



RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT - WESTERN NEPAL

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF FISCAL YEAR 2067/68
(2010/11)

August 2, 2011

Abbreviation/Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCI	Behaviour Change Intervention
CBO	Community Based Organizations
CBT	Capacity Building Training
CBWSS	Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation
CHSACs	Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committees
CLTBCHS	Community Lead Total Behavioral Change in Hygiene and Sanitation
CTA	Chief Technical Advisor
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DSA	District Support Advisor
DTO	District Technical Office
DWASHCC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWIG	District WASH Implementation Guideline
DWRC	District Water Resource Committee
DWS	Drinking Water Supply
DWSMG	District Water Safety and Monitoring Guideline
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
DWSSCC	District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee
DWSSO	Divisional Water Supply and Sanitation Office
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
GWS	Gurkha Welfare Scheme
H&S	Health and Sanitation
HACH	Water Quality Testing Equipment
HDI	Human Development Index

HH	Household
HP	Health Promoter
HPI	Human Poverty Index
I/NGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IGA	Income Generation Activities
IMC	Institutional Management Committee (of Schools)
LDF	Local Development Fund (Programme)
LDO	Local Development Officer
LGCDP	Local Government and Community Development Programme
LSGA	Local Self-governance Act
LTBCF	Lead Total Behavioral Change Facilitators
MDAMS	Model District Arsenic Mitigation Strategy
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEDEP	Micro Enterprise Development Project
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MLD	Ministry of Local Development
MoPH	Ministry of Health and Population
MSF	Multi Sectoral/Stakeholder Forum
MW	Maintenance Worker
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
O&M	Operation and Management
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PASRA	Poverty Alleviation in Selected Areas (of Nepal)
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PSU	Project Support Unit
RRRSDP	Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Project
SDA	Small Doable Action
SP	Service Provider
TA	Technical Assistance
TBC	Total Behavioral Change

TOT	Training Of Training
VDC	Village Development Committee
VWASHCC	Village WASH Coordination Committee
WaJoF	WASH Journalists Forum
WASH	Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WQM	Water Quality Monitoring
WSST	Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians
WUSC	Water Users and Sanitation Committee

CONTENTS

Chapter 1

1	Summary	1
1.1	Background	1
1.2	Major Outputs	1
1.3	Wash Plan.....	2
1.4	GESI	2
1.5	Health and Sanitation	2
1.5.1	Media Campaign	2
1.5.2	Toilets	3
1.5.3	VDCs, ODF and SDA.....	3
1.5.4	Institutional Toilets	3
1.5.5	ODF and TBC Cost	3
1.6	DWS	3
1.6.1	Schemes and Beneficiaries	3
1.6.2	Drinking Water Supply Cost	4
1.6.3	Technology Types	4
1.6.4	Time Savings	4
1.7	Service Procurement Management.....	4
1.8	Sustainability	5
1.9	Finance	6
1.10	Issues.....	6

Chapter 2

2	Inputs - Training/Workshop/Orientation/Advisory.....	7
2.1	Planning and Implementation	7
2.1.1	WASH Programme and VDC	7
2.1.2	WASH Plan Preparation Training	7
2.1.3	VDC MSF and Participants	8
2.2	Capacity Building Training	8
2.2.1	Capacity Building Training to CHSAC (DDC)	8
2.2.2	Capacity Building Training to VWASHCC (DDC)	9
2.2.3	WASH Plan Orientation at VDC level (DDC)	9
2.2.4	Gender, Social Inclusion and Governance Training	10
2.2.5	All Training/Workshop/Orientation (PSU and DDCs)	10
2.3	Health and Sanitation	12
2.3.1	Health Promoters' Nutrition (TOT) Training (PSU)	12
2.3.2	Regional Lead TBC Facilitators Reflection and Review Workshop (PSU)	12
2.3.3	WASH Journalist Forum Code of Conduct and Media Coverage (PSU)	13
2.3.4	Lead TBC Facilitators Training (PSU)	13
2.3.5	ECOSAN workshop (PSU)	13
2.3.6	TBC Triggers' Selection and Training (DDC)	14
2.3.7	Lead Mothers' Training (DDC)	14
2.3.8	Teachers' Orientation on Hygiene and Sanitation (DDC)	14
2.3.9	District Sanitation Strategy	15
2.4	Drinking Water Supply.....	15

2.4.1	Water Safety Planning and Water Quality Testing Training (PSU)	15
2.4.2	Pump Operators’ Training on Electromechanical Operation (PSU).....	16
2.4.3	Water Safety Planning and Water Quality Monitoring Training (DDC)	16
2.4.4	Design Estimate Training at District Level (VDC)	16
2.5	Sustainability.....	17
2.5.1	Pre-construction Training Imparted to WUSCs/IMCs (DDC).....	17
2.5.2	Post-construction Training for WUSC/IMCs (DDC)	17
2.5.3	Procurement and Quality Inspection Training for WUSCs/IMCs (DDC).....	18
2.5.4	Book Keeping Training for WUSCs/IMCs Treasurers (DDC)	18
2.5.5	DWS Maintenance Workers’ Training (DDC)	19
2.5.6	Procurement and Financial Management Training to VDCs.....	19
2.5.7	Kitchen Garden/IG Linkage Training to Lead Mothers/IG Groups at VDC Level.....	19
2.6	Contract Management.....	20
2.6.1	Service Providers Selection Status	20
2.6.2	WUSC Conducting Public Hearing and Public Audit	21
2.7	Advisory Support	21
2.7.1	Hygiene and Sanitation.....	21
2.7.2	Drinking Water Supply	23
2.7.3	Capacity Building, Sustainability and GESI	23
2.7.4	Study and Researches	23
Chapter 3		
3	Outputs	25
3.1	WASH Plan.....	25
3.1.1	Status of VDC WASH Plan	25
3.1.2	Districts and VDC WASH Planning	25
3.2	WASH Institutions	26
3.2.1	VWASHCC Formation, Gender and Social Composition	26
3.2.2	CHSAC Executive Members, Gender and Social Composition	26
3.2.3	WUSCs Gender and Social Composition	27
3.2.4	WASH Unit Establishment	28
3.3	Hygiene and Sanitation.....	29
3.3.1	Lead TBC facilitators (LTBCF) Status	29
3.3.2	Program VDCs and Toilets	29
3.3.3	Additional VDCs and Toilets.....	29
3.3.4	VDCs, ODF and SDA.....	30
3.3.5	Institutional and Public Toilets	30
3.4	Domestic Water Supply	31
3.4.1	DWS Completed Schemes and Costs	31
3.4.2	DWS Schemes under Construction and Costs	31
3.4.3	Completed New and Rehabilitated Schemes-Beneficiaries.....	32
3.4.4	On-going New and Rehabilitation Schemes- Beneficiaries.....	32
3.4.5	Completed and On-going Arsenic Mitigation Schemes by Technology Types.....	32
3.4.6	Technology Types of Schemes - Completed	33
3.4.7	Technology Types of Schemes – Ongoing.....	33
3.4.8	Population Served by DWS Technology Types- Completed	33
3.4.9	Population Served by DWS Technology Types- Ongoing.....	34
3.4.10	Water Safety Planning	34

3.5	Sustainability and Income Generation	34
3.5.1	WUSC and O&M Funds	34
3.5.2	WUSC Registration Status.....	35
3.5.3	WUSC Records Keeping Status (Completed Schemes)	36
3.5.4	Maintenance Workers Hiring and Payment Status	37
3.5.5	Kitchen Garden and IG Activity	38
Chapter 4		
4	Outcomes	39
4.1	DWS: Increased Time Saving.....	39
4.2	Employment Generation.....	40
4.2.1	Paid Employment Generation.....	40
4.2.2	District wise employment Generation.....	40
4.3	Unpaid Labor Contribution	41
Chapter 5		
5	Finance	42
5.1	PSU Budget Utilization of FY 2067/68 (2011/12)	42
5.2	Expenditure Trend and Budget for FY 2068/69 (2011/12)	42
5.2.1	GoF - PSU	42
5.2.2	GoF: District Transfer	43
5.2.3	GoF Total: PSU TA + District Transfer (Cumulative).....	44
5.3	District Development Fund (DDF): GoF+GoN Utilization	45
Chapter 6		
6	Project Management.....	50
6.1	Change of NPC and CTA	50
6.2	Change in Advisory Supports	50
6.3	Central Level Support and Coordination	50
6.3.1	Central Level Policy Support	50
6.3.2	Thematic Working Group	50
6.3.3	Study Tour.....	50
6.3.4	Regional Level Support and Coordination	51
6.4	Research Works	51
6.4.1	ECOSAN	51
6.4.2	RWH	51
6.4.3	Arsenic Sealing and Mitigation	51
6.4.4	WASH Community Ownership	52
6.4.5	Community Development Initiatives: Process and Challenges in Social Inclusion	52
6.4.6	Madhesi Women Empowerment Strategy in Hygiene and Sanitation	52
6.4.7	Geo-technical Feasibility Study of 3 Stage Lift Water Supply Schemes.....	52
6.4.8	Socio-economic Feasibility Study of Makaimro Lift Water Supply Scheme	52
6.5	Design Estimate Software	53
6.6	DWASH-MIS.....	53
Chapter 7		
7	Problems and Issues.....	54
7.1	Hygiene and Sanitation.....	54

7.1.1	Role of DDCs and VDCs:	54
7.1.2	TBC and Rewards:	54
7.2	Drinking Water Supply	54
7.2.1	Design Optimization and Water Supply Costs:	54
7.2.2	Community Contribution:	55
7.2.3	Long Term Sustainability Issues of Lift Schemes:	55
7.2.4	Issues on Groundwater Drilling and Lifting:	55
7.2.5	Safe Water Zone Declaration and Water Quality Issues:	55
7.3	Institutional, Governance and Capacity Building.....	55
7.3.1	Outsourcing and Mobilization of Service Providers (SPs):.....	55
7.3.2	Capacity Building Training to WUSC/IMC:	55
7.3.3	O&M Management:.....	55
7.3.4	Establishment and Functioning of WASH Unit:	56
7.4	Gender and Social Inclusion	56
7.4.1	GESI Awareness	56
7.4.2	Technical and Life-skills training	56
7.4.3	Accountability and Transparency	56
7.4.4	Equity concept and database.....	56

Annex-1 Progress: Measuring the Results of RWSSP-WN

Chapter 1

1 Summary

1.1 Background

RWSSP-WN is working in the eight districts of the Western and the one district of the Mid-western region of the country. Altogether 51 VDCs and 2 wards of Ramgram Municipality are under its physical coverage. The Project had commenced its operation from August 2008 and has completed almost 3 years of its tenure. Still it has one year to go. Despite some difficulties in the transitional-fluid political system, the programme has produced impressive results in short period which can be a testament for the decentralized service delivery model in Nepal.

1.2 Major Outputs

The fiscal year 2067/68 (2010/11) has been very successful on the Hygiene and Sanitation front where 220% achievement is registered. The Drinking Water Component including arsenic mitigation could not speed up as expected but the on-going construction of 216 schemes will overshoot the outputs in the coming fiscal year 2068/69 (2011/12) before the end of this first phase of this Project. Other components – Capacity building, Income generation; and Employment Generation have also achieved more than the targets.

In cumulative¹ achievements, Hygiene and Sanitation Component has already achieved the project targets which is strongly going on and most likely double the project targets in the next FY 2068/69 (2011/12). Although the cumulative achievement of Drinking Water Supply Component against the total project target for this fiscal year is low, with the current schemes implementation trend, the outputs will be more than 102,261 population surpassing the total project targets by the end of next FY 2068/69 (2011/12).

Table – 1: Major Outputs

Component	Total Project Targets (Population) 4 years	This Fiscal Year 2067/68 Targets (Population)	This Fiscal Year 2067/68 Achievements (population)	This Fiscal Year 2067/68 Achievements in %	Cumulative Achievement (Population)	Achievement against Total Project Target %
Sequential Implementation of DWS schemes	80,000	40,000	21,693	54%	28,647	36%
Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Program	250,000	130,000	285,640	220%	366,187	146%
Implementation of Arsenic Mitigation Program	10,000	5,000	1,734	35%	2,939	29%
Implementation of Capacity Building, Income Generation and Environmental conservation Programs	200,000	100,000	118,545	119%	128,988	65%
Total	540,000	275,000	427,612	155%	526,761	98%
Employment Generation (paid + unpaid)	730,919	356,000	435,237	122%	578,701	79%

¹ Cumulative figure indicates the summation value achieved from the inception of this Project to the reporting period.

1.3 Wash Plan

Among the 51 programme VDCs and 2 Wards (of Ramgram Municipality), 23 VDCs and 2 wards have prepared their VDC WASH Plans and accordingly they have developed their annual plans and programmes for the FY 2068/69. Nineteen VDCs have draft WASH Plans, which will be finalized soon. Remaining 9 VDCs' WASH Plans are under preparation.

1.4 GESI

All 51 program VDCs including 2 wards of Ramgram Municipality have formed V-WASH-CCs consisting of 1,536 members. Dalits' representation in V-WASH-CC is 14 % (210), Aadibasi/ Janajati is 34% (523), Terai Disadvantage Group is 8% (119), Muslim is 3% (39), Brahmin/Chhetri is 39% (602) and others 3% (43). By gender composition, the representation of female is 35% (534) and male is 65% (1002).

Altogether 553 Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committees (CHSACs) have been formed in 51 VDCs representing 5,201 people. The representation of Dalits in the total CHSACs is 20% (1,062), Aadibasi/Janajati is 42% (2,177), Terai Disadvantage group is 9% (490), Muslim is 2% (105), Brahmin/Chhetri is 24% (1,265) and others is 2% (102). By gender composition, female represents 44% (2,297) and male represents 56% (2,904).

The composition of the key positions (chair, secretary and treasurer) in CHSACs assumed by different social groups is – out of 1,659 positions; excluded groups (Dalits, Aadibasi Janajati, Terai Disadvantage Group, Muslim) hold 32% (527) and Brahmin/Chhetri 68% (930). Gender wise female holds 37% (614) and Male holds 63% (1,045) key positions.

The social composition of 286 WUSCs of eight districts shows that the total member of the WUSC are around 38% of Aadibasi/Janajati, 20% of Dalits and 3% of disadvantaged Terai caste group, 7% of religious minorities and remaining 47% are others (mainly Brahmin/Chhetri).

Out of the total 858 WUSCs members, Dalits are holding 10.4 % key positions. Similarly, Aadibasi/Janajati are holding 47%, Disadvantaged Terai caste groups 5%, religious minorities 0.9%, and remaining others are holding 36% of key positions. However, in total the excluded groups hold 60% of the total WUSC members. In aggregate, women hold 34.3% key positions but their representation in WUSC members is only 31%.

Inclusiveness has also been tried to maintain in employment generation. Out of 2,791 persons employed (paid only) in WASH activities of nine programme districts, women employment is 32% (890). By social composition Dalit, Aadibasi/Janajati, Terai Disadvantage Group and religious minorities are employed 13% (372), 42% (1,176), and 3% (90) respectively. Remaining 41 % are Brahmin/Chhetri and others.

