially excluded groups in the WASH capacity building programs organized at district and regional levels. The norms of the society that determine the gendered roles of women and men and girls and boys take a long time to change, as does institutional change, but RWSSP-WN has – if not changed – at least planted a seed of change where the program has been implemented. The social mobilization in Phase I at times has not been sufficient to ensure meaningful participation of those traditionally not taking part. Thus, under chapter 8 specific recommendations on how to improve social mobilization in Phase II are given.

4.1.1 Increased women's productive role – time and energy

Overall, a WASH project is a pro-women initiative in itself in a society like Nepal where according to conventional gender norms women are primarily responsible over fetching water. Responsibility of maintaining personal and domestic hygiene and cleanliness generally fall in the domain of girls and women. Also, once people change their behaviour from open defecation to using household toilet, it saves their time. *Improved access of toilet and drinking water thus ease the daily lives of especially girls and women.*

Box 9 Story from Pyuthan and Myagdi on women's saved time

Beyond this generic observation, both RWSSP-WN data and qualitative GESI impact study (2013) conducted attest that RWSSP-WN's intervention has saved girls and women's time significantly. Women's time saving takes place in two ways, fetching time (where water is far) and waiting time (where water is too little or there is queue). Saving time also applies to toilet use. The time can and has been then used on income generation activities,

In Hemjakot of Pyuthan, it used to take two hours to fetch one trip of water. If a household needed four pots of water, a woman would have to spend eight hours a day in fetching. In Bokrekiteni in Myagdi, the waiting time alone would be about two hours because the traditional spring water source (kuwa) would discharge water very slow. With new water schemes the women of Hemjakot and Bokrekiteni have water close to their houses.

²³ In sanitation and hygiene a district-wide approach has been applied. ALL PEOPLE – regardless of poverty status, sex or social group enjoy the benefits from living in a sanitary and hygienic village. In water supply first program VDCs are selected through geographical targeting after which schemes are prioritized through participatory planning process taking into consideration poverty and water scarcity criteria.

child care and personal hygiene that will in turn result in better health and productivity. Time saved is explained in more detail in chapter 3.1.

4.1.2 Decreased hardship, gender and social discrimination

The intervention of RWSSP-WN on WASH sector has brought positive impact on the lives of the poor and excluded and their status through decreasing both physical and psychosocial hardship. Women and girls' experience of hardship while fetching water, as mentioned above, has decreased; In addition, adolescent girls' experience of comfort and safety with improved access to domestic and public toilets. This is especially so during menstruation. Fewer girls are likely to drop out of school if proper sanitation facilities are available at schools.

Box 10 Story of Ms Ratina - women's decreased hardship



Four years ago Ms Ratina moved to Nepal from India after being married to a Nepali man. Her new home in Nepal did not have toilet, which is why her mother advised Ratina to eat little, so that she would not have to go to open field to defecate. She was also advised to get up early in morning before the rooster crows to empty her stomach so that other people would not see her defecate! Now she is proud to have a toilet in her home and life is easier for her.

Ms Ratina (age 22) from Kapilbastu

With regard to caste based discrimination in relation to water against the Dalit, the discrimination in the Western Development region is patchy and not systematic. Dalit people's own experience according to GESI impact study (2013) is that with improvement in availability of water, the

issue of water discrimination also improves. Thus, with easy availability of water, gendered discrimination against women and girls and caste discrimination against Dalit has improved.

4.1.3 Improved health, nutrition and hygiene of the poorest and the excluded

RWSSP-WN program VDCs were selected based on criteria on WASH service levels, poverty, concentration of excluded groups, and relative remoteness and inaccessibility of the area. In the three Terai districts the concentration of arsenic level was also included in the criteria. Thus, while selecting the program area geographical targeting was applied and RWSSP-WN works in VDCs were concentration of poor and the excluded is comparatively high.

In sanitation and hygiene, a district-wide approach has been applied. ALL PEOPLE – regardless of poverty status, sex or social group enjoy the benefits from living in a sanitary and hygienic village and having proper sanitation facilities at home. *In water supply*, program VDCs were selected through geographical targeting after which schemes were prioritized through participatory planning process taking into consideration poverty and water scarcity criteria within the VDC. The overall targeted WASH intervention has thus led to improved health, nutrition and hygiene of community people in program districts, particularly among the poorest and the excluded.

The GESI impact study (2013) encourages RWSSP-WN to consider in its second phase a consolidated income generation intervention, exclusively targeted to poor households, female headed households and households of excluded groups. The study also recommends that RWSSP-WN further ensure that social mobilization receives the attention it deserves to ensure that the poorest and the excluded participate meaningfully and are empowered.

4.1.4 Inclusive WUSCs and CHASCs

The CHSACs and WUSCs are the community level organizations responsible for implementation of WASH activities. Both have significant representation of women and traditionally excluded social groups. 64% of key positions of WUSCs are held by the excluded groups with 11% key positions held by Dalit. Women hold 35% of key positions of WUSCs. Whereas, 42% of the overall members of WUSCs are women. In CHSACs overall women participation is 44% and the representation of

traditionally excluded social groups is 73% Likewise, women representation in VDC level WASH Coordination Committee is 35%, which is encouraging in the existing context of institutional barriers. More details can be found in Annex 23, Annex 24, and Annex 25.

As a result of various training provided a better level of understanding on GESI issues has been created among the community. In addition, women and traditionally socially excluded have been empowered and are participating in making decisions regarding their own and others' lives. A success in terms of participation has been that altogether 7,883 triggers for sanitation and hygiene campaigning were trained. Out of these 48% were women. According to training effectiveness assessment (2013), women's role in triggering activities is highly appreciable. Training has not only empowered the women but they are leading the campaign for changing behavior in sanitation and hygiene at community level. This success in sanitation and hygiene should be taken as an encouraging example on how social mobilization can work.

4.1.5 GESI responsive WASH sector policies, strategies and guidelines

The project document of RWSSP-WN, and the district WASH implementation guideline (DWIG) have mainstreamed GESI issues. Both documents have been appreciated by the GESI impact study (2013), and GESI elements of the DWIG have been appreciated by the WASH GESI sectoral assessment commissioned by the World Bank (2010). The training norms developed by RWSSP-WN mainstream GESI to all trainings. 55 VDC WASH plans have been prepared in a participatory way using the indicators of unserved/unreached, remoteness, poverty, and exclusion in schemes prioritization. More details on Annex 26. Preparation of the plans and the implementation of the plans therewith ensure that under RWSSP-WN program the poorest and the excluded are given due priority in WASH program implementation. In addition, nine district WASH plans are under preparation. For more details on the district WASH planning status please refer to Annex 27. The plans will support the districts in prioritizing service delivery in the second phase of RWSSP-WN to those who have so far been unserved and unreached. In addition, to create good working environment for RWSSP-WN staff, code of conduct, child protection and harassment policy has been brought into practice at PSU/PCO, and the RWSSP-WN administration manual addresses GESI issues.

4.2 Climate Sustainability

Nepal is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. According to National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the annual rate of warming is 0.04-0.06°C. The major threats to the WASH sector are water scarcity and damage to the scheme structures and water quality degradation because of heavy rains, flooding, landslides, and erosion. RWSSP-WN activities contribute to climate change adaptation and are in line with the activities defined in the NAPA of Nepal, such as 'the establishment, rehabilitation and conservation of small scale water supply schemes and traditional water sources'.

Climate change needs to be taken into account both in planning and implementation processes. Therefore, RWSSP-WN has included climate change issues in the district strategic WASH plans, and provided practical tools for communities to address climate induced hazards e.g. through water safety planning and groundwater recharge ponds. Measures such as recharge ponds or rain water harvesting are concrete ways to adapt and can be considered as 'no regret' measures that will have benefits in every impact scenario.



Climate change awareness raising at community level

Box 11 Story on changes brought by climate change

"I have observed decreasing rainfall and delayed timing of rainfall. This has affected the agricultural production in my community. I have observed also changes in the flow of Myagdi river. The river flow used to be high during the rainy season in the months of Asar to Asoj but now, there is increasing river flow before the start of rainy season, in the month of Falgun and Chaitra because of the melting snow."

59 years old Nar Bahadur Purja from Arman VDC of Myagdi. Mr. Purja has installed a bio-gas system and improved cooking stove in his home and has received benefits such as smokeless kitchen, less health risk and less firewood consumption.

RWSSP-WN has developed a concept paper on climate change integration into WASH that was shared in the 6th Steering Committee meeting, on 15 December 2012. The action points mentioned in the concept paper and their progress are briefly explained below.

1) Continue implementation of the existing climate change related activities and incorporate climate change aspects more strongly into them: Throughout the first phase, RWSSP-WN has supported the districts to implement various WASH measures related to climate change such as rainwater harvesting, economical use of water, promotion of biogas, Ecosan and improved cooking

stoves. RWSSP-WN has increased the adaptive capacity of the communities to face different types of inter-related pressures including climate change. The summary of the measures is presented in the table on the next page. The benefited population numbers are estimations and different measures can have partly the same beneficiaries. In addition, RWSSP-WN is raising awareness on climate change and WASH in the district and community levels. Collection and development of suitable awareness raising materials is going on. RWSSP-WN prepared a climate change and WASH poster for community level awareness raising.

2) Pilot new climate change related activities: RWSSP-WN has started to support construction and rehabilitation of groundwater recharge ponds to prevent source depletion and promote income generation and landscape protection. Preparation of the 'Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme' was completed. Construction and rehabilitation of 34 ponds have been completed and 5 ponds are under construction.

3) Network with the climate change actors: RWSSP-WN is promoting enhanced collaboration in terms of WASH and adaptation planning processes. As an example, RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP made a joint presentation in a workshop on Integrating Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction to WASH, organized by Ministry of Urban Development in November 2012.

4) *Include climate change in all the plans and guidelines:* RWSSP-WN has prepared a communitywide water safety planning (WSP) handbook which integrates climate change aspects mainly at catchment areas. The handbook is expected to become a tool to address practically climate change in water supply schemes.

5) *Apply bottom-up climate change vulnerability data in planning:* Applicable aspects of assessing vulnerabilities in terms of WASH are included in the WSP handbook.

6) *Apply top-down climate change data in planning processes:* RWSSP-WN promoted climate change data inclusion in the district strategic WASH plans and will improve the approach based on the experiences from Myagdi.

7) *Develop and research new and innovative climate change and WASH concept:* RWSSP-WN developed a climate change concept paper and the "Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme". In addition, RWSSP-WN published a paper on the use of renewable energy for rural water supply in the Journal on Rural Infrastructure Development, held a presentation on climate change adaptation and UDTs & UDDTs in the 4th International Dry Toilet Conference²⁴, and conducted two brief studies on rain water harvesting in the context of climate change and integration of climate change and DRR into a District Strategic WASH Plan.

RWSSP-WN has supported construction of 21 new recharge ponds and rehabilitation of 18 old ponds as presented in the table below. The largest number of the new recharge ponds was constructed in *Syangja*; and largest number of ponds was rehabilitated in *Kapilvastu*. In *Pyuthan* and *Rupandehi* no recharge ponds were implemented. In addition to augmenting groundwater aquifer, most of the ponds have also benefits in terms of income generation and agricultural activities. Especially, the ponds in Terai have strong linkage with income generation. Pond floors have not been lined in order to permit infiltration through the bottom. The average estimated cost per new pond is NPR 246,106 and rehabilitated pond NPR 239,900. The cost depends on the size of the pond and materials used for the construction. Water harvesting pond technology can enhance the resiliency capacity of rural communities in the context of changing climate. Recharge pond construction is one of the climate change adaptation pilot activities of RWSSP-WN. The approach can be further developed based on the gained field experiences and the 'Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme' prepared by RWSSP-WN. Orientation on the Handbook was organized for the district officials, WASH advisors and PSU/PCO staff members on the 22 June 2013. More details on the completed and ongoing recharge ponds are given in Annex 28 and Annex 29. The table on the next page presents in detail the climate change achievements of RWSSP-WN Phase I whereas the table below presents information on the recharge ponds.

Table 15 Recharge ponds constructed and rehabilitated

SN	District	Number of completed ponds			Number of ongoing ponds			Total number of completed and ongoing ponds			Average cost per pond	
		New	Rehab	Total	New	Rehab	Total	New	Rehab	Total	New	Rehab
1	<i>Baglung</i>	3	1	4	1	0	1	4	1	5	235,051	231,394
2	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	2	12	14	0	0	0	2	12	14	496,550	273,333
3	<i>Myagdi</i>	5	1	6	0	0	0	5	1	6	287,426	161,078
4	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	514,755	-
5	<i>Parbat</i>	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	2	-	179,864
8	<i>Pyuthan</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
9	<i>Rupandehi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
6	<i>Syangja</i>	7	2	9	1	0	1	8	2	10	144,950	143,000
7	<i>Tanahun</i>	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	123,447	-
Total		17	17	34	4	1	5	21	18	39	246,106	239,900

²⁴ http://www.drytoilet.org/dt2012/presentations/8/Guneshwar_Mahato_ONLINE.pdf

Table 16 Climate change achievements

Adaptation / Mitigation Measures	Achievement	Benefited population	Way to adapt to climate change or mitigate climate change
New construction and rehabilitation of DWS schemes	491 schemes (ongoing&completed)	200,896	Increased adaptive capacity through improved WS for the communities in changing climate; decreased vulnerability to droughts, floods and water quality degradation.
Economical use of water through water meters	43 schemes	47,343 plus 9,906 students	Decreased vulnerability to drought and water scarcity; water conservation.
Solar powered water lift systems	19 schemes	15,265	Increased use of renewable energy forms; decreased dependency on external electricity supply.
Water source conservation	40 sources	N/A	Reduced risk of water contamination and damage to structures during floods, landslides, excess runoff etc. through fencing, surface drainage, no grazing, no defecation, conserving vegetation.
Point source improvement	44 schemes	3,641	Reduced risk of water contamination and damage to the source during floods, landslides, excess runoff etc.
Utilizing the climate change data in District Strategic WASH Plans	9 districts	N/A	Improved WASH governance; climate proofing of the planning processes and addressing the most vulnerable to the climate change; increased adaptive capacity.
Multiple Use System (MUS) implementation	40 schemes	5,000	Decreased vulnerability to drought and water scarcity; economical use of water, improved kitchen gardening etc.
Rain Water Harvesting	8 schemes	1,937	Decreased vulnerability to drought by using various water sources and storing water for different purposes and livelihoods; diversification of water supply.
Raised Hand Pump Systems in Terai	57 schemes	45,311	Reduced contamination of wells during flood, excess runoff etc.: possibility to use the hand pump during flood
Raised Hand Dug Well Rehabilitation	15 schemes	1,716	Reduced contamination of wells during floods, excess runoff etc.; possibility to use the well during flood
Institutional water treatment (filters)	5 districts	24,031 people	Decreased vulnerability to water quality degradation caused by climate change (flooding, droughts etc.)
Construction and rehabilitation of groundwater recharge ponds	34 ponds completed and 5 ongoing	N/A	Increased adaptive capacity to face water scarcity and source depletion through conserving water supply source through ponds (quantity); prevention of landslides caused by excess runoff; livelihood diversification
Communitywide water safety planning	11 VDCs	N/A	Decreased vulnerability to water quality degradation through protection of water supply schemes from extreme weather events; increased climate change awareness; assessment of vulnerabilities
Orientation on Ecosan toilets, promotion of urine use, biogas promotion, and linkages building	Trainings in 4 districts; urine bank pilot in Kapilvastu, (in 28 programme VDCs the number of biogas systems increased ²⁵)	225 training participants	Reduced carbon emissions due to use of biogas and less need for the production of chemical fertilizers: adaptive capacity enhancement related to agricultural development; livelihood benefits; use of renewable energy; scaling-up biomass energy technologies.
Improved cooking stoves promotion	Trainings in 4 districts; (in 35 programme VDC's the ICS number increased ²⁶)	380 training participants	Using less fuel wood (climate change mitigation benefits), protection of forests (less erosion) and water sources; improved health situation.
IG linkage building and trainings (kitchen gardening etc.)	Trainings in 8 districts.	3,743 training participants	Increased adaptive capacity of the communities through better livelihood options and economy to maintain WASH facilities; livelihood diversification.

²⁵ Achievement status up to the 2nd trimester of 2012/2013. The data of Kapilvastu not available at the time of reporting. Not solely contribution of RWSSP-WN.

²⁶ Achievement status up to the 2nd trimester of 2012/2013. The data of Kapilvastu not available at the time of reporting. Not solely contribution of RWSSP-WN.

5 Assumptions and Risks

For RWSSP-WN, there were four risk factors conceived during the planning of the Project at the higher Project's 'Goal' level and three risks at the 'Objective' level. In the below table each of these risks is briefly assessed in terms of their implication to the overall functioning of the Project during the first phase.

5.1 Risks at Goal Level

Security issue may affect the project implementation	The security situation, after signing the comprehensive peace agreement (2005), has not affected the implementation of the development works although some sporadic political disturbances occurred from time to time. The staff adjusted their work and movement to the field taking into consideration the frequent strikes and general shutdowns that happened during the first phase. This did not however cause any major delay in the work.
Absence of local elected officials may delay the implementation of the project	Since 2002 there are no locally elected officials in the local bodies (DDC, VDC and Municipality). This situation continues until to date. The government instituted the all-party mechanisms to steer the local bodies from the policy and program point of view. This mechanism was dismantled by the government in 2011 amidst the controversial roles it took in resource allocation. However, the District Development Committees, by and large, still seek to build consensus among the local political parties on the major district development programs and resource allocation. Throughout the project period, RWSSP-WN did not encounter any problem that affected the implementation of the program due to the absence of elected local officials. The Project was successful to some extent to institutionalize the WASH program and budget within the District Development Committees' structure and within the Village Development Committees.
Change in GoN's development policy and priority can affect the overall project	The national development policy of the government towards WASH remained conducive during the Project period. National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 was introduced. This Plan has recognized the underlying causes in the delay of sanitation progress. Lead role of local bodies in sanitation campaign, implementation of sanitation as a stand-alone intervention are some prominent features of the Master Plan that are heavily borrowed from the District WASH Implementation Guideline (DWIG) of RWSSP-WN.
Constitution building process and new constitution may affect the project implementation	The anticipated risk was that the promulgation of new federalist constitution would restructure the existing political-administrative structure of the country and so the functioning of the Project would be affected. Since the Constituent Assembly could not deliver the new constitution as the Assembly was dissolved in 2012; and, where the situation remained "status quo" the Project implementation did not face such difficulty.

5.2 Risks at Objective Level

Capacity and willingness of DDCs and VDCs may affect the implementation of programs and projects	RWSSP-WN faced this constraint in the beginning particularly in terms of the capacity of the local bodies to implement WASH activities. DDCs had not used the “service procurement” introduced with the RWSSP-WN beforehand. They did not know how to procure services from the market to facilitate the WASH program. A whole range of contractual incompetency was observed. DDCs required a new orientation towards service delivery. The Project was able to develop the service delivery capacity of DDCs significantly but more needs to be done in future; with the issues more related to the DDCs’ organizational working culture.
Communities’ willingness to make their participation physically and financially	Following the DWIG all the program DDCs are able to make the higher contribution (participation) of communities in the WASH program. Under drinking water component, the contribution of users’ committees was more than what was set in DWIG and in the Government’s policy.
Funds may not be available in time	<p>The risk associated with the timely availability of funds occurred during the last year (FY 2012/13), the no cost extension period. The then incumbent government could not pass the national budget (2069-70) as the Constituent Assembly was dissolved. As a result, the government approved one-third budget in the first trimester of the fiscal year and then two third budget and finally full budget of the fiscal year recently. This caused changes in the annual program’s priority and investments. Many program districts could not implement the scheduled activities as planned in their district annual plan.</p> <p>However, this does not affect the overall performance of RWSSP-WN because the Project had already achieved all its major targets within the stipulated time frame of the Project (by the end of July 2012). Hence, the results achieved during this extension year would further increase the number of beneficiaries.</p>

5.3 Additional Risks Identified

Non-compliance with the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan	<p>The RWSSP-WN adopted the extended CLTS or CLTBCHS approach to sanitation during its inception phase in 2008/2009. In 2011 the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan was drafted, which introduces the same approach as the national level policy. Non-compliance on the plan hampered the progress of the sanitation movement in the country. Even within the sanitation experts in Nepal there is unclarity on what is meant by open defecation free (ODF) and improved sanitation facility. The agencies continuing to promote for subsidy and for high initial technical requirements for sanitation facilities hamper the speed of the sanitation movement in the country.</p> <p>During the implementation of RWSSP-WN it was noted that to declare open defecation free villages Government Offices – not in line with the plan - at local level in some cases resorted to coercive measures i.e. withheld services from citizens who were yet to construct toilets. This is a violation of people’s right to basic services</p>
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	and may erode trust in public institutions and compromise sustainability of the sanitation and hygiene activities.
Corruption at local level	<p>Nepal according to Transparency International ranks 139 out of 174 (2012) countries in the corruption perception index measuring the perceived corruption in the public sector. Nigeria, Pakistan, Kenya and Azerbaijan receive the same score as Nepal.</p> <p>Implementation of a programmatic approach at local level can at best strengthen county systems at local level and thus prevent corruption – not only in WASH sector, but in other sectors too. In the same way, through successful social mobilization and actions ensuring participation, transparency and accountability people at the community level know their rights are able to demand for their rights and services from the local government making the local government more responsive. This will prevent corruption and lead to sustainable service delivery at local level in WASH.</p> <p>However, with the programmatic approach the Project relies on the national capacity to monitor and implement the WASH activities. If capacity of the national systems is not adequate, there is risk of corruption at local level. To prevent the corruption the Project needs to continuously monitor capacity of the districts to monitor and implement the WASH program and decide on appropriate capacity building activities to strengthen that capacity. This should be done keeping in mind that ownership and feeling of responsibility over the implementation should be at the local level. If the ownership and responsibility shifts to the Project Support Unit and/or Project Coordination Office results will not be achieved in an efficient and effective manner. To monitor the capacity of the local government institutions mechanisms such as the annual performance review (MCPM) of the Ministry of Local Development and Federal Affairs can be used.</p>

6 Resource Allocation and Use

6.1 Expenditure Breakdown of the Project

The table below describes the contribution pattern as per the original project document. It is to be noted that the budget was originally drafted for a four year period. Later on a one year no cost extension was given to the Project. Overall expenditure of Government of Finland funds up to end of 15 July 2013 is 95% whereas the expenditure of Government of Nepal funds is 103%. The DDCs have contributed 181% against the originally budgeted amount. Remarkably, the communities have contributed 216% against the originally budgeted amount. This figure includes also the amount that the communities have contributed in kind to the DWS schemes. Households have also invested a significant amount of money to construct household level toilets. These funds are not included in the community contribution.

Table 17 Total Project funds – budget and expenditure

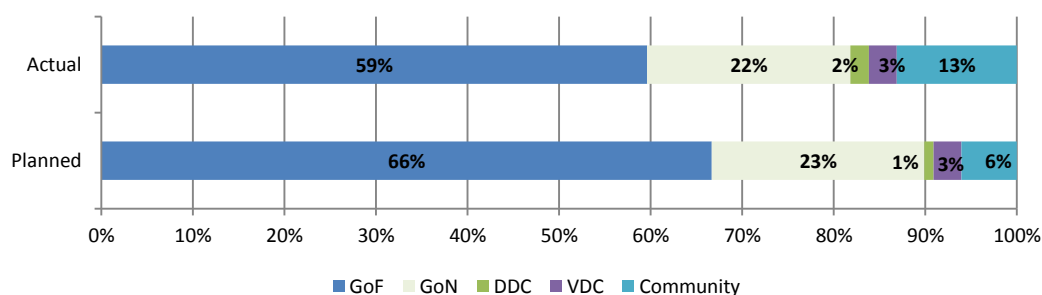
S.N.	Planned Budget			Actual Uses		% Utilization
	Source of Fund	EURO	%	EURO	%	
1	GOF - Investment	7,403,940	51%	6,840,010	44%	92%
	GOF - TA	2,299,060	16%	2,348,755	15%	102%
	GOF Sub total	9,703,000		9,188,765		95%
2	GON	3,300,893	23%	3,412,454	22%	103%
3	DDC	194,058	1%	351,165	2%	181%
4	VDC	511,715	3%	511,105	3%	100%
5	Community (Cash, Kind)	938,406	6%	2,025,476	13%	216%
	Grand Total	14,648,072	100%	15,488,965	100%	

Note: For calculation purposes of this table and average exchange rate over the five year project period was used i.e. ex. rate =107 NPR for converting local currency (GON+DDC+VDC+CC)

Note: According to the original Project Document only TA fees were shown as TA thus this table follows the same categorization. Under the investment funds there are both investment funds channeled through DDF as well as investment funds handled by PSU.

As can be seen in the figure below the contribution pattern was slightly different from the planned pattern. So far Government of Finland has contributed 59% of the total cost of the Project. This means that the Government of Finland's proportionate contribution is around 7% less than the planned 66%. The communities contributed proportionally more than planned both in kind and in cash whereas GoN, DDC and VDC contribution was in line with the planned contribution pattern.

Figure 15 Contribution pattern for Project funds



6.2 Government of Finland Funds – Budget and Expenditure

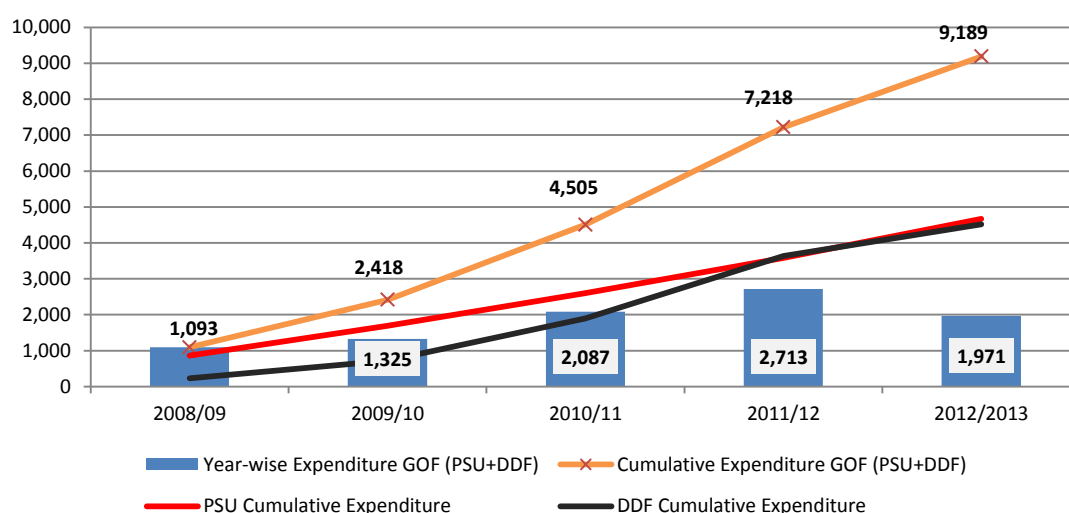
The Government of Finland funds are used both as ‘investment funds’ channeled through the consultant to the DDFs of the nine districts and as ‘PSU funds’ to finance activities of the project support unit (PSU) in Pokhara. The PSU funds include the TA fees, and capacity building and investment activities to support and finance pilot and research activities at local level.

The total cumulative expenditure of Government of Finland funds (including both funds used by the PSU and the funds transferred to District Development Funds) up to 15 July 2013 was EUR 9,188,765. This represents 95% usage against the originally budgeted amount of EUR 9,703,000. The annual expenditure for this final year of first phase of RWSSP-WN was 1,971,064.

The fourth year of the Project recorded the highest expenditure whereas the lowest was incurred during the first year. During the first year very few activities at field level were implemented whereas the fourth year was the year during which highest number of DWS schemes was constructed. Overall, an increasing trend in the overall utilization of GoF funds can be seen until the fourth year. During the last fifth year the districts have concentrated on completing the already started schemes and in consolidation work, which explains the lower expenditure of the fifth year compared to the fourth.

During the fourth year the cumulative amount of GoF funds transferred to District Development Funds exceeded the cumulative amount used by PSU. The annual funds used by PSU have remained almost constant throughout the years. Thus, the changes in the overall utilization of GoF funds can be explained by higher expenditure through District Development Funds. In the PSU budget the highest expenditure line is the Technical Assistance, which has been approximately EUR 0.5 million during each year of the program period. More details are presented in Annex 31.

Table 18 Government of Finland funds – expenditure for DDF and PSU (EUR'000)



It is worth noting that the originally budgeted amount for PSU ²⁷ for a four year period has been enough to provide support through PSU to RWSSP-WN for a five year period as there has been savings each year during the first four years of the Project. In fact, EUR 245,524 was reallocated from the original budget reserved to be spent by the PSU and contingencies to the District Development Funds. In this way the overall expected utilization ²⁸ rate against the Project Document of Government of Finland funds under the District Development Fund budget heading is 105% whereas the overall expected utilization rate under the PSU heading is 98%, and for the contingencies 13%. More details are presented in the table below.

²⁷ TA fees and other costs incurred by PSU i.e. running costs of PSU, governance and monitoring and evaluation.

²⁸ Including a two month extension up to 15 September 2013.

Table 19 Government of Finland fund - budget and expenditure

	Budget as Per Revised PD.	Total Actual Cost up to 15 07.2013	Budget Balance of 15.07.2013	Budget Plan for 2 months Extension 2013/14	Total Budget Plan up to 15.09.2013	Usage based on PD.	Additional Budget Transferred to Investment	Surplus from TA	Remarks
	A	B	C=A-B	D	E=B+D	F=D/A	G=E-A	H=A-E	
Budget Heading	EURO					%	EURO		
DDF (Inv. Cost)	4,475,430	4,520,954	(45,524)	200,000	4,720,954	105%	245,524	-	(26,029)
PSU costs*	5,037,315	4,667,811	369,504	263,206	4,931,017	98%	-	106,298	-
Contingencies	190,255	-	190,255	25,000	25,000	13%	-	165,255	-
Grand Total	9,703,000	9,188,765	514,235	488,206	9,676,971	100%	245,524	271,553	(26,029)

*Note: includes TA costs and investment costs incurred directly by PSU

Fixed assets of the Project bought under the PSU budget heading are listed in Annex 30. The fixed assets are ready to handed over to the Phase II at the end of the Phase I. The total value of the fixed assets is NPR 24,475,523. This includes the five Project vehicles with their value at NPR 13,189,300.

6.3 District Development Fund – Budget and Expenditure

The funds from Government of Nepal and Government of Finland are transferred to the District Development Funds (DDFs) of the nine districts. Through the DDF the WASH program under 'RWSSP-WN' budget heading at local level is financed. District level breakdown of RWSSP-WN can be found from the district annual plans as well as annual reports prepared by the districts. In addition to the Government of Nepal funds from central level and the Government of Finland funds the DDCs and VDCs contribute from their own funds to the WASH program. The communities also contribute both in kind and in cash to the WASH activities.

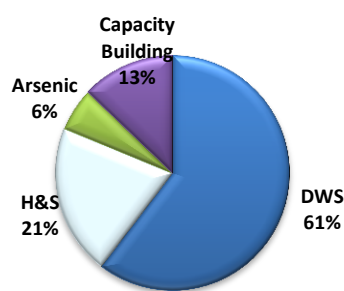
6.3.1 Fund utilization of DDF: approved and expenditure of GoN and GoF

The overall budget utilization of the funds at local up to 15 July 2013 is 93% or NPR 822,315,329 as presented in the table below. Out of this NPR 457,182,686 was Government of Finland fund and NPR 365,132,643 was Government of Nepal fund. Annual figures for each district are presented in Annex 33. The details regarding DDF balance on 15 July 2013 are presented in Annex 36.

Table 20 District Development Fund – budget and expenditure

FY I to V	GoF		GoN		Total		Total in %
	Target	Exp	Target	Exp	Target	Exp	
	NPR'000						
Syangja	86,102	82,628	60,148	60,148	146,250	142,776	98%
Kapilvastu	69,820	61,399	43,944	43,944	113,764	105,342	93%
Tanahun	50,775	48,886	52,872	52,872	103,648	101,759	98%
Parbat	52,580	49,775	41,974	41,974	94,554	91,749	97%
Pyuthan	37,094	35,515	49,610	49,610	86,704	85,125	98%
Myagdi	56,837	47,872	34,053	34,053	90,890	81,925	90%
Rupandehi	60,877	48,521	31,633	31,633	92,510	80,154	87%
Baglung	58,892	46,375	28,394	28,394	87,286	74,769	86%
Nawalparasi	42,708	36,213	22,504	22,504	65,212	58,717	90%
Total	515,685,562	457,182,686	365,132,643	365,132,643	880,818,205	822,315,329	93%
% Achieved	89%		100%		93%		

Figure 16 Financial size of components

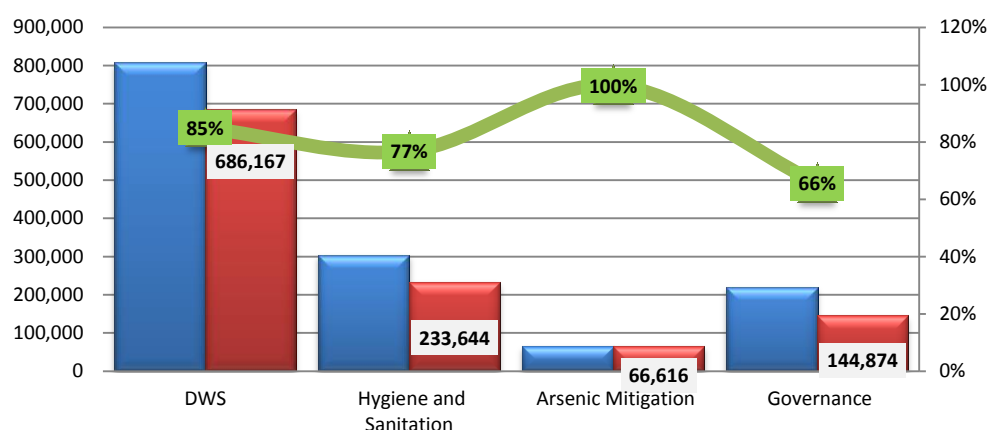


Measured by expenditure incurred at local level (DDF²⁹, VDC, and local contribution) during the Project period the domestic water component was the largest component (61%) followed by hygiene and sanitation component (21%) and governance (13%). The arsenic component was the smallest component in financial terms receiving 6% of the DDF funds and local contribution. The figure on the left illustrates the size of the components. More details on the

expenditure on each component on Annex 34.

The total expenditure of the Project at local level including local contribution during the whole Project period up to 15 July 2013 was NPR 1,131,301,000. This represents 81% achievement against the targeted NPR 1,400,002,000. It is to be noted that the target has been set by the districts in their annual plans. Against the financial target set in the Project document 100% expenditure has been already reached. The figure below illustrates the financial achievement by component. It can be noted that the arsenic mitigation (100% achievement) and domestic water supply (85% achievement) have been the best performing components financially, followed by hygiene and sanitation (77%) and governance (66%).

Figure 17 Financial achievement against district targets by component (NPR'000)



6.3.2 Budget and expenditure by district

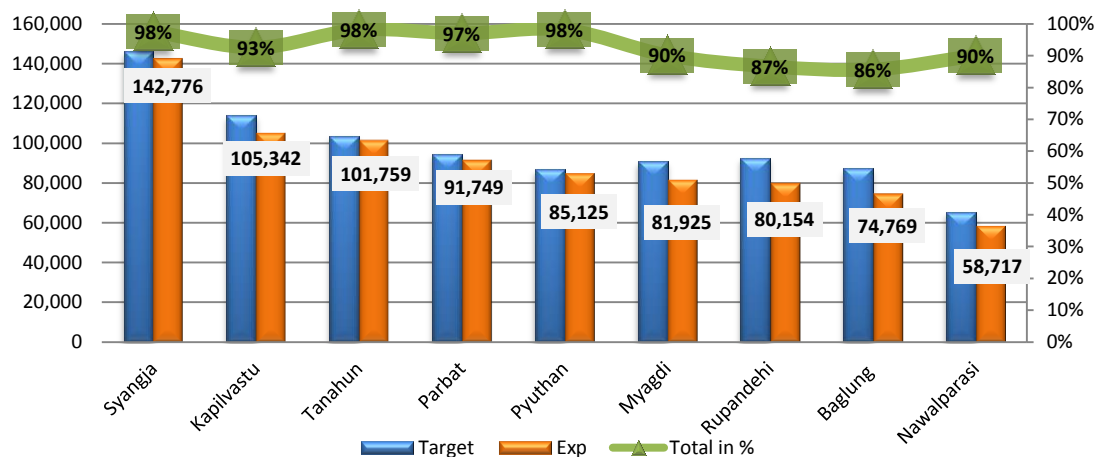
Out of the RWSSP-WN districts *Syangja* has the highest expenditure at NPR 142,776,000 followed by *Kapilvastu* and *Tanahun*. The lowest expenditure in real terms was incurred in *Nawalparasi*, followed by *Baglung* and *Rupandehi*. *Baglung* and *Rupandehi* also have the lowest utilization rates as presented in the figure below.

By far the lowest expenditure was incurred by *Nawalparasi* district. The expenditure of *Nawalparasi* was only NPR 58,717,000. This is 41% of the expenditure of *Syangja*. There is thus big variation in the fund absorbing capacity of the districts. *Nawalparasi* has struggled to implement the WASH program, which may be due to the fact that as a pilot to test whether the districts could manage the WASH program without a WASH Advisor *Nawalparasi* and *Tanahun* districts remained without a WASH Advisor for two years and thus did not receive the same level of ongoing advisory support from RWSSP-WN as the other districts. Whereas in *Tanahun* the pilot was successful, *Nawalparasi* did not

²⁹ District development funds include both funds from Government of Finland sent to the district via the consultant, and Government of Nepal funds from central level.

perform well. Thus, it was decided to reinstate WASH Advisors to both districts for the final year of RWSSP-WN.

Figure 18 Targets and expenditure by district



7 Management and Coordination Arrangements

During the first year of the Project, the project management used considerable amount of time in establishing the basic operating system of the project including staff recruitment, logistic arrangement and preparing the program intervention framework. Most of the preparatory works were carried out during this time and the actual implementation of the program started from September 2009 after the approval of DWIG by the Steering Committee.

It took considerable time to orient the District Development Committees to embrace the new service delivery system adopted by the Project. Depending on the district development agenda, leadership, and organizational system each district has taken the WASH program with some variations. Some districts adopted the WASH program from the very beginning, while some took some time to comprehend and implement, whereas some are still slow in the process of implementation. The results of these efforts speak for themselves. The momentum gained by the program during the last two years needs to be maintained if the Project would like to support the districts to achieve the outcomes as envisioned in the Phase II project document to support the national WASH targets.

7.1 Steering Committee and Supervisory Board

7.1.1 Project Steering Committee

Altogether six Steering Committee (SC) meetings were held up to 15 July 2013. In conjunction with the Steering Committees the Project has adopted the practice of organizing District Coordination meetings. It is recommended that this good practice is continued in Phase II. The first SC meeting was held on 29 September 2008 in Pokhara. The Project's supervision and management structure, personnel policy, reporting period, vehicle purchase principles, and change in Project Document were the major agenda items deliberated and approved by the SC.

The second SC meeting was held in Pokhara on 2 September 2009. The meeting endorsed the project inception report, revised project document, fund flow mechanism, model district WASH implementation guideline (DWIG), and annual workplan. All these were important to guide and operationalize the Project to implement the WASH program in the districts. During the same meeting, DoLIDAR and DDCs signed a memorandum of understanding for the implementation of RWSSP-WN.

The third SC meeting was held in Bhairahawa (Rupandehi) on 6 April 2010. Apart from reviewing the program of the previous fiscal year, the meeting approved WASH structure of DDCs, arsenic mitigation strategy, training norms for WASH sector program and the program and budget of the fiscal year.

The fourth SC meeting held on 27 August 2010 in Pokhara further enhanced the operational capacity of the Project by approving model district water safety monitoring guideline apart from reviewing the progress of the past fiscal year.

The fifth SC meeting was held on 29 September 2011 in Lalitpur. With the approval of progress report of the previous fiscal year and the annual program of the running fiscal year, the agenda on the concept of Supervisory Board was deliberated and approved.

The sixth SC meeting was held in Pokhara on 15 December 2012. The meeting approved the annual progress report of the previous fiscal year, revised annual workplan (AWP-5) of the fiscal year, and a model district post-ODF strategy. The sixth SC meeting was held after holding three Supervisory Board meetings. The SC discussed the annual report of 2011/2012 and at the same time noted the MTR recommendations and the response of the Project to the same. As a response to the audit and MTR recommendations, the Project has enhanced its monitoring and management practices and indicators. Also, studies and guidelines have been developed and conducted in line with the recommendations.

7.2 Supervisory Board

The first Supervisory Board meeting was held on 2 December 2011 in Kathmandu. The meeting was successful to establish the Board as the apex decision making body of the Project with clearly defined ToR for both SVB and SC. The meeting endorsed the progress status of the Project as of 16 November 2011 and suggested the Project to work out on how to use the remaining balance fund. It further approved the revised AWP-4 and agreed on the actions proposed by the Project to address the MTR recommendations. SVB also requested GoF to start the preparatory work for the preparation of the proposal for the second phase of RWSSP-WN.

The second SVB Meeting was held on 31 January 2012 in Kathmandu. The Board meeting made two decisions; the approval of the revised budget allocation for the remaining period of the Phase I including the extension period and included three more additional VDCs of Kapilvastu District as program VDCs of the Project.

The third SVB meeting was held in Kathmandu on 18 June 2012. The Board acknowledged the progress made by the Project and at the same time noted the status of the implementation of the KPMG Audit report's recommendations. In addition to this, the Board approved the budget and annual workplan for the extension period.

The fourth SVB meeting was held in Kathmandu on 21 June 2013. The SVB endorsed the health impact study, training effectiveness assessment, model district strategic WASH plan, recharge ponds handbook, communitywide WSP handbook, GESI impact study, and the feasibility study of Shankarnagar water testing laboratory. In addition, the progress of RWSSP-WN including support to Mustang district was presented to the SVB. The SVB decided not to entertain the request from Rolpa district for sanitation and hygiene, and approved a two month extension of Phase I up to 15 September 2013.

7.3 Organization and Staff

7.3.1 PSU organization

The PSU is managed according to the Project Administration Manual. The Project has also an Administration, Finance, Procurement and Property Management Manual according to which procurement and project property is handled. In addition, a GESI institutional handbook and a policy on prevention of harassment including sexual and child abuse are in place.

7.3.2 Personnel

The Project has three international staff and 25 national staff working under the Project Support Unit (PSU). Out of the 25 national staff nine WASH Advisors are district-based. The Government of Nepal's Project Coordination Office (PCO) has a staff of five people and a part-time accountant. The PCO and PSU together support the districts in carrying out the WASH program.

During the course of the Phase I of RWSSP-WN there were changes both in the PSU as well as the PCO staff. Despite of the changes in the staff arrangement and leadership, the Project management has remained strong to drive the program and has been able to achieve the targets in time.

RWSSP-WN organizational chart was revised by the 3rd Steering Committee in April 2010. The Project abolished two 'Rotating District Support Advisor' posts from the organizational chart. A new post of Field Supervisor was approved to strengthen the support in hygiene and sanitation promotion but the position was never fulfilled. The job descriptions of District WASH Advisors were reviewed. In 2011, post of an Office Accountant was also added to look after the accounts of the Project while the role of Account and Admin Officer was slightly modified to look after the districts' investment funds after the recommendation of KPMG's Audit report. In addition, post of Project Assistant was added with responsibility of support in to the PSU and PCO and the districts in operating MIS and other computer related software and applications. A list of the posts of the PSU with names of people holding the positions on 15 July 2013 is presented in Annex 37.

7.4 Regional and Central Level Support and Coordination

Some of the most important regional and central level coordination and support efforts are as follows. In 2011, the National Project Coordinator Mr. Lok Nath Regmi, The Junior Technical Advisor Mr. Markus Tuukkanen and the Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist Mr. Guneshwar Mahato worked closely with UNICEF and other central level actors on the preparation of policy and guidelines for school toilet design, arsenic mitigation, water safety planning and national water quality surveillance guideline. Also in 2011, the PSU specialists participated in several central level sector thematic working groups' meetings organized by the Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit and provided valuable inputs to shape the WASH sector position papers (Finance, Sanitation, Functionality and Sustainability, Institutional Development and Water Quality) for the Joint Sector Review. All specialists including JTA had participated in the final WASH Joint Sector Review meeting organized by the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works held in Kathmandu. Following the Joint Sector Review RWSSP-WN has continued to participate in the central level discussions as and when seen fit.

RWSSP-WN also supported the Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office (RMSO), Pokhara to form and activate Regional WASH Coordination Committee (RWASHCC) by involving all WASH sector stakeholders working in the Western Development Region. RWSSP-WN volunteered to become the first secretariat of RWASHCC for one year. After the first year, the coordination did not however continue. Only on 4 July 2011, a 19 member RWASHCC under the Chairpersonship of the Regional Administrator was reformed with Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office (RMSO) becoming the Secretariat of RWASHCC. RWSSP-WN has since then participated in the RWASHCC meetings in Pokhara. In the later part of the year of 2011, RWSSP-WN supported RMSO in Pokhara to prepare the strategy paper of RWASHCC on WASH Sector. The Project also extended technical and financial support to organize a two-day Regional WASH Stakeholder workshop in Pokhara from 21 to 22 September 2011. The workshop was concluded by declaring '24 points Pokhara Commitment' as the guiding principles for sanitation and hygiene promotion in the region. The commitment was written in the line with the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan.

7.5 International Short-term Consultancies

Three international short-term consultancies were conducted during RWSSP-WN Phase I. The international consultants and their Nepali team members supported the TA team in refining the RWSSP-WN approach at the inception phase. After the inception phase of the Project no international consultants were procured. Instead, guidelines were developed and support to local government provided by the TA team and local consultants. The following were the three international consultancies:

- Ms Tuire Ylöstalo, and Mr. Sudarshan Raj Pandey in 2008 assessed and proposed a fund-flow mechanism for the Project with the objective of moving away from the project approach and managing the investment funds for RWSS-WN through the District Development Funds (DDFs) of District Development Committees.
- Ms Bodil Warming, and Mr. Thakur Pandit, Ms Nigma Tamrakar, and Mr. Yadab Chapagain in 2009 assessed and proposed gender equality and social inclusion implementation guidelines in the form of good practices in WASH sector. In addition, an institutional GESI handbook was developed.
- Mr. Kari Kinnunen, and Mr. Kul Bahadur Shahi in 2009 assessed and proposed water quality monitoring guidelines for the Project.

7.6 Exposure Visit and Conferences

In 2009, Mr. Dhana Bahadur Tamang, Director General of DoLIDAR, Mr. Kamal Jaishi, National Project Director of RWSSP-WN, Mr. Jeevan Kumar Shrestha, Senior Divisional Engineer of DoLIDAR, Mr. Mohan Basnet, engineer at WASH section of DoLIDAR, and two officials from Ministry of Local Development, Ms Urmila Kaphle and Mr. Madhav Prasad Subedi together with JTA participated in the WEDC conference in Ethiopia on Sustainable Development and Multisectoral Approaches in WASH.

In 2010, NPC and CTA participated in the 3rd International Dry Toilet conference in Finland. JTA participated in a five-day Project Management training course in Kathmandu. NPC, JTA, WASH Advisors of Terai districts and Myagdi participated in a three-day international WASH conference organized by Nepal Engineering College in Kathmandu. WSS Specialist participated in international conference on Household Water Treatment in Kathmandu.

In 2011, 30 participants from nine program districts, Ministry of Local Development, and DoLIDAR visited Vietnam and China (2 groups of 15 participants, each 10 days) to learn about the good practices in the WASH sector of both countries.

In 2012, PSU organized two international field visit programs for the government and district officials. First was the exposure visit to Ethiopia for 11 participants from 2 to 10 June 2012. The Secretary of MLD, Director General of DoLIDAR, district technical office chiefs, LDOs and OMM Specialist of PSU participated. The team observed the ongoing WASH activities of Ethiopia under the CoWASH, a multi-donor funded project managed by Ramboll Finland. Second exposure visit was organized by PSU to Bangladesh from 1 to 10 June 2012. The 12 participants were mainly officials from DoLIDAR and DDCs. Ms Sangita Khadka, GESI Specialist, Mr. Chhabi Goudel, H&S Specialist and Mr. Guneshwar Mahato, WSS Specialist participated in the 4th International Dry Toilet Conference in Finland from 20 to 25 August 2012. Chhabi and Guneshwar presented papers while Sangita presented a poster that won the best poster award. Chhabi and Guneshwar received sponsorships from the organizer while Sangita was partly funded by Ramboll Finland. Mr. Shankar Pandit, NPC, Mr. Jeevan Kumar Shrestha, Senior Divisional Engineer of DoLIDAR, and Mr. Guneshwar Mahato, WSS Specialist participated in the 3rd International Water Safety Conference in Uganda from 13 to 15 November 2012. The Project sponsored Mr. Pandit and Mr. Shrestha while Guneshwar received partial support from the project.

In 2013, a group of 19 participants (17 government officials and 2 Project staff) participated in a Bangladesh visit from 16 to 23 February 2013. They observed the community approach to address the WASH issues including arsenic mitigation.

7.7 Research, Study and Internship

RWSSP-WN has initiated several research, studies and offered internships. The Project encourages both in-house and external researchers, students and professional consultants to carry out research and studies related to the WASH sector. These research and study papers are in the Project's document depository that will be handed over to the Phase II team, and most of them are accessible through the website of the Project at www.rwsspwn.org.np.

The Project initiated around 15 research and studies under various topics within the broader framework of WASH. The topics range from the community ownership in WASH to socio-economic feasibility study, arsenic aquifer sealing, arsenic mitigation options, rainwater harvesting, geological site investigation, impact of CLTS triggering, and application of decision support in Ecosan promotion to environmental sustainability of domestic water supply.