Similarly, out of 11,004 persons engaged in maintaining kitchen garden 55% (6,027) are women where Dalits and Aadibasi Janajati involvement is 10% and 48% respectively.



CHSAC meeting at Khurhuriya VDC, Kapilvastu

1.5 Health and Sanitation

1.5.1 Media Campaign

PSU facilitated in developing district sanitation strategy of *Pyuthan, Syangja, Myagdi* and *Parbat* district. RWSSP-WN distributed 7000 copies of WASH song album CD and 300 copies of WASH song album audio

cassettes, 500 copies of TBC triggers training manual and 4000 copies of resource book to all nine programme Districts, national and regional level stakeholders. PSU produced 2000 copies of WASH community documentary.

1.5.2 Toilets

Altogether 159 VDCs (including 108 non-programme VDCs) of 9 Districts (*Syangja*=46, *Pyuthan*=26, *Parbat*=25, *Myagdi*=23, *Baglung*=15, *Tanahun*=6, *Rupandehi*=9, *Nawalparasi*=3 VDCs + 2 wards) and two municipal wards are covered under the hygiene and sanitation programme until the end of this fiscal year. Cumulative households that have constructed the toilets in 32 programme VDCs reached to 41,438 HHs where 28,517 (51%) are permanent toilets and 12,921 (49%) are temporary toilets serving 253,794 population (80,547 population from the last fiscal year and 173,247 population of this year).

In addition to the programme VDCs, 21,993 HHs of 34 additional VDCs have constructed the toilets (temporary=8,008 and permanent=13,985) serving 112,393 population. All together, taking both program and additional VDCs, 63,431 HHs have constructed toilets covering 366,187 population.



ODF Oath taking ceremony, Chandi Bhanjyang, Syangja

1.5.3 VDCs, ODF and SDA

During this year, 55 new VDCs have declared ODF. These VDCs are 14 in *Myagdi*, 18 in *Syangja*, 9 in *Parbat*, 6 in *Baglung*, 1 in *Tanahun*, 1 in *Nawalparasi*, 1 in *Kapilvastu* and 5 in *Pyuthan*. With 11 ODF VDCs of the last reporting period, the total ODF VDCs have now reached to 32. As reported, 55 new VDCs are ready for ODF declaration. Altogether 41,438 households of 32 programme VDCs in the nine programme Districts have started small doable action serving 253,794 population.

1.5.4 Institutional Toilets

In total, 80 institutions have built the toilets and the majority of them are child, gender, and disabled friendly toilets including hand-washing facilities. Among them, 22 are public institutions (police offices, VDC offices, community buildings, health posts, public places) and 58 are schools. These institutional toilets benefit about 14,401 users (7,346 females and 7,055 males). In total, NPR 15.7 million has been spent to construct the toilets. The share of DDF fund for the construction of the toilets is NPR. 9.43 million (60%), DDC is NPR 0.44 million (3%), VDC/Municipality is NPR 0.97 million (6%), SMC/IMC is NPR 0.85 million (5%) and community/others is NPR 4.02 million (26%).

1.5.5 ODF and TBC Cost

The per capita cost of ODF and TBC process has been remained at NPR 188. This cost includes; LTBCFs and Health Promoters mobilization, media campaign and communication, IEC materials development, TBC triggers training, Lead Mothers Training, BMI kit, Hygiene Kit, first aid kit distribution and ODF declaration and rewarding.

1.6 DWS

1.6.1 Schemes and Beneficiaries

Until to date 127 water supply schemes including 11 arsenic mitigation schemes are completed serving 31,583 population of 5,132 households and 7,385 students. District wise; *Myagdi*, *Syangja*, and *Parbat*

have served more beneficiaries followed by *Pyuthan*, *Rupandehi*, *Tanahun*, *Baglung*, *Kapilvastu*, and *Nawalparasi*.

The situation has been improved rapidly in this fiscal year 2067/68 where 216 schemes are currently under construction. The number of beneficiaries will be 102,261 population of 16,750 households and 12,896 school students. All districts are also implementing more schemes than previous year.

1.6.2 Drinking Water Supply Cost

Completed schemes: The aggregate cost of all 127 completed schemes is NPR 118.67 million. The average per capita cost of the all completed schemes came out NPR 3,757. The use of GoF is 38%, GoN is 28% and community is 28% (including cash contribution). *Baglung* failed to secure both DDC's and VDC's contribution. *Parbat* received the highest community participation 37% while *Baglung* and *Kapilvastu* each have secured the least 20% of community participation. The average community participation of all nine districts remained 28%.



Elevated Tank, Sorauli, Rupandehi

On-going schemes: The per capita cost of on-going schemes is expected to be NPR 3,487. Remoteness and scarce of water source are main factors to raise the cost. The use of electric pumps and solar power to lift the water have attributed to such high cost. All DDCs have been able to raise the funds from VDC, community and DDC's own source. *Parbat* again has the highest community contribution 38% followed by *Syangja* 31%, *Nawalparasi* 28%, *Tanahun*, and *Myagdi* each 26%, *Rupandehi* and *Kapilvastu* each 20%, *Pyuthan* 22%, and *Baglung* 21%.

1.6.3 Technology Types

Out of 343 schemes (completed 127 + on-going 216) 52% are new gravity, 11% are gravity rehabilitation, 11% are of Source improvement, lift systems and shallow tube well each are of 10%, 4% are dug well, and 1% schemes are rain water harvesting. *Kapilvastu* is implementing 12 lift schemes, which is 34% of total lift schemes. Other districts are *Rupandehi* (8 nos.), *Syangja* (6 nos.), *Tanahun* (5 nos.), *Nawalparasi* (3 nos.) and *Pyuthan* (1 no.). Among the total 35 lift schemes, 17 schemes are mini-overhead, 3 micro-overhead, 12 hill electrical lifting and 3 are solar lifting systems (2 hill solar and 1 ground water solar). These 35 lifting systems will benefit 40,121 (30% of 133,844 beneficiaries). For rainwater harvesting, *Baglung* and *Syangja* have already implemented 2 schemes and 1 scheme respectively and 1 each in *Pyuthan* and *Baglung* are under construction.

1.6.4 Time Savings

The highest time saving per household per day in minutes is achieved in *Tanahun* district and lowest in *Myagdi* district. The aggregate time saving is 20 minutes per HH per trip based on the 3,824 households of 23 schemes of seven districts. The total time saving per household per day (if the average nos. of trips is 6) in average is around 2 hours.

1.7 Service Procurement Management

Contract Management: All DDCs have hired individual and/or institutional SPs to carry out the WASH activities. Some districts still need contractual compliance and regular assessment of the contracts. PSU has provided hands on support to DDCs in outsourcing process and contract management.

Service Providers Mobilization: Currently, 29 institutional SPs with 167 total staff are mobilized in 7 districts except *Myagdi* and *Kapilvastu*. Forty-five individual SPs are working in *Myagdi*, *Baglung*,

Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi. Some districts are using both institutional and individual SPs.

1.8 Sustainability

WASH Unit Establishment: All nine Districts have established WASH unit. The staff placement in the WASH unit is seven on average (low 5, high 9). All DDCs have provided a separate office space for the WASH Units except in *Baglung*. Most of the DDCs have procured necessary office equipment and motorbikes for WASH Units.

Public Audit: Out of cumulative 127 completed schemes, 72 WUSCs (57%) have conducted final public audit. Around 80 WUSCs (63%) have conducted Mid-term Public Audit after the procurement of non-local materials, and in around 91 schemes (72%) have organized Public Hearing before finalizing the design estimate of schemes. *Myagdi, Parbat, Tanahun* and *Syangja* districts have given due attention in making such compliance.

O & M Funds: Until July 16 2011, the total cumulative O&M fund of 105 WUSCs (83.4%) of completed schemes is NRs. 1,442,620 and the total current balance amount by additional collection and deposit of monthly water tariff by some completed schemes amounted to NRs. 1,548,151. Similarly, out of 216 ongoing schemes, 192 WUSCs (around 89.4%) have collected upfront O&M fund (total NRs 4,270,995) and deposited it in their separate O&M Bank accounts.

WUSC Registration: Out of 127 completed schemes, the WUSCs of 120 schemes (around 95%) are registered. Out of this, 113 schemes are registered under the Water Resource Act and the remaining 7 dug wells of *Nawalparasi* have recorded with their respective VDCs, and 8 Source Improvement (SI) schemes are registered jointly with the adjoining large gravity schemes in 3 program VDCs of *Myagdi*. Practice of forming a single registered WUSC of several small adjoining schemes is also promoted in one of the VDCs of *Parbat*.

WUSC Records Keeping: All 127 completed schemes have maintained the books of accounts, minutes of meetings and other record keeping systems. Quality wise, out of 127 completed schemes, the WUSCs of 87 schemes (69%) have maintained the books of accounts and minutes properly.

Maintenance Workers: Out of the total 343 schemes undertaken, in total 184 schemes (53.6%) have hired 283 maintenance workers (MWs). By gender, 15% MWs are females. By social composition, the majority of the selected MWs are Aadibasi/Janajati (58%) followed by Brahmin Chhetri and others by 27% and Dalits by 15%.

IG Activities: 10,548 HHs in 216 CHSACs/WUSCs of 28 VDCs are reported maintaining kitchen garden, which comes around 19% of the total HHs (55,794 HHs) of the 51 programme VDCs. Similarly, 4,434 HHs are involved in different IG activities and 58 WUSCs and mother groups are linked with different organizations for IG promotion.

Employment Generation: In total, the program has generated cumulative 578,701 (paid + unpaid) wage-days (around 79%)² against the total 4 years Project target of 730,919 under different program components. Out of this the unpaid community labor days for the construction of DWS scheme and



Pig Rearing in Keuli Scheme, Devdaha, Rupandehi

² 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.

institutional toilets is 208,550 (36%) of total employment generated, where the female participation is calculate to be around 40%.

1.9 Finance

For the FY 2067/68 (2010/11), the total Government of Finland's budget commitment was Euro 2,969,639. Out of this Euro 969,639 was allocated for PSU TA and Euro 2,000,000 for the District Transfer (investment). The overall usage was 70% (Euro 2,086,657) where the usage of PSU TA is 94% (Euro 911,401) and the usage of District Transfer is 59% (Euro 1,175,256) only. Poor programme and budget planning, and delayed in the approval of the national budget due to hung parliament has attributed the poor financial performance.

As of July 2011, the total actual expenditure of the Government of Finland's (GoF) contribution to the PSU budget over the last three years is registered of Euro 2.60 million, which is 52% of the total budget allocated under this heading. Likewise, GoF has transferred Euro 1.89 million investment fund over the last three years to the District Development Fund (DDF) of the nine programme Districts, which is 42% of the total committed fund of the GoF's contribution. In total, under both streams, the GoF's fund so far used as of July 2011 is 50%.

1.10 Issues

Sprung of more than 300 WUSCs all of sudden has build tremendous pressure on the DDCs to provide technical support to the WUSCs to implement, maintain, operate and sustain the drinking water schemes. As an effect of this, the community livelihood intervention is lagging behind to support WUSCs.

Likewise, those DDCs that are aggressively pursuing the district wide ODF and TBC interventions through VDCs are also facing supervision, monitoring and technical support problems to mobilize the campaign effectively.

Although the service procurement capacity of the DDCs is increased, contract enforcement and compliance is lacking for effective WASH service delivery. The functioning of WASH Units under DTOs is still weak.

The programme DDCs required to revisit their WASH operational strategy and resources against the increased programme pressure build during this fiscal year 2067/68 (2010/11). Accordingly, the level or mode of advisory support of RWSSP-WN needs to be interfaced.

Although the participation of women and excluded group is encouraging at the community level the participation of women is not moving beyond the stereotype condition. DDCs need to give more focus on providing technical and life-skill training to poor and women so that the employment opportunity for them in the WASH sector can be increased.

Chapter 2

2 Inputs - Training/Workshop/Orientation/Advisory

2.1 Planning and Implementation

2.1.1 WASH Programme and VDC

During this Fiscal year 2067/68, the programme Districts have continued to implement the WASH Programme more aggressively in the fifty-one selected VDCs of the nine programme Districts and two wards of Ramgram municipality of *Nawalparasi* District. Initially, in the first year of (Fiscal Year 2065-66) the Project, the programme Districts had selected 21 VDCs as per district level political consensus depending upon the general assumption and field experience of remoteness, poor availability of water services and sanitation facilities. Remaining 30 VDCs were selected in the second Fiscal Year (2066-67) by using VDC selection criteria given in DWIG. However, there are some variations in the use of criteria and weightage for each indicator³. The total households of these entire programme VDCs are 54,179 having total 342,351 population including 168,755 (49.29 %) females. Female headed HHs accounts 8,383 (15.47 %).

The programme DDCs have also expanded their working VDCs by replicating the TBC model in 108 VDCs. Together with this, the RWSSP-WN programme has an outreach of 159 VDCs. These new replicated VDCs are only under the sanitation programme. Refer [Table-2](#) for details.

Table -2: Districts with Programme VDCs (Cumulative)

Sn.	Name of District	No. of Programme VDC	No. of Replicated VDCs
1	<i>Myagdi</i>	6	17
2	<i>Syangja</i>	7	39
3	<i>Baglung</i>	6	9
4	<i>Parbat</i>	6	19
5	<i>Tanahun</i>	6	0
6	<i>Pyuthan</i>	6	20
7	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	0
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	3+ 2 Wards	0
9	<i>Rupandehi</i>	5	4
	Total	51 VDCs & 2 wards	108

Pyuthan DDC has adopted the blanket sanitation approach to cover all VDCs of the district. All these VDCs are not included here because the intervention of this has yet to be confirmed

2.1.2 WASH Plan Preparation Training

Most of the programme districts have completed WASH Plan preparation training during the second year of this phase. In this third year, PSU has organized only one event of WASH Plan preparation training in *Baglung* District, which is the second event of this kind for this District. The participants of this training programme were the staff of WASH Unit/DDC (focal persons, engineers, field coordinators, health promoters, and TBC facilitators), VDC secretaries, and service providers hired by the DDCs for WASH plan preparation of *Baglung* and *Myagdi* Districts. Altogether, 30 participants had participated in the training

³ Poverty, remoteness, drinking water coverage, sanitation coverage, prevalence of excluded groups and women literacy were the indicators used for ranking. In the three terai Districts (*Nawalparasi*, *Rupandehi*, and *Kapilvastu*) the DDCs had also considered the concentration of Arsenic level while selecting the VDCs.

where the participation of women remained 3 (10%); Dalits, Janajati, and others (Brahmin/Chhetri) remained 6%, 27%, and 67 % respectively. Refer [Table-3](#) for details.

In total, including last fiscal year, 281 persons had participated in the training where the participation of women remained 44 (16%). The participation of Dalits, Janajati, Terai Disadvantaged Caste Group, Muslim remained 2%, 17%, 0.4%, and 1% respectively, and the rest 80% are of Brahmin/Chhetri and others.