Six major consultancy assessment reports were produced. These are the DDC capacity assessment, the technical and feasibility study of Shankarnagar lab, the technical and operational audit, the GESI impact assessment, the health impact study and the training effectiveness assessment (draft). Likewise, numerous norms, manuals, and guideline were published or are ready to be published. All of these are listed in Annex 18, and will be handed over to the Phase II.

Altogether 12 interns worked with the Project. They are;

- Mr. Roshan Dahal, MSc Final Year, University of Cologne, Germany.
- Mr. Jeevan Ban, BE Final Year student, Institute of Engineering in Western Regional Campus, Pokhara, Nepal
- Ms Susmita Makaju, BE Final Year student, Institute of Engineering in Western Regional Campus, Pokhara, Nepal
- Mr. Ram Sundar Shrestha, BE Final Year student, Institute of Engineering in Western Regional Campus, Pokhara, Nepal
- Ms Nancy Dwa, BE Final Year student, Institute of Engineering in Western Regional Campus, Pokhara, Nepal

- Mr. Suedip Joshi, Bachelor degree student, DIAK University Finland
- Ms Laura Aaltonen, MSc Final Year student, Aalto University, Finland
- Mr. Sanjib Rupakheti, MSc Final Year student from Uppsala University of Sweden
- Mr. Krishna Chauhan, Bachelor student in Environmental Engineering Degree Programme at Helsinki Metropolia University, Finland
- Ms Ranisha Poudyal, the fourth year student of Bachelor Degree at National College, Baluwatar, Kathmandu.
- Mr. Evan Welber, undergraduate student of Columbia University, New York, USA
- Ms Sony Pun, worked as job intern on climate change, MBA in Project Management

The following visitors made their visit to the RWSSP-WN Project Office and the field to observe the program activities:

- MFA officials Ms Heli Lehto and Mr. Antero Klemola visited the Project in November 2009
- Diakonia University of Applied Sciences staff Ms Anne Meretmaa, Mr. Jouko Porkka, Ms Riikka Halikka and Mr. Sakari Kainulainen visited the project in October 2009 and assessed the possibilities to send the DIAK students for practical training in the Project Districts.
- Mr. Eero Kontula and Mr. Antti Rautavaara from MFA visited RWSSP-WN in February 2010 and held meetings in Syangja DDC and PSU/PCO Pokhara
- Mr. Erkki Ikäheimo, Home Office Coordinator of RWSSP-WN from Ramboll Finland attended the Steering Committee meeting held in Rupandehi and the Project Management Meeting in PSU/PCO in April 2010
- Ms Fiona Budge a Master's student from UvA from Netherlands visited RWSSP-WN in May 2010 and conducted interviews for her thesis on Health Promoters sensitivity
- Eight young Finnish politicians and three Demo Finland NGO members visited the project in December 2010 and visited also Tanahun district
- Ramboll Finnconsult Managing Director (Ms Teija Lehtonen) visited the project in December 2009
- Finland Water sector evaluators Manfred Matz, Bob Blankwaardt and Soumaya Ibrahim-Huber visited the project and Tanahun district in November 2009
- The Minister for International Development of Finland, Ms Heidi Hautala, paid a visit to the Project site in Thaprek VDC of Tanahun District on 3 December 2011 to observe the ongoing development activities of the Project.
- Mr. Asko Luukkainen, Finnish Ambassador visited Thaprek VDC of Tanahun on 7 November 2011 and Kamti VDC of Syangja on 8 November 2011. During the visit, Ambassador inaugurated Kamti DWS, and observed the various ongoing WASH. Mr. Luukkainen also inaugurated Makaimro drinking water scheme of Thaprek VDC of Tanahun district jointly with the Local Development Officer on 8 May 2012.
- On 2 December 2012, a delegation from the Trade Union Solidarity Centre of Finland visited the Project Office to learn about Finnish Development Cooperation
- On 17 January 2013, Mr. Pekka Puustinen, Deputy Director General, Asia and America Department, MFA; Mr. Olli Ruohomäki, Team Leader for South-Asia, MFA; Ms Marjaana Kokkonen, Desk Officer, MFA; Ms Merja Lahtinen, Adviser (Rule of Law), MFA; Mr. Jouko Jääskeläinen, MP, Chair, Development Policy Committee; and Mr. Kalle Sysikaski, Member, Development Policy Committee along with Mr. Asko Luukkainen made an official visit to Myagdi to observe WASH and Community Forest development activities.
- Ms Susanna Rinta, Desk Officer, MFA accompanied by the staff of the Embassy of Finland visited Dana VDC of Myagdi from 18 April 2013 to 21 April 2013 and observed WASH activities.
- In addition, the officials of the Embassy of Finland paid regular visits both to the Project office and the districts. The Project has also facilitated several visits from journalists.

7.8 Harmonization of the Finnish Supported Projects

The WASH sector of Nepal has received the highest of aid volume out of the sectors supported by Finland under bilateral cooperation. The cooperation between Nepal and Finland in the WASH sector has been ongoing over 20 years. Finland is currently, measured by aid volume, the largest donor

supporting the rural WASH sector in the country. From 2011, MFA has taken initiative to harmonize the four Finnish funded projects, RVWRMP, UNICEF, SEAM-N and RWSSP-WN. The idea was to have common understanding, to take leverage of each other and to work strategically to make greater impact on the WASH sector.

With this objective the first harmonization workshop was organized by RWSSP-WN with co-organizing support from RVWRMP in Pokhara from 4 to 5 November, 2011. UNICEF could not participate in the meeting. Some initiatives towards this direction were taken by two projects (RVWRMP and RWSSP-WN) after drafting of a harmonization matrix. To effect this, joint meetings took place, knowledge was shared and field visits organized, in addition the liaison office in Kathmandu was shared between the projects.

To take further up the harmonization efforts, RWSSP-WN organized a two-day workshop in Kathmandu in January 2012 where the representatives of RVWRMP, UNICEF, MPPW, and DWSS participated. The meeting focused on WASH sector monitoring and on having a common monitoring framework with minimum indicator requirements. The CREAM indicators of MPPW and NMIP of DWSS were deliberated with RVWRMP and RWSSP-WN's indicators but no concrete decisions were reached for the adaptation of the common indicators.

UNICEF organized a joint field visit program for the Finnish supported projects from 12 to 15 March 2012. Ms Marjaana Kokkonen representing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland participated in the program. The visit program took place in Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, and Dang to observe the ongoing activities of RWSSP-WN and UNICEF. She also visited to the two old RWSSSP (Lumbini) schemes.

In 2012, RWSSP-WN, RVWRMP and UNICEF organized a one day pre-harmonization meeting on 9 November 2012 at the Liaison Office in Kathmandu. The meeting concluded by assigning the following five thematic areas to each of the Projects to work out further. M&E and MIS (UNICEF), District level coordination and implementation – DWASHCC, DTO, WSSDO, DMC, D-WASH unit etc. possible structure (RVWRMP), VDC level coordination and implementation – VWASHCC, VDC secretaries (RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP), WSP, Water Quality and Functionality (RWSSP-WN), School WASH (+other institutions) (UNICEF).

Following the pre-harmonization meeting, a harmonization meeting of three projects (UNICEF, RVWRMP and RWSSP-WN) was held on 7 December 2012. Action points for harmonization were agreed during the meeting. However, no actions have been taken to take the harmonization further. For harmonization to take place leadership from national level is imperative.

8 Recommendations and Lessons Learned

8.1 Hygiene and Sanitation

Recommendation 1: Continue implementation of the WASH intervention with the CLTBCH/extended CLTS approach

The past experience from Nepal shows that the sanitation approach with subsidy is not effective in terms of ensuring use of toilets, ownership and sustainability. Thus, an approach called Community Led Total Behavior Change in Hygiene and Sanitation (CLTBCHS) or extended CLTS was promoted by RWSSP-WN. The sanitation and hygiene approach of RWSSP-WN has been highly successful and the extended CLTS approach with sanitation as an entry point for the WASH intervention at VDC level should be continued. The extended CLTS approach adopted by RWSSP-WN is designed to ensure sustainability through behavioral change. The investment is made to community mobilization instead of hardware, and focus is shifted from toilet construction to behavioral change through mobilizing households to want to create open defecation-free villages and to live in hygienic environments and practice five key hygiene behaviors.

Recommendation 2: To sustain ODF situation and to move beyond follow the post-ODF strategies drafted using the existing human resources and create linkage with CACs and WCFs

To ensure the sustainability of the results under sanitation and hygiene rigorous post-ODF follow up activities through continuous negotiation for change and monitoring are needed. The negotiation process should be further fortified with emphasis on water safety through formation of water safety plan (WSP) teams at VDC level. The intervention through triggering process has changed the behavior of people. Further, the Phase II needs to ensure that the adopted sanitation and hygiene practices will become sustainable through transforming the practices into sustainable *sanitation and hygiene systems*. To facilitate post-ODF campaigns, RWSSP-WN has prepared a model post-ODF strategy for the districts. Given the success of the work carried out by the human resources at the community level – especially women triggers - it is further recommended that Phase II continues to mobilize these human resources. In addition, it is recommended that in Phase II linkage to the already existing structure of the Citizens' Awareness Centers and Ward Citizens' Forums is created. These can replace the CHSACs.

Recommendation 3: Work in a coordinated manner in line with National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan and promote deeper understanding on the plan

In the WASH sector there is need to deepen the understanding on the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan and for all the agencies to start following it. Non-compliance on the plan hampers the progress of the whole sanitation movement in the country. Even within the sanitation experts in Nepal there is unclarity on what is meant by open defecation free (ODF) and improved sanitation facility. Please see Box 2 for definition of ODF and improved latrine. On the other side of the coin, in the RWSSP-WN districts it is possible to see that *results are impressive when local stakeholders act in a coordinated way and work together towards a common goal*. The importance of coordination, harmonization and ownership taken by local actors over the sanitation campaign cannot be emphasized enough. The coordination activities should not be considered as one-time activities. The consensus building between the DDC and VDC level stakeholders is a continuous process of planning, reviewing and reflecting.

Recommendation 4: Ensure trained human resources and appropriate incentive structure

For successful sanitation and hygiene campaign actors at all levels need to be trained. The PSU/PCO should ensure that appropriate training to district WASH unit staff is provided. The role of district WASH unit in turn is important in supporting the VDCs, whereas, the VDCs support the community for ignition process. The trained Lead TBC facilitators train the TBC triggers at VDC level; the triggers in turn support the communities in developing their action plans in sanitation and hygiene.

An important factor behind the success of the sanitation and hygiene campaign is designing an appropriate incentive structure to motivate the actors to work towards achieving the jointly defined expected results. Rewards can be a public recognition, cash or material support. In the Phase I of RWSSP-WN the VWASHCCs had the authority to decide on the utilization of the reward money, but it

was recommended that reward should benefit poor and excluded who cannot afford to upgrade their unimproved sanitation facilities to improved ones. Rewards can be provided to the households with outstanding performance and for overall best performance in carrying out sanitation activities. Alternatively, other community development activities can be initiated as an incentive. Based on the local situation, community development infrastructure such as public toilet, public shower and cloth washing place can be constructed after declaration of ODF.

Recommendation 5: Provide options for appropriate and sustainable sanitation technologies

In line with the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan more than one appropriate and sustainable sanitation technologies should be promoted. There is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution when it comes to sanitation facilities. As an example, urine diversion and composting toilets should be further promoted for income generation and it should be understood that in areas where water is scarce flush or pour-flush toilets are not a solution, but may in fact end up being unhygienic and add to the burden and workload of the people.

Recommendation 6: Explore possibilities for WASH marketing promotion

In RWSSP-WN Phase I, some initiatives of WASH marketing at local level have been made. Some of them included toilet rings production and distribution by VWASHCC or small entrepreneur, local urine diversion pan development and promotion, locally made in-built pan promotion, local latrine builders development, local skilled labors development for overhead tanks, pump operators and maintenance workers development for pumping systems, local manufacturers promotion for steel and fiber overhead tanks, promotion of local drilling companies, local manufacturers and promoters of ecological sanitation, promotion of local technicians for water metering systems, and promotion of handicrafts made out of waste. These promotional activities should be scaled up to in RWSSP-WN Phase II.

Recommendation 7: Ensure that all institutional/school/public toilets have water facility, and are gender, child and disabled friendly through optimization of designs through design estimate review process by PCO/PSU

In the first phase of RWSSP-WN, the program districts had different type of practices and per capita investments for the implementation of institutional/school/public toilets. The thumb rule followed to determine the numbers and capacities of the toilet pans and urinal cubicles for boys/men and girls/ladies by the districts was to have at least one pan and urinal for each 50 students. Average cost per cubicle was fifty to seventy thousands. The situation regarding the existing toilets was considered during the requirement determination for additional toilets. Other important factors to be considered are the use of local resources, no toilet without water and user friendliness. However, although it was mandatory to have gender, child and disabled friendly (GCD) WASH structure, there is still room to improve the toilets to make them GCD friendly. It is recommended that rigorous quality assurance established by PSU/PCO and proper orientation to institutional management committees.

Recommendation 8: Collect and replicate good practices regarding operation and maintenance of institutional toilets

The use, operation and long-term sustainability of the school/institutional/public toilets are issues to be ensured. Good practices regarding operation and maintenance of institutional toilets need to be collected and replicated. Several options for arranging the maintenance and operation should be introduced. The options include having a fuel pump operator, local business entrepreneur, and local business farmer ensuring the operational sustainability of these toilets. The promotion of ecological sanitation at institutional level should also be one of the focus areas.

8.2 Domestic Water Supply

Recommendation 1: Continue to review design estimates of DWS schemes by PSU/PCO, and consider starting review process of contracts

To optimize the designs and assure quality of schemes RWSSP-WN established a review and design approval system during the fourth year of the Project. All design estimates of the districts are sent to the Project Coordination Office for review and approval. This practice was found to be effective and

should be continued in Phase II. In addition, it is recommended that similar review and approval practice considered for scheme contracts to support the DDCs and to assure quality of work.

The following is an example to be prevented in Phase II; In Phase I of RWSSP-WN, *Myagdi* and *Nawalparasi* were firm and followed the WUSC budget limitations (NPR 6 million) of public procurement act, but in some districts, namely, in *Pyuthan*, *Syangja*, *Baglung*, *Tanahun*, *Parbat*, *Kapilvastu*, and *Rupandehi*, WUSCs handled budgets of more than NPR 6 million. In some cases the schemes were just above the NPR 6 million whereas in some cases the WUSCs handled schemes with total cost above NPR 15 million. The districts practiced splitting of the schemes to remain below the given threshold in the public procurement act.

Recommendation 2: Refine the design estimate software and continue to share it widely with sector stakeholders

RWSSP-WN developed design estimate software to ease the design of the DWS schemes at district level. The use of the design software was found excellent. More than 500 unlock keys have so far been provided to program and non-program districts to operate the software. This means that the software is being used in Nepal by different stakeholders such as DDCs and WSSDOs, also beyond RWSSP-WN districts. The software is, can, and should be shared widely in Nepal. The software can be further developed and made more user friendly by including wind lifting system design, gender, child and disabled friendly institutional toilet options, wide ranges of pumps and motors (both electrical and solar) and groundwater technologies. In addition, the optimization of design can be made more effective by incorporating site specific intakes, local materials transportation and various pipe materials.

Recommendation 3: Set a separate three months preparation phase for DWS schemes

Due focus needs to be given by the program districts on the sustainability aspects of the schemes during the preparation stage before starting the construction work. For this, a preparation phase of a minimum of three months needs to be clearly separated from the implementation phase in Phase II. This is to be done because although the operation and maintenance, and management capacity of WUSCs is gearing up in the program districts but still more needs to be done.

Recommendation 4: Ensure that the O&M related training is given on time according to the training norms of RWSSP-WN/DoLIDAR

The selection and mobilization of maintenance workers (MWs) and pump operators (POs), training to MWs/WUSCs on O&M, preparation of O&M management plan, regular water tariff collection and payment to MWs/POs are the basic requirements needed for the sustainable functioning of the system. To ensure that these basic requirements are met a training program has been developed and expenditure norms set in the training norms developed by RWSSP-WN. In addition to the training, frequent on-site support and follow-up visits from the district WASH units with support from PSU/PCO is imperative.

Recommendation 5: Apply life-cycle costing approach in lift schemes

The long term sustainability of lift schemes is associated with various factors like community ownership, pump operator's performance, and regular water tariff collection, contingency plan of O&M, lightning protection and economical use of lifted. The community should be well aware of these aspects of the lift schemes prior to implementation. The life-cycle costing approach should be applied in a systematic manner in lifting schemes to increase the sustainability. In addition, the performance of the lift and critical schemes is closely to be monitored by the DDC/DTO with support from PSU/PCO.

Recommendation 6: Apply water safety planning and integrate it with PCS support to improve functionality and sustainability

At the final year of RWSSP-WN Phase I, a communitywide water safety planning approach was introduced, which basically consists of five important concepts; simplified steps of WSP, inclusion of climate vulnerability and risks assessment, O&M as integral part and backbone of WSP, applicability to all types of rural water supply technologies and process/steps of safe water zone declaration. A handbook on communitywide WSP was also developed. The intended audience of this handbook is the district, VDC and community level actors. In Phase II, the communitywide WSP approach should

be taken as a tool for improving the functionality and long-term sustainability of schemes and should be taken as the overall approach together with human rights based approach to water supply interventions.

Recommendation 7: Continue implementation of the avoidance approach for long-term arsenic mitigation

Many stakeholders and donors in Nepal are focused to temporary and immediate relief options of arsenic mitigation implementation. Specifically, many organizations are distributing the arsenic bio-sand filters. These actions are ongoing since 2004 when the arsenic blanket testing of tube wells was started in Nepal. The data of filter distribution shows that the beneficiary numbers of people have already reached to the affected people by arsenic contaminated water. However, at field it is noted that few people have functional arsenic mitigation practices in place. Thus, RWSSP-WN Phase I activities on arsenic mitigation were designed and carried out by providing long-term innovative solutions for arsenic mitigation. A model district arsenic mitigation strategy was developed for the three Terai districts, which consisted of 7 steps arsenic mitigation program implementation. The mitigation options were focused to sustainable avoidance technologies and suitable for household level to community levels. These technologies can be replicated in the Terai region of Nepal and should be continued in Phase II of RWSSP-WN

Recommendation 8: Take the experiences from Phase I to Phase II in terms of innovative water technologies to reach to the unreached

The selection and preparation of VDC WASH plans of five to seven remote VDCs in each program districts indicated that there were only 30% people served with fully functional water supply services, remaining were served by either partially functional systems or were using the traditional sources and self-supply systems like unprotected spouts, ponds, canals and rivers. RWSSP-WN Phase I implemented several innovative water technologies like solar photovoltaic lift, high head electrical lift, rainwater harvesting, gravity extension/rehabilitation, point source improvements and isolated groundwater lift overhead systems to serve the unserved population. The numbers of such systems will be demanded more and more to cover the unreached populations of the districts. The experiences from Phase I should be taken to Phase II.

8.3 Governance, Capacity Building and Cross-cutting Issues

Recommendation 1: Conduct a district capacity assessment and revisit the WASH structure report

In the beginning of Phase I of RWSSP-WN a district capacity assessment was conducted. Based on the assessment the WASH structure at district level was proposed and district WASH units set up. During inception phase of RWSSP-WN Phase II the capacity of districts should be reassessed and modification to the district WASH unit structure introduced.

During the Phase I of RWSSP-WN two districts, namely *Nawalparasi* and *Tanahun* remained without a WASH Advisor for two years. This was a pilot to test whether districts would be capable to carry out WASH activities without the presence of a district-based WASH Advisor. *Tanahun* was able to implement its WASH activities at par to the other districts. *Nawalparasi* struggled significantly and was not able to carry out WASH activities as expected. Hence, the WASH Advisors were reinstated in both districts for the final year of RWSSP-WN. It is expected that the Phase II with further capacity building activities directed to the district WASH units will however be able to strengthen the capacity of the WASH units in a way that will allow them to perform well even without outside advisory support. It is however recommended that throughout the Phase II district-based advisors support the district WASH units in their work.

Recommendation 2: As part of the district capacity assessment revisit the service provider model

In Phase I of RWSSP-WN there was a mixed practice adopted by the program districts regarding the hiring of SPs. Majority of the districts (*Rupandehi*, *Tanahun*, *Parbat*, *Baglung* and *Nawalparasi*) preferred hiring institutional SPs. *Myagdi* from the very beginning hired individual SPs, whereas *Kapilbastu* initially hired institutional SPs during planning phase but switched to individual SP later on. *Syangja* and *Pyuthan* preferred a mixed model (both individual and institutional SPs). The poor service delivery transaction relationship between the institutional SPs and the districts was partly attributed to the weak monitoring, enforcement and supervision of DDCs and unclear agreement regarding

deliverables and cost. Thus, it is recommended that during inception phase of Phase II of RWSSP-WN all model contracts for the SPs and monitoring process be reviewed.

Recommendation 3: Strengthen transparency and accountability system establishment

RWSSP-WN has made efforts to have transparent outsourcing system by forming district evaluation committee for proposal evaluation and strengthening community procurement system following the LBFAR/LSGA. In Phase II the procurement and contract management capacity of the districts should be further built in the form of procurement and contract management training to the districts. At the community level; public hearing, public audits to communicate and discuss the program budgets activities have been conducted. In addition, display boards are in place in the completed schemes. It is recommended that in Phase II the PSU/PCO participate in regular interval to the public audit events and monitor the field activities more rigorously. Further ensure that WUSCs are appropriately capacitated to hold the local government accountable. This is further discussed in recommendation 6.

Recommendation 4: Build capacity of district in monitoring and simplify and streamline the existing M&E system and MIS

It is recommended that in Phase II the district WASH units' capacity in terms of monitoring be built through targeted capacity building events. A streamlined results-oriented monitoring manual should be developed by the PSU/PCO to support the district WASH units in their work. All existing monitoring forms should be reviewed at the beginning of Phase II and the MIS modified accordingly. In Phase II, it is also recommended that the district WASH units update the district MIS on a rolling basis. This will enable the districts to use the MIS as a management tool. Joint monitoring visits by the PSU/PCO and district WASH unit staff should be carried out to verify information and to conduct the regular monitoring visits.

Recommendation 5: Continue supporting the VDC and district strategic WASH planning processes

RWSSP-WN Phase I followed a bottom up WASH planning approach to address local needs and aspirations and to ensure participatory approach in program implementation to promote demand-driven approach that presents a shift to rights based planning. The average per VDC WASH plan cost was 375,000 rupees with variation from 80,000 rupees to 525,000 rupees. The variation is due to the different service delivery model adopted by the districts. *Syangja*, *Kapilvastu* and *Myagdi* used in-house staff to draft the plans. The cost of the plans drafted in-house was the cheapest. It is to be noted that regular salaries of the in-house staff involved are not included in the total cost of the plan. The other models used were; i) individual consultant, ii) NGOs, and iii) institutional consultant. The NGOs were found more effective in social assessment while the technical consultants were more effective in technical assessment, data analysis and report preparation. The effectiveness and quality of DWS inventory preparation, mapping works and institutional WASH assessment became the areas to be improved further. Further in Phase II it should be ensured that participatory process during planning is followed, and that the stepwise processes of planning are specified.

Recommendation 6: Ensure there is designated personnel 'lead trainers' at district level for the social mobilization and capacity building of WUSCs and consider giving PSU/PCO responsibility over some of the most important trainings

There is room for improvement in areas of social mobilization and capacity building of the WUSCs. The water supply component of the WASH is led by people of technical background, which is required considering the technicalities of the infrastructure. Many times, however, the social work is overlooked. There needs to be strong social mobilization and capacity building activities to make the WUSCs prepared and capacitated to carry out the implementation and post-construction work. This will support and strengthen the practice of community procurement and transparency in the scheme implementation. Thus, in the Phase II PSU/PCO will have to further convince and raise awareness on the importance of the social part at district level. In district WASH units there should be lead trainers to deliver training at local level. In addition, the PSU/PCO should consider conducting some of the most important training at local level jointly with the district WASH units.

Recommendation 7: Ensure designated staff for social mobilization, gender equality and social inclusion at district WASH units

RWSSP-WN has been successful in achieving representation of women and excluded groups at different level of WASH structure and participation in various training and skill enhancement

activities. There is also fair understanding amongst the WASH unit staff/DDC of the need to apply affirmative action for inclusion, and various initiatives have been taken. However, in order to ensure more systematic and inclusive approaches that not only ensure participation in numbers, but transform the traditional thinking and roles of people strong mobilization is required. While drafting the DWIG it was thought that Health Promoters (HPs) hired by the WASH unit will act as a social mobilizer for formation of social capital at community level. Thus, in the WASH unit structure there is no provision of staff with dedicated responsibility for social mobilization, and gender equality and social inclusion. The Health Promoters involvement bringing VDC at ODF stage has been excellent. However, they have been heavily loaded with hygiene and sanitation activities having very limited time for social mobilization to address discrimination and to capacitate and empower women, poor, and excluded. Therefore, in the Phase II of the program, districts should be recommended to make provision of hiring Social Mobilizer at the WASH unit with dedicated responsibility for GESI mainstreaming in WASH implementation.