Table-3: WASH Plan Training (this year and Cumulative)

	Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		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		
As of FY 2066/67	0	3	11	29	0	1	0	2	27	147	3	28	41	210	251	
FY 2067/68 (1st trimester)	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	19	0	0	3	27	30	
Total	1	4	12	36	0	1	0	2	28	166	3	28	44	237	281	
%	2		17		0.4		1		69		11		16		84	100

2.1.3 VDC MSF and Participants

Multi-stakeholder forum meeting was the first induction event of WASH activities at the VDC level. By now all the programme VDCs have completed MSF meeting. During this year, *Rupandehi, Pyuthan, Baglung* and *Parbat* had completed VDC level MSF and orientation in remaining 13 VDCs. The participants of these meetings were from political parties, NGOs, Management Committee of Schools, Mothers' Groups, CBOs/Clubs, WUSCs, health post, Forest Users Groups, and female health workers.

Altogether 2,623 persons have participated in the workshops where the average female participation was 33 % (856). Socially, Dalits and Aadibasi/Janajati, Disadvantaged Terai Caste Group, Religious Minorities' participation remained 12%, 39%, 7% and 3% respectively.

Table-4: VDC MSF and Participants (this year and Cumulative)

Sn.	Fiscal Year	No. of VDC	Participation														All Total	Female %
			Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		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	066/67	38	103	153	325	629	24	73	12	38	236	559	18	79	718	1531	2249	32
2	066/68-I	5	17	15	2	18	28	63	7	16	17	39	0	0	71	151	222	32
	II	4	7	4							26	36	0	0	33	40	73	45
	III	4	10	10	12	33						2	12		34	45	79	43
	Total	51	137	182	339	680	52	136	19	54	279	636	30	79	856	1767	2623	32
	%		12.16		38.85		7.16		2.78		34.88		4.15		32.63	67.36		

2.2 Capacity Building Training

2.2.1 Capacity Building Training to CHSAC (DDC)⁴

During this reporting period, 149 CHSACs of 23 VDCs of 6 Districts have attended capacity building training (CBT).

Of the total 496 CHSAC members who received the training to date, around 44.8% were females. By social composition, Dalits have 19.5%, followed by Aadibasi/Janajati 45% and Brahmin/Chhetri 18.9%. Disadvantaged Terai Caste Group and Religious Minorities remained 10.9% and 2.5% respectively. Refer [Table-5](#) for Capacity Development Training given to the CHSACs' members.

Table-5: Capacity Building Training to CHSAC (Cumulative)

District	No. of VDC	No. of	Participation								All Total
			Dalits	Aadibasi/Janajati	Dis. Adv. Terai Caste	Religious Minority	Bahun, Chhetri	Others	Gender Total		

⁴ Training conducted, organized or financed by DDC

	CHSAC	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F %
<i>Baglung</i>	2	55	16	18	16	18	0	0	0	0	56	70	0	0	88	106	194	45.4
<i>Parbat</i>	2	10	12	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	27	21	0	0	39	28	67	58.2
<i>Syangja</i>	7	9	12	9	56	58	0	0	0	3	16	27	1	98	84	182	53.8	
<i>Tanahun</i>	1	10	11	18	15	33	0	0	0	0	18	41	1	1	45	93	138	32.6
<i>Pyuthan</i>	6	10	6	11	28	62	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	0	42	79	121	34.7
<i>Rupandehi</i>	5	55	8	3	26	26	51	23	39	3	9	23	3	0	136	78	214	63.6
<i>Total</i>	23	149	65	64	141	198	51	23	39	4	121	177	31	2	448	468	916	48.9
<i>Progress of Fy066/67</i>	22	347	376	349	706	931	145	257	27	38	217	313	44	64	1,515	1,952	3,467	43.7
<i>G.Total as of Fy 067/068</i>	51	496	441	413	847	1,129	196	280	66	42	338	490	75	66	1,963	2,420	4,383	
				19.5		45.1		10.9		2.5		18.9		3.2	44.8	55.21	100.0	

2.2.2 Capacity Building Training to VWASHCC (DDC)

By the end of the third trimester of this fiscal year, the SPs hired by the DDCs have completed capacity building training (CBT) to the VWASHCC members of almost all VDCs of the Programme Districts. During this reporting period, 29 VDCs of 5 Districts namely *Rupandehi*, *Kapilvastu*, *Pyuthan*, *Baglung* and *Tanahun* had completed capacity development training for the VWASHCC members. Overall, female participation in CBT is 39%. Participants' social composition remained as Dalits 13%, Aadibasi/Janajati 29%, Disadvantaged Terai Caste 9%, Religious Minorities 4 % followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 39% and 6% others. Refer [Table-6](#) for CBT to VWASHCC.

Table-6: CBT to VWASHCC (this year and cumulative)

District	No. of VDC	Participation														All Total	Female	
		Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Dis. Adv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total				
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
<i>Myagdi</i>	6	1	4	10	12	0	0	0	0	1	11	0		12	27	39	30.8	
<i>Parbat</i>	6	17	13	3	1					88	120			108	134	242	44.6	
<i>Baglung</i>	6	7	2	4	7					19	17			30	26	56	53.6	
<i>Syangja</i>	7	7	7	32	30	0	0	0	0	11	17	1	1	51	55	106	48.1	
<i>Tanahun</i>	6	4	5	0	10	0	0	4	12	8	27	35		51	54	105	48.6	
<i>Pyuthan</i>	6	2	4	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	26	8	34	76.5	
<i>Rupandehi</i>	5	8	10	2	6	15	41	10	17	15	32			50	106	156	32.1	
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	0												0	0	0	0.0	
<i>N'parasi</i>	3	3	4	5	19	1	25	0	2	5	8			14	58	72	19.4	
<i>Total</i>	51	49	49	76	85	16	66	14	31	151	232	36	5	342	468	810	42.2	
<i>Progress of Fy066/67</i>	22 VDCs of 5 districts only	46	42	99	166	9	47	5	12	62	129	16	37	237	433	670	35.4	
Total		95	91	175	251	25	113	19	43	213	361	52	42	579	901	1480		
%				12.6		28.8		9.3		4.2		38.8		6.4	39.1	60.88	100.0	

2.2.3 WASH Plan Orientation at VDC level (DDC)

Syangja, *Parbat* and *Rupandehi* have organized WASH Programme orientation in five VDCs for VWASHCC and CHSAC members to orient them on the participatory WASH planning process and activities. Refer [Table-7](#) for participant details.

Table-7: WASH Plan Orientation at VDC level (this year only)

District	No. of VDC	Participation														All Total	Female %
		Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
<i>Syangja</i>	2	6	6	4	16	0	0	0	0	24	33	1	4	35	59	94	37
<i>Rupandehi</i>	2	5	4	8	9	3	8	0	8	8	12	0	0	24	41	65	37
<i>Parbat</i>	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	15	0	0	12	17	29	41
Total	5	12	12	12	25	3	8	0	8	43	60	1	4	71	117	188	38
%				13		20		6		4		55		3	38	62	

2.2.4 Gender, Social Inclusion and Governance Training

PSU conducted three events of Gender, Social Inclusion and Governance training to capacitate the District WASH unit staff on training facilitation skills in GESI mainstreaming and good governance during the First trimester of FY year 2067/2068. More specifically the objectives of the training were to sensitize the participants on Gender, Social Inclusion and Good Governance concept and importance of it in WASH programme implementation. After this training, the participants would be able to promote less discriminatory community organizations and sustainability of GESI initiatives through advocacy for the WASH programme.

The participants of the training were WASH unit chiefs, focal persons, planning or social related staff of DDCs and field coordinators of all service providers working in the WASH sector. Apart from the district level participants, the staff of RWSSP-WN PSU/PCO, Pokhara and 1 representative from Nepal Red Cross Society, Central Office, Kathmandu had also participated in the training held in Butwal. Altogether 69 persons had participated in the training. Among them 12 (17%) were females. The social composition of participants remained as Dalits 1%, Aadibasi/Janajati 14%, Disadvantage Terai Caste 6% and Brahmin/Chhetri 78%. Refer [Table- 8](#) for Gender, Social Inclusion, and Governance Training.

Table-8: Gender, Social Inclusion, and Governance Training

Name of the Training	Date of Training held (dd/mm/yyyy) From - to	Participating districts	Target group	Participants											
				Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai caste		Brahmin Chhetri		Total		All total	Female %
				F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
GESI	6-8/9/2010	<i>Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat</i>	SPs & WASH unit staff	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	18	4	21	25	16
	22-24/9/2010	<i>Tanahun, Syangja, Pyuthan</i>	SPs & WASH unit staff	0	1		4			4	12	4	17	21	19
	4-6/10/2010	<i>Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi</i>	SPs & WASH unit staff	0	0	2	0	0	4	2	15	4	19	23	17
			Total	0	1	3	7		4	9	45	12	57	69	17
			%		1.4		14.5		5.8		78.3				

2.2.5 All Training/Workshop/Orientation (PSU and DDCs)

Aggregate Training, Workshop and Orientation Organized by PSU

In FY 2067/68, PSU had organized eight events of capacity building training for the DDC and SP staff in different areas. However, the number and the types of training implemented in this fiscal year compare to the last fiscal year is less. These activities have been cascading down to the DDCs and SPs. Basically PSU organized most of the capacity enhancement programmes at the regional level, which is mostly of TOT nature and meant for the District level staff including WASH units and service providers. The training organized by PSU during this fiscal year are- WASH Plan preparation training for SP staff of *Baglung* and *Pyuthan*, 3 events of training on Gender and Good Governance for WASH Units and the staff of SPs, 3 events of WQM and Water Safety plan, 2 events of Design Estimate and one event of nutrition training for health promoters. PSU also facilitated 'Pump Operators Training' to the pump operators of the lifting systems that have been constructed in three Districts – *Pyuthan*, *Syangja* and *Tanahun*. Besides this, PSU facilitated one each event of review and reflection workshop on LTBCF and WASH Journalist Forum.

It has also conducted 'Training and Communication Skills' for PSU/PCO staff, 'DWASH MIS Orientation' for PSU/PCO and DDC Staff, 'Water Safety Planning and Water Quality Testing' for DDC and SP staff and 'Design Estimate Training' for WASH Unit staff.

Altogether 2,167 persons (cumulative), comprising 1,899 males (88%) and 268 females (13%) had received various types of training until to date. The participation of Dalits was 52 (2.4%), Aadibasi/Janajati was 378 (16.5%), Disadvantaged Terai Castes 89 (4.2%) and others including Brahmin/Chhetri was 1,513 (70%). Aggregate training beneficiaries revealed an increasing trend of the participants over the period of last two fiscal years.

However, the programme is not successful enough to include the excluded groups in the training programmes. The existing institutional structural barrier, in both government and non-governmental organizations, has caused the low participation of women and socially excluded groups in the WASH capacity building training programmes. Refer [Table-9](#) for details.

Table-9: All Training, Workshop & Orientation Programme-Aggregate of PSU (Cumulative)

Sn	Progress by Trimester	No. of Training	Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Female %	Differently-abled	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			F	M
1	Annual FY 66/67	6	1	8	30	73	0	5	0	2	65	298	4	45	100	431	531	18.8	1	
2	Annual FY 067/68	11	5	10	27	65	0	18	1	0	55	212	0	4	88	309	397	22.3		
	Total	16	6	18	57	138	0	23	1	2	120	510	4	49	188	740	928	20.8		
1	Workshop & Orientation FY 066/67 only	6	4	24	14	163	0	66	0	19	58	825	4	62	80	1159	1239	6.5		
	Grand Total	22	10	42	71	301	0	89	1	21	178	1335	8	111	268	1899	2167	12.4		
		%		2.4		16.5		4.2		1		69.8		5.5	13	88				

Aggregate Training and Workshop Organized by the DDCs

District level training and workshop programmes are targeted to the community people of the programme VDCs to enhance skills, knowledge, and behavioral change required for WASH implementation at the local community level. During the reporting periods 17 different types of Training under DWS, H&S, Governance and Sustainability, technical and skill enhancement training were provided by the SPs and DDC during the FY 2067/068. Mostly these training includes; 'Nutrition Training', 'TBC triggers Training', 'Capacity Building Training' to CHSACs and VWASHCCs, 'School Teachers Orientation', 'Lead TBC Facilitators Training', 'Pre-construction Training', Post construction training 'Book Keeping Training', 'Procurement and Quality Assurance Training', 'Village Maintenance Worker/Caretaker Training', 'Design Estimate Training', 'Water Quality Monitoring Training', 'Gender and Social Inclusion Training' and 'School Orientation Training'. *CLTBCHS and triggers training* are provided to non programme VDCs too. The workshops conducted at the district level are mainly CHSAC and VDC level planning workshops and WASH Programme Orientation for VDC/Community people and teachers.

As of now, altogether 18,231 people comprising 7,954 (44%) females had participated in the various training programmes organized by the DDCs. The social composition of the training remained as Dalits 15%, Aadibasi/Janajati 41%, Disadvantaged Terai Castes 7%, Muslim 2%, Brahmin/Chhetri 33% and others 3% respectively. Refer [Table-10](#) for Aggregate Training and Workshop organized by the Districts.

Table-10: All Training, Workshop & Orientation Programme Aggregate of DDCs (Cumulative)

Sn	Progress by Trimester	No. type of Trg	Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Female %	Differently-abled	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			M	F
1	FY 66/67	9	615	517	1,256	1532	207	401	42	68	707	783	73	133	2,900	3,434	6,334	45.8	1	
1	FY 67/68																			
i	1st trimester	15	155	132	342	342	143	255	12	48	383	453	11	15	1,046	1,245	2,291	45.7		
ii	2nd trimester	17	220	191	512	503	8	48	5	21	571	617	15	15	1,331	1,395	2,726	48.8		
iii	3rd trimester	16	241	288	767	1,020	50	89	7	29	498	708	5	24	1,568	2,158	3,726	42.1		
	Total		616	611	1,621	1,865	201	392	24	98	1,452	1,778	31	54	3,945	4,798	8,743	45.1		
1	Workshop & Orientation FY 066/67	5	110	159	344	650	24	76	12	39	266	658	22	85	778	1,667	2,445	31.8		
	Workshop & Orientation FY 067/68	3	19	14	100	102	11	26		2	121	232	80	2	331	378	709	46.7		
	Grand Total	65	1,360	1,301	3,321	4,149	443	895	78	207	2,546	3,451	206	274	7,954	10,277	18,231	43.6		
		%		14.6		41.0		7		2		33		3	44	56				

All Aggregate Training, Workshop and Orientation - PSU and DDC

The aggregated cumulative figure of all training, workshops and orientation conducted by both PSU and the DDCs until to date reached to 15,932 persons where the share of PSU is 13% and DDCs is 87%. This shows that the DDCs are actively taking the implementation responsibility of the programme development activities. In the programmes, the women participation in the districts' training and workshop is high 44% compared to the PSU run training and workshop 12.5%. Overall the women participation in the capacity development programmes is 40% compared to the men 60%. Socially, the participation of Aadibasi/Janajati in the programmes is 40.7%, followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 38%, Dalits 11%, Disadvantaged Terai Caste 4.1% and others 4%. **Table-11** gives the situation of cumulative total training participants.