Recommendation 8: Target the poorest through systematizing support mechanisms and link to Community Awareness Centers

Phase II needs to specifically focus on targeting the poorest that have less access to WASH services. In addition, separate support mechanism targeted to the poorest and the vulnerable groups already in place in some VDCs should be systematized in the Phase II. This means revolving funds or cross-subsidies and other such mechanism that ensure that the rights of the poorest and the vulnerable are addressed. In addition, it should be ensured through rigorous quality assurance that all construction is gender, child and disabled friendly. For identifying the poorest linkage to the LGCDP supported Citizen Awareness Centers should be established.

Recommendation 9: Use the District WASH plans for selection of working area and apply participatory VDC planning process following the planning cycle of the Government of Nepal

In RWSSP-WN Phase II, a systematic planning and selection of unreached households and hamlets and the resources gaps should be identified through District Strategic WASH planning (DSWASHP) and VDC WASH planning (VWASHP) and appropriate DWS technologies should be applied to serve them.

In Phase II the main aim of District WASH planning and VDC WASH planning should be to cover the gaps by reaching to the unreached and to the poorest. The planning process should – as it did in Phase I – use participatory planning tools and follow the planning cycle of the Government of Nepal to ensure that voices of the easily marginalized are heard. In addition, through monitoring it should be ensured that the priorities set in the WASH plans are implemented. In this way the resources will be used in an equitable manner.

Recommendation 10: Continue the climate change and disaster risk reduction initiatives

During the Phase I of RWSSP-WN, after recommendation from MTR, RWSSP-WN started developing and implementing climate change approach for WASH program. Climate change needs to be taken into account both in planning and implementation process. Therefore, RWSSP-WN has introduced climate change inclusion in the district strategic WASH plans, and also provided practical tools for communities to address climate induced hazards for example through water safety planning and groundwater recharge ponds. A water safety plan handbook and a recharge ponds handbook were developed to guide the actors in their work. These already started initiatives should be continued in Phase II.

In addition, all future VDC WASH plans should address climate change aspects in an applicable way. Climate change awareness raising as part of the planning processes and suitable trainings should be continued and scaled up in order to support community people to identify and implement practical WASH related adaptation measures. Further, RWSSP-WN needs to improve the climate change networking. Coordination with the climate change actors should be promoted strongly in the community and district levels in order to avoid duplication of the work but also to address through linkages the vulnerability issues that are beyond the scope of RWSSP-WN. Due to the fact that climate change was not considered strongly in the beginning of RWSSP-WN, climate change indicators or baseline were not developed. For the second phase, RWSSP-WN should address this in its monitoring system for more accurate reporting.

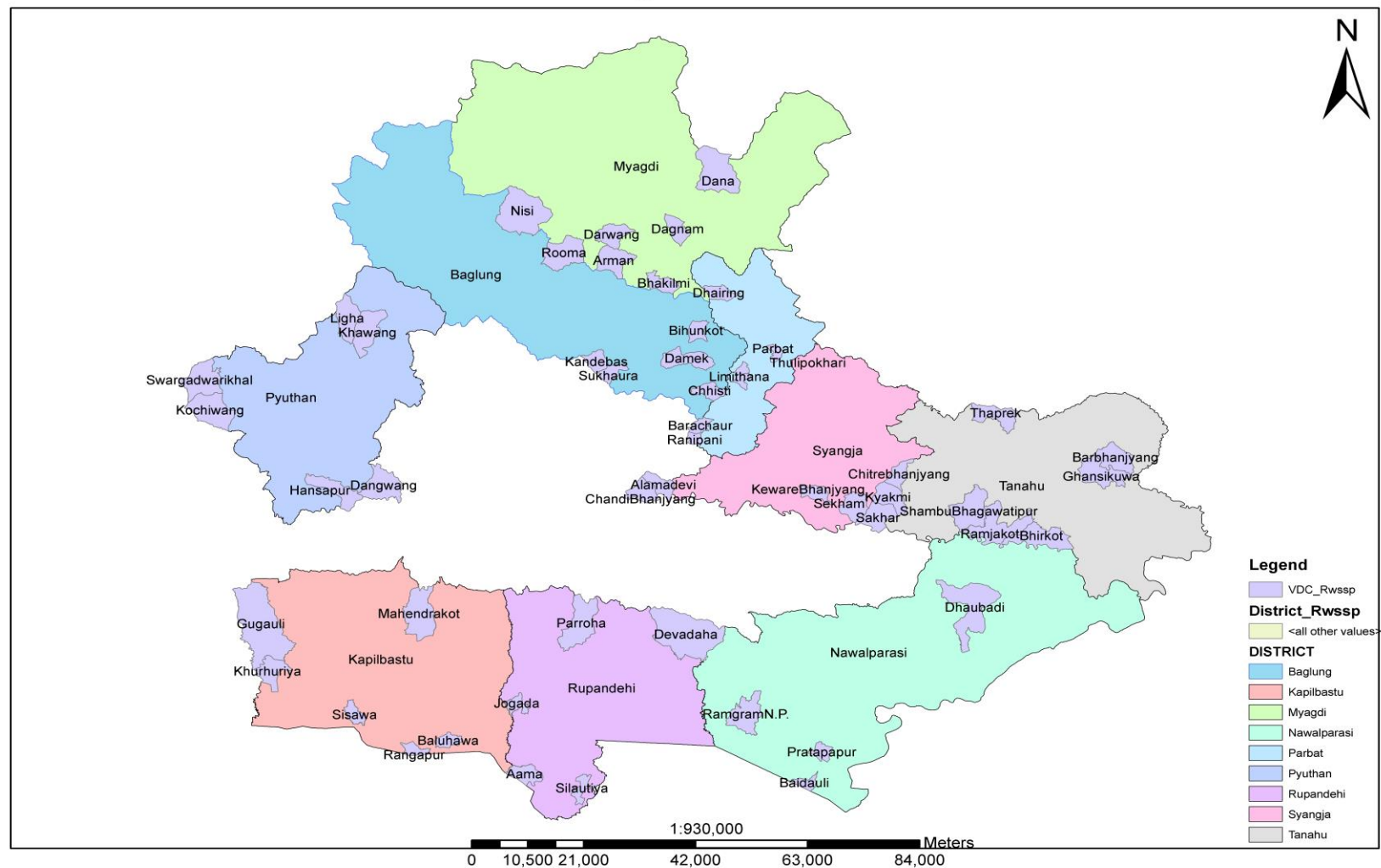
Annex

Annex 1 Population and households of RWSSP-WN program VDCs

SN	Name of District	HHs							Population			Disabled
		Dalit	A/J	DTC	RM	BC	Other	Total	Total			
									Female	Male	Total	
1	Baglung	1426	1721	1	1	1649	951	5749	17702	17788	35490	1142
2	Kapilvastu	1317	1396	1095	510	961	848	6127	26625	25717	52342	1536
3	Myagdi	1143	2479	6	8	561	18	4215	12025	11910	23935	882
4	Nawalparasi	641	1189	1403	175	153	199	3760	12422	12992	25414	707
5	Parbat	836	286	3	0	2217	21	3363	9909	10277	20186	578
6	Pyuthan	1054	3042	1	23	924	21	5065	15660	15853	31513	1013
7	Rupandehi	1944	4960	2031	499	4288	199	13921	41281	42339	83620	1590
8	Syangja	1234	3731	0	78	1343	362	6748	21949	22664	44613	1421
9	Tanahun	1341	3354	33	36	2181	0	6945	18360	18617	36977	681
Percentage		20%	40%	8%	2%	26%	5%	100%	50%	50%	100%	3%
Total		10936	22158	4573	1330	14277	2619	55893	175933	178157	354090	9550

Annex 2 Map of RWSSP-WN program districts and VDCs

RWSSP-WN Program Districts and VDCs



Annex 3 Names of program districts and program VDCs

S.N	Name of District		Name of VDC/Municipal Ward
1	Baglung	1	Bihunkot
2		2	Chhisti
3		3	Damek
4		4	Kandebas
5		5	Nisi
6		6	Sukhaura
7	Kapilvastu	1	Baluhawa
8		2	Gugauli
9		3	Kopuwa
10		4	Khurhuriya
11		5	Maharajgunj
12		6	Mahendrakot
13		7	Rangapur
14		8	Shiwagadhi
15		9	Siswa
16	Myagdi	1	Arman
17		2	Bhakimli
18		3	Dagnam
19		4	Dana
20		5	Darwang
21		6	Rooma
22	Nawalparasi	1	Baidauli
23		2	Dhaubadi
24		3	Pratappur
25		4	RamgramN.P
26	Parbat	1	Barachaur
27		2	Dhairing
28		3	Khanigaun
29		4	Limithana
30		5	Ranipani
31		6	Thulipokhari
32	Pyuthan	1	Dangwang
33		2	Hansapur
34		3	Khawang
35		4	Kochiwang
36		5	Ligha
37		6	Swargadwarikhal
38	Rupandehi	1	Aama
39		2	Devadaha
40		3	Jogada
41		4	Parroha
42		5	Silautiya
43	Syangja	1	Alamadevi
44		2	ChandiBhanjyang
45		3	Chitrehanjyan
46		4	KewareBhanjyang
47		5	Kyakmi
48		6	Sakhar
49		7	Sekham
50	Tanahun	1	Barbhanjyang
51		2	Bhirkot
52		3	Ghansikuwa
53		4	Ramjakot
54		5	Sambhungbhagwati
55		6	Thaprek

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN)

Annex 4

Progress: Measuring the Results of RWSSP-WN

Annex 4 Project planning matrix

Narrative Summary	Results	Indicators	Cumulative progress up to 15 July 2013
Overall Goal Increased well-being of the poorest and excluded households	Impact Level: Increased productivity and income of the poorest and excluded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HDI improved Poverty index improved Household/ per capita income in the project districts increased Life expectancy at birth of the people living in the project districts increased Empowerment index improved Governance index improved 	<p>The achievement of better health status and time saving due to better service level in DWS and S&H has resulted in increased productivity and income of the poorest and the excluded.</p> <p>Data against the set indicators is not available at district-level, most recent national/regional level data are from 2010 (Nepal Living Standard Survey), and 2009 (Human Development Report). And National Demographic Survey (2011). This is not recent enough to measure impact of the Project.</p> <p>It is suggested that in second phase these indicators will be replaced by the national CREAM/NMIP indicators as data for these is expected to be available, and if not available separate impact studies will support in obtaining the data and at the same time strengthen the national monitoring system.</p>
Immediate objective (Purpose) Fulfillment of poorest and excluded households' basic needs and rights of access to safe domestic water, good health and hygiene through decentralized governance system	Outcome Level: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Increased women's productive role (time and energy) Decreased hardship, gender and social discrimination linked with water, sanitation and hygiene Improved health, nutrition and hygiene of community people in program districts, particularly among the poorest and excluded Decreased infant and maternal mortality. Enhanced institutional capacity of local bodies (DDCs and VDCs) to facilitate to execute WASH sector/projects Sustainable operation and maintenance of domestic water schemes managed by inclusive WUSC GESI responsive WASH sector 	<i>Health and Sanitation</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of diarrheal disease reduced by 60% Infant mortality rate under five decreased by 30% Maternal mortality rate decreased by 30% Proportion of malnourished (underweight) children under 5 yrs. per 1000 decreased to 24% 	<i>Health and Sanitation</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Incidence of diarrheal disease reported 12.6% in 2006 and 15.7% in 2011 in Western Development Region³⁰, which is equivalent to 3.1% increase. Data collected from District Health Offices of the nine districts shows that in the Hilly districts of RWSSP-WN diarrheal incidence reported are decreasing whereas in the Terai districts the diarrheal incidences reported are increasing. Infant mortality rate under five reported 73/1000 in 2006 and 57/1000 in 2011 in Western Development Region³¹, which is equivalent to 22% decrease. Maternal mortality rate – data not available, indicator deemed to be not as relevant as the three other indicators under H&S Proportion of underweight children (weight for age) decreased from 38.5% in 2006 to 23.2% in 2011³² in Western Development Region.

³⁰ National Demographic Health Survey, 2006 and 2011, it is to be noted that 2011 is still too early on to see the impact created by RWSSP-WN. The next NDHS will reveal the impact.

³¹ National Demographic Health Survey, 2006 and 2011, it is to be noted that 2011 is still too early on to see the impact created by RWSSP-WN. The next NDHS will reveal the impact.

³² National Demographic Health Survey, 2006 and 2011, it is to be noted that 2011 is still too early on to see the impact created by RWSSP-WN. The next NDHS will reveal the impact

	policies, strategies and guidelines at the central and local levels adopted	<p><i>Domestic water supply</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Quantity of water used per capita per day at the end of dry season increased by 35 ltr. From the baseline of 19.5 lpcd (from baseline) 2. Domestic water schemes running successfully during the last 5 years or over increased from 30% (Source: VDC WASH Plans) to 85% 3. From 10% to 15 % coverage in improved in water (Baseline 10% of Nepalese have improved water) 4. Population covered by domestic water supply increased in RWSSP-WN program area by 41% (baseline is 44%, target is 85%) <p><i>Governance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GESI responsive DDC WASH sector policy developed and in use 2. WASH District Development Funds increased by 7% (from 1% baseline) 3. Per capita WASH fund increased by 20% (water and sanitation disaggregated) (from baseline) 4. WASH sector coordination mechanism is functional 	<p><i>Domestic water supply</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BME study showed that the average water consumption before intervention was 20.70 lpcd and it is increased to 35.22 lpcd with the increment of 14.52 lpcd 2. 446 completed and 45 ongoing schemes will benefit 200,896 people, which will mean 85% functional coverage in program VDCs of RWSSP-WN 3. Quality water supply has reached to 17% of the total VDC population, assuming that 10% was the baseline (13% of the total schemes are not contaminated by coliform i.e. 24735 people are getting coliform free water) 4. Population coverage reached to 85% by completed scheme beneficiary up to July 2013, it is expected to reach to 97% by total scheme beneficiaries (completed and ongoing) (Total population=380435, existing basic DWS coverage 44%, coverage by completed scheme beneficiary 41%, coverage by total scheme (completed and ongoing) beneficiary will be 53%) <p><i>Governance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A) GESI responsive DWIG prepared and followed in all nine districts B) Training norms developed C) Support to development of National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan D) Several guidelines developed see Annex 18 2. DDC and VDC contribution to WASH District Development Funds under RWSSP-WN increased by 7% on average 3. The total WASH funds available at DDC level increased close to 400% due to RWSSP-WN intervention and funds³³ 4. DWASHCC activated: 9 nos; VWASHCC formed/activated: 55 nos (in all 54 program VDCs, and 1 for 2 wards of Nawalparasi); MSF: 12 times in districts; and 55 times in VDCs
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³³ GESI impact study (2013)

Narrative Summary	Results	Indicators	Cumulative progress up to 15 July 2013
Outputs A. Well-functioning domestic water schemes managed by Inclusive WUSCs providing safe domestic water to all users B. Total behavior changed in hygiene and sanitation of individuals, households, communities and institutions C. Strengthened institutional capacity of local bodies to facilitate the WUSCs for the implementation, operation and maintenance management of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programs in a self-sustainable manner D. WASH sector policies and guidelines at the local level prepared.	Output Level: A.1 Cost-effective, locally resource mobilized schemes are implemented, operated and maintained by the inclusive WUSCs A.2 20% construction cost of water schemes directly benefitting to poor and excluded B.1 Changed personal and household hygiene and sanitation behavior, and improved hygienic drinking water and management; and prevention of waterborne diseases proportionately in all socio-economic groups. B.2 Changed and improved defecation and personal hygiene behavior, increased in use of soap and hand washing at critical times, improved kitchen hygiene C.1 Local bodies capacity increased to plan and administer decentralized water supply projects and sanitation and hygiene programs on a priority basis targeting poor and excluded in a sustainable manner C.2 Provided support to the WUSCs in operation and maintenance of schemes C.3 Facilitated local bodies and WUSCs to use financial and other resources productively for the sustenance of the systems. D.1 Transparent and accountable GESI responsive WASH sector policy, guidelines and strategies prepared, approved and implemented by DDCs D.2 Improved GESI responsive HR system in place to support effective, decentralized WASH implementation	Domestic water coverage 1. Increased by 55% population (target 194,750 additional people) have access to safe domestic water supply (socially and geographically disaggregated) 2. Increased by 24 % of institutions have access to safe drinking water (156 out of 652, baseline was 37 out of 652 institutions) 3. Reduced time to 15 minutes to fetch water (from baseline) DWS inventory baseline coverage = 30%; National 3-yr plan target =85%, <i>NOTE: Overall target according to Nepal's 3-yr interim plan is 85%, which means RWSSP-WN intervention should increase coverage by 55% in its Program VDCs. This corrected target is ambitious.</i> Hygiene and Sanitation coverage 1. 250,000 people have sanitation facilities in the program VDCs (<i>target converted from the target expressed in percentages</i>) 2. <i>Increased by 33% of new institutions (213 nos) have access to safe sanitation.</i> 3. Increased by 100% program VDCs + wards i.e. 54 + 2 wards to be declared ODF (from the baseline of 0 VDC out of 54 VDCs+ 2 wards i.e. 0%) <i>No. of Institutional Toilets at baseline=Total 652, Baseline coverage= 17% i.e. 113 institutions</i> Arsenic mitigation • Increased by 30 % i.e. 10,000 people out of the total 32,000 arsenic affected population (AIMS 2008) have access to arsenic mitigated domestic water supply (from baseline of 0%) (level of arsenic more than 50ppb)	Domestic water coverage 1. Achievement- 141,982 by completed and 44,789 by ongoing have access to safe domestic water supply 2. Progress is that 108 schools (17% of 652) have been benefited, other institutions benefited were not recorded 3. Average time saving per household per day is 1.99 hours (BME Study) with the reduced time fetching per trip to less than 15 minutes ³⁴ Hygiene and Sanitation coverage 1. Total 363,477 people have sanitation facilities in the <i>program</i> VDCs. This means that additional 214,211 people have new toilets in program VDCs. 2. <i>In program and replicated VDCs</i> altogether 225,840 new toilets have been built benefiting a population of 1,086,917 3. Total new 284 institutions have access to safe sanitation (37 ongoing) 4. 48 program VDCs declared ODF . Additional replicated 328 VDCs till date declared ODF. Total 4 districts declared ODF and 3 districts (including replicated district Mustang) are ready to declare ODF. Arsenic mitigation 1. 14,125 people served with arsenic mitigated water, expected number of people to be served by all schemes is 18,991.

³⁴ BME study (2013)

		<p><i>Governance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increased by 25% of WUSCs led by Women and poor and excluded (from nationwide baseline of 10% for women, for poor and excluded no baseline, DWIG gives minimum of 33%) 2. Increased by 10% of DDF budget allocated for WASH activities by DDCs 3. Participatory planning and monitoring system in use. (Baseline: no proper planning and monitoring system in place) 4. Participatory public auditing in use (Target: 400 WUSCs, 765 IMCs, Baseline: 0 WUSCs, 0 IMCs) 	<p><i>Governance</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 35% of key positions in WUSCs are held by women. 64% and 11.5% of key positions are held by DAGs and Dalits, respectively. 2. Total WASH funds available at districts increased close to 400% with the RWSSP-WN fund. 3. 55 VDC WASH plans prepared in a participatory way. 9 districts WASH plans expected to be completed by end of Nepali month Shrawan 2070. MIS established at district level, and regular monitoring conducted. 4. 95% of the WUSCs of the completed schemes have conducted final public audit.
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Annex 5 Diseases incidence in RWSSP-WN program districts

District Name	Syangja		Tanahun		Myagdi		Baglung		Parbat		Nawalparasi		Rupandehi		Pyuthan		Kapilbastu	
Fiscal Year	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69	66/67	68/69
Enteric Fever (Typhoid)	12,463	11,298	4,879	5,655	2,309	1,850	7,774	11,915	7,780	5,351	7,394	8,553	8,978	12,434	6,006	5,336	3,685	10,871
Amoebic Dysentery	8,628	6,497	4,913	3,949	4,348	3,099	8,143	6,855	5,526	4,736	8,804	9,676	20,639	32,046	5,597	3,738	14,397	24,478
Bacillary Dysentery	3,476	2,082	2,352	1,596	2,451	1,541	7,750	6,660	6,260	3,684	4,284	4,527	7,876	10,461	2,425	1,708	21,268	14,435
Intestinal worm	9,256	5,663	7,534	6,056	8,028	3,806	11,350	7,558	8,817	4,506	10,999	12,660	12,064	18,547	6,831	3,594	6,800	15,301
Jaundice	1,105	760	777	498	237	241	4,055	1,740	2,640	1,980	629	735	647	1,432	701	251	14,289	2,423
Non-infectious Diarrhea	7,244	6,777	6,510	5,510	12,542	4,595	7,045	6,647	7,640	5,071	22,255	21,570			10,117	7,696	14,395	14,914
Total	42,172	33,077	26,965	23,264	29,915	15,132	46,117	41,375	38,663	25,328	54,365	57,721	50,204	74,920	31,677	22,323	74,834	82,422

Annex 6 Toilets in program VDCs of RWSSP-WN

S.N	District Name	Program VDCs Total		No of HHs Having Toilets Before Triggering		No of HHs Without Toilets	RWSSP-WN Contribution		No of HHs Having Toilets (Status)		HHs Remaining to construct Toilets
		HHs	Population	Improved	Un Improved		Improved	Un Improved	Improved	Un Improved	
1	Baglung	5,749	35,696	2,258	1,214	2,277	2,271	6	4,529	1,220	-
2	Kapilvastu	9,293	72,493	1,950	902	6,441	5,788	452	7,738	1,354	201
3	Myagdi	4,215	23,935	725	1,315	2,175	3,370	(1,195)	4,095	120	-
4	Nawalparasi	3,760	25,414	928	155	2,677	2,050	(102)	2,978	53	729
5	Parbat	3,363	20,186	1,368	437	1,558	1,536	22	2,904	459	-
6	Pyuthan	5,065	31,590	887	102	4,076	3,243	833	4,130	935	-
7	Rupandehi	13,921	83,620	6,450	104	7,367	6,214	(104)	12,664	-	1,257
8	Syangja	6,748	44,613	1,860	696	4,192	4,027	165	5,887	861	-
9	Tanahun	6,945	42,888	2,872	141	3,932	4,073	(141)	6,945	-	-
Total		59,059	380,435	19,298	5,066	34,695	32,572	(64)	51,870	5,002	2,187
		100%		33%	9%	59%	100%	0%	88%	8%	4%

Source: District WASH-MIS, RWSSP-WN

Annex 7 Toilets in the replicated VDCs of RWSSP-WN

S.N	District Name	Replicated VDCs Total		No of HHs Having Toilets Before Triggering (includes contribution from other agencies)		No of HHs Without Toilets	RWSSP-WN Contribution		No of HHs Having Toilets (Status)		HHs Remaining to construct Toilets
		HHs	Population	Improved	Unimproved		Improved	Unimproved	Improved	Unimproved	
1	Baglung	55,499	238,952	26,287	7,576	21,636	22,705	(1,069)	48,992	6,507	-
2	Kapilvastu	53,591	319,948	8,223	2,969	42,399	21,716	(366)	29,939	2,603	21,049
3	Myagdi	23,109	92,164	10,381	913	11,815	11,112	703	21,493	1,616	-
4	Nawalparasi	120,563	593,574	58,677	5,554	56,332	34,987	57	93,664	5,611	21,288
5	Parbat	32,261	131,623	18,906	6,080	7,275	11,494	(4,219)	30,400	1,861	-
6	Pyuthan	42,706	200,444	3,082	4,875	34,749	36,054	(1,305)	39,136	3,570	-
7	Rupandehi	34,302	159,015	30,716	-	3,586	3,586	-	34,302	-	-
8	Syangja	62,387	259,652	26,326	20,235	15,826	30,447	(14,621)	56,773	5,614	-
9	Tanahun	70,654	287,759	29,675	-	40,979	40,979	-	70,654	-	-
10	Mustang	3,305	11,593	2,233	-	1,072	1,072	-	3,305	-	-
Total		498,377	2,294,724	214,506	48,202	235,669	214,152	(20,820)	428,658	27,382	42,337
		1	1	0		0	1	(0)	1	0	-

Source: District WASH MIS, RWSSP-WN
Central Bureau of Statistics report, 2011

Annex 8 ODF VDCs in RWSSP-WN supported districts

S.N	District Name	Total Number of VDCs	No of VDCs Declared ODF
1	<i>Baglung</i>	60	60
2	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	78	13
3	<i>Myagdi</i>	41	41
4	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	74	23
5	<i>Parbat</i>	55	55
6	<i>Pyuthan</i>	49	49
7	<i>Rupandehi</i>	71	13
8	<i>Syangja</i>	62	62
9	<i>Tanahun</i>	47	47
10	<i>Mustang</i>	16	16
Total		552	379

Annex 9 Lead mothers trained by district

S.N.	Districts	No. of Lead mothers trained
1	<i>Baglung</i>	173
2	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	0
3	<i>Myagdi</i>	123
4	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	136
5	<i>Parbat</i>	114
6	<i>Pyuthan</i>	192
7	<i>Rupandehi</i>	223
8	<i>Syangja</i>	191
9	<i>Tanahun</i>	260
Total		1412

Annex 10 Lead TBC facilitators by district

SN	District	Participants Participated in training		Working in district (on 15 July 2013)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Baglung	2	5	1	4
2	Kapilvastu	4	2	2 ³⁵	0
3	Myagdi	4	2	2	1
4	Nawalparasi	6	10	2	5
5	Parbat	4	2	1	1
6	Pyuthan	3	5	1	4
7	Rupandehi	6	19	2	6
8	Syangja	4	3	2	0
9	Tanahun	4	2	0	0
	Total	37	50	13	21

Annex 11 TBC triggers trained by district

Districts	Participants																Differently abled	
	Dalit		Adibasi/ Janjati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	%		
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total	%	F	M
Baglung	148	140	355	287	0	1	0	1	274	310	3	3	780	742	1522	19%	0	0
Kapilvastu	53	42	79	95	48	109	5	27	76	84	1	3	262	360	622	8%	0	0
Myagdi	119	83	397	376	0	1	1	2	146	218	0	2	663	682	1345	17%	0	2
Nawalparasi	8	14	10	21	2	14	0	0	6	2	0	0	26	51	77	1%	0	0
Parbat	85	87	127	149	1	3	2	2	277	351	1	1	493	593	1086	14%	0	0
Pyuthan	86	79	196	199	0	0	0	0	163	159	0	1	445	438	883	11%	0	0
Rupandehi	80	25	151	64	41	39	6	10	160	38	1	0	439	176	615	8%	0	0
Syangja	68	98	237	338	0	1	2	2	318	445	4	24	629	908	1537	20%	0	0
Tanahun	12	19	36	53	0	0	0	2	35	39	0	0	83	113	196	2%	0	0
Total	659	587	1588	1582	92	168	16	46	1455	1646	10	34	3820	4063	7883	100%	0	2
Gender %	53%	47%	50%	50%	35%	65%	26%	74%	47%	53%	23%	77%	48%	52%				
Social Group Total	1246		3170		260		62		3101		44							
Social Group %	15.81		40.21		3.3		0.79		39.34		0.56		48.46	51.54	100			

³⁵ Two people of Kapilvastu were working as consultants on retainer basis. It is to be noted that in some cases non-formal on the job training has been given. This training is not recorded in this table. For example in Kapilvastu altogether 56 people (social mobilizers of LGCDP, PAF & LDF & VDC personnel) were trained out of which 33 were working at the end of 2069/70.