Table-11: All Training and Workshop Programmes Aggregate of PSU and DDC (Cumulative)

Sn	Training & Workshop	No. of Trg.	Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All Total	Female %	Differently-abled	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			M	F
1	Training by PSU	17	6	18	57	138	0	23	1	2	120	510	4	49	188	740	928	20.3	1	
2	Workshop by PSU	6	4	24	14	163	0	66	0	19	58	825	4	62	80	1,159	1,239	6.5		
	Total of PSU	22	10	42	71	301	0	89	1	21	178	1,335	8	111	268	1,899	2,167	12.4		
1	Training by DDC	41	616	611	1,621	1,865	201	392	24	98	1,452	1,778	31	54	3,945	4,798	8,743	45.1		
2	Workshop by DDC	4	1,360	1,301	3,321	4,149	443	895	78	207	2,546	3,451	206	274	7,954	10,277	18,231	43.6		
	Total of DDC	45	1,976	1,912	4,942	6,014	644	1,287	102	305	3,998	5,229	237	328	11,899	15,075	26,974	44.1		
	Grand Total		1,986	1,954	5,013	6,315	644	1,376	103	326	4,176	6,564	245	439	12,167	16,974	29,141	41.8		
	%			14		39		7		1		37		2		42	58			

2.3 Health and Sanitation

2.3.1 Health Promoters' Nutrition (TOT) Training (PSU)

PSU conducted three 'Health Promoters' training programme during this period. Thirty eight participants from 8 districts (except *Kapilvastu*) had participated in the training. **Table-12** below illustrates number and gender of participants.

Table-12: Health Promoters – District wise (Cumulative)

Name of districts	No of HPs trained (Cumulative)		
	Total	F	M
<i>Pyuthan</i>	1	1	0
<i>Syangja</i>	8	2	6
<i>Parbat</i>	6	4	2
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	0	0	0
<i>Rupandehi</i>	5	4	1
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	4	4	0
<i>Tanahun</i>	6	5	1
<i>Baglung</i>	6	3	3
<i>Myagdi</i>	2	1	1
Total	38	24	14

2.3.2 Regional Lead TBC Facilitators Reflection and Review Workshop (PSU)

RWSSP-WN has organized a two-day regional Lead TBC Facilitators (LTBCF) Reflection and Review Workshop in Pokhara from 2-3 November 2010. Altogether 47 participants (19 females) had attended the Workshop from eight Districts. PCO and PSU staff had also participated in the workshop. The participants were of Lead TBC Facilitators, WASH Focal Persons, and WASH Advisors from the Districts had participated in the workshop. The LTBCFs, WASH Advisor and Focal Person of *Tanahun*, Focal Person and WASH Advisor of *Nawalparasi*, and Focal Person of *Rupandehi* did not attend the workshop. The participants had discussed the following topics in the workshop.

- How to replicate ECOSAN in VDCs and districts
- Competition and rewarding
- Exposure visits
- BCI materials
- Way Forward

2.3.3 WASH Journalist Forum Code of Conduct and Media Coverage (PSU)

PSU facilitated in developing the Code of Conduct for WaJoF Nepal. Almost all DDCs have made the media coverage during the Global Hand Washing Day, World Toilet Day, TBC triggers training and mobilization, ODF celebration etc. in the Districts, some VDCs, communities, and schools. Slogans, messages and acts about WASH have also been televised and broadcasted (FM) in some districts as regular features of WASH campaign. Apparently, such media campaigns launched by DDCs are more of an ad-hoc nature rather than strategically planned. *Syangja, Myagdi, Parbat* DDCs have contacted the District's WaJoF to develop media materials including a WASH documentary.

2.3.4 Lead TBC Facilitators Training (PSU)

PSU facilitated a four-day Community Led Total Behaviour Change in Hygiene and Sanitation training one each in *Tanahun, Pyuthan, Parbat, Syangja and Myagdi*. In *Tanahun*, the participants were Health Promoters and the Team Leaders of Service Providers, Focal Person, and WASH Unit staff. In *Pyuthan*, VDC based Social Mobilisers of LGCDP, focal person and D-WASH unit staff participated in the training. Similarly, in *Parbat, Myagdi and Syangja*, VDC based Social Mobilisers of LDF and D-WASH Unit staff received the training.

Date of LTBCF training held:

<i>Tanahun</i>	15-19 January 2011
<i>Pyuthan</i>	3-7 February 2011
<i>Parbat</i>	13-17 February 2011
<i>Syangja</i>	18-22 February 2011
<i>Myagdi</i>	3-6 July 2011

Altogether, RWSSP-WN has trained 217 LTBCFs/Social Mobilisers in nine Districts. Among them, 168 Social Mobilisers (79 females) have received CLTBCHS training during this reporting period from five Districts. Out of 217 trained participants, 206 (95%) are actively working. Among the 217 LTBCFs/Social Mobilisers, 102 (47 %) were females. Refer [Table- 13](#) for details.

Table-13: Status of LTBCFs -District wise (Cumulative)

District	Lead TBC Facilitators (Cumulative)				Social Mobilisers (cumulative)			Current status LTBC+SMs			
	Male	Female	differently abled/ excluded	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	differently abled/ excluded	Total working
<i>Myagdi</i>	4	2	1	6	8	30	38	11	31	1	42
<i>Baglung</i>	2	5	2	7	0	0	0	2	4	2	6
<i>Parbat</i>	4	2	2	6	19	8	27	20	10	2	30
<i>Syangja</i>	4	3	1	7	16	9	25	19	11	1	30
<i>Tanahun</i>	Trained but not continued			0	10	7	17	10	7	0	17
<i>Pyuthan</i>	1	4	0	5	36	25	61	37	29	0	66
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	4	2	2	6	0	0	0	4	1	2	5
<i>Rupandehi</i>	4	2	1	6	0	0	0	3	2	1	5
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	3	3	2	6	0	0	0	2	3	2	5
Total	26	23	11	49	89	79	168	108	98	11	206

The participants were more or less inclusive in terms of gender but less from social dimension. The group of participants specially the potential Lead TBC Facilitators was more or less homogenous in terms of age, field of study and academic background. In terms of work experience, there were the participants with "no experience" to the participants with more than "five years of experience" in social mobilization, water and sanitation. Institutionally, DDCs are more inclined to train already recruited staff (social mobilisers) under the other programmes (LGCDP, LDF) of DDCs than hiring of fresh new candidates for LTBCF. DDCs are eager to use internally available resource rather than taking in from the outside to avoid resource duplication. This also relieves them from unnecessary political pressure in staff hiring.

2.3.5 ECOSAN workshop (PSU)

PSU facilitated a one-day ECOSAN sensitization workshop with the help of SEWA Nepal in Mahendrakot VDC of *Kapilvastu* District and Devdaha VDC of *Rupandehi* District. All the VWASHCC members, Lead

Mothers, TBC triggers, LTBCF and D-WASH Unit staff had participated in the workshop. The workshop aimed to sensitize the community to create the demand of ECOSAN that closely linked with the ongoing activities of income generation and nutrition of Lead Mothers Groups.

In *Myagdi* human urine have been collected in three separate ODF declaration events in Dana , Arman, and Shikha VDCs. Similarly in *Kapilvastu* MELA human urine was collected. The collected urine was distributed to the farmers as part of promotional campaign.

2.3.6 TBC Triggers' Selection and Training (DDC)

Since DDCs have started to implement their sanitation strategy, this has prompted them to use more TBC triggers. As a result, the number of total events reached to 159 in the nine Districts and the trained TBC triggers has reached to 4396. Among them, 2151 (48%) are females. Socially, Dalits triggers are 15.31%, Aadibasi/Janajati 34.19%, Disadvantage Terai is 4.41%, Religious minority 1.18%, Brahmin/Chhetri 43.72% and others 1.18%. *Syangja*, *Parbat*, *Myagdi*, *Pyuthan* and *Rupandehi* have mobilized a maximum number of triggers. *Nawalparasi* and *Tanahun* are far lagging behind in human resource mobilization for sanitation. This has also affected their progress on sanitation. [Table-14](#) shows the details of the TBC triggers.

Table - 14: TBC Triggers (Cumulative)

S. N.	Districts	Participants														Differently abled		
		Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		All	F	M
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Total	F	M
1	<i>Tanahun</i>	9	11	21	41	0	0	0	1	23	18	1	1	54	72	126	0	0
2	<i>Syangja</i>	58	86	163	259	0	1	1	2	238	356	8	28	468	732	1200	0	1
3	<i>Parbat</i>	59	48	38	50	0	1	2	0	211	244	0	1	310	344	654	0	0
4	<i>Baglung</i>	45	27	80	73	0	0	0	1	141	91	2	3	268	195	463	0	0
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	46	25	175	138	0	0	0	1	64	85	0	1	285	250	535	0	0
6	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	5	6	10	16	7	22	0	0	25	0	0	2	47	46	93	0	0
7	<i>Rupandehi</i>	93	37	134	29	42	45	5	12	132	30	0	0	406	153	559	0	0
8	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	24	19	8	36	14	62	5	22	25	45	1	3	77	187	264	0	0
9	<i>Pyuthan</i>	32	43	110	122	0	0	0	0	94	100	0	1	236	266	502	0	0
	Total	371	302	739	764	63	131	13	39	953	969	12	40	2151	2245	4396	0	1
	Gender %	55	45	49	51	32	68	25	75	50	50	23	77					
	Social Total	673		1503		194		52		1922		52						
	Social %	15.31		34.19		4.41		1.18		43.72		1.18		48.9	51.07	100		

2.3.7 Lead Mothers' Training (DDC)

The trained Health Promoters (HPs) have conducted Lead Mothers trainings in all 8 districts except *Kapilvastu*. Altogether 977 lead mothers have received the training in nutrition. [Table-15](#) shows the Districts wise breakdown of the trained lead mothers.

Table-15: Status of lead mothers (Cumulative)

Sn	Districts	No. of Lead mothers trained
1	<i>Tanahun</i>	133
2	<i>Syangja</i>	159
3	<i>Parbat</i>	97
4	<i>Baglung</i>	219
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	121
6	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	39
7	<i>Rupandehi</i>	60
8	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	0
9	<i>Pyuthan</i>	149
	Total	977

2.3.8 Teachers' Orientation on Hygiene and Sanitation (DDC)

In this fiscal year, only *Baglung* and *Pyuthan* have conducted teachers' orientation on hygiene and sanitation. Altogether 711 teachers are oriented during this reporting period. Out of this, 266 (37%) teachers were female participants. [Table-16](#) shows the Districts wise breakdown of the teachers oriented.

Table-16: School Teachers orientation

Sn	Districts	Total		All Total
		F	M	
1	Tanahun	37	41	78
2	Syangja	55	68	123
3	Parbat	72	108	180
4	Baglung	51	122	173
5	Myagdi	44	64	108
6	Nawalparasi	0	0	0
7	Rupandehi	42	78	120
8	Kapilvastu	0	0	0
9	Pyuthan	30	66	96
	Total	331	547	878

2.3.9 District Sanitation Strategy

PSU facilitated the DDCs in developing district sanitation strategy with aim to create ODF in all the VDCs of the programme Districts. During this period, PSU has facilitated four separate workshops in *Syangja*, *Pyuthan*, *Myagdi* and *Parbat*. All WASH stakeholders, political parties' representatives, and DWASH unit staff have participated in the workshops. Among these four Districts, *Pyuthan* has finalized the sanitation strategy, which is later approved by the DDC Council. According to this strategy, *Pyuthan* has made a decision to declare Pyuthan as an ODF district by 2013. The other three Districts, *Syangja*, *Myagdi* and *Parbat*, are finalizing their sanitation strategy. *Syangja* made commitment to declare it an ODF district by 2011, *Parbat* and *Myagdi* by 2012.

PSU organized a one-day orientation about the need of district sanitation strategy for the staff of WASH Unit in *Nawalparasi* District. *Baglung* District has prepared their sanitation strategy jointly with NEWAH but yet to be approved by the DDC Council. *Tanahun* District has already developed their sanitation strategy, which focuses on subsidy model to construct the household toilets is willing to prepare a new strategy following DWIG. *Nawalparasi*, *Rupandehi* and *Kapilvastu* are planning to develop their Hygiene and Sanitation strategy next year.

2.4 Drinking Water Supply

2.4.1 Water Safety Planning and Water Quality Testing Training (PSU)

Altogether, PSU has conducted three events of Water Safety Planning and Water Quality testing training for the technicians (Engineers, Sub-engineers, and WSSTs) of the DDCs and WASH stakeholders until to date. The first two events were conducted in the first trimester; one for three Terai Districts (*Nawalparasi*, *Rupandehi* and *Kapilvastu*) in Butwal and other for two hill Districts (*Myagdi* and *Syangja*) in *Myagdi*. In this trimester, one event was conducted in *Parbat* for *Baglung* and *Parbat* Districts. In total cumulative, 98 Participants had participated in the training programme, among which, 6% were women; and socially-Dalits were 2%, Aadibasi/Janajati were 17%, Terai Disadvantaged Castes were 5%, Brahmin/Chhetri were 73% and others 2%. Refer [Table-17](#) for details.

Table-17: Details of WSP and WQ Testing Training

SN	Districts	Date of Training	Participants														All total
			Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disadvantaged Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	25-29.09. 2010			1		2				1	3			1	6	7
2	<i>Rupandehi</i>	25-29.09. 2010			2		2				9		2		0	15	15
3	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	25-29.09. 2010					1				1	5			1	6	7
4	<i>Syangja</i>	10-14.10.2010		1	1	2					15	0	0		1	18	19
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	10-14.10.2010		1	2						13				2	14	16
6	<i>Parbat</i>	18-22.11. 2010			3						2	11			2	14	16
7	<i>Baglung</i>	18-22.11. 2010			1	5						12			1	17	18
Sub-total by Caste				2	4	13	0	5	0	0	4	68	0	2	8	90	98
Total			2	17	5	0	0	72	2	98							
%			2%	17%	5%	0%	73%	2%	100%								

2.4.2 Pump Operators' Training on Electromechanical Operation (PSU)

PSU had conducted a 6 day training on electromechanical operation of submersible pumps for pump operators of four hill Districts (*Syangja, Parbat, Tanahun* and *Pyuthan*), where electrical and solar lifting water supply systems are in operation or under construction. The training was held on 15-20 June 2011 in *Syangja* and the training was facilitated by the resource persons hired by PSU. The first 2 day theoretical sessions of training were held in *Syangja* bazaar and the remaining 4 day practical sessions were held in Chandibhanjyang VDC, one of the programme VDCs of *Syangja*. **Table-18** gives the details of the participants.

Table-18: Details of Pump Operators Training

SN	Districts	Date of Training	Participants												All total		
			Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disadvantaged Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others			Gender Total	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
1	<i>Parbat</i>										2			0	2	2	
2	<i>Syangja</i>			1	14						6			1	20	21	
3	<i>Tanahun</i>		1		4					0	2			0	7	7	
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>									0	1			0	1	1	
Sub-total				1	1	18	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	30	31	
Total			1	19	0	0	0	0	11	0	31	31					
%			3	61					35		100						

2.4.3 Water Safety Planning and Water Quality Monitoring Training (DDC)

Syangja, Myagdi and *Tanahun* Districts have conducted the training on WSP and WQM to WUSC and VWASHCC members at VDC level. In total, 101 participants from WUSC and VWASHCC have participated in the training, of which 67 (66%) were male and 34 (34%) were female. According to social composition, Aadibasi/Janajati participation was highest (61%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (35%) and Dalits (4%). There was only participant from Religious minority. **Table-19** illustrates the details.

Table-19: Details of Participants of WSP and WQM Training at VDC Level

SN	Districts	Date of Training	Participants												All total		
			Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disadvantage d Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others			Gender Total	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
1	<i>Syangja</i>	21-23.3.2011	0	2	10	17	0	0	1	0	8	9	0	0	19	28	47
2	<i>Myagdi</i>	31.5.2011	2	0	7	19	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	10	22	32
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	13-13.4.2011	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	4	10	0	0	5	17	22
Sub-total			2	2	18	43	0	0	1	0	13	22	0	0	34	67	101
Total			4	61	0	1	35	0	101	101							
%			4	61	0	1	35	0	34	66	100						

2.4.4 Design Estimate Training at District Level (VDC)

Syangja, Pyuthan, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Tanahun, and *Parbat* have conducted district level design estimate training to SPs, DWASH Unit staff and WSSDO staff. PSU specialists and resource persons hired by PSU have facilitated these training. The total participants were 43 numbers, among which 36 were males and 7 were females. According to social disaggregation, the highest participation was from Brahmin/Chhetri (63%) and was followed by Aadibasi/Janajati (27%). **Table-20** gives the details of participants.

Table- 20: Details of Participants of WSP and WQM Training at VDC Level

SN	Districts	Date of Training	Participants												All total		
			Dalit		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disadvantage d Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin Chhetri		Others			Gender Total	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		F	M
1	<i>Syangja</i>	2-6.12.2010	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	8	8
2	<i>Myagdi</i>	31.10-4.11.2010	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	9	10
3	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	1-4.4.2011	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	5	6
4	<i>Parbat</i>	12-15.12.2010	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	7	8
5	<i>Pyuthan</i>	25-28.4.2011	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	3	4
6	<i>Tanahun</i>	27-30.1.2011	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	4	7

Sub-total	0	2	3	9	0	2	0	0	4	23	0	0	7	36	43
Total	2	12	2	0	27	0	43	43							
%	5	27	5	0	63	0	16	84	100						

2.5 Sustainability

2.5.1 Pre-construction Training Imparted to WUSCs/IMCs (DDC)

Out of total 343 DWS schemes undertaken so far, in FY 2067/68 eight Districts (except *Rupandehi*) have conducted Pre-Construction training for 192 WUSCs (around 56%) of 37 programme VDCs. In some of the programme Districts, apart from WUSC, the members from IMCs of separate water supply schemes for the schools and institutional toilet construction were also included in this training. In the fiscal year 2066/67 (2009/10), only two Districts (*Pyuthan* and *Tanahun*) had imparted this training to 4 WUSCs of 3 programme VDCs. Thus, in cumulative till July 2011, this training have been received by 196 WUSCs (57%) of 40 programme VDCs. This shows the districts have given due priority to this training in this fiscal year.

Of the total 1,779 participants (cumulative) who received this training, 42.2% were females. By social composition, the Aadibasi/Janajati is highest (49.1%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (29.9%). The representation of Dalits, Disadvantage Terai Caste Group, Religious Minority and others were 15.2%, 2.8%, 1.5% and 1.5% respectively. Only one differently-abled person in *Syangja* was reported among the participants of these training. Refer [Table-21](#) for details.

Table- 21: Pre-construction Training to WUSC - Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSC	Participation														All Total
			Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Dis. Adv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Myagdi</i>	6	46	28	37	146	156	0	0	0	0	25	37	0	1	199	231	430
<i>Syangja</i>	6	24	19	18	42	63	0	0	0	0	25	35	10	11	96	127	223
<i>Pyuthan</i>	5	21	11	20	43	84	0	0	0	0	16	22	0	0	70	126	196
<i>Baglung</i>	2	8	6	7	2	11	0	0	0	0	12	15	0	0	20	33	53
<i>Parbat</i>	6	28	22	25	3	3	0	0	0	0	75	102	0	0	100	130	230
<i>Tanahun</i>	6	25	8	14	58	88	0	0	0	3	38	79	0	2	104	186	290
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	35	31	24	57	64	21	31	6	17	29	20	1	1	145	157	302
<i>N'parasi</i>	3	9	0	0	17	36	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	38	55
Total	40	196	125	145	368	505	21	31	6	20	220	312	11	15	751	1028	1779
%			15.2		49.1		2.8		1.5		29.9		1.5		42.2	57.8	100

2.5.2 Post-construction Training for WUSC/IMCs (DDC)

Out of the total 127 DWS completed schemes in this fiscal year 2067/68 (2010/11), 13 WUSCs (10.2%) of the eight programme VDCs of four Districts (*Myagdi*, *Syangja*, *Kapilvastu* and *Parbat*) have received this training. In last fiscal year, only *Myagdi* had conducted this training for two WUSCs (total 18 participants) of one programme VDC. Thus, in cumulative till the end of this fiscal year, 15 WUSCs (around 12%) have received this training.

The total participants of this training were 171, of which around 50% were females. By social composition, the participation of Aadibasi/Janajati is highest (46.2%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 29.2%. The representation of Dalits, Disadvantaged Terai Caste, Religious Minority, and others were 11.1%, 9.4%, 1.2% and 2.9% respectively. Refer [Table- 22](#) for details.

Table-22: Post-construction Training to WUSC - Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSC	Participation														All Total
			Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Dis. Adv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Myagdi</i>	2	3	4	0	12	13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	18	13	31
<i>Syangja</i>	1	1	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	6	11
<i>Parbat</i>	3	7	2	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	18	24	0	0	22	31	53
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	2	4	6	4	22	20	6	10	2	0	4	2	0	0	40	36	76
Total	8	15	12	7	39	40	6	10	2	0	24	26	2	3	85	86	171

%			11.1	46.2	9.4	1.2	29.2	2.9	49.7	50.3	100
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2.5.3 Procurement and Quality Inspection Training for WUSCs/IMCs (DDC)

During this fiscal year (2067/68), seven districts (except *Myagdi* and *Rupandehi*) had conducted 'Procurement and Quality Inspection' training for 83 WUSCs (including some IMCs) for 22 programme VDCs. This indicates that out of the total 127 completed schemes; around 65% WUSCs have received this training. No DDC has conducted this training in the last fiscal year 2066/67.

Out of total 637 participants of this training, the female representation was around 40%. By social composition, the participation of Aadibasi/Janajati was highest (52.7%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 23.2%, and Dalits by 11.6%. The representation of Religious Minority was 4.7% and others 0.3%. Refer [Table-23](#) for details.

Most of the districts had conducted this training during the 3rd trimester period of this fiscal year. In some Districts, the contents of this training were combined with the pre-construction training where the roles and responsibilities of WUSC/IMS in the procurement of non-local materials, procurement process including market survey, and the material quality issues were included.

Table-23: Procurement and Quality Inspection Training to WUSC - Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSC	Participation														All Total
			Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Disad. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Syangja</i>	4	10	2	3	10	16	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	13	21	34
<i>Pyuthan</i>	1	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
<i>Baglung</i>	1	3	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	12
<i>Parbat</i>	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	4	4	8
<i>Tanahun</i>	6	24	4	10	44	81	0	0	0	5	20	61	0	0	68	157	225
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	35	31	22	52	61	22	26	6	19	30	21	1	1	142	150	292
<i>N'parasi</i>	3	9	0	0	19	36	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	20	41	61
Total	22	83	38	36	132	204	22	26	6	24	54	93	1	1	253	384	637
%			11.6		52.7		7.5		4.7		23.2		0.3		39.7	60.3	100

2.5.4 Book Keeping Training for WUSCs/IMCs Treasurers (DDC)

Out of the total 343 schemes, eight Districts (except *Pyuthan*) have organized this training for 148 WUSCs (43%) in 25 programme VDCs in this fiscal year. No DDC has conducted this training in the last fiscal year (2066/67). Apart from the Treasurer and Secretary of WUSCs, the treasurers and members of IMCs and CHSACs were also included in this training in most of the Districts.

Out of total 905 participants, the female participation in this training was 41%. Similarly by social composition, the participation of Aadibasi/Janajati was highest (50.2%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 27%, Dalits 15.9% and Disadvantaged Terai Caste 4.1%. Similarly, the participation of Religious Minority and others were 1.2% and 1.6%. There was one differently-abled participant in this training from *Syangja*. (Refer [Table-24](#))

Table-24: Book Keeping Training to WUSC/IMC Treasurers - Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSC	Participation														All Total
			Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Dis. Adv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Myagdi</i>	6	46	27	38	116	145	0	0	0	0	29	38	0	0	172	221	393
<i>Syangja</i>	5	18	18	16	29	51	0	0	0	0	19	24	6	8	72	99	171
<i>Baglung</i>	2	8	6	7	2	11	0	0	0	0	12	15	0	0	20	33	53
<i>Rupandehi</i>	1	16	3	2	1	0	4	6	1	3	1	0	0	0	10	11	21
<i>Parbat</i>	1	13	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	26	34	0	0	30	41	71
<i>Tanahun</i>	1	3	1	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	3	13	0	0	5	21	26
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	35	9	10	18	37	7	19	1	6	11	15	0	1	46	88	134
<i>N'parasi</i>	3	9	0	0	5	26	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	29	36
Total	25	148	66	78	174	280	12	25	2	9	102	142	6	9	362	543	905
%			15.9		50.2		4.1		1.2		27		1.6		40	60	100

2.5.5 DWS Maintenance Workers' Training (DDC)

Only four districts (*Myagdi, Syangja, Pyuthan and Parbat*) have organized DWS Maintenance Workers training for the MWs of 77 WUSCs (around 61% of total 127 completed schemes) in 13 programme VDCs in this fiscal year. Apart from the formal training, in some schemes MWs were also involved during construction work with skilled mason/technicians as part of practical training. None of the programme Districts had conducted this training in the past.

Out of 233 participants of this training, the female participation was around 27%. Similarly by social composition, the participation of Aadibasi/Janajati was highest (63.9%) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (19.7%), and Dalits (15%). The representation of other caste groups was 1.4%. (Refer [Table-25](#)).

Table-25: DWS Maintenance Workers Training - Gender and Social Composition (DDC)

District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSC	Participation														All Total
			Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Dis. Adv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Myagdi</i>	6	46	11	17	25	88	0	0	0	0	10	11	0	0	46	116	162
<i>Syangja</i>	4	19	1	2	0	19	0	0	0	0	2	9	0	3	3	33	36
<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	10	0	2	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	19
<i>Parbat</i>	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	8	8	16
Total	13	77	13	22	30	119	0	0	0	0	19	27	0	3	62	171	233
%			15		63.9		0		0		19.7		1.4		26.6	73.4	100

Myagdi DDC included the participants from two existing schemes implemented under the DTO regular budget, and two schemes one each of RRRSDP and the Fund Board in the same VDCs. This is a good coordinated initiative taken by the DDC for making all the schemes within the programme VDC functional by activating the existing WUSCs and MWs.

2.5.6 Procurement and Financial Management Training to VDCs

In FY 2067/68 (2010/11), two districts, *Myagdi* and *Pyuthan*, have organized DDC level training on Procurement and Financial Management to VDCs. The total participants of this training were 78 of which around 26% were females. By social composition, Aadibasi/Janajati was 52.5% followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 46.2% and Dalits 1.3%. (Refer [Table-26](#)).

Table-26: Financial Management and Procurement Training to VDC

District	No. of VDC	Participation								All Total
		Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Brahmin, Chhetri		Gender Total		
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Myagdi</i>	District Level	0	0	3	2	2	32	5	34	39
<i>Pyuthan</i>	District Level	0	1	12	19	1	1	13	21	34
	Total	0	1	17	24	3	33	20	58	78
	%		1.3		52.5		46.2		25.6	74.4

VDC Secretaries and some VDC/DDC staff had participated in this training. This training was a replication of a four-day "Financial Management and Procurement Training" imparted by PSU to DDC/DTO officials in Jan-Feb, 2010. The training has focused on enhancing the capacity of VDC staff in procurement/outsourcing, financial reporting, expenditure tracking and public hearing/audit etc. In *Pyuthan* the training had also focused on the operation and maintenance management issues related to the functionality of DWS schemes and the factors to be considered for the sustainability of those schemes.

2.5.7 Kitchen Garden/IG Linkage Training to Lead Mothers/IG Groups at VDC Level

In this fiscal year, only *Myagdi* DDC had organized the training on kitchen garden/vegetable farming and IG linkages to IG groups and Lead Mothers at VDC level. The DDC conducted such training in the five programme VDCs. The need for promotion of kitchen garden had also been included in the Lead Mothers Nutrition training that was duly conducted in the programme VDCs of all 9 districts.

The total participant of this training was 141, of which 83% were females. By social composition, Aadibasi/Janajati 57.4% followed by Brahmin/Chhetri 21.3%, Dalits 19.9% and Religious Minority 1.4%. (Refer [Table-27](#)).

Table-27: Kitchen Garden/IG Linkage Training to Lead Mothers/IG Groups at VDC Level

District	No. of VDC	No. of WUSC	Participation										All Total
			Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Religious Minority		Brahmin, Chhetri		Gender Total		
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
<i>Myagdi</i>	5	VDC Level	19	9	68	13	2	0	28	2	117	24	141
Total	5		19	9	68	13	2	0	28	2	117	24	141
%			19.9		57.4		1.4		21.3		83	17	100

The training was focused on vegetable production with the use of waste/excess water, techniques to prepare organic manure, use of urine, and how to establish linkages and coordination with related line agencies and financial institutions to promote vegetable production and other IG activities. The training was organized in coordination with the District Agriculture Development Office.

In this fiscal year 2066/67, *Myagdi* DDC had also organized one day district level "IG Coordination and Linkage Workshop". Lead Mothers from the programme VDCs, representatives of related line agencies- Women Development Office, Cottage Industry Development Office, and other projects/stakeholders working in income generation and micro credit had participated in the training.

2.6 Contract Management

2.6.1 Service Providers Selection Status

The selection mode of service providers (SPs) varies from districts to district. Based on SP selection; the districts could be divided into three major categories, which comprises (i) Institutional SPs (ii) Individual SPs, and (iii) a combination of these two i.e. both individual and institutional SPs. *Syangja* and *Pyuthan* have hired both institutional and individual SPs while *Parbat*, *Nawalparasi*, *Rupandehi*, *Baglung* and *Tanahun* DDCs have hired only institutional SPs. *Myagdi* from the very beginning has hired only individual SPs. *Kapilvastu* initially (during Planning Phase) hired institutional SPs, but currently has shifted to individual SPs. In general, the DDCs have given priority on selecting the local or district based NGOs/staff as service providers. All Districts have followed the Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) method as per the Local Body Financial Administration Rules (LBFAR) and the Procurement Act of the GoN while outsourcing of institutional SPs. The individual SPs are also hired following the government procurement rules on a competitive basis.