Annex 12 Completed institutional toilets by district

SN	District	Nos. of Completed Inst. Toilets	Benefited Population			GoF	GON	DDC	VDC	School/IMC	Community	Others	Total
			Sum of Beneficiary Male	Sum of Beneficiary Female	Total								
1	Baglung	20	1,334	1,281	2,615	1,242,117	857,245	365,733	133,702	69,729	528,523	15,993	3,213,042
2	Kapilvastu	43	2,747	2,555	5,302	1,839,193	1,240,725	135,621	685,937	306,528	897,308	292,310	5,397,621
3	Myagdi	47	2,503	2,697	5,200	3,479,363	2,328,138	255,374	258,710	421,717	582,895	-	7,326,198
4	Nawalparasi	14	1,491	1,550	3,041	1,555,394	1,134,964	110,654	185,593	581,813	394,443	-	3,962,861
5	Parbat	47	2,384	2,373	4,757	3,044,335	2,363,407	250,043	480,304	1,585,489	799,294	-	8,522,872
6	Pyuthan	17	1,735	1,900	3,635	3,867,439	2,643,644	198,528	473,128	279,779	1,462,175	206,625	9,131,318
7	Rupandehi	27	3,859	3,680	7,539	3,505,499	2,436,025	247,563	412,606	82,521	1,567,902	-	8,252,116
8	Syangja	46	3,634	3,910	7,544	2,821,053	2,667,580	259,779	466,013	832,320	6,774,644	-	13,821,389
9	Tanahun	23	1,885	2,171	4,056	3,075,079	1,805,999	200,477	299,543	754,944	546,541	-	6,682,583
Grand Total		284	21,572	22,117	43,689	24,429,472	17,477,727	2,023,772	3,395,536	4,914,840	13,553,725	514,928	66,310,000

Annex 13 Ongoing institutional toilets by district

SN	District	Nos. of Ongoing Inst. Toilets	Benefited Population			GoF	GON	DDC	VDC	School/IMC	Community	Others	Total
			Sum of Beneficiary Male	Sum of Beneficiary Female	Total								
1	Kapilvastu	16	349	369	718	434,701	255,301	33,387	166,936	55,645	166,936	-	1,112,907
2	Myagdi	2	74	91	165	206,159	137,439	4,832	4,832	56,398	-	-	409,660
3	Nawalparasi	2	100	120	220	244,857	207,173	18,830	31,390	6,277	119,293	-	627,820
4	Parbat	3	385	373	758	361,386	283,943	32,619	87,772	100,589	221,032	-	1,087,341
5	Pyuthan	3	56	55	111	423,763	332,956	31,098	51,830	13,639	183,315	-	1,036,601
6	Rupandehi	6	229	361	590	765,367	531,865	54,051	90,086	18,017	342,325	-	1,801,710
7	Syangja	4	65	65	130	636,705	510,756	48,600	81,001	-	342,948	-	1,620,011
8	Tanahun	1	94	191	285	643,998	378,221	42,592	70,987	283,952	-	-	1,419,750
Grand Total		37	1,352	1,625	2,977	3,716,936	2,637,654	266,009	584,834	534,517	1,375,849	-	9,115,800

Annex 14 Completed domestic water supply schemes by district

District	No. of Scheme s in 2009/ 2010	No. of Schemes in 2010/ 2011	Nos. of schemes in 2011/ 2012	Nos. of schemes in 2012/ 2013	Total Nos. of Schemes	Benefici ary Populati on	Benefici ary Students	Estimated Sources of Fund (NPR)							
								DDF (GoN)	DDF (GoF)	DDC	VDC	Communit y Cash	Community Kind	Total	PCC
Baglung	0	7	24	0	31	9,382	3,427	13,314,709	17,177,001	1,280,802	2,136,336	427,266	8,429,698	42,765,812	4,558
Kapilvastu	0	6	17	24	47	32,696	3,600	20,591,611	26,125,635	3,157,192	9,727,828	760,283	16,180,040	76,542,589	2,341
Myagdi	7	25	32	5	69	18,392	3,166	19,100,198	28,109,607	2,102,677	2,329,958	755,851	16,670,074	69,068,365	3,755
N'parasi	0	9	13	6	28	6,761	1,330	5,813,308	8,015,390	1,276,473	1,101,848	220,475	6,244,970	22,672,464	3,353
Parbat	5	10	53	12	80	14,035	4,169	15,069,361	20,492,098	1,647,692	2,731,639	559,819	14,424,638	54,925,247	3,913
Pyuthan	2	16	25	6	49	12,540	889	17,237,016	22,175,634	1,736,052	2,824,703	573,925	12,590,651	57,137,981	4,556
Rupandehi	3	3	4	2	12	15,132	4,001	8,518,751	11,622,622	769,399	1,438,973	374,143	5,830,019	28,553,907	1,887
Syangja	6	18	25	18	67	27,516	7,143	38,040,926	50,085,526	4,185,340	6,126,822	6,691,011	43,240,526	148,370,151	5,392
Tanahun	2	8	39	14	63	19,653	3,536	21,358,796	34,419,135	2,543,057	4,215,609	1,068,277	21,501,487	85,106,361	4,330
Total	25	102	232	87	446	156,107	31,261	159,044,676	218,222,648	18,698,684	32,633,716	11,431,050	145,112,103	585,142,877	3,748
%	5%	23%	52%	20%	100%			27%	37%	3%	6%	2%	25%	100%	

Annex 15 Ongoing domestic water supply schemes by district

District	No of Schemes	Beneficiary HHs	Beneficiary Population	Students	Allocation of Fund							Average PCC
					DDF (GoN)	DDF (GoF)	DDC	VDC	Community Cash	Community Kind	Total	
Baglung	4	922	5,587	982	6,407,968	8,179,092	656,202	1,027,004	205,400	4,104,433	20,580,099	3,684
Kapilvastu	21	2,792	20,109	1,315	9,189,437	12,187,300	954,917	3,120,239	318,306	6,060,372	31,830,570	1,583
Nawalparasi	7	780	4,756	587	6,154,905	7,930,850	590,586	974,765	196,865	3,769,018	19,616,989	4,125
Parbat	6	565	3,255	1,700	4,837,168	6,383,489	559,429	753,876	899,865	3,637,176	17,071,003	5,245
Pyuthan	1	202	1,515	230	3,100,550	3,946,155	297,748	496,247	99,250	1,984,988	9,924,938	6,551
Rupandehi	5	1,025	7,062	0	12,107,549	17,916,074	1,223,554	1,907,610	381,442	7,248,918	40,785,148	5,775
Syangja	1	371	2,505	976	4,964,102	6,317,948	545,906	909,843	181,969	5,277,088	18,196,856	7,264
Grand Total	45	6,657	44,789	5,790	46,761,679	62,860,908	4,828,342	9,189,584	2,283,097	32,081,993	158,005,603	3,528
%					30%	40%	3%	6%	1%	20%	100%	

Note: These 45 ongoing schemes include six schemes of Kapilvastu, which were initiated by RWSSP-WN, but handed over to VDC. There is no financial liability to RWSSP-WN for these schemes.

Annex 16 Beneficiaries of domestic water supply schemes by technology type

District	Technology Types and Beneficiaries of Completed and Ongoing Schemes																Total	
	Gravity New		Gravity Rehab.		SI		RWH		STW		HDW		Solar Lift		Electrical Lift			
	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.	Nos.	Pop.
Baglung	27	7,942	4	5,992	1	49	3	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	14,969
Kapilvastu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	36,249	-	-	4	4,233	11	12,323	68	52,805
Myagdi	53	16,508	4	1,249	12	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	18,392
N'parasi	3	416	9	3,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1,716	7	5,433	1	324	35	11,517
Parbat	49	9,354	11	5,639	23	2,068	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	229	86	17,290
Pyuthan	46	11,745	1	180	1	220	1	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,515	50	14,055
Rupandehi	1	170	4	1,747	-	-	-	-	4	9,062	-	-	3	3,460	5	7,755	17	22,194
Syangja	53	16,470	6	3,423	-	-	2	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	9,572	68	30,021
Tanahun	36	10,158	7	2,221	7	669	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	2,139	6	4,466	63	19,653
Total	268	72,763	46	24,079	44	3,641	8	1,937	57	45,311	15	1,716	19	15,265	33	36,184	491	200,896
%	55%	36%	9%	12%	9%	2%	2%	1%	12%	23%	3%	1%	4%	8%	7%	18%		

Annex 17 Water quality parameters against national drinking water quality standard

District	Nos.	pH (NDWQS:6.5-8.5)				Hardness (CaCO3) mg/l (NDWQS:500)			Chloride mg/l (NDWQS:250)			Ammonia mg/l (NDWQS:1.5)	Nitrate mg/l (NDWQS:50)						FRC mg/l (NDWQS:0.1-0.2)		
		Total Sam ple	Rang e	Bel o w	Abo v e	Total Sampl e	Abo v e	Limi t	Total Sampl e	Abo v e	Limi t	Total Sample	Abo v e	Limi t	Total Sampl e	Abo v e	Limi t	Total Sampl e	Rang e	Above/Bel ow	
Syangja	55	39	38	1	0	22	6	16	38	1	37	38	9	29	38	1	37	39	2	37	
Tanahun	49	35	27	4	4	27	0	27	35	4	31	35	1	34	29	0	29	25	9	16	
Myagdi	60	41	39	2	0	41	1	40	41	0	41	41	0	41	41	0	41	26	0	26	
Parbat	35	35	18	19	0	35	0	35	35	0	35	26	2	24	35	0	35	0	0	0	
Pyuthan	19	19	15	4	0	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	19	0	19	0	0	0	
N'parasi	1887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rupandeh	842	523	523	0	0	523	66	457	240	38	202	164	6	158	14	0	14	5	5	0	
Kapilvastu	292	292	292	0	0	292	0	292	290	0	290	292	0	292	292	0	292	292	292	0	
Grand Total	3239	984	952	30	4	959	73	886	698	43	655	615	18	597	468	1	467	387	308	79	

District	Iron- Fe3 mg/l (NDWQS:0.3)			Coliform P/A (NDWQS: Nil)			Total Coliform (CFU/100 ml) (NDWQS: Nil)			E-coli (CFU/100 ml) (NDWQS: Nil)			As (terai) ppb (0-10, 11-50, >50) (NDWQS: <50 ppb) by Arsenator				As (terai) ppb (0-10, 11-50, >50) (NDWQS: <50 ppb) by AAS			
	Total Sample	Above	Limit	Total Sample	P	A	Total Sample	Nil	>0	Total Sample	Nil	>0	Total Sample	<10	11-50	>50	Total Sample	<10	11-50	>50
Syangja	39	0	39	23	12	11														
Tanahun	35	0	35	31	26	5														
Myagdi	41	4	37	32	0	32														
Parbat	32	22	10	35	0	35														
Pyuthan	19	0	19	19	0	19														
Nawalparasi	0	0	0	0	0	0							1887	1189	321	377				
Rupandehi*	432	193	239	30	21	9	159	50	109	159	99	60	842	833	6	3	159	141	15	3
Kapilvastu	292	50	242	292	0	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	287	5	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	890	269	621	462	59	403	159	50	109	159	99	60	3021	2309	332	380	159	141	15	3

Annex 18 Document list of RWSSP-WN

- 1. Project Document and Inception Report with Annexes**
 - 1.1 Project Document (Original) Final Draft, March 2008
 - 1.2 Project Document (Revised), Approved by Steering Committee (Sept. 02, 2009), Nov. 2010
 - 1.3 Inception Report (Revised), (Aug. 2008 – July 2012), May 2009
- 2. Guidelines and Policy Documents**
 - 2.1 A Model Guideline for District Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), July 2009
 - 2.2 Guideline for District and VDC WASH Plan Preparation (Guideline for WASH Planning), May 2011
 - 2.3 Model District Water Safety Monitoring Guideline, August 2010
 - 2.4 Establishing District WASH Organizational Structure in DDC, Jan. 2010
 - 2.5 Policy on Prevention of Harassment Including Sexual and Child Abuse, March 2010
 - 2.6 Personal Administration Manual of RWSSP-WN (Revised), July 2012
 - 2.7 Project Support Office Administration, Finance, Procurement and Property Management Manual, March 2009 & August 2009
 - 2.8 Internal communication guideline, June 2012
 - 2.9 Security, emergency & preparedness plan of RWSSP-WN.
 - 2.10 District Guideline to Good Practices on WASH Promotion, Draft, Feb. 2009
 - 2.11 Community Medicine Fund guideline (Draft), 2010
 - 2.12 Body Mass Index (BMI) Guideline, 2010
 - 2.13 School Teacher Orientation Guideline, 2010
 - 2.14 Hygiene kit list
 - 2.15 First aid kit list
 - 2.16 Training Norm's for Capacity Building of WASH Sector Programme, March 2010 & July 2013
 - 2.17 Lead TBC Facilitator's Training Manual, CLTBCHS, February 2011
 - 2.18 Training Manual to TBC Triggerers on CLTBCHS (Nepali version), 2009 & 2010
 - 2.19 Resource Materials to TBC Triggerers on CLTBCHS (Nepali version), 2009
 - 2.20 Nutrition Manual, 2009-draft
 - 2.21 Nutrition training resource material, 2011-draft
 - 2.22 Good Governance Training Manual (Nepali Version)- Draft, 2011
 - 2.23 Detailed Process of CLTBCHS (Draft), 2011
 - 2.24 Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme (English version and Nepali version), 2013
 - 2.25 Water Safety Plan Handbook
 - 2.26 Construction Manual on Aquifer Sealing Technology Jan 2012
 - 2.27 Concept Paper on Integration of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Approach in District WASH Programme (Draft), Dec 2012)
- 3. Strategies**
 - 3.1 Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy, March 2010
 - 3.2 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Institutional GESI Hand Book, Feb. 2009
 - 3.3 Model communication & media strategy-2010 (Nepali & English)
 - 3.4 Strategy to introduce ECOLOGICAL sanitation in RWSSP-WN-draft
 - 3.5 Post-ODF strategy Behaviour Change in Hygiene & Sanitation Strategic Action Plan 2013
- 4. Annual Work Plan**
 - 4.1 RWSSP-WN Annual Work Plan
 - 4.1.1 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2008-2009
 - 4.1.2 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2009-10, Approved by Steering Committee on Sept. 2009
 - 4.1.3 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2010-11, Approved by Steering Committee on April, 2010
 - 4.1.4 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2011-12, Approved by Steering Committee on Sept, 2011
 - 4.1.5 Annual Work Plan, Fiscal Year 2012-13, Approved by Steering Committee on December, 2012
 - 4.2 Districts Annual Work Plan of three final years for RWSSP-WN
 - 4.2.1 Parbat
 - 4.2.2 Baglung
 - 4.2.3 Myagdi
 - 4.2.4 Syangja
 - 4.2.5 Tanahun
 - 4.2.6 Pyuthan
 - 4.2.7 Nawalparasi
 - 4.2.8 Kapilvastu
 - 4.2.9 Rupandehi

5. District and VDC WASH Plans**5.1 Nine districts WASH plans****5.2 VDC WASH Plans**

- 5.2.1 Parbat
- 5.2.2 Baglung
- 5.2.3 Myagdi
- 5.2.4 Syangja
- 5.2.5 Tanahun
- 5.2.6 Pyuthan
- 5.2.8 Kapilvastu
- 5.2.8 Rupandehi
- 5.2.9 Nawalparasi

6 Annual Progress and Financial Reports

- 6.2 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2008-09
- 6.3 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2009-10
- 6.4 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2010-11
- 6.5 Annual Progress and Financial Report of Fiscal Year 2011-12
- 6.6 Progress & financial reports of 2012-13

7 Contracts of all the water schemes of RWSSP-WN (a separate list available)**8 Contracts of all the service providers (a separate list available)****9 Monitoring, Reporting and Planning Formats**

- 9.2 SDA check list
- 9.3 MI, MII and MIII
- 9.4 Event completion form
- 9.5 Field visit monitoring form
- 9.6 Field visit checklist
 - 9.5.1 DWS Completed
 - 9.5.2 DWS ongoing
 - 9.5.3 Sanitation & Hygiene
- 9.7 IGA status assessment form
- 9.8 Advisory Service completion form
- 9.9 RWSSP-WN reporting and planning forms
- 9.10 NPC reporting and planning forms

10 Evaluations, Audits and Impact Studies

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

11 Research Reports

- 11.1 How Sensitive are Health Promoters to Local Views and Conditions, Fiona Budge, 2010
- 11.2 Research on Arsenic Mitigation Options, Ganga Nepal, 2010
- 11.3 Local Ownership of WASH by Suedip Joshi, 2010
- 11.4 Socio-economic Feasibility Study of Makaimro Lift Water Supply Scheme by Aaltonen Laura, June 2011
- 11.5 Arsenic Aquifer Sealing Research in Nawalparasi by SUDET P. Ltd., 2011
- 11.6 RWH in Nepal: A case study on social acceptability and performance, November 2010, Roshan Dahal et al
- 11.7 Engineering Geological Site, Narayan Gurung, January 2011
- 11.8 Holistic Impact posed on Behavior Change in Limithana VDC, Parbat District
- 11.9 Impact of CLTS Triggering in Nawalparasi, Anup K.C
- 11.10 Contextualizing gender equality & social inclusion in WASH Sector by Evan Welber
- 11.11 Guneshwor Mahato's Papers
- 11.12 Report on Environmental Sustainability, Krishna Chauhan
- 11.13 Application of Decision Support in Ecosan Promotion in Western Nepal, Sanjib Rupakheta

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

12 Workshop Proceedings

- 12.1 WASH structure establishment at district development committee, Jan 2010
- 12.2 Monitoring workshop
- 12.3 Regional Review & Planning Workshop
- 12.4 Water quality workshop
- 12.5 Terai experience sharing workshop
- 12.6 MIS development
- 12.7 WASH unit chief review and reflection workshop
- 12.8 Recharge pond, Water Safety Plan and Training Effectiveness Assessment Orientation Program

13 Other Publications / IEC Materials

- 13.1 *Abhiyan* (Campaign) - WASH Song Album
- 13.2 *Naya Payaila* (New Step) - WASH documentary film
- 13.3 WASH TV Show: Toilet Construction (1st Episode)
- 13.4 Small Doable Actions (SDA) Flex, 2011
- 13.5 Climate Change and WASH – Poster (Nepali version)
- 13.6 TBC Indicators in Hygiene and Sanitation – Poster (Nepali version)
- 13.7 Recharge Ponds – Poster (Nepali version)
- 13.8 Magnificent Nepali Women – documentary film, 2013
- 13.9 District ODF Videos
- 13.10 Office Logo

14 Minutes

- 14.1 SC Meeting
- 14.2 SVB Meeting
- 14.3 District CC Meeting
- 14.4 PMC Meeting
- 14.5 WASHA Coordination Meeting
- 14.6 Weekly staff Meeting
- 14.7 Support Staff Meeting
- 14.8 Security Guard Meeting

15 Training Report

- 15.1 Financial Management Training report
- 15.2 GESI training completion report
- 15.3 WASH Plan training completion report (Pyuthan, Myagdi, Baglung, Parbat, Kapilvastu, Tanahun and Syangja)
- 15.4 Monitoring training/Workshop report
- 15.5 DWIG preparation workshop at Syangja
- 15.6 LTBCF training report
- 15.7 Design Estimate
- 15.8 TOT Health Promoters
- 15.9 Nutrition Training
- 15.10 WSP Training
- 15.11 Arsenic Training

16 Software

- 16.1 MIS software (software includes MIS guideline)
- 16.2 Design estimate software

Annex 19 Mid-term review recommendations and response of the Project

Topic	Finding	Conclusion	Recommendation of MTR	Actions Proposed by RWSSP-WN (Based on MTR Recommendation)	Major Responsibility (Organization)	Time-frame (deadline)	Status as of 15 July, 2012
1. Cross-cutting Issues	Two cross-cutting issues well reflected in PD and in related Project guidelines: 1) gender and equality and 2) promoting human rights and equal participation opportunities. However targets are not clear, mainly soft phrases. Environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction not sufficiently addressed. HIV/AIDS not properly incorporated in the Project. Gender, social inclusion and disadvantaged groups well reflected in implementation and progress reports. Depth of analysis and use of the disaggregated data less Satisfactory.	Cross-cutting issues partly well taken and the Project designed to address them.	The Project to review its processes and guidelines to address environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction issues.	Existing processes and guidelines will be reviewed; environment, climate change, and disaster risk reduction issues will be addressed.	PSU/PCO	By July 2012	UNICEF high level workshop on climate change has been postponed
				Follow-up and Coordinate with UNICEF for adopting climate change actions	UNICEF (PSU/PCO)	By September 2012	
		Some issues not adopted as cross-cutting issues.	HIV/AIDS strategy and guidelines to be developed	Existing national level strategy and guidelines related to HIV/AIDS will be reviewed and incorporated in DWIG and other guidelines/training manuals during its updating	PSU/PCO	By March 2013	
		More analytical approach needed.	A GESI impact assessment for systematic review and monitoring of achievements to be commissioned	GESI Impact assessment will be commissioned for systematic review and monitoring of achievements (using independent consultant)	PSU/PCO	By April 2012	ToR for GESI Impact has been developed and share with RVWRMP to do the study jointly. However, RVWRMP dropped the idea of doing GESI impact assessment. Will be started from October 2012.
2. Relevance	Objectives, expected results, approach and scope still valid and relevant	No need for adaptation to any changes so far. Yet, major institutional reforms may be expected.	Political and institutional changes to be monitored and action taken as per necessary to adapt to new situation.	Political and institutional changes will be closely monitored and necessary actions will be taken as needed	DoLIDAR/ PSU/PCO (NPD/NPC/CTA)	At appropriate time (will be shared and discussed in Supervisory Board Meeting for necessary actions)	
3. Efficiency and	RWSSP-WN converted	Output achieved	Internal monitoring to	Internal monitoring system will	PSU/PCO	By April	PMC, bi-monthly