In general, DDC have hired one SP for one VDC. However, in case of *Nawalparasi*, one SP has been assigned for 3 VDCs with 3 separate sets of manpower. Similarly, in *Parbat*, *Rupandehi* and *Tanahun* 1 SP each is hired for 2 VDCs with a separate set of manpower. However, *Baglung* has hired one SP for 2 VDCs with single set of manpower. Moreover, some Districts have also made changes in the SP team composition compared to the provision made in the DWIG. This shows that the DDCs have used different modalities in hiring and mobilization of SPs.

The institutional SPs that had been hired in *Baglung* (2 SPs), *Pyuthan* (2 SPs), and *Kapilvastu* (6 SPs) for Planning Phase in the FY 2066/67 were terminated. In Fiscal Year 2067/68 (2010/11), *Baglung* and *Pyuthan* have outsourced a new lot of institutional SPs for both planning (for remaining VDCs) and implementation phases (in rest VDCs). Currently 29 teams of institutional SPs with 167 staff members are mobilized in 7 Districts (except *Myagdi* and *Kapilvastu*).

Similarly in FY 2067/68, 45 individual SPs are mobilized in 7 districts (except *Parbat* and *Rupandehi*). This shows an increment of 26 individual SPs in this fiscal year, mainly due to shift of *Kapilvastu* from institutional SP to individual SP and hiring of WASH Engineers, Health Promoters, and few other staff for District WASH Units by five DDCs (*Myagdi*, *Baglung*, *Tanahun*, *Pyuthan* and *Nawalparasi*). Depending on the increased volume of work, *Myagdi* has also increased the number of SPs in some positions such as Sub-engineers, technicians etc. (Refer [Table-28](#)).

Table-28: Service Providers Selection Status by Districts

District	Institutional SPs working in FY 2066/67		No. of Individual SPs working in FY 2066/67	Institutional SPs working in FY 2067/68		No. of Individual SPs working in FY 2067/68
	No. of Institutions	Total staff (Nos)		No. of Institutions	Total staff (Nos)	
<i>Myagdi</i>	0	0	5	0	0	18
<i>Baglung</i>	2	8	0	5	20	1
<i>Parbat</i>	5	30	0	5	30	0
<i>Syangja</i>	4	20	7	4	20	8
<i>Tanahun</i>	5	25	0	5	25	2
<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	12	7	4	20	9
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	30	0	0	0	5
<i>Rupandehi</i>	4	30	0	4	30	0
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	2	22	0	2	22	2
Total	30	177	19	29	167	45

2.6.2 WUSC Conducting Public Hearing and Public Audit

The practice of conducting Public Hearing, Mid-term Public Audit, and Final Public Audit before, during and after the implementation of schemes is gradually taking place in the majority of the Districts (except *Nawalparasi* and *Kapilvastu*). This is a good practice initiated by the DDCs/WUSCs to maintain transparency in scheme implementation. Out of the total 26 completed schemes in FY 2066/67, the WUSCs of 10 schemes (around 39%) had conducted final public audit in that year, whereas out of total 127 completed schemes (cumulative) till 16 July 2011, 72 schemes (around 57%) have completed final public audit. The majority of the remaining schemes are currently in the process of preparing final accounts for public audit. Refer [Table-29](#) for details on WUSCs conducting final public audit in the completed schemes.

Table-29: WUSC Conducting Final Public Audit (in Completed DWS Schemes)

SN	District	No. of completed schemes In FY 2066/67	No. of completed schemes In FY 2067/68	Cumulative total schemes completed up to FY 2067/68	Status of Public Audit Done		
					In Last Fiscal Year (FY 2066/67)	Additional in This Fiscal Year (FY 2067/68)	Cumulative total schemes completed Public Audit
1	<i>Syangja</i>	6	18	24	4	11	15
2	<i>Parbat</i>	5	10	15	0	10	10
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	2	8	10	0	1	1
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	16	18	2	9	11
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	8	24	32	2	24	26
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	3	3	6	2	3	5
7	<i>Baglung</i>	0	7	7	0	4	4
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	0	9	9	0	0	0
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	0	6	6	0	0	0
	Total	26	101	127	10	62	72
	%	100	100	100	38.5	61.4	56.7

Moreover, among the completed schemes in total, 91 WUSCs (around 72%) have conducted Public Hearing before finalizing the design estimate of DWS schemes. Similarly, in total, 80 WUSCs (63%) had conducted mid-term public audit after procuring non-local materials. The practice of conducting Public Hearing is gradually gaining due attention in the on-going DWS schemes in all programme Districts. Out of 216 on-going schemes, in this fiscal year 68 WUSCs (around 32%) have completed public hearing.

2.7 Advisory Support

PSU has provided the following advisory supports during this fiscal year. Many of these supports are the continuation or the follow up of the previous supports provided in the FY 2066/67.

2.7.1 Hygiene and Sanitation

PSU revised the following training manuals:

- Nutrition training (TOT) manual and resource book for Health Promoters

- Nutrition training manual and resource book for lead mothers

Training Manual, Strategy, and Guidelines Development:

- PSU finalized Lead TBC Facilitators Training Manual in English
- Continuous assistance was provided in the development of the Sanitation and Hygiene Position Paper for the Joint Sector Review and Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

Support to DDCs:

- Facilitated *Pyuthan, Syangja, Parbat* and *Myagdi* districts in developing their Hygiene and Sanitation strategy
- Orientated *Nawalparasi* DDC towards the need of District Sanitation Strategy. Assisted *Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Pyuthan* and *Tanahun* DDCs in the selection of Health Promoters
- Orientated *Myagdi, Pyuthan, Nawalparasi* and *Tanahun* DDCs in the detailed process of CLTBCHS
- Facilitated WaJoF to develop the Code of Conduct to support the DDCs
- Prepared a draft Community Medicine Fund guideline (waiting MoHP's health insurance policy for finalization)

WASH Song Album, WASH Documentary and TV Series:

- PSU continuously supported DDCs in the distribution of WASH song Albums and CDs. 7,000 copies of WASH albums, 4,000 copies of audio CDs and 300 copies of audio cassettes have been distributed to the districts, national and regional level stakeholders
- PSU has also produced 2,000 copies of WASH documentary and distributing to stakeholders. Likewise, the film shooting for TV serial about the sanitation has been completed.

TBC Triggers Training Manual and Resource Book:

- Apart from the distribution of 4,000 copies of TBC Triggers Training Manual and Resource Book in the first trimester of this fiscal year, PSU has distributed 500 additional copies of this to the district, regional and national level stakeholders in this fiscal year. PSU distributed these manuals and resource books freely to the TBC triggers, Lead TBC Facilitators, Service Providers, DWASH Units including Nepal Red Cross Society (25 copies of TBC triggers Training Manual and 100 copies of Resource Book) and NEWAH (30 copies each).

Visibility (T-shirt and Cap):

- In order to promote sanitation in communities and at the same time to motivate the triggers and facilitators, PSU has made each 500 pieces of T-shirts and Caps with the project official logo for distribution and some of them are already distributed to the stakeholders and clients.

Global Hand Washing Day (GHWD) Campaign:

- Almost all DDCs have launched the 'Global Hand Washing Day' campaign extensively during 15-25 November 2010. During that time, the public were oriented on the importance of hand washing at four critical times. These campaigns took place in schools, communities, and Districts' head quarters. Regardless of their campaign intensity, almost all DDCs have used print (newspapers), electronic media (radio and TV), and social marketing for WASH campaign in one or another or combined form.

National Sanitation week celebration:

- National sanitation week was celebrated in all 9 districts by organizing various hygiene and sanitation promotional activities i.e. rally, quiz competition in schools, messages from FM Radios, ODF declaration programme. Six VDCs had organized ODF declaration programme during the national sanitation week 2011.

2.7.2 Drinking Water Supply

Development of Guidelines, Manuals and Strategies:

PSU provided support in the following areas of guidelines and strategy preparation:

- Prepared a draft concept paper on District Strategic WASH Planning
- Assisted WASH TV Documentary production team
- Prepared quality assessment of WASH Plan reports
- Developed a concept of community wide water safety planning

On-site Support to Districts, VDCs and Communities:

PSU provided on-site support to the Districts, SPs, VDCs and communities in the following areas:

- WASH plan data analysis, synthesis and presentation in reports
- Finalization of design estimate reports of water supply schemes
- Resource persons (consultants) hiring to support districts on facilitating water safety, water quality, WASH planning, design estimate training
- Continuous on-site support to VDCs and communities on DWS technological options selection and arsenic mitigation planning, institutional toilet options

2.7.3 Capacity Building, Sustainability and GESI

Under capacity building, sustainability, Income Generation (IG) and GESI, PSU had provided the advisory support in the following areas.

- Supported DDCs in the outsourcing process of SPs such as preparation of Terms of Reference (ToR), Request for Proposal (RFP), agreement papers including the technical and financial evaluation of proposals for short-listing and final selection
- Supported DDCs in conducting SPs contract management including facilitation for conducting progress review meetings and field observations
- Provided on-site support to DDCs and SPs on O&M management, conducting Public Audit, public hearing, and on other sustainability issues
- Provided on-site support on conducting progress monitoring (filling M&E formats) and updating WASH MIS data
- Supported DDCs in conducting of survey of IGA status, and organizing workshop for IG linkages
- Supported DDCs/SPs in conducting community level training programmes on O&M, Pre and Post construction, Book Keeping, GESI and Income Generation/linkages. Also supported them by providing reference training materials/manuals and orientation on these aspects.

2.7.4 Study and Researches

Sector Specialists of PSU provided support to the following research works:

- Social acceptability and technical performance study of RWH schemes implemented in *Tanahun* and *Syangja* districts - WSSS, OMMS and GISMS guided and supervised the internship students of Institute of Engineering, Nepal and Cologne University of Germany.
- Arsenic Aquifer Sealing Research - WSSS is supervising a team of researchers (SUDET P. Ltd.) for the applied research on low cost manual sealing of arsenic contaminated aquifer for shallow tube wells in *Nawalparasi* District. One borehole sealing is completed in Kunuwar and two boreholes sealing are ongoing at Pratappur.
- Socio-economic feasibility study of Makaimro Lift Water Supply Scheme, *Tanahun*- WSSS and OMMS supervised Ms. Laura Aaltonen, an intern from Aalto University of Finland to carry out the feasibility study of a lift system in terms of social, technical and economical aspects. The study was carried out as part of the partial fulfillment of final year study of master's degree in Civil and Environmental engineering at Aalto University.

Preparation of WASH Demonstration at PSU

- PSU has initiated to prepare a demonstration and learning place inside the PSU premise by collecting and establishing different innovative items related to water supply and sanitation. Some of them are “Namuna ECOSAN Toilet (dry), Automated RWH system, various types ECOSAN pans, CS Clay Filter, Kanchan Arsenic Filter, CS Plastic Filter, SODIS, WASH IEC materials etc.”

Chapter 3

3 Outputs

3.1 WASH Plan

3.1.1 Status of VDC WASH Plan

By the end of this fiscal year 2067/68 (2010/11), all nine DDCs have completed 52 VDCs' household baseline survey (100%). The household data analysis of all VDCs is completed and CHSAC/VWASHCC formation has been completed in 52 (100%) VDCs. Likewise, social mapping of 47 VDCs (90%), WASH needs identification/prioritization of 47 VDCs (90%), institutional WASH assessment of 50 VDCs (96%), and FGD of 47 VDCs are completed. Furthermore, IGA status assessment of 50 VDCs, DWS inventory survey, water source survey, water supply schemes' pre-feasibility study, CHSAC/Ward level WASH planning of 46 VDCs are completed. The results show that the progress on VDC WASH planning is satisfactory. Refer [Table-30](#) for the Status of WASH Plan Preparation. Compare to the first trimester's status, the DDCs have made remarkable progress during the third trimester of the fiscal year.

Table-30: Status of WASH plan preparation

Activities	Progress Status (Nos. of VDCs and %)	
	Completed	%
Household Survey	52	100
Household Baseline Survey Data Analysis	52	100
CHSAC/VWASHCC Formation	52	100
CBT of CHSAC/VWASHCC	52	100
Social/Resource/Sanitation Mapping	52	100
WASH Needs Identification/Prioritization	52	100
Institutional WASH Assessment	52	100
Focused Group Discussion	52	100
IGA Status Assessment	52	100
DWS Inventory Survey	52	100
Water Source Survey	52	100
DWS PF Study	52	100
CHSAC/Ward Level Planning	52	100

3.1.2 Districts and VDC WASH Planning

Three DACAW districts (*Tanahun, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu*) have initiated preparing district strategic WASH plans with the support from RWSSP-WN and UNICEF. *Pyuthan* has also initiated to prepare the District Strategic WASH Plan. The concept paper on District Strategic WASH Planning prepared by PSU was shared with UNICEF and RVWRMP. Out of the total 51 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards, all programme DDCs have initiated WASH Planning activities in all programme VDCs and Wards. Altogether, the DDCs have received 43 draft reports of WASH plan (cumulative).

Out of these submitted draft reports, DDCs have received 23 final reports. Likewise, all 52 VDCs' socio-technical assessment data analysis carried out and 37 events of VDC level WASH planning workshops completed. Refer [Table-31](#) for the Districts and WASH Plan preparation status (cumulative). The average cost of WASH planning preparation per VDC appeared to be around NPR 387,000.

The overall progress on WASH Plan preparation is satisfactory; however, *Baglung* and *Rupandehi* are weak in WASH planning. The reasons behind the slow progress of these Districts are inadequate mobilization of SPs by the DDCs. Delayed in SP's service procurement, inadequate staff in the field

especially technical human resources and frequent replacements in the proposed key positions by SPs are some of the major issues realized in the slow progress of WASH Plan preparation.

Table-31: District and WASH Plan Preparation (Cumulative)

SN	District	WASH Plan Status								Total VDCs & Wards	Average Cost Per VDC WASH Plan (NRs.)
		Socio-Technical Assessment Completed		Draft Report Submitted		VDC Planning Workshop Completed		Final Report Submitted			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1	Myagdi	6	0	4	1	5	1	1	5	6	150,000
2	Parbat	6	0	4	0	6	0	2	4	6	450,000
3	Baglung	6	0	3	3	0	6	0	6	6	280,000
4	Tanahun	6	0	1	0	6	0	5	1	6	450,000
5	Syangja	7	0	1	1	5	2	5	2	7	384,000
6	Pyuthan	6	0	0	2	4	2	4	2	6	490,000
7	Kapilvastu	6	0	3	0	6	0	3	3	6	520,000
8	Rupandehi	5	0	3	2	1	4	0	5	5	310,000
9	Nawalparasi	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	450,000
Total		52	0	19	9	37	15	24	28	52	387,111

3.2 WASH Institutions

3.2.1 VWASHCC Formation, Gender and Social Composition

Till to date, VWASHCC formation have been completed in all programme VDCs. During this reporting fiscal year 067/068 (2010/11), 16 new VDCs have formed VWASHCC. These VDCs are 5 VDCs of Rupandehi, one each VDC in Myagdi, Syangja and Kapilvastu, Ramnagar Municipality of Nawalparasi and 2 VDCs in Pyuthan. The main roles of this Committee are to see overall WASH coordination at VDC level and provide policy level feedback to the DDC and other line agencies. In Baglung, Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi women participation is below 33%. Refer [Table-32](#) for details on the formation, gender and social composition of VWASHCCs.