Topic	Finding	Conclusion	Recommendation of MTR	Actions Proposed by RWSSP-WN (Based on MTR Recommendation)	Major Responsibility (Organization)	Time-frame (deadline)	Status as of 15 July, 2012
Development Effectiveness	financial and other means into results in an effective way.	cost-efficiently and in sanitation without subsidies.	be developed.	be developed and practiced	(CTA,/NPC/ HRME)	2012	WASH Advisor Meeting and weekly review meeting regularized.
	Quantity of Project's results justifies the means, assets and resources used.	Quantity of Project's results leaves room for improvement	Corrective measures to be taken to address problems when identified.	Will be in-built in the internal monitoring and feedback system (also timely feedback system to DDC/VDC for necessary improvements will be adopted)	PSU/PCO (CTA,/NPC/ HRME)	By April 2012	Field Visit reports shared and de-briefing meeting done with DDC/DTO officials after scheme visit for improvement.
	Resource allocation been appropriate.		Quality assurance to be improved, e.g. through using quality indicators.	Quality indicators will be developed	PSU/PCO (CTA,/NPC/ HRME)	By February 2012	Being Monitored during field/district visits (Checklist developed and used)
	Impressive outputs, especially in hygiene and sanitation without subsidies.			Monitor the indicators continuously	PSU/PCO	Continuous activity	
4. Development Impact	Non subsidy policy successfully demonstrated	Too early to assess impacts, in-depth, however the impacts seem to spread beyond the project area	No special recommendation.				Indicators revised in some cases.
	Project's guidelines and manuals used for national replication						
5. Sustainability	TBC expected to remain a permanent change, especially due to non - subsidization policy.	Hygiene and sanitation likely to be sustainable.	WUSCs' understanding about their responsibilities including revenue collection, O&M, and spare part procurement to be enhanced.	On-site support and orientation / coaching will be increased from PSU/PCO with extensive field visits to WUSCs in association with DDC/VDC representatives also the efficiency and impact of training will be reviewed	PSU/PCO	Continuous activity	Field visit have been increased to provide on-site support to DDC/DTO /WASH unit and also to orient user's committee/ VWASHCC
	Mostly strong ownership of users due to management of their own projects.	In water supply, further capacity building is needed and, eventually, the strength of ownership is the key to success.	WUSC Treasurers to be provided with practical tools, and hands-on training.	Provide support to SPs/WASH Unit team with improvement in Training practice, materials and basic criteria for selecting Treasurer and enforcement of training intensity	PSU/PCO/DDC	By March 2013	Started providing feedback and support on DWS from PSU/PCO
	Maintenance fund concept adopted						
	Strong political support by all parties at all levels.		Support to IG activities	Pre and post construction	PSU/PCO/VDC	Continuous	Gradual Support has

Topic	Finding	Conclusion	Recommendation of MTR	Actions Proposed by RWSSP-WN (Based on MTR Recommendation)	Major Responsibility (Organization)	Time-frame (deadline)	Status as of 15 July, 2012
	Spare parts and technical services reasonably available.		to be increased, in order to contribute to ability to pay for water.	follow up and on-site support will be increased with effective social mobilization to enhance IG activities in association with SPs/ DDCs/VDCs		activity	been increased for this including IGA.
	Management capacity at scheme level still limited, particularly financial management		Technical manpower of DTOs to be increased.	Fulfill the vacant positions of DTOs (Technical and Social Human Resources)	DoLIDAR, MLD	<i>As soon as possible</i>	
	Commitment to maintenance and willingness to pay depend on the added value of the scheme as perceived by users.			Provide support to DDCs/ SPs in conducting training/orientation on Water Safety Plan to WUSCs	PSU/PCO/DDC	Continuous activity	
	Awareness of water safety still limited.			Initiate water quality testing in schemes (through outsourcing to laboratories/ consultants, on-site training)	PSU/PCO/DDC	Continuous activity	
6. Project management and administrative arrangements	Difficult for DTOs to support and supervise SPs in remote VDCs.	In general, the set up and integrated approach have worked well.	Technical manpower of DTOs to be increased.	<i>As mentioned above</i>			
	So far no problems in mobilizing GON financing.	Performance of limited TA has been very good.	Technical field supervision to be increased and improved.	Provide on-site support to SPs/ WASH Unit team with increased field visits to program communities	PSU/PCO	Continuous activity	Field visit program has been increased with follow up for corrective measurement.
	The fund flow from MFA to DDF accounts functioning as expected and to everybody's satisfaction.	Weak links are SPs and (some) DTOs.	Partnerships with individual consultants to be further developed.	The SP's modality (whether individual or institutional SPs) will be reviewed jointly with DDCs based on their past performance and appropriate model will be adopted	PSU/PCO/DDC	By August 2012	Started to review this. The Technical audit recently carried out will also focus on this with performance assessments.
	RWSSP-WN not yet been subject to external independent audit.		Individual technical consultants to be recruited for clusters of schemes, in order to provide more even work load to them and reduce drop-out rate.	The norms for required number of technical staff (WSST, Sub-engineer, HP) for clusters of schemes will be worked-out and incorporated in DWIG	PSU/PCO	By March 2013	Started to review and update this (Staff Input) in DWIG.
	The share of TA of the total budget exceptionally low; against the limited TA resources the team has performed very well.						
	A major problem and reason for delays has been the selection of NGOs as service						

Topic	Finding	Conclusion	Recommendation of MTR	Actions Proposed by RWSSP-WN (Based on MTR Recommendation)	Major Responsibility (Organization)	Time-frame (deadline)	Status as of 15 July, 2012
	providers. Their ability to retain staff, particularly technical staff, is limited.						
7. Coherence	The society at all levels has been actively involved. District and VDC WASH plans and District WASH basket fund are good examples of alignment, donor coordination and supporting the use of local systems.	District level seems promising for harmonization and the Project WN is well prepared and placed for this.	Political and institutional changes to be monitored and action taken as per necessary to adopt to new situation	Political and institutional changes will be closely monitored and necessary actions will be taken as needed	DoLIDAR/ NPD/NPC/CTA	At appropriate time (will be shared and discussed in Supervisory Board Meeting for necessary actions)	
8. Indicators	PD introduced a considerable number of indicators with increase or decrease (in percentage) of these indicators but without baseline values and defined targets. Percentages are extremely difficult indicators because they are subject to several data inaccuracies. Qualitative indicators not strong either.	MIS has not been able to capture quality issues.	There should be fewer quantity indicators. Number of indicators with blank numbers to be reduced.	The project indicators will be reviewed and blank numbers will be filled	PSU/PCO (CTA, HRME, and all specialists)	By January 2012	Done
		It is a very late moment to retrofit numerical targets for the remaining time of the current agreement. Yet, the list of indicators need to be reconsidered	The remaining ones to be supported with a limited number of meaningful, preferably impact-oriented quality indicators. (The logic could be that each numerical indicator would be accompanied with a set of selected quality indicators.)	Quantitative as well as impact oriented qualitative indicators will be included with clear targets.	PSU/PCO (CTA, HRME, and all specialists)	By May 2012	Done
9. Water quality and source protection	In regard to arsenic, the project has applied 1) temporary easing; and permanent easing. Some people are not using arsenic free dug wells, rehabilitated by the Project because they think it is stale water.	Quality aspect in water supply development needs much stronger emphasis at all levels	Awareness activities to be intensified because people in rural areas are not aware of health, hygiene, arsenic risks.	Support to DDCs/WASH Unit will be increased to execute more awareness activities on health, hygiene water quality/ arsenic issues.	PSU/PCO	Continuous activity	
			Refresher training to the field mobilisers to be intensified.	Support to DDCs in revising and organizing refresher training to field mobilizers (SP's and DDC /DTO staff) will be intensified	PSU/PCO	By February 2012	

Topic	Finding	Conclusion	Recommendation of MTR	Actions Proposed by RWSSP-WN (Based on MTR Recommendation)	Major Responsibility (Organization)	Time-frame (deadline)	Status as of 15 July, 2012
	<p>The Terai districts of the Project have made good sharing of experiences and have brought synergetic output.</p> <p>The safety of drinking water is not well understood by communities, not even by designers.</p> <p>Virtually all visited sources at hills were subject to contamination.</p>		A simple WSP to be an integral part of each scheme design.	Review current situation of the WSP of schemes	PSU/PCO	By January 2012	
			Arsenic issue to be integrated into WSPs taking a holistic approach to water quality issues.	Increase on-site support to orient and monitor SPs / WASH Unit during finalizing design to ensure WSP in each scheme		Continuous activity	
				Will be considered and incorporated in WSP guideline (in line with National WQ Guideline)	PSU/PCO	By May 2013	
			A team of inspectors to be trained in each participating community to undertake regular visual inspections of schemes.	On-site support will be provided to orient and monitor the performance of community level inspectors in association with SP /WASH unit staff	PSU/PCO	Continuous activity	
			Designers of schemes to be instructed to pay particular attention to contamination risks.	Handbook of communitywide water safety planning integrated with O & M system will be developed	PSU/PCO	By March 2012	In Process
				On-site support will be increased to orient and monitor WASH Unit/SPs while finalizing design as well as implementation to minimize contamination risks	PSU/PCO	Continuous activity	
				Technical Audit of schemes will be carried out with support from Independent Consultant (for lesson learning)	PSU/PCO	By June 2012	Already initiated draft field report submitted by consultant.
10. Temporary Toilets	<p>In addition to 32 Project VDCs 34 non-Project VDCs replicated the total sanitation approach and declared ODF.</p> <p>This achievement has been</p>	High rate of upgrading temporary toilets to permanent after declaration of ODF suggests that the	No special recommendation				

Topic	Finding	Conclusion	Recommendation of MTR	Actions Proposed by RWSSP-WN (Based on MTR Recommendation)	Major Responsibility (Organization)	Time-frame (deadline)	Status as of 15 July, 2012
	<p>criticized and underestimated by some because of flexibility to accept ODF while a large share of toilets are classified as temporary.</p> <p>In short time after ODF declaration the number of permanent toilets in declared VDCs increased by 34%.</p>	flexible a leads to good results.					
11. Others	<p>Finland initially committed to support preparation of District Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy Plans by RWSSP-WN, RVWRMP and SEAM-N.</p> <p>Based on the views of the Embassy of Finland and MFA, it seems likely that the current Project Agreement will be extended until May 2013.</p>	<p>RWSSP-WN can support planning within its agreed budget.</p> <p>More detailed District WASH Master Plans would provide a basis for expanding Project support in Phase II to al VDCs in designated districts.</p>	Preparation of District WASH Master Plans to be supported in the Project districts.	DDCs will be supported in preparing the District WASH Strategic Plans in the project districts in association with UNICEF and other stakeholders.	PSU/PCO/DDC	By October 2012	

Annex 20 Training/workshop/orientation participants – aggregate of PSU

Progress by Year	Dalit		Adibasi/ Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Female %
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Annual FY 09/10	5	32	44	236	-	71	-	21	123	1,123	8	107	180	1,590	1,770	10%
Annual FY 10/11	5	10	27	65	-	18	1	-	55	212	-	4	88	309	397	22%
Annual FY 11/12	1	2	6	19	-	13	-	-	13	101	3	6	23	141	164	14%
Annual FY 12/13	-	-	4	7	-	5	-	-	4	26	1	1	9	39	48	19%
Grand Total	11	44	81	327	-	107	1	21	195	1,462	12	118	300	2,079	2,379	13%
	2%		17%		4%		1%		70%		5%		13%	87%	100%	

Annex 21 Training/workshop/orientation participants - aggregate of DDCs

S.N	District Name	Dalit		Aadibasi / Janajati		Disadvantage Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin / Chhetri		Others		Total		Grand Total	Female %
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
1	Baglung	268	289	519	562	-	5	1	3	668	991	10	7	1,466	1,857	3,323	44%
2	Kapilvastu	252	273	290	468	251	649	40	236	278	419	8	16	1,119	2,061	3,180	35%
3	Myagdi	450	410	1,897	1,803	1	10	3	5	510	849	1	4	2,862	3,081	5,943	48%
4	Nawalparasi	316	241	593	812	294	645	34	86	327	600	5	3	1,569	2,387	3,956	40%
5	Parbat	350	321	276	305	1	7	5	6	1,290	1,977	5	2	1,927	2,618	4,545	42%
7	Pyuthan	248	325	937	1,412	-	1	6	6	467	691	39	47	1,697	2,482	4,179	41%
8	Rupandehi	535	344	588	400	431	779	109	173	708	579	2	2	2,373	2,277	4,650	51%
9	Syangja	389	385	1,123	1,608	1	2	5	8	887	1,310	163	292	2,568	3,605	6,173	42%
10	Tanahun	440	476	1,447	1,992	-	-	9	51	989	1,550	17	31	2,902	4,100	7,002	41%
Grand Total		3,248	3,064	7,670	9,362	979	2,098	212	574	6,124	8,966	250	404	18,483	24,468	42,951	43%
District %		15%		40%		7%		2%		35%		2%		43%	57%		

Annex 22 Training/workshop/orientation participants- aggregate of PSU and DDCs

Training, Workshop, Orientation	Dalit		Adibasi/ Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Female %
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Total of PSU	11	44	81	327	-	107	1	21	195	1,462	12	118	300	2,079	2,379	13%
Total of DDC	3,248	3,064	7,670	9,362	979	2,098	212	574	6,124	8,966	250	404	18,483	24,468	42,951	43%
Total	3,259	3,108	7,751	9,689	979	2,205	213	595	6,319	10,428	262	522	18,783	26,547	45,330	41%
%	14%		38%		7%		2%		37%		2%		41%	59%		

Annex 23 CHSAC executive members by gender and social composition

Districts	No. of VDC	Till Date	Composition															
			Dalit		Adibasi/ Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	F %
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Baglung	6	74	71	103	148	207	-	-	-	-	118	173	-	1	337	484	821	41%
Kapilvastu	8	111	100	90	158	159	92	125	23	50	104	90	11	10	488	524	1,012	48%
Myagdi	6	61	64	79	187	239	-	-	-	-	37	56	-	-	288	374	662	44%
N'parasi	3	49	44	36	91	116	80	140	7	18	13	9	-	1	235	320	555	42%
Parbat	6	55	64	36	10	17	-	1	1	1	180	172	-	-	255	227	482	53%
Pyuthan	6	54	50	58	106	230	-	1	1	1	34	63	1	2	192	355	547	35%
Rupandehi	5	55	69	46	65	45	57	100	8	17	58	48	1	-	258	256	514	50%
Syangja	7	66	50	42	146	213	-	-	-	1	63	77	17	25	276	358	634	44%
Tanahun	6	58	48	48	89	149	1	5	-	-	74	93	5	9	217	304	521	42%
Total	53	583	560	538	1,000	1,375	230	372	40	88	681	781	35	48	2,546	3,202	5,748	44%
%			19.1%		41.32%		10.5%		2.2%		25.4%		1.4%		44.3%	55.7%		
Total pop. of Program VDCs			69,546		138,175		34,821		10,955		79,492		21,101		354,090			
Social composition of population in %			20%		39%		10%		3%		22%		6%					

Annex 24 WUSC executive members by gender and social composition

SN	Districts	No. of WUSC	Composition															All Total	F %
		Till date	Dalit		Adibasi/ Janjati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others		Gender Total				
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
1	Baglung	34	21	42	30	67	-	-	-	-	51	78	1	1	103	188	291	35	
2	Kapilvastu	68	57	51	85	85	46	67	12	31	64	51	2	3	266	288	554	48	
3	Myagdi	58	50	53	179	218	-	-	-	-	36	49	-	1	265	321	586	45	
4	Nawalparasi	35	20	20	75	113	23	34	-	3	3	8	-	-	121	178	299	40	
5	Parbat	65	46	60	25	20	-	-	-	-	155	226	1	-	227	306	533	43	
6	Pyuthan	49	24	34	85	145	-	-	1	1	28	49	5	7	143	236	379	38	
7	Rupandehi	16	11	10	34	24	12	21	2	5	9	17	-	-	68	77	145	47	
8	Syangja	68	42	45	122	174	-	1	-	-	55	93	21	37	240	350	590	41	
9	Tanahun	63	36	37	111	147	-	-	-	1	72	131	-	1	219	317	536	41	
	Total	456	307	352	746	993	81	123	15	41	473	702	30	50	1,652	2,261	3,913	42	
		%	17%		44%		5%		1%		30%		2%		42%		58%		
Total pop. of Program VDCs			69,546		138,175		34,821		10,955		79,492		21,101		354,090				
Social composition of population (%)			20%		39%		10%		3%		22%		6%						

Annex 25 VWASHCC composition by gender and social composition

SN	Name of District	No. of VWASHCC	Participants															Female %
			Dalit		Adibasi/ Janajati		Dis.Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
1	Baglung	6	3	14	14	52	0	0	0	0	29	80	0	1	46	147	193	24%
2	Kapilvastu	8	14	17	17	30	0	25	6	17	27	44	7	14	71	147	218	33%
3	Myagdi	6	9	21	37	54	0	2	0	0	6	26	1	0	53	103	156	34%
4	Nawalparasi	4	3	4	11	20	2	35	0	2	6	8	0	0	22	69	91	24%
5	Parbat	6	19	17	22	23	0	0	0	0	68	111	0	0	109	151	260	42%
6	Pyuthan	6	12	4	27	59	0	0	0	1	13	28	0	1	52	93	145	36%
7	Rupandehi	5	13	13	10	17	18	41	2	11	24	30	0	6	67	118	185	36%
8	Syangja	7	13	15	53	79	0	0	0	0	31	40	5	8	102	142	244	42%
9	Tanahun		12	15	22	42	0	0	0	1	29	55	0	2	63	115	178	35%
	Total	48	98	120	213	376	20	103	8	32	233	422	13	32	585	1085	1670	35%
	% of Social group			13%		35%		7%		2%		39%		3%	35%	65%	100	

Annex 26 VDC WASH plan status

S.N.	District	Final report submitted		Total VDCs & Wards	Average Cost Per VDC WASH Plan (NPR)
		Yes	No		
1	Myagdi	6	0	6	150,000
2	Parbat	6	0	6	450,000
3	Baglung	6	0	6	280,000
4	Tanahun	6	0	6	450,000
5	Syangja	7	0	7	384,000
6	Pyuthan	6	0	6	490,000
7	Kapilvastu	9	0	9	410,000
8	Rupandehi	5	0	5	310,000
9	Nawalparasi	4	0	4	450,000
Total		55		55	375,000

Annex 27 District WASH plan status

Activities	Kapilvastu	Rupandehi	Nawalparasi	Pyuthan	Syangja	Tanahun	Baglung	Parbat	Myagdi
DCT	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active	Active
DCT Orientation	Held	Held	Held	Held	Held	Held	Held	Held	Held
Secondary Data collection and analysis									
F1- School WASH	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F2- Other Inst. WASH	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F3- VDC Stakeholders	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F4- District Stakeholders Investment	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F5- District Stakeholders Investment Plan	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F6- Diarrheal Disease Data	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F7- Remoteness	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
F8- CC/DRR	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
Poverty	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
NMIP Data	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed
WASH Situation Analysis & Projection	Completed	Completed	Completed	By 7 th Shrawan	By 7 th Shrawan	Completed	By 7 th Shrawan	Completed	Completed
Draft DSWASHP	Completed	Completed	By 7 th Shrawan	Completed	By 7 th Shrawan	By 7 th Shrawan	By 10 th Shrawan	By 6 th Shrawan	Completed
MSF1	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed	By 15 th Shrawan	By 15 th Shrawan	Completed	Completed
MSF2	Completed	By 30 th Shrawan	By 10 th Shrawan	By 20 th Shrawan	By 25 th Shrawan	By 30 th Shrawan	By 25 th Shrawan	By 10 th Shrawan	Completed
Final DSWASHP	Completed	By 7 th Bhadra	By 30 th Shrawan	By 30 th Shrawan	By 30 th Shrawan	By 30 th Shrawan	By 30 th Shrawan	By 20 th Shrawan	15 th Shrawan

Annex 28 Completed recharge ponds by district

SN	District	Completed new ponds		Completed rehabilitated ponds		Total	
		Nos	Actual costs	Nos	Actual costs	Nos	Actual costs
1	Baglung	3	688,008	1	231,394	4	919,402
2	Kapilvastu	2	993,099	12	3,280,000	14	4,273,099
3	Myagdi	5	1,437,128	1	161,078	6	1,598,206
4	Nawalparasi	0	-	0	-	0	-
5	Parbat	0	-	1	237,272	1	237,272
8	Pyuthan	0	-	0	-	0	-
9	Rupandehi	0	-	0	-	0	-
6	Syangja	7	1,016,071	2	286,000	9	1,302,071
7	Tanahun	0	-	0	-	0	-
Total		17	4,134,306	17	4,195,744	34	8,330,050

Annex 29 Ongoing recharge ponds by district

SN	District	Ongoing new ponds		Ongoing rehabilitated ponds		Total	
		Nos	Agreement amount	Nos	Agreement amount	Nos	Agreement amount
1	Baglung	1	252,197	0	-	1	252,197
2	Kapilvastu	0	-	0	-	0	-
3	Myagdi	0	-	0	-	0	-
4	Nawalparasi	1	514,755	0	-	1	514,755
5	Parbat	0	-	1	122,457	1	122,457
8	Pyuthan	0	-	0	-	0	-
9	Rupandehi	0	-	0	-	0	-
6	Syangja	1	143,530	0	-	1	143,530
7	Tanahun	1	123,447	0	-	1	123,447
Total		4	1,033,928	1	122,457	5	1,156,385

Annex 30 Fixed assets list of the PSU

S.N.	Item No. (LF.)	Item / Brand	Serial No.	Purchase	Purchase	Purchase	Actual	Actual Location of the	Remarks
				year	Quantity	Rate (NPR)	Value Amount (NPR)		
1	RWSSP-001-01	HP Printer Desk Jet D-1460	TH 8213335V	2008	1	3,400	3,400	CTA House	good
2	RWSSP-002-01	Canon Laser Printer LPB 3250	MBDA500391	2008	1	16,327	16,327	Office Secretary room	good
3	RWSSP-003-02	HP Laser Jet p2015d Printer	CNCJD82507	2008	1	28,584	28,584	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
4	RWSSP-003-03	HP Laser Jet p2015d Printer	CNCJD82495	2008	1	28,584	28,584	AAO office (1st Floor)	good
5	RWSSP-005-01	HP Laser Jet 9040 heavy duty Printer	JPFS8D3001	2008	1	253,982	253,982	Ground floor Office	good
6	RWSSP-006-01	Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1)		2009	1	26,400	26,400	WASH A. Office Myagdi	good
7	RWSSP-006-02	Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1)		2009	1	26,400	26,400	WASH A. Office Baglung	good
8	RWSSP-006-03	Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1)		2009	1	26,400	26,400	WASH A. Office Parbat	good
9	RWSSP-006-05	Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1)		2009	1	28,334	28,334	WASH A. Office Rupandehi	good
10	RWSSP-006-06	Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1)		2009	1	28,334	28,334	WASH A. Office Kapilvastu	good
11	RWSSP-006-07	Canon Printer 4320 MF (3 in 1)		2009	1	28,334	28,334	WASH A. Office Pyuthan	good
12	RWSSP-007-01	HP 3 in 1 Desk Jet 1050 Printer		19/7/2011	1	12,995	12,995	CTA Office room	good
13	RWSSP-007-02	HP 3 in 1 Desk Jet 1050 Printer		21/9/2011	1	12,995	12,995	Kathmandu Liason Office	good
14	RWSSP-008-01	Canon Scan LIDE -90	kcua 14237	2008	1	6,194	6,194	AAO. Office (1st Floor)	good
15	RWSSP-009-01	Canon Scan LIDE -200	KDDA03978	2009	1	7,480	7,480	PCO admin. Office	good
16	RWSSP-010-01	LCD Projector Optima EP-721	Q88N835AAAAC 0007	2008	1	39,823	39,823	Store room	good
17	RWSSP-011-01	LCD Projector EX-530 Optima XGA	1D11BE2R20901 0054	2009	1	67,500	67,500	Meeting room	good
18	RWSSP-012-01	Epson EB-X 11 LCD Projector	S.PU6F240431 L	16/7/2012	1	65,000	65,000	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
19	RWSSP-015-01	Whirlpool Refrigerator 250MM		2010	1	32,500	32,500	Office Kitchen (2nd floor)	good
20	RWSSP-017-01	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Amrit Rai	good
21	RWSSP-017-02	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	35884713376	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Ramesh Prasad Dhital	good
22	RWSSP-017-03	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	7707475360	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Lok Prasad Poudel	good
23	RWSSP-017-04	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Lok Nath Regmi (NPD)	good
24	RWSSP-017-05	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Shankar Pandit (NPC)	good
25	RWSSP-017-06	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	18591387040	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Sangita Khadka	good
26	RWSSP-017-07	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Shashi Bhushan Thakur	good
27	RWSSP-017-08	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	12061040032	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Chhabilal Goudel	good
28	RWSSP-017-09	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Chandra Bhakta Bista	good
29	RWSSP-017-10	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	18470454688	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Bimal Chandra Sharma	good
30	RWSSP-017-11	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Bidur Pokhrel	good
31	RWSSP-017-12	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Shambhu Prasad Sah	good
32	RWSSP-017-13	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Guneshwor Mahato	good