Table-32: VWASHCC Member Gender and Social Composition (Cumulative)

Sn	Name of District	No. of VDC As of Fy 066/67	No. of VDC/ M. as of 067/68	Participants														F %		
				Dalit		Aadibasi/ Janajati		Disadvantaged 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	Myagdi	5	6	9	21	37	54	0	2	0	0	6	26	1	0	53	103	156	34	
2	Syangja	4	7	11	13	48	70	0	0	0	0	28	38	4	7	91	128	219	42	
3	Baglung	3	6	3	14	14	52	0	0	0	0	29	80	0	1	46	147	193	24	
4	Parbat	6	6	19	17	22	23	0	0	0	0	68	111	0	0	109	151	260	42	
5	Tanahun	6	6	9	11	13	22	0	1	0	0	24	33	0	2	46	69	115	40	
6	Pyuthan	4	6	12	4	27	59	0	0	0	1	13	28	0	1	52	93	145	36	
7	Kapilvastu	5	6	13	17	7	25	0	23	6	17	17	37	7	14	50	133	183	27	
8	Nawalparasi	2+1	3+1	3	8	8	15	6	28	0	2	3	7	0	0	20	60	80	25	
9	Rupandehi			5	13	13	10	17	18	41	2	11	24	30	0	6	67	118	185	36
Total		36	52	92	118	186	337	24	95	8	31	212	390	12	31	534	1,002	1536		
%					14	34			8		3		39		3	35	65			

3.2.2 CHSAC Executive Members, Gender and Social Composition

The formation and activation of Community Hygiene and Sanitation Action Committee (CHSAC) for WASH programme implementation have completed in the programme VDCs by this trimester. Altogether 553 CHSACs are formed in all nine Districts of 51 VDCs and 2 ward of Ramgram municipality including the 152 new CHSACs of this year alone. The women hold 36% of key positions on average and so the excluded groups hold 39%.

Overall women participation in CHSACs is 44%. Dalits, Aadibasi/Janajati, Disadvantage Terai Caste Groups and Muslim participation is 20%, 42%, 10%, and 2% respectively. As against the social categories of population available in the programme districts, proportionate representation of all social groups are

reasonable in average. Refer [Table - 33 and Table- 34](#) for District Executive Members, Gender and Social Composition

Table-33: District wise CHSAC Executive Members, Gender and Social Composition (Cumulative)

Districts	No. of VDC	No. of CHSAC			Composition																D-wise female %
		As of 066-067	As of 067.068	Total	Dalit		Adibasi/Janajati		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		F	
Myagdi	6	48	10	58	59	74	172	202	0	0	0	0	37	53	0	0	268	329	597	45	
Baglung	6	19	55	74	73	103	149	208	0	0	0	0	120	176	0	1	342	488	830	41	
Parbat	6	55	0	55	71	97	144	176	0	0	0	0	107	161	0	0	322	434	756	43	
Syangja	7	57	9	66	50	42	146	213	0	0	0	1	63	77	17	25	276	358	634	44	
Tanahun	6	57	0	57	53	43	96	146	0	0	1	5	61	103	10	10	221	307	528	42	
Pyuthan	6	36	10	46	31	30	42	96	0	1	1	1	20	38	0	0	94	166	260	36	
Kapilvastu	6	65	13	78	94	57	65	66	61	75	26	32	52	49	19	18	317	297	614	52	
Rupandehi	5	0	55	55	56	34	62	34	67	126	9	14	62	50	0	0	256	258	514	50	
N'parasi	3	64	0	64	52	43	70	90	62	98	3	12	14	22	0	2	201	267	468	43	
Sub-Total					539	523	946	1231	190	300	40	65	536	729	46	56	2297	2904	5201	44	
Total	51	401	152	553	1062		2177		490		105		1265		102		5201				
%					20.4		41.9		9.4		2.0		24.3		2.0		44.2	55.8	0		
Total pop. of Program districts					70446		141358		34816		11178		80772		10187		348757				
Social disaggregated % of population							20.20		40.53		9.98		3.21		23.16		2.92			100	

Table-34: District wise CHSAC Executive Members, Gender and Social Composition (Cumulative)

DDC	No. of CHSAC as of 2nd Trimester (cumulative)	No. of Members in Key Positions (Chairperson, Secretary and Treasurer)		No. of Total Key Positions	% of female in Key Positions	% of excluded in Key Positions
		Female	Excluded (Male & Female)			
Myagdi	58	87	39	174	50.00	22.41
Baglung	74	65	31	222	29.28	13.96
Parbat	55	41	52	165	24.85	31.52
Syangja	66	91	26	198	45.96	13.13
Tanahun	57	32	0	171	18.71	0
Pyuthan	46	32	14	138	23.19	10.14
Kapilvastu	78	144	148	234	61.54	63.25
Rupandehi	55	74	96	165	44.85	58.18
Nawalparasi	64	48	121	192	25.00	63.02
Total	553	614	527	1659	37.01	31.77

3.2.3 WUSCs Gender and Social Composition

The social composition of 286 WUSCs of eight districts shows that the total member of the WUSC are of around 38% of Aadibasi/Janajati, 20% of Dalits and 3% of Disadvantaged Terai Caste Group, 7% of Religious Minorities and remaining 47% are others (mainly Brahmin/Chhetri).

In terms of holding key positions, out of the total 858 members, by different social groups, Dalits are holding 10% of chairperson position, 11% of secretary position and 10% of treasurer position. Similarly, Aadibasi/Janajati are holding 49% of chairperson position, 46% of secretary position and 47% of treasurer position. Disadvantaged Terai Caste Group are holding 5% of key positions followed Religious Minorities 1% and remaining others are 36% of key positions.

By gender, women are holding highest Treasurer Position, which is 56%, followed by Secretary position 29% and Chairperson position 8%. In aggregate women are holding 34.3% key positions (chairperson, secretary, and treasurer), 44.4% vice-chairperson positions, and 46% general member positions.

Refer [Table -35 and Table - 36](#) for the holding of Key Positions by Social Composition. This indicates that the WUSCs formed are inclusive in nature.

Table-35: Holding Key Positions by Social Composition (286 DWS schemes only)

	Number	%
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Position	Dalits	Aadibasi/ Janajati	Disad Terai Comm.	Relig. Mino rities	Brahmin /Chhetri & Others	Total	Dalits	Aadibasi/ Janajati	Disad Terai Comm.	Relig. Minor ities	Brahmin/C hhetri & Others	Total
Chairperson	30	138	15	4	99	286	10.5	48.3	5.2	1.4	34.6	100.0
Secretary	31	131	16	4	104	286	10.8	45.8	5.6	1.4	36.4	100.0
Treasurer	28	135	13	0	110	286	9.8	47.2	4.5	0.0	38.5	100.0
Total of Key Positions	89	404	44	8	313	858	10.4	47.1	5.1	0.9	36.5	100.0
Vice-Chairperson	20	82	12	1	65	180	11.1	45.6	6.7	0.6	36.1	100.0
General Members	491	409	42	199	814	1,955	25.1	20.9	2.1	10.2	41.6	100.0
Total WUSC Member	600	895	98	208	1,192	2,993	20.0	29.9	3.3	6.9	39.8	100.0

Table-36: Holding key positions by Gender (Cumulative)

Position	Female	Male	Total	% of Female
Chairperson	23	263	286	8.04
Secretary	82	204	286	28.7
Treasurer	189	97	286	66.1
Total Key positions	294	564	858	34.3
Vice chairperson	80	100	180	44.4
General members	899	1,056	1,955	46
Total	979	2,173	3,152	31.1

3.2.4 WASH Unit Establishment

All nine Districts have established WASH Unit in DTO under DDC as per the endorsement of the District Councils. The **Table-37** depicts the status of the staff placement in the WASH Units up to this fiscal year (2067/68). The staff placement in WASH unit on average is seven, where *Baglung* and *Pyuthan* have the highest number of staff (9 each). Instead of Health Assistance/Staff Nurse position as proposed by the WASH Structure Report (Dec, 2009), the majority of DDCs have hired Health Promoters.

During the second trimester of this fiscal year (FY 2067/68), five districts (*Pyuthan*, *Nawalparasi*, *Tanahun*, *Myagdi*, and *Baglung*) have outsourced WASH Engineers for the WASH Units. The majority of the Districts have done the staff placement on a part-time basis but sharing their major responsibility with other units. Moreover, the DDCs have fulfilled the positions based on the Districts' requirements rather than following the provisions made in the WASH Structure Report.

Similarly, the Districts that have hired individual SPs, the SPs apart from their program implementation responsibilities in their assigned VDCs, are also working as the members of the WASH Units. *Baglung* and *Rupandehi* have made the highest number of staff placement from DDC/DTO to the WASH Unit, whereas *Pyuthan*, *Myagdi* and *Kapilvastu* have the highest number of outsourced staff as SPs working in the WASH Unit. However, considering the functionality of the WASH Unit, the DDC which have made provision of dedicated full time staff members (or managed through outsourcing) for the WASH Unit have demonstrated comparatively better results. All DDCs have provided a separate office space for WASH Units with basic office amenities except *Baglung*.

Table-37: WASH Unit Establishment - Staff Placement Status

Proposed Positions as per the WASH Structure Report	Current Staff Placement Status by Districts (FY 2067/68)								
	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	done (2 nos)	done	done (2 nos)	done	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done
Admin./Social Mobilizer (Na.Su.)	done (FC)	not	not	not	done	done (FC)	done	done	done
WSST	not	done (1 no)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (2 nos)	done (3 nos)	done (3 nos)	done (1 no)	done (2 nos)
Staff Nurse/ HA/HP	done	done	not	not	done	done	not	done	done
Admin. Na. Su. (Computer Operator)	not	done (2 nos)	not	not	not	done	not	not	not
Kharidar (Admin)	not	done	done	not	not	not	not	not	done
Office Assistant (class less)	done	done	not	not	not	not	not	done	done
Total No. of staff proposed	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Actual No. of staff placement	5	9	5	5	6	9	7	7	8
No. of staff from DDC/DTO	1	8	5	3	5	2	2	5	8
No. of staff hired/outsourced as SP	4	1	0	2	1	7	5	2	0

FC: Field Coordinator

3.3 Hygiene and Sanitation

3.3.1 Lead TBC facilitators (LTBCF) Status

PSU has trained altogether 217 LTBCFs for the nine programme Districts. Among them 168 LTBCFs are Social Mobilisers that were trained during this fiscal year. Currently, 206 (95%) are actively working. Among the trained 217 LTBCFs, 102 (47%) were females. *Pyuthan*, *Syangja*, *Myagdi*, and *Parbat* DDCs have decided to intensify the sanitation activities in all VDCs of the Districts after developing the 'District Sanitation Strategy'. Accordingly, they have prepared the human resource by providing the LTBCF training to social mobilisers working in VDCs in addition to the previously trained LTBCFs. *Tanahun* DDC did not extend the contract of the previously trained LBCFs because of their poor performance. Instead the DDC has decided to train the existing Health Promoters and Team Leaders of the service providers working in the programme VDCs.

3.3.2 Program VDCs and Toilets

Altogether 159 VDCs (including 108 non-programme VDCs) of 9 Districts (*Syangja*=46, *Pyuthan*=26, *Parbat*=25, *Myagdi*=23, *Baglung*=15, *Tanahun*=6, *Rupandehi*=9, *Kapilvastu*=6, *Nawalparasi*=3 VDCs +2 wards) are covered under the hygiene and sanitation programme during this fiscal year. The total households that have constructed the toilets in 32 programme VDCs have reached to 41,438 HHs (cumulative) where 28,517 (51%) are permanent toilets and 12,921 (49%) are temporary toilets serving 253,794 population (80,547 population from the last fiscal year and 173,247 population of this year). The **Table-38** illustrates the Districts and the total number of HHs that constructed toilets. The achievement of *Tanahun*, *Rupandehi*, *Kapilvastu*, and *Nawalparasi* during this year has been slow. Out of the total constructed toilets, 69% toilets are of permanent and 31% toilets are of temporary nature.

Table-38: Summary of HHs and Toilets in program VDCs (Cumulative)

SN	Districts	No Of VDCs	Total HHs	Baseline data (Existing toilet before triggering)			New toilets constructed (after triggering)		Total Toilet (Cumulative)		Total HHs Constructed toilet (Cumulative)	No. of HHs without Toilets
				No. of HHs with Permanent Toilets	No. of HHs with Temporary Toilets	Total No. of HHs without Toilets	No. of HHs constructed Permanent Toilets	No. of HHs constructed Temporary Toilets	No. of HHs with Permanent Toilets	No. of HHs with Temporary Toilets		
1	<i>Baglung</i>	6	5,749	2,258	1,214	2,277	807	409	3,065	1,623	4,688	1,061
2	<i>Myagdi</i>	6	4,215	725	1,315	2,175	1,143	1,032	1,868	2,347	4,215	0
3	<i>Parbat</i>	6	3,363	1,368	437	1,558	1,214	344	2,582	781	3,363	0
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	6	4,966	887	102	3,977	1,456	1,706	2,343	1,808	4,151	815
5	<i>Rupandehi</i>	5	13,921	6,450	104	7,367	1,472	418	7,922	522	8,444	5,477
6	<i>Syangja</i>	7	6,748	1,860	696	4,192	1,085	3,074	2,945	3,770	6,715	33
7	<i>Tanahun*</i>	6	6,945	2,872	141	3,932	1,473	23	4,345	164	4,509	2,436
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	3+2	3,760	928	155	2,677	273	55	1,201	210	1,411	2,349
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	6,127	971	787	4,369	1,275	909	2,246	1,696	3,942	2,185
	Total	51+2	55,794	18,319	4,951	32,524	10,198	7,970	28,517	12,921	41,438	14,356
	% in total HHs		100%	33%	9%	58%	18%	14%	51%	23%	74%	26%

*DACA W supported Tharpek VDC declared ODF

3.3.3 Additional VDCs and Toilets

The six programme Districts have replicated the hygiene and sanitation approach in 34 additional VDCs. *Syangja*, *Pyuthan* and *Myagdi* have been widely replicating this approach throughout all VDCs in their respective districts, which are not reported as it is considered too early for reporting. It is expected that with the new Sanitation (or WASH) Strategy all remaining programme Districts will pursue the sanitation campaign aggressively to make their district ODF before 2015.

Altogether 21,993 HHs of 34 additional VDCs have constructed the toilets (temporary=8,008 and permanent=13,985) covering 112,393 population. Refer **Table-39** for details of additional VDCs that have constructed toilets.