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33	RWSSP-017-14	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Hari Prasad Upadhyaya	good
34	RWSSP-017-15	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	29354366368	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Suman KC	good
35	RWSSP-017-16	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop	38061495712	2008	1	158,318	158,318	Jari Laukka (JTA)	good
36	RWSSP-017-17	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Surya Bdr. Thapa	good
37	RWSSP-017-18	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Rubika Shrestha	good
38	RWSSP-017-19	Dell Latitude E 6500 Note book Laptop		2008	1	158,318	158,318	Uddhav Raj Bhattarai	good
39	RWSSP-018-01	Toshiba Laptop Setellite L510-S4SS		15/02/2010	1	69,900	69,900	Shyam Rana	good
40	RWSSP-019-01	Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer	25392105568	2008	1	104,070	104,070	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
41	RWSSP-019-02	Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer	5982463072	2008	1	104,070	104,070	PCO,Office (2nd floor PCO Eng)	good
42	RWSSP-019-03	Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer	16926840928	2008	1	104,070	104,070	Store Section	good
43	RWSSP-019-04	Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer	3866146912	2008	1	104,070	104,070	Office Secretary Room	good
44	RWSSP-019-05	Dell Optiplex 360 Desk top Computer	19103623264	2008	1	104,070	104,070	Office Reception	good
45	RWSSP-020-01	Dell Power Edge T 300 (Server Computer)	9047808928	2008	1	483,628	483,628	Server room, (1st floor)	good
46	RWSSP-021-01	Samsung Desk Top Computer with AOC Monitor	01274HTH300609	2009	1	33,400	33,400	WSS Specialist (Ground Floor)	good
47	RWSSP-021-02	Samsung Desk Top Computer with AOC Monitor	01273HTH300609	2009	1	33,400	33,400	Driver's room	good
48	RWSSP-021-03	Locally Assembled Computor Set (Dianamic)	0478HTH031109	2009	1	32,700	32,700	Server room (1st Floor)	good
49	RWSSP-022-01	Dell Optiplex 390 I5 Desk top Computer	20787876388	18/7/2012	1	136,400	136,400	Account Section (1st Floor)	good
50	RWSSP-022-02	Dell Optiplex 390 I5 Desk top Computer	11959814692	18/7/2012	1	136,400	136,400	AAO office (1st Floor)	good
51	RWSSP-023-01	Canon IR 3245 digital Photocopier		2008	1	493,805	493,805	Waiting Room (1st floor)	good
52	RWSSP-025-01	Canon Laser L 380 S Fax Machine	SPU04000	2008	1	56,150	56,150	Server Room, (1st floor)	good
53	RWSSP-027-01	Gas Stove Table		2008	1	2,212	2,212	CTA House	good
54	RWSSP-035-01	UPS Fenton SS Pro 1000L	Q08200966	2008	1	21,238	21,238	Office (Generator House)	good
55	RWSSP-037-01	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
56	RWSSP-037-02	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
57	RWSSP-037-03	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Office Reception	good
58	RWSSP-037-04	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	WSS Specialist (Ground Floor)	good
59	RWSSP-037-05	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Server R oom (first floor)	good
60	RWSSP-037-06	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Store Section	good
61	RWSSP-037-07	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Office (2nd floor PCO Eng)	good
62	RWSSP-037-08	UPS 3A 750 VA		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Office Secretary Room	good
63	RWSSP-038-02	UPS Fenton 600 VA		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Driver's room	good
64	RWSSP-039-01	UPS - Power back-up	Bo4AG700100903207	2010	1	2,800	2,800	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
65	RWSSP-040-01	UPS 1250 VA with battery	s.no.20120711279	28/01/2013	1	5,500	5,500	AAO office room	good
66	RWSSP-041-01	Inverter Stabiliser	81002	2008	1	28,318	28,318	CTA House	good
67	RWSSP-043-01	Batteries Charger - 48 Volt		2011	1	16,950	16,950	Store Room (Old house)	good
68	RWSSP-045-01	4 Batteries (Sonic Jumbo JMB 700)		2008	4	6,084	24,336	CTA House	good

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69	RWSSP-045-02	4 Batteries (Sonic Jumbo JMB 700)		2008	4	6,084	24,336	Office Generator House	good
70	RWSSP-046-02	4 Batteries (Sonic power Box,Inverter)		2008	4	11,061	44,244	CTA House	good
71	RWSSP-052-01	Canon MP 120-LTS Printing Calculator	40099053	2008	1	4,424	4,424	AAO office (1st Floor)	good
72	RWSSP-053-01	Casio DR-120 TM Calculator		2009	1	5,000	5,000	Accountant Office	good
73	RWSSP-054-01	Heavy duty Stapler HD-1224		2008	1	1,900	1,900	Photocopy Room	good
74	RWSSP-055-01	Prakash Generator Set		2008	1	400,000	400,000	CTA House	good
75	RWSSP-056-01	Kubota Generator J 320	901495	2008	1	675,000	675,000	Office Generator House	good
76	RWSSP-059-01	D-Link DWL 3200 wireless adopter indoor		2008	1	15,929	15,929	Office 3rd Floor	good
77	RWSSP-059-03	D-Link DWL 3200 wireless adopter indoor		2008	1	15,929	15,929	Office 2nd Floor	good
78	RWSSP-059-04	D-Link DWL 3200 wireless adopter indoor		2010	1	16,200	16,200	Office 1st Floor	good
79	RWSSP-061-01	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	office room (Top Floor)	good
80	RWSSP-061-02	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Resource room (Top Floor)	good
81	RWSSP-061-03	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Store Room (2nd Floor)	good
82	RWSSP-061-04	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
83	RWSSP-061-05	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-TS500 MX)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
84	RWSSP-061-06	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	PCO,Admin / Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
85	RWSSP-061-07	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Account Section (1st Floor)	good
86	RWSSP-061-08	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	PCO,Tech. Section (2nd Floor)	good
87	RWSSP-061-09	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	PSU. Meeting Room (2nd Fl.)	good
88	RWSSP-061-10	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
89	RWSSP-061-11	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
90	RWSSP-061-12	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	AAO. Office (1st Floor)	good
91	RWSSP-061-13	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
92	RWSSP-061-14	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Office Secretary office	good
93	RWSSP-061-15	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Store Room (2nd floor)	good
94	RWSSP-061-16	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Office Reception (Gro . Floor)	good
95	RWSSP-061-17	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	JTA Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
96	RWSSP-061-18	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
97	RWSSP-061-19	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	HRD/ME Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
98	RWSSP-061-20	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	GISMS Cabin 4, (Gro Floor)	good
99	RWSSP-061-21	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
100	RWSSP-061-22	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
101	RWSSP-061-23	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	WASH A. Cabin 7 (Gro. Floor)	good
102	RWSSP-061-24	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	WASH A. Cabin 8 (Gro. Floor)	good
103	RWSSP-061-25	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	WASH A. Cabin 9 (Gro. Floor)	good
104	RWSSP-061-26	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Project Asst. (Gro.Floor)	good
105	RWSSP-061-27	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-T2375 MXW)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	OA. / Gardener (Old house)	good
106	RWSSP-061-28	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-TS500 MX)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
107	RWSSP-061-29	Panasonic Telephone Set (KX-TS500 MX)		2009	1	2,610	2,610	Store room (1st floor)	good

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108	RWSSP-062-01	Siemens Highpath 1100 Telephone set		2011	1	11,900	11,900	Reception room	good
109	RWSSP-063-01	Siemens Profiset 3030		2009	1	9,200	9,200	Reception	good
110	RWSSP-065-01	UPS .Online / Power Ware 9120 PW 9120 2000		2009	1	71,000	71,000	Server Room (1st floor)	good
111	RWSSP-065-02	UPS .Online / Power Ware 9120 PW 9120 2000		2009	1	71,000	71,000	Ground floor Office (With Printer)	good
112	RWSSP-066-01	UPS . Online / EATON Powerware		2009	1	105,000	105,000	With Photocopy (first floor)	good
113	RWSSP-069-01	Fire Extinguisher (Life guard)		2009	1	6,500	6,500	PSU Office (Top floor)	good
114	RWSSP-069-02	Fire Extinguisher (Life guard)		2009	1	6,500	6,500	PSU Office (2nd floor)	good
115	RWSSP-069-03	Fire Extinguisher (Life guard)		2009	1	6,500	6,500	PSU Office (1st floor Server room)	good
116	RWSSP-069-04	Fire Extinguisher (Life guard)		2009	1	6,500	6,500	PSU Office (Ground floor)	good
117	RWSSP-069-05	Fire Extinguisher (Life guard)		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Next Building (Old House)	good
118	RWSSP-069-06	Fire Extinguisher (Life guard)		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Office Generator House	good
119	RWSSP-071-01	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
120	RWSSP-071-02	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Accountant office	good
121	RWSSP-071-03	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Office room (Top Floor)	good
122	RWSSP-071-04	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
123	RWSSP-071-05	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	PCO,Admin /Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
124	RWSSP-071-06	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	PCO,Tech. Section(2nd Floor)	good
125	RWSSP-071-07	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	PCO,Tech. Section(2nd Floor)	good
126	RWSSP-071-08	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Project Asst. (Gro.Floor)	good
127	RWSSP-071-09	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	AAO. Office (1st Floor)	good
128	RWSSP-071-10	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
129	RWSSP-071-11	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Office Secretary office	good
130	RWSSP-071-12	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Office Reception (Gro . Floor)	good
131	RWSSP-071-13	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	JTA. Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
132	RWSSP-071-14	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
133	RWSSP-071-15	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	HRD/ME Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
134	RWSSP-071-16	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	GISMS Cabin 4, (Gro Floor)	good
135	RWSSP-071-17	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
136	RWSSP-071-18	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
137	RWSSP-071-19	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	WASH A. Cabin 7 (Gro. Floor)	good
138	RWSSP-071-20	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	WASH A. Cabin 8 (Gro. Floor)	good
139	RWSSP-071-21	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	WASH A. Cabin 9 (Gro. Floor)	good
140	RWSSP-071-22	Secretary Chair		2009	1	4,200	4,200	WASH A. Cabin 10 (Gro.Floor)	good
141	RWSSP-071-23	Secretary Chair		2009	1	3,600	3,600	OA. / Gardener(Old house)	good
142	RWSSP-072-01	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	office room (Top Floor)	good
143	RWSSP-072-02	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	office room (Top Floor)	good
144	RWSSP-072-03	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
145	RWSSP-072-04	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good

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146	RWSSP-072-05	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	PCO,Admin /Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
147	RWSSP-072-06	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	PCO,Admin /Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
148	RWSSP-072-07	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	PCO,Tech. Section(2nd Floor)	good
149	RWSSP-072-08	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	PCO,Tech. Section(2nd Floor)	good
150	RWSSP-072-09	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
151	RWSSP-072-10	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
152	RWSSP-072-11	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
153	RWSSP-072-12	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
154	RWSSP-072-13	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
155	RWSSP-072-14	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
156	RWSSP-072-15	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
157	RWSSP-072-16	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
158	RWSSP-072-17	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
159	RWSSP-072-18	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
160	RWSSP-072-19	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
161	RWSSP-072-20	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
162	RWSSP-072-21	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
163	RWSSP-072-22	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
164	RWSSP-072-23	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
165	RWSSP-072-24	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
166	RWSSP-072-25	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
167	RWSSP-072-26	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
168	RWSSP-072-27	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
169	RWSSP-072-28	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
170	RWSSP-072-29	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
171	RWSSP-072-30	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	AAO Office(1st Floor)	good
172	RWSSP-072-31	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	AAO Office (1st Floor)	good
173	RWSSP-072-32	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
174	RWSSP-072-33	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
175	RWSSP-072-34	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	NPC office	good
176	RWSSP-072-35	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Meeting room	good
177	RWSSP-072-36	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	JTA Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
178	RWSSP-072-37	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	JTA Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
179	RWSSP-072-38	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
180	RWSSP-072-39	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
181	RWSSP-072-40	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	HRD/ME . Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
182	RWSSP-072-41	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	HRD/ME . Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
183	RWSSP-072-42	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	GISMS Cabin 4 (Gro. Floor)	good
184	RWSSP-072-43	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	GISMS Cabin 4 (Gro. Floor)	good

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185	RWSSP-072-44	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
186	RWSSP-072-45	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
187	RWSSP-072-46	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
188	RWSSP-072-47	Visitor Wooden Chair (With Handle)		2009	1	3,000	3,000	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
189	RWSSP-073-01	Stool (steel Black Clour)		2009	1	3,200	3,200	Server room (1st Floor)	good
190	RWSSP-074-01	Office Wooden Chair with Handle		2009	1	1,750	1,750	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
191	RWSSP-074-02	Office Wooden Chair with Handle		2009	1	1,750	1,750	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
192	RWSSP-074-03	Office Wooden Chair with Handle		2009	1	1,750	1,750	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
193	RWSSP-074-04	Office Wooden Chair with Handle		2009	1	1,750	1,750	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
194	RWSSP-074-05	Office Wooden Chair with Handle		2009	1	1,750	1,750	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
195	RWSSP-075-01	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	office room (Top Floor)	good
196	RWSSP-075-02	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	PCO,Admin /Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
197	RWSSP-075-03	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	AAO office (1st Floor)	good
198	RWSSP-075-04	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	Office Secretary Office	good
199	RWSSP-075-05	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	JTA Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
200	RWSSP-075-06	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
201	RWSSP-075-07	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	HRD/ME Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
202	RWSSP-075-08	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	GISMS Cabin 4 (Gro. Floor)	good
203	RWSSP-075-09	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
204	RWSSP-075-10	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
205	RWSSP-075-11	66'x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	16,500	16,500	OA. / Gardener (Old house)	good
206	RWSSP-076-01	60"x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	11,800	11,800	Office room (Top Floor)	good
207	RWSSP-076-02	60"x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	11,800	11,800	Project Asst.office (Ground floor)	good
208	RWSSP-077-01	72"x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	18,500	18,500	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
209	RWSSP-077-02	72"x30"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	18,500	18,500	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
210	RWSSP-078-01	48"x28"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	9,500	9,500	Accountant office (1st Floor)	good
211	RWSSP-078-02	48"x28"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	9,500	9,500	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
212	RWSSP-079-01	60"x24"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	11,000	11,000	WASH A. Cabin 7 (Gro. Floor)	good
213	RWSSP-079-02	60"x24"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	11,000	11,000	WASH A. Cabin 8 (Gro. Floor)	good
214	RWSSP-079-03	60"x24"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	11,000	11,000	WASH A. Cabin 9 (Gro. Floor)	good
215	RWSSP-079-04	60"x24"x28.5"Office Table with sidedrawer		2009	1	11,000	11,000	WASH A. Cabin 10 (Gro.Floor)	good
216	RWSSP-080-01	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	office room (Top Floor)	good
217	RWSSP-080-02	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Office room (Top Floor)	good
218	RWSSP-080-03	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Project Asst. Office (Ground floor)	good
219	RWSSP-080-04	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
220	RWSSP-080-05	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	PCO. Admin /Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
221	RWSSP-080-06	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
222	RWSSP-080-07	48"x24"x28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	AAO office (1st Floor)	good

223	RWSSP-080-08	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Office Secretary office	good
224	RWSSP-080-09	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
225	RWSSP-080-10	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
226	RWSSP-080-11	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	GISMS Cabin 4 (Gro. Floor)	good
227	RWSSP-080-12	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	JTA Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
228	RWSSP-080-13	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
229	RWSSP-080-14	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	HRD/ME Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
230	RWSSP-080-15	48"×24"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Office Assistant/Gardener	good
231	RWSSP-080-16	36"×20"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Accountant office	good
232	RWSSP-080-17	36"×20"×28.5"Office side computer table		2009	1	6,500	6,500	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
233	RWSSP-080-18	48"×24"×28" Printer Table		2009	1	4,500	4,500	AAO Office (1st Floor)	good
234	RWSSP-081-01	36"×36"×18" Sofa centre Table		2009	1	4,200	4,200	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
235	RWSSP-082-01	11'×4'×28.5" 3 piece conference table		2009	1	28,800	28,800	Meeting room (2nd floor)	good
236	RWSSP-083-01	Mini Conference Table		2009	1	8,500	8,500	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
237	RWSSP-084-01	74"×28" Wall Rack (Table)		2009	1	2,350	2,350	Server Room (1st Floor)	good
238	RWSSP-085-01	Corner Table (Blue Color)		2009	1	3,200	3,200	Waiting room (For Water Jar)	good
239	RWSSP-085-02	Corner Table (Blue Color)		2009	1	3,200	3,200	Ground floor (for water Jar)	good
240	RWSSP-086-01	Center Table (Blue Color)		2009	1	4,200	4,200	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
241	RWSSP-087-01	96"×24"×33" Photocopying Table		2009	1	9,100	9,100	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
242	RWSSP-088-01	66"×30"×30" Reception Counter Table		2009	1	18,000	18,000	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
243	RWSSP-089-01	70"×24"×30" Reception Counter Side Table		2009	1	12,500	12,500	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
244	RWSSP-090-01	24"×24"×28" Printer Table		2009	1	2,000	2,000	Ground floor Printer	good
245	RWSSP-091-01	73"×42" Meeting Table		2009	1	5,500	5,500	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
246	RWSSP-092-01	Invertor Table		2009	1	3,500	3,500	Driver's Room (Old house)	good
247	RWSSP-093-01	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	office room (Top Floor)	good
248	RWSSP-093-02	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	Resource room (Top Floor)	good
249	RWSSP-093-03	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	Resource room (Top Floor)	good
250	RWSSP-093-04	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	PCO,Admin /Acc. (2nd Floor)	good
251	RWSSP-093-05	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	PCO,Tech. Section(2nd Floor)	good
252	RWSSP-093-06	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	Office Secretary Office	good
253	RWSSP-093-07	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	JTA. Cabin 1 (Gro. Floor)	good
254	RWSSP-093-08	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	WSS. Cabin 2 (Gro. Floor)	good
255	RWSSP-093-09	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	HRD/ME Cabin 3 (Gro. Floor)	good
256	RWSSP-093-10	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	GISMS Cabin 4 (Gro. Floor)	good
257	RWSSP-093-11	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	HSS. Cabin 5 (Gro. Floor)	good
258	RWSSP-093-12	48"×15"×33" File Cabinet		2009	1	11,400	11,400	OMS Cabin 6 (Gro. Floor)	good
259	RWSSP-094-01	48"×48"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	15,200	15,200	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
260	RWSSP-095-01	60"×54"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	21,375	21,375	Office Kitchen (2nd floor)	good
261	RWSSP-095-02	60"×54"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	21,375	21,375	Store Section (1st Floor)	good

262	RWSSP-096-01	84"×29"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	10,400	10,400	Meeting Room (2nd floor)	good
263	RWSSP-097-01	72"×48"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	22,800	22,800	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
264	RWSSP-098-01	72"×33"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	17,500	17,500	AAO office (1st Floor)	good
265	RWSSP-098-02	72"×33"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	17,500	17,500	WASH A. Cabin 7 (Gro. Floor)	good
266	RWSSP-099-01	77"×54"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	27,430	27,430	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
267	RWSSP-100-01	96"×54"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	34,200	34,200	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
268	RWSSP-101-01	60"×33"×15" File Cabinet		2009	1	14,250	14,250	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
269	RWSSP-102-01	105"×54"×24" Two way File Cabinet		2009	1	37,500	37,500	Specialist Room (Gro.Floor)	good
270	RWSSP-103-01	60"×54"×24" Two way File Cabinet		2009	1	21,300	21,300	Specialist Room (Gro.Floor)	good
271	RWSSP-104-01	77"×16"×63" Open File Rack		2010	1	18,000	18,000	Office Secretary office	good
272	RWSSP-105-01	88"×18"×43" Open Store Rack		2010	1	14,500	14,500	Store Room (2nd Floor)	good
273	RWSSP-106-01	Two Seater Sofa		2009	1	9,600	9,600	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
274	RWSSP-107-01	3 Seater Sofa		2009	1	14,000	14,000	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
275	RWSSP-107-02	3 Seater Sofa		2009	1	14,000	14,000	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
276	RWSSP-108-01	3 + 1 Seater Sofa Set		2009	1	19,200	19,200	Waiting room (1st floor)	good
277	RWSSP-110-01	White Board		2009	1	7,800	7,800	Meeting room (2nd floor)	good
278	RWSSP-111-01	5'×4'×2" White Board (Staffs Movement info.)		2009	1	5,000	5,000	Office Reception (Gro . Floor)	good
279	RWSSP-112-01	White Board Medium (Vehicle movement info.)		2009	1	1,600	1,600	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
280	RWSSP-112-02	White Board Medium		2009	1	1,600	1,600	NPC office (2nd Floor)	good
281	RWSSP-112-03	White Board Medium		2010	1	1,400	1,400	JTA Office	good
282	RWSSP-112-04	White Board Medium		2012	1	1,400	1,400	Proj. Asst.Office (Ground floor)	good
283	RWSSP-113-01	180cm×120cm White Board (Progress Chart)		2010	1	6,800	6,800	Office (Gro . Floor outside)	good
284	RWSSP-113-02	150cm×100cm White Board		2011	1	3,500	3,500	HRD/ME Office	good
285	RWSSP-114-01	48"×43" Open Store Rack		2009	1	9,800	9,800	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
286	RWSSP-114-02	48"×43" Open Store Rack		2009	1	9,800	9,800	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
287	RWSSP-115-01	Steel Rack		2009	1	5,500	5,500	Store Room (Old house)	good
288	RWSSP-115-02	Steel Rack		2009	1	5,500	5,500	Store Room (Old house)	good
289	RWSSP-116-01	73"×16"×33" Wooden Rack		2009	1	7,500	7,500	Driver's room (Old house))	good
290	RWSSP-117-01	Pigeon Hole Cupboard		2009	1	14,900	14,900	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
291	RWSSP-118-01	Soft Board		2009	1	5,250	5,250	Notice Board (Baranda)	good
292	RWSSP-118-02	Soft Board		2010	1	3,500	3,500	JTA Office	good
293	RWSSP-119-01	48"×36" Soft Board		2011	1	4,000	4,000	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
294	RWSSP-121-01	Key Box		2009	1	1,350	1,350	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
295	RWSSP-122-01	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	WASH A. Office, Myagdi	good
296	RWSSP-122-02	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	WASH A. Office, Tanahun	good
297	RWSSP-122-03	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
298	RWSSP-122-04	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	Store Room (1st Floor)	good

Annexes of Completion Report of First Phase of RWSSP-WN

299	RWSSP-122-05	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	WASH A. Office, Rupandehi	good
300	RWSSP-122-06	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	WASH A. Office, Kapilbastu	good
301	RWSSP-122-07	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	WASH A. Office, Pyuthan	good
302	RWSSP-122-08	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	WASH A. Office, Syangja	good
303	RWSSP-122-09	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
304	RWSSP-122-10	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
305	RWSSP-122-11	GARMIN GPSMAP-60 csx with Sensors		2009	1	33,222	33,222	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
306	RWSSP-123-01	Wall Fan (USHA)		2009	1	2,750	2,750	Driver's room (Old house)	good
307	RWSSP-123-02	Wall Fan (USHA)		2009	1	2,750	2,750	OA. / Gardener(Old house)	good
308	RWSSP-123-03	Wall Fan (USHA)		2010	1	3,100	3,100	Guard Post	good
309	RWSSP-124-01	Wooden Bench		2009	1	2,000	2,000	Baranda (Old house)	good
310	RWSSP-125-01	NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon	16-0-160	2009	1	2,637,860	2,637,860	Tol Prasad Gurung - PSU Office	Custom Free
311	RWSSP-125-02	NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon	16-0-161	2009	1	2,637,860	2,637,860	Shiva Kumar Khadka - PSU Office	Custom Free
312	RWSSP-125-03	NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon	16-0-162	2009	1	2,637,860	2,637,860	Man Bahadur Gurung - PSU Office	Custom Free
313	RWSSP-125-04	NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon	16-0-163	2009	1	2,637,860	2,637,860	Chandra Bahadur BK - PSU Office	Custom Free
314	RWSSP-125-05	NISSAN PATROL GL-4WD Station Wagon	16-0-164	2009	1	2,637,860	2,637,860	Shyam Rana - PSU Office	Custom Free
315	RWSSP-126-01	Scooty Pep+ Motor cycle (TVS)	Ga. 4 Pa. 8927	2009	1	109,339	109,339	RWSSP-WN , PSU Pokhara	good
316	RWSSP-127-01	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger	8546109904	2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Myagdi	good
317	RWSSP-127-02	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Tanahun	good
318	RWSSP-127-03	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office Nawalparasi	good
319	RWSSP-127-05	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Rupandehi	good
320	RWSSP-127-06	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Kapilvastu	good
321	RWSSP-127-07	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Pyuthan	good
322	RWSSP-127-08	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Baglung	good
323	RWSSP-127-09	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger		2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office, Parbat	good
324	RWSSP-127-10	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger	8546109903	2009	1	13,650	13,650	WASH A. Office , Syangja	good
325	RWSSP-127-11	Canon Digital Camera 10MP with Charger	8546109910	2009	1	13,650	13,650	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
326	RWSSP-128-01	Cash Box (Podrej)		2009	1	5,657	5,657	Accountant office (1st Floor)	good
327	RWSSP-129-01	Wall Fan (Khaitan 16 ")		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Store Section (1st Floor)	good
328	RWSSP-129-02	Wall Fan (Khaitan 16 ")		2009	1	3,000	3,000	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
329	RWSSP-130-01	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 4 Pa. 9728	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office Baglung	good
330	RWSSP-130-02	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 4 Pa. 9730	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office, Tanahun	good
331	RWSSP-130-03	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 4 Pa. 9731	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office , Syangja	good
332	RWSSP-130-04	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc		2009	0	-	-	Handed over to DDC, Tanahun	Handover to DDC, Tanahun
333	RWSSP-130-05	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 4 Pa. 9733	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office, Myagdi	good
334	RWSSP-130-06	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc		2009	0			Handed over to DDC, Nawalparasi	Handover to DDC, N'parasi
335	RWSSP-130-07	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 4 Pa. 9735	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office, Rupandehi	good
336	RWSSP-130-08	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 4 Pa. 9736	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office, Nawalparasi	good

Annexes of Completion Report of First Phase of RWSSP-WN

337	RWSSP-130-09	YAMAHA Gladiator Motorcycle 125 cc	Ga. 5 Pa. 405	2009	1	147,900	147,900	WASH A. Office, Pyuthan	good
338	RWSSP-131-01	Canon power shot SX 200 IS digital camera	8748102741	2009	1	38,600	38,600	Store Room (1st Floor)	good
339	RWSSP-132-01	Gas Heater with LP Gas 1 cylinder		2010	1	10,050	10,050	Store room (old house)	good
340	RWSSP-132-02	Gas Heater with LP Gas 1 cylinder		2010	1	10,050	10,050	Store room (old house)	good
341	RWSSP-133-01	Board Stand		2010	1	2,500	2,500	Meeting Room (2nd Floor)	good
342	RWSSP-134-01	45"x20"x32" Wooden Table		2010	1	5,000	5,000	Generator House	good
343	RWSSP-135-01	32"x12"x20" Corner Table		2010	1	4,000	4,000	Ground Floor for Jar Water Stand	good
344	RWSSP-136-01	15"x18"x25" Side Rack		2010	1	4,500	4,500	Office Reception (Gro .Floor)	good
345	RWSSP-137-01	Ceiling Fan (Khaitan)		2010	1	2,203	2,203	Meeting Room (2nd Floor)	good
346	RWSSP-138-01	72"x30"x60" Baby double bed		2010	1	17,000	17,000	Kitchen Room (Old house)	good
347	RWSSP-139-01	72"x30"x17" Baby single bed		2010	1	9,000	9,000	Kitchen Room (Old house)	good
348	RWSSP-140-01	Dining Table with 12 Chairs		2010	1	70,000	70,000	Resource room (Top floor)	good
349	RWSSP-141-01	Steel Wardrobe		2010	1	12,000	12,000	Resource room (Top floor)	good
350	RWSSP-141-02	Steel Wardrobe		2010	1	12,000	12,000	Resource room (Top floor)	good
351	RWSSP-143-01	Electronic Oven		2010	1	5,505	5,505	Store room	good
352	RWSSP-146-01	Himstar DVD Player 3601		2011	1	3,535	3,535	Meeting room (2nd floor)	good
353	RWSSP-149-01	LG Air Condition 1.5 ton 1865 DHO		2011	1	71,000	71,000	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
354	RWSSP-150-01	Black & Decker Drill Machine	KTD 10 RE	2011	1	4,890	4,890	Store room	good
355	RWSSP-151-01	Stand Fan		2011	1	3,500	3,500	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
356	RWSSP-155-01	23"x48"x96" File Rack with Drawer		2012	1	35,000	35,000	Kathmandu Liason Office	good
357	RWSSP-156-01	Canon LPB 3300 Laser Printer	Canon	2011	1	14,950	14,950	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
358	RWSSP-157-01	Gas Heater (AFTRON)	AFTRON	2012	1	14,125	14,125	Kathmandu Liason Office	good
359	RWSSP-159-01	Dell Latitude E 6430 I5 Laptop		18/7/2012	1	180,500	180,500	Nil Kantha Koirala (AAO)	good
360	RWSSP-159-02	Dell Latitude E 6430 I5 Laptop		18/7/2012	1	180,500	180,500	Eeva Maijala, HRD/ME	good
361	RWSSP-160-01	Dell™ E series E 2213,22" Led monitor	dell	15/1/2013	1	18,800	18,800	CTA office (1st Floor)	good
362	RWSSP-161-01	Canon DR 2020 U Scanner	S.no. FA 424046	15/2/2013	1	58,800	58,800	Office accountant Office	good
363	RWSSP-162-01	Canon Lide 700 F Scanner	Canon	20/3/2013	1	10,300	10,300	Office secretary Office	good
		Total (NPR)					24,475,523		

Annex 31 Government of Finland fund – annual budget and expenditure

FY I to V	(2065/2066) Year 1		(2066/2067) Year 2		(2067/2068) Year 3		(2068/2069) Year 4		(2069/2070) Year 5		Total Actual Cost up to 7/15/2013	Budget as Per Revised PD.	Usage	Budget Balance 7/15/201 3
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual				
	EUR												%	Euro
Water Supply and Sanitation (PSU)	-	-	72,400	10,304	48,800	29,561	30,000	25,091	74,460	75,552	140,508	183,058	77%	42,550
Governance (Capacity Building to DDC/DTO)	-	25,512	210,000	88,265	87,500	164,209	227,000	67,613	124,000	97,419	443,018	878,255	50%	435,237
Technical Assistance	489,470	465,262	488,756	472,158	533,140	435,399	517,305	457,663	600,515	518,274	2,348,756	2,299,060	102%	(49,696)
Fees of International staff Incl HOC. Fee)	394,695	394,695	301,456	301,456	303,750	274,714	325,075	267,167	324,308	300,884	1,538,917	1,278,500	120%	(260,417)
National experts services (WASHA+ Consultants)	56,000	27,735	117,000	146,177	192,000	124,731	148,400	149,240	193,007	178,418	626,301	624,000	100%	(2,301)
Reimbursables	38,775	42,832	70,300	24,525	37,390	35,953	43,830	41,256	83,200	38,972	183,537	396,560	46%	213,023
Running Costs	362,264	358,434	250,001	252,002	248,999	273,020	437,895	325,213	415,582	364,989	1,573,658	1,530,000	103%	(43,658)
Office & Administration	89,682	52,952	119,200	100,342	110,000	133,777	199,900	162,203	201,680	178,185	627,459	400,000	157%	(227,459)
Local technical staff (4 Specialists)	41,500	14,455	67,500	78,742	82,800	80,501	125,800	100,272	110,902	111,849	385,819	400,000	96%	14,181
Recurrent costs	25,800	24,411	34,200	44,702	48,000	51,331	89,585	57,592	78,000	57,258	235,295	320,000	74%	84,705
Mobilization of PSU	205,282	266,616	23,400	21,211	4,900	5,225	8,810	2,405	14,000	8,895	304,352	400,000	76%	95,648
Support of GoN (region+national)	-	-	5,701	7,005	3,299	2,186	13,800	2,741	11,000	8,802	20,734	10,000	207%	(10,734)
Evaluation and Monitoring	15,500	12,581	9,100	12,066	51,200	9,213	137,000	100,612	56,000	27,399	161,871	146,942	110%	(14,929)
Total PSU	867,234	861,788	1,030,257	834,796	969,639	911,401	1,349,200	976,192	1,270,557	1,083,633	4,667,811	5,037,315	93%	369,504
DDF Transfers	250,000	231,559	500,000	490,000	2,000,000	1,175,256	1,700,000	1,736,708	1,700,000	887,431	4,520,954	4,475,430	101%	(45,524)
Total	1,117,234	1,093,348	1,530,257	1,324,796	2,969,639	2,086,657	3,049,200	2,712,900	2,970,557	1,971,064	9,188,765	9,512,745	97%	323,980
Contingencies							190,255	-	29,443	-	-	190,255	0.00	190,255
Grand Total	1,117,234	1,093,348	1,530,257	1,324,796	2,969,639	2,086,657	3,239,455	2,712,900	3,000,000	1,971,064	9,188,765	9,703,000	95%	514,235

Annex 32 District Development Fund - annual budget and expenditure summary

	Year I		%	Year II		%	Year III		%	Year IV		%	Year V		%	Cumulative up to 15 July 2013		%
District	Total Budget	Actual Cost		Total Budget	Actual Cost		Total Budget	Actual Cost		Total Budget	Actual Cost		Total Budget	Actual Cost		Total Budget	Actual Cost	
NPR'000																		
Baglung	6,270	300	5%	10,010	5,541	55%	39,340	22,377	57%	25,000	25,000	100%	34,069	21,551	63%	87,286	74,769	86%
Kapilvastu	2,717	632	23%	9,654	9,545	99%	25,918	22,142	85%	42,532	41,292	97%	40,152	31,731	79%	113,764	105,342	93%
Myagdi	6,270	1,627	26%	12,960	7,620	59%	42,440	29,207	69%	27,000	26,988	100%	25,448	16,483	65%	90,890	81,925	90%
N'parasi	2,717	0	0%	8,109	4,516	56%	20,000	15,023	75%	24,500	19,442	79%	26,231	19,736	75%	65,212	58,717	90%
Parbat	6,270	2,960	47%	12,960	9,157	71%	46,140	31,778	69%	27,000	26,946	100%	23,713	20,907	88%	94,554	91,749	97%
Pyuthan	6,708	1,835	27%	12,960	11,541	89%	42,619	17,461	41%	34,500	30,683	89%	25,184	23,605	94%	86,704	85,125	98%
Rupandehi	2,717	649	24%	7,451	5,977	80%	20,000	14,395	72%	41,977	37,296	89%	34,193	21,837	64%	92,510	80,154	87%
Syangja	6,061	2,409	40%	21,109	22,667	107%	53,522	50,287	94%	40,229	40,265	100%	30,623	27,149	89%	146,250	142,776	98%
Tanahun	6,270	3,519	56%	11,511	8,708	76%	39,340	30,525	78%	41,400	36,070	87%	24,825	22,936	92%	103,648	101,759	98%
Total	46,000	13,930	30%	106,724	85,272	80%	329,319	233,197	71%	304,139	283,981	93%	264,438	205,935	78%	880,818	822,315	93%

Annex 33 District Development Fund – annual budget and expenditure details

Fiscal Year I		Districts Annual Plan Budget VS. Utilization Statement as of 15/07/2009						
		Period: Shrawan 2065 to Ashad 2066 (1st August 2008 to 15 July 2009) - NPR						
		2065 /2066 (2008/2009)- Budget			2065 /2066 (2008/2009)- Actual Cost			Utilization %
S.N.	District	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total	
1	Baglung	1,500,000	4,770,000	6,270,000	300,000	0	300,000	5%
2	Kapilvastu	650,000	2,067,000	2,717,000	631,780	0	631,780	23%
3	Myagdi	1,500,000	4,770,000	6,270,000	416,700	1,210,454	1,627,154	26%
4	Nawalparasi	650,000	2,067,000	2,717,000	0	0	0	0%
5	Parbat	1,500,000	4,770,000	6,270,000	835,200	2,125,140	2,960,340	47%
6	Pyuthan	1,600,000	5,108,000	6,708,000	1,600,000	234,580	1,834,580	27%
7	Rupandehi	650,000	2,067,000	2,717,000	648,560	0	648,560	24%
8	Syangja	1,450,000	4,611,000	6,061,000	1,335,560	1,073,000	2,408,560	40%
9	Tanahun	1,500,000	4,770,000	6,270,000	1,500,000	2,018,974	3,518,974	56%
Total		11,000,000	35,000,000	46,000,000	7,267,800	6662148	13,929,948	30%

Fiscal Year II		Districts Annual Plan Budget VS. Utilization Statement as of 15/07/2010						
		Period: Shrawan 2066 to Ashad 2067 (16 July 2009 to 16 July 2010)- NPR						
		2066 /2067 (2009/2010)- Budget			2066 /2067 (2009/2010) - Actual Cost			Utilization %
S.N.	District	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total	
1	Baglung	4,500,000	5,510,000	10,010,000	2,791,948	2,748,690	5,540,638	55%
2	Kapilvastu	3,979,000	5,675,000	9,654,000	3,979,000	5,566,465	9,545,465	99%
3	Myagdi	5,949,000	7,011,000	12,960,000	3,505,007	4,114,573	7,619,580	59%
4	Nawalparasi	3,900,000	4,209,000	8,109,000	3,535,000	981,420	4,516,421	56%
5	Parbat	5,949,000	7,011,000	12,960,000	5,949,000	3,208,025	9,157,025	71%
6	Pyuthan	5,949,000	7,011,000	12,960,000	5,949,000	5,592,274	11,541,274	89%
7	Rupandehi	3,251,000	4,200,000	7,451,000	3,251,000	2,726,057	5,977,057	80%
8	Syangja	9,522,000	11,587,000	21,109,000	9,522,000	13,144,574	22,666,574	107%
9	Tanahun	5,000,000	6,511,000	11,511,000	5,000,000	3,708,114	8,708,114	76%
Total		47,999,000	58,725,000	106,724,000	43,481,955	41,790,194	85,272,148	80%

Fiscal Year III		Districts Annual Plan Budget VS. Utilization Statement as of 16/07/2011						
		Period : Shrawan 2067 to Ashad 2068 (17 July 2010 to 16 July 2011) - NPR						
		2067 /2068 (2010/2011)- Budget			2067 /2068 (2010/2011)-Actual Cost			Utilization %
S.N.	District	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total	
1	Baglung	17,109,000	22,231,000	39,340,000	8,502,293	13,874,371	22,376,664	57%
2	Kapilvastu	9,933,000	15,985,000	25,918,000	9,933,000	12,209,463	22,142,463	85%
3	Myagdi	14,690,000	27,750,000	42,440,000	13,331,395	15,875,553	29,206,948	69%
4	Nawalparasi	7,733,000	12,267,000	20,000,000	4,066,028	10,957,390	15,023,418	75%
5	Parbat	18,390,000	27,750,000	46,140,000	18,390,000	13,388,197	31,778,197	69%
6	Pyuthan	18,390,000	24,229,000	42,619,000	17,461,467	0	17,461,467	41%
7	Rupandehi	7,733,000	12,267,000	20,000,000	7,733,000	6,662,352	14,395,352	72%
8	Syangja	19,890,000	33,632,000	53,522,000	19,890,000	30,396,871	50,286,871	94%
9	Tanahun	17,000,000	22,340,000	39,340,000	16,972,374	13,552,937	30,525,311	78%
Total		130,868,000	198,451,000	329,319,000	116,279,557	116,917,134	233,196,691	71%

Fiscal Year IV		Districts Annual Plan Budget VS. Utilization Statement as of 15/07/2012						
		Period: Shrawan 2068 to Ashad 2069 (17 July 2011 to 15 July 2012) - NPR						
		2068 /2069 (2011/2012)- Budget			2068/2069 (2011/2012)- Actual Cost			Utilization %
S.N.	District	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total	
1	Baglung	8,400,000	16,600,000	25,000,000	8,400,000	16,600,000	25,000,000	100%
2	Kapilvastu	14,700,000	27,832,440	42,532,440	14,700,000	26,591,851	41,291,851	97%
3	Myagdi	8,400,000	18,600,000	27,000,000	8,400,000	18,588,459	26,988,459	100%
4	Nawalparasi	8,400,000	16,100,000	24,500,000	7,403,330	12,038,273	19,441,603	79%
5	Parbat	8,400,000	18,600,000	27,000,000	8,400,000	18,545,777	26,945,777	100%
6	Pyuthan	12,300,000	22,200,000	34,500,000	12,300,000	18,383,145	30,683,145	89%
7	Rupandehi	10,000,000	31,977,313	41,977,313	10,000,000	27,295,630	37,295,630	89%
8	Syangja	14,700,000	25,529,247	40,229,247	14,700,000	25,564,572	40,264,572	100%
9	Tanahun	14,700,000	26,700,000	41,400,000	14,700,000	21,370,380	36,070,380	87%
Total		100,000,000	204,139,000	304,139,000	99,003,330	184,978,087	283,981,417	93%

Fiscal Year V		Districts Annual Plan Budget VS. Utilization Statement as of 15/07/2013						
		Period: Shrawan 2069 to Ashar 2070 (16 July 2012 to 15 July 2013) - NPR						
		2069 /2070 (2012/2013) Budget			2069/2070 (2012/2013) Actual Cost			Utilization %
S.N .	District	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total	
1	Baglung	8,400,000	25,669,000	34,069,000	8,400,000	13,151,488	21,551,488	63%
2	Kapilvastu	14,700,000	25,452,000	40,152,000	14,700,000	17,030,807	31,730,807	79%
3	Myagdi	8,400,000	17,048,000	25,448,000	8,400,000	8,083,070	16,483,070	65%
4	Nawalparasi	7,500,000	18,731,000	26,231,000	7,500,000	12,235,566	19,735,566	75%
5	Parbat	8,400,000	15,313,000	23,713,000	8,400,000	12,507,375	20,907,375	88%
6	Pyuthan	12,300,000	12,884,000	25,184,000	12,300,000	11,304,556	23,604,556	94%
7	Rupandehi	10,000,000	24,193,000	34,193,000	10,000,000	11,837,385	21,837,385	64%
8	Syangja	14,700,000	15,923,000	30,623,000	14,700,000	12,448,976	27,148,976	89%
9	Tanahun	14,700,000	10,125,000	24,825,000	14,700,000	8,235,902	22,935,902	92%
Total		99,100,000	165,338,000	264,438,000	99,100,000	106,835,125	205,935,125	78%

Fiscal Year (I - V)		Districts Total Plan Budget VS. Utilization Statement as of 15/07/2013						
		Period: Shrawan 2065 to Ashar 2070 (1 August 2008 to 15 July 2013) - NPR						
		Total Budget			Total Actual Cost			Utilization %
S.N .	District	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total	
1	Baglung	28,394,241	58,892,061	87,286,302	28,394,241	46,374,549	74,768,790	86%
2	Kapilvastu	43,943,780	69,819,778	113,763,558	43,943,780	61,398,585	105,342,365	93%
3	Myagdi	34,053,102	56,837,039	90,890,141	34,053,102	47,872,109	81,925,211	90%
4	Nawalparasi	22,504,358	42,708,083	65,212,442	22,504,358	36,212,649	58,717,008	90%
5	Parbat	41,974,200	52,580,139	94,554,339	41,974,200	49,774,514	91,748,714	97%
6	Pyuthan	49,610,467	37,093,999	86,704,466	49,610,467	35,514,555	85,125,022	98%
7	Rupandehi	31,632,560	60,877,039	92,509,599	31,632,560	48,521,424	80,153,984	87%
8	Syangja	60,147,560	86,102,017	146,249,577	60,147,560	82,627,994	142,775,554	98%
9	Tanahun	52,872,374	50,775,406	103,647,780	52,872,374	48,886,308	101,758,682	98%
Total		365,132,643	515,685,562	880,818,205	365,132,643	457,182,686	822,315,329	93%

Annex 34 District Development Fund – budget and expenditure by component

	Period: 1 August 2008 to 15 July 2013	Planned							Actual							
		GoF	GoN	DDC	VDC	Community		Total	GoF	GoN	DDC	VDC	Community		Total	
						Cash	Kind						Cash	Kind		
		NPR'000														
1	Sequential Implementation of DWS Programmes	343,678	208,333	25,925	42,283	9,126	178,811	808,156	258,154	209,046	18,180	33,513	10,461	156,813	686,167	
2	Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Programmes	159,835	86,598	11,068	16,288	1,304	29,174	304,268	98,723	77,893	12,297	12,894	5,179	26,657	233,644	
3	Implementation of Arsenic Mitigation Programmes	29,708	17,235	2,446	4,174	627	12,569	66,759	26,530	17,198	1,683	6,453	3,515	11,238	66,616	
4	Capacity building, environmental conversation and IG programme Implementation	128,433	76,799	6,297	5,126	237	3,926	220,819	73,773	60,994	5,415	1,828	291	2,574	144,874	
	Sub total	661,654	388,966	45,737	67,871	11,294	224,480	1,400,002	457,181	365,131	37,575	54,688	19,445	197,281	1,131,301	
5	Recurrent cost	-	3,779	-	-	-	-	3,779	-	3,362	-	-	-	-	3,362	
	Total	661,654	392,745	45,737	67,871	11,294	224,480	1,403,781	457,181	368,493	37,575	54,688	19,445	197,281	1,134,664	

Annex 35 Total Project budget and expenditure - as presented in main report

S.N.	Planned Budget			Actual Uses		% Utilization
	Source of Fund	EURO	%	EURO	%	
1	GOF - Investment	7,403,940	51%	6,840,010	44%	92%
	GOF - TA	2,299,060	16%	2,348,755	15%	102%
	GOF Sub total	9,703,000		9,188,765		95%
2	GON	3,300,893	23%	3,412,454	22%	103%
3	DDC	194,058	1%	351,165	2%	181%
4	VDC	511,715	3%	511,105	3%	100%
5	Community (Cash, Kind)	938,406	6%	2,025,476	13%	216%
	Grand Total	14,648,072	100%	15,488,965	100%	

Annex 36 District Development Fund balance on 15 July 2013

Transfer of funds (NPR)						Utilisation (NPR)			Fund balance (NPR)	
S.N.	Name of the District	GOF opening balance	GON	GOF	Total fund transferred	GON	GOF	Total	%	Fund balance
1	Baglung	-	8,400,000	14,770,246.15	23,170,246.15	8,400,000	13,151,488.00	21,551,488.00	93%	1,618,758.15
2	Kapilvastu	1,241,149.12	14,700,000	18,438,371.18	34,379,520.30	14,700,000	17,030,807.00	31,730,807.00	92%	2,648,713.30
3	Myagdi	11,541	8,400,000	12,755,551.40	21,167,092.40	8,400,000	8,083,070.00	16,483,070.00	78%	4,684,022.40
4	Nawalparasi	4,061,727.30	7,500,000	8,175,129.33	19,736,856.63	7,500,000	12,235,565.94	19,735,565.94	100%	1,290.69
5	Parbat	54,223	8,400,000	12,640,344.63	21,094,567.63	8,400,000	12,507,374.60	20,907,374.60	99%	187,193.03
6	Pyuthan	3,816,855.00	12,300,000	7,500,000.00	23,616,855.00	12,300,000	11,304,555.65	23,604,555.65	100%	12,299.35
7	Rupandehi	4,681,683.00	10,000,000	15,300,000.00	29,981,683.00	10,000,000	11,837,385.00	21,837,385.00	73%	8,144,298.00
8	Syangja	-	14,700,000	12,500,000.00	27,200,000.00	14,700,000	12,448,976.47	27,148,976.47	100%	51,023.53
9	Tanahun	5,342,330.70	14,700,000	3,670,380.00	23,712,710.70	14,700,000	8,235,901.87	22,935,901.87	97%	776,808.83
	Total	19,209,509.12	99,100,000	105,750,022.69	224,059,531.81	99,100,000	106,835,124.53	205,935,124.53	92%	18,124,407.28

Annex 37 Name of staff of PSU on 15 July 2013

International staff			
S.N.	Staff Name	Duty Station	Post
01	Mr. Amrit Kumar Rai	Pokhara	Chief Technical Advisor
02	Ms Eeva Maijala	Pokhara	HRD/M&E Specialist
03	Mr. Jari Laukka	Pokhara	Junior Technical Advisor
National staff			
S.N.	Staff Name	Duty Station	Post
01	Ms Sangita Khadka	Pokhara	Gender, Inclusion & Social Mobilization Specialist
02	Mr. Bimal Chandra Sharma	Pokhara	Operation & Maintenance Management Specialist
03	Mr. Chhabi Lal Goudel	Pokhara	Health & Sanitation Specialist
04	Mr. Guneshwor Prasad Mahato	Pokhara	Water Supply & Sanitation Specialist
05	Mr. Nil Kantha Koirala	Pokhara	Admin. and Accounts Officer
06	Mr. Chandra Bhakta Bista	Myagdi	WASH Advisor
07	Mr. Hari Prasad Upadhyaya	Pyuthan	WASH Advisor
08	Mr. Shambhu Prasad Shah	Rupandehi	WASH Advisor
09	Mr. Shashi Bhushan Thakur	Kapilvastu	WASH Advisor
10	Mr. Uddhav Raj Bhattarai	Tanahun	WASH Advisor
11	Mr. Lok Prasad Poudel	Nawalparasi	District WASH Advisor
12	Mr. Ramesh Pd. Dhital	Syangja	District WASH Advisor
13	Ms Rubika Shrestha	Parbat	District WASH Advisor
14	Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa	Baglung	District WASH Advisor
15	Mr. Shyam Bdr. Rana	Pokhara	Store Keeper / Fleet Asst.
16	Ms Sushma Rana	Pokhara	Accountant
17	Ms Suman K.C.	Pokhara	Office Secretary
18	Mr. Bidur Pokhrel	Pokhara	Project Assistant
19	Ms Amisha Gurung	Pokhara	Receptionist
20	Mr. Chandra Bahadur B. K.	Pokhara	Driver
21	Mr. Man Bahadur Gurung	Pokhara	Driver
22	Mr. Tol Prasad Gurung	Pokhara	Driver
23	Mr. Shiva Kumar Khadka	Pokhara	Driver
24	Mr. Prem Bdr. Magar	Pokhara	Office Asst./ Gardener
25	Ms Sharmila Thapa Magar	Pokhara	Office Cleaner