Table-39: Summary of HHs and Toilets in additional ODF VDCs

Districts	No. of VDCs	Total HHs	No. of Toilets at the time of ODF declaration		Total population served
			Temporary	Permanent	
<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	1,265	432	833	9,163
<i>Syangja</i>	14	10,177	5,103	5,133	49,716
<i>Parbat</i>	5	2,290	112	2,178	10,890
<i>Baglung</i>	4	2,518	176	2,341	12,225
<i>Myagdi</i>	8	3,811	1,248	2,505	19,055
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	1	1,932	937	995	11,344
Total	34	21,993	8,008	13,985	112,393

3.3.4 VDCs, ODF and SDA

During this fiscal year, 55 new VDCs have declared ODF. These VDCs are 14 in *Myagdi*, 18 in *Syangja*, 9 in *Parbat*, 6 in *Baglung*, 1 in *Tanahun*, 1 in *Nawalparasi*, 1 in *Kapilvastu* and 5 in *Pyuthan*. With 11 ODF VDCs of the last reporting period, the total ODF VDCs have now reached to 66. As reported, 55 new VDCs are ready for ODF declaration. Altogether 41,438 households of 32 programme VDCs in the nine programme Districts have started small doable actions serving 253,794 population. Refer [Table- 40](#) for the current cumulative status of the ODF VDCs and SDA of the nine programme Districts in details.

Table-40: ODF Declared VDC and HHs Started SDA (Cumulative)

Name of District	No. of Programme VDCs declared ODF	No. of additional VDCs declared ODF	No. of VDCs ready for ODF	No. of HHs started SDA	Total population served
<i>Tanahun</i>	2	0	3	4,509	27,056
<i>Syangja</i>	6	14	20	6,715	42,638
<i>Parbat</i>	6	5	10	3,363	20,186
<i>Baglung</i>	4	4	2	4,688	28,603
<i>Myagdi</i>	6	8	7	4,215	23,186
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	1	0	1	1,411	9,156
<i>Rupandehi</i>	0	0	1	8,444	49,471
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	3	1	1	3,942	27,795
<i>Pyuthan</i>	4	2	10	4,151	25,703
Total	32	34	55	41,438	253,794

3.3.5 Institutional and Public Toilets

The institutions like schools, health posts, community/resource buildings, forest users' group buildings, post offices, police offices, VDC offices are considered within the VDCs under the WASH Programme. In total, 80 institutions (cumulative) have built the toilets and most of these toilets are child, gender, and disabled friendly including hand-washing facilities. Among the total 80 institutions, 22 are public institutions like police offices, VDC office, community buildings, public places and 58 are schools. *Kapilvastu* has built the highest number of toilets for institutions followed by *Syangja*, *Myagdi*, *Pyuthan*, and *Tanahun*. *Rupandehi* and *Nawalparasi* could not complete any institutional toilets until to the end of this fiscal year. Refer [Table-41](#) for details on completed institutional toilets.

Table-41: Completed Institutional Toilets

Name of District	Total Inst. Toilet (Cum.)	Benefited Populations		Source of Fund (Cumulative) in NRs.						
		Female	Male	DDF	DDC	VDC/ Mun.	SMC/ IMC	Comm.	Others	Total
<i>Pyuthan</i>	8	931	932	1,695,859	54,933	125,054	162,434	335,496	162,434	2,536,211
<i>Syangja</i>	21	1,616	1,603	2,420,863	128,663	225,762	262,097	1,174,204	252,477	4,464,067
<i>Parbat</i>	1	312	370	300,000	24,488	40,813	8,163	442,792	8,163	824,419
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	28	2,805	2,770	1,884,217	96,988	427,553	32,329	666,854	125,000	3,232,942
<i>Rupandehi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Tanahun</i>	4	175	187	539,971	22,936	38,227	7,645	155,758	0	764,537
<i>Baglung</i>	1	20	20	120,000	0	0	0	0	0	120,000
<i>Myagdi</i>	17	1,487	1,173	2,471,472	110,344	114,848	379,554	351,357	349,523	3,777,098
Total	80	7,346	7,055	9,432,382	438,352	972,257	852,222	3,126,461	897,597	15,719,274

These institutional toilets stand to benefit about 14,401 users (7,346 females and 7,055 males). In total, NPR 15.72 million has been spent on the construction of the institutional toilets, among which DDF fund

is NPR. 9.43 million (60%), DDC is NPR 0.44 million (3%), VDC/Municipality is NPR 0.97 million (6%), SMC/IMC is NPR 0.85 million (5%), and community/others is NPR 4.02 million (26%).

3.4 Domestic Water Supply

3.4.1 DWS Completed Schemes and Costs

The total cumulative number of completed schemes including 11 arsenic mitigation schemes by the end of this fiscal year has reached to 127, which have benefited 31583 populations of 5132 households and 7385 students. The total numbers of schemes including one arsenic mitigation scheme in the last FY 2066/67 were 25, which have benefited 7,773 population of 1,285 households and 2,524 students. The total aggregated cost of all 127 completed schemes is around NPR. 118.67 million of which 38% is the GoF fund, 28% is the GoN fund, 2% is from DDCs' own source fund, 4% is VDCs, and the rest 1% is from communities as up-front cash and 27% in kind.

The average per capita cost of the total scheme with respect to the present population stands NPR. 3,757. The average per capita cost of schemes of *Syangja* is the highest while *Kapilvastu* has the lowest among all nine Districts. *Baglung* DDC did not contribute to the water supply schemes. *Myagdi* has implemented the highest number of schemes (32) followed by *Syangja* (24) and *Pyuthan* (18). *Rupandehi* and *Kapilvastu* are the districts having least completed schemes. Refer [Table-42](#) for cost details.

Table-42: Completed Schemes and Costs in FY 2067/68 (Cumulative)

District	No. of Schemes in 2009/010	No. of Schemes in 2010/011	Nos. of Schemes (cumulative)	Source of Fund (NRs.)							
				DDF (GoN)	DDF (GoF)	DDC	VDC	Comm. Cash	Comm. Kind	Total	PCC
<i>Syangja</i>	6	18	24	10,641,911	16,239,883	955,626	1,592,710	358,237	11,890,142	41,678,509	5499
<i>Parbat</i>	5	10	15	2,257,203	3,117,105	244,657	427,712	95,541	3,446,510	9,588,728	2819
<i>Tanahun</i>	2	8	10	2,613,116	4,149,140	88,849	444,084	66,616	2,401,710	9,763,514	4109
<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	16	18	6,247,351	5,462,694	76,011	694,539	138,908	4,423,257	17,042,760	5304
<i>Myagdi</i>	7	25	32	5,617,738	8,658,603	560,584	596,945	237,616	5,562,358	21,233,843	2787
<i>Rupandehi</i>	3	3	6	1,355,419	2,029,693	124,094	199,564	182,681	1,137,801	5,029,252	1928
<i>Baglung</i>	0	7	7	3,392,760	4,318,059	-	-	134,023	1,792,084	9,636,926	4451
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	0	9	9	739,702	874,311	85,982	143,403	28,661	994,106	2,866,164	4227
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	0	6	6	648,021	704,540	54,834	54,834	18,282	347,284	1,827,795	941
Total	25	102	127	33,513,221	45,554,028	140,816	198,237	1,260,565	31,995,252	118,667,491	3757
%				28%	38%	2%	4%	1%	27%	100%	

3.4.2 DWS Schemes under Construction and Costs

There are 216 drinking water supply schemes including 18 arsenic mitigation schemes under construction and expected to complete in the final FY 2068/69 of the Project. These schemes are being implemented in 51 VDCs and 2 municipal wards of the 9 programme Districts. The estimated total investments of these schemes together is Rs. 356.63 million of which GoN, GoF, DDC, VDC, community cash and kind contribution are 29%, 37%, 3%, 5%, 1% and 25% respectively. The schemes which are under construction after the agreement with WUSCs are considered as 'on-going (2011/12) schemes'. The average per capita cost of DWS scheme is about NPR. 3487. Refer [Table-43](#) for more details on the cost of under construction schemes.

Table-43: Schemes under Construction and Costs in FY 2067/68 (Cumulative)

SN	District	No. of Scheme	Source of Fund							
			DDF (GoN)	DDF (GoF)	DDC	VDC	Comm. Cash	Comm. Kind	Total	PCC
1	<i>Syangja</i>	12	21,217,223	26,878,470	2,354,905	3,924,854	902,838	23,403,017	78,681,307	7,615
2	<i>Parbat</i>	38	6,842,886	9,625,895	934,277	1,556,796	357,635	11,675,804	30,993,293	2,995
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	37	14,449,047	23,563,353	1,731,951	2,886,585	577,316	14,523,291	57,731,542	4,907
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	19	10,905,763	13,611,943	1,043,239	1,702,866	347,413	7,163,632	34,774,857	5,203
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	19	5,110,503	8,701,668	609,361	609,361	203,120	5,078,005	20,312,018	4,428
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	10	6,420,667	10,932,486	702,208	1,206,543	241,309	4,584,863	24,088,076	1,556
7	<i>Baglung</i>	26	13,118,557	16,098,637	1,160,380	1,933,967	404,342	8,086,847	40,802,730	3,593
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	18	3,166,529	5,210,516	388,410	544,214	129,470	3,507,866	12,947,005	2,983
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	37	22,459,699	18,277,710	1,680,102	2,685,523	560,044	10,640,657	56,303,734	2,057
	Total	216	103,690,874	132,900,678	10,604,833	17,050,709	3,723,487	88,663,982	356,634,562	3,487
	%		29	37	3	5	1	25	100	

3.4.3 Completed New and Rehabilitated Schemes-Beneficiaries

During this FY 2067/68 (2010/11), all 9 districts have completed 102 schemes benefitting 23,423 population of 3,794 households and 4,861 students. Refer [Table-44](#) for district wise details. *Myagdi* has reported the highest number of beneficiaries in total and is followed by *Syangja* and *Pyuthan*.

Table-44: Completed Schemes and Beneficiaries (New and Rehabilitation) (cumulative)

SN	District	No. of VDCs	No. of Scheme	Beneficiary		
				HHs	Population	Students
1	<i>Syangja</i>	6	24	1,481	7,579	2,461
2	<i>Parbat</i>	4	15	344	3,401	600
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	5	10	372	2,376	198
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	18	438	3,213	706
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	6	32	1,268	7,620	3,000
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	2	6	442	2,608	0
7	<i>Baglung</i>	3	7	313	2,165	420
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	3	9	154	678	0
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	3	6	320	1,943	0
Total		34	127	5,132	31,583	7,385

3.4.4 On-going New and Rehabilitation Schemes- Beneficiaries

There are 216 water supply schemes (including 18 arsenic mitigation schemes) under construction, which will be expected to benefit 102,261 populations of 16,750 households and 12,896 students. Refer [Table-45](#) for On-going schemes detail.

Table-45: Ongoing Schemes (New and Rehabilitation)

SN	District	No. of VDCs	No. of Scheme	Beneficiary		
				HHs	Population	Students
1	<i>Syangja</i>	7	12	1,664	10,332	4,752
2	<i>Parbat</i>	6	38	1,826	10,350	400
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	6	37	2,075	11,764	2,230
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	5	19	997	6,684	450
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	6	19	777	4,587	0
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	5	10	2,379	15,477	0
7	<i>Baglung</i>	6	26	2,175	11,356	3,007
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	4	18	643	4,340	243
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	37	4,214	27,371	1,814
Total		51	216	16,750	102,261	12,896

3.4.5 Completed and On-going Arsenic Mitigation Schemes by Technology Types

Three Terai districts (*Nawalparasi*, *Rupandehi*, and *Kapilvastu*) are implementing arsenic mitigation programmes in the programme VDCs (13 VDCs and 2 Municipal Wards). The mitigation programme includes the arsenic awareness, arsenic testing, temporary/permanent mitigation options implementation and coordination/harmonization of district level stakeholders. The Districts are also using Arsenic Management Information System (AIMS) for arsenic data management and dissemination. During the last fiscal year (2066/67), only *Rupandehi* had completed one arsenic mitigation scheme to benefit around 1,205 population. During this FY 2067/068, *Nawalparasi* and *Kapilvastu* have completed 10 schemes (*Nawalparasi*-7, *Kapilvastu*-3) to benefit 1,731 population. The ongoing 18 schemes of *Nawalparasi* (10) and *Kapilvastu* (8) will expect to benefit around 9,674 population of these Districts. The following [Table 46](#) illustrates the details of technology types and benefited population under the arsenic mitigation programme.

Table-46: Completed and Ongoing Arsenic Mitigation Schemes (Technology Types and Population)

Technology Type	Nos	Population Benefited	%	Investment (NRs.)	PCC (NRs.)
Mini-Overhead	6	5,825	46%	22,871,887	3,927
Micro-Overhead	1	324	3%	847,138	2,615
Gravity Extension	1	1,205	10%	891,307	1,865
STW	6	3,568	28%	1,199,260	1,663
HDW rehabilitation	15	1,688	13%	2,395,991	3,705
Total	29	12,610	100%	28,205,583	2,237

3.4.6 Technology Types of Schemes - Completed

The major technologies adopted for 127 completed schemes in all nine programme Districts are of new gravity 57%, gravity rehabilitation 11%, point source improvement 16%, rainwater harvesting 2%, hill lift system 2%, gravity extension 1%, STW 5% and dug well improvements 6%. Refer [Table-47](#) for details on the types of completed schemes.

Table-47: Technology wise Completed Schemes

SN	District	Nos. of VDCs	Nos. of Schemes	Nos. of Scheme by Technology Type							
				Gravity New	Gravity Rehab.	SI	RWH	Lift	Gravity Extension	STW	HDW
1	Syangja	7	24	17	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
2	Parbat	6	15	5	2	8	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tanahun	6	10	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	Pyuthan	6	18	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Myagdi	6	32	21	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rupandehi	5	6	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
7	Baglung	6	7	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	3+2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
9	Kapilvastu	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total		51+2	127	73	14	20	3	3	1	6	7
%				57	11	16	2	2	1	5	6

3.4.7 Technology Types of Schemes – Ongoing

The major technologies used by ongoing construction schemes are new gravity schemes 49%, gravity rehabilitation 11%, point source improvement 8%, rainwater harvesting 1%, electrical and solar lifting 15%, shallow tube well 13% and hand dug well improvement schemes 4%. Refer [Table-48](#) for details on the types of under construction schemes.

Table-48: Technology wise Ongoing Schemes

SN	District	No. of VDCs	No. of Scheme	Nos. of Scheme by Technology Type							
				Gravity New	Gravity Rehab.	SI	RWH	Lift	Gravity Extension	STW	HDW
1	Syangja	7	12	7	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
2	Parbat	6	38	23	6	9	0	0	0	0	0
3	Tanahun	6	37	24	4	3	00	7	0	0	0
4	Pyuthan	5	19	17	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
5	Myagdi	6	19	16	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rupandehi	5	10	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	0
7	Baglung	6	26	19	5	1	1	0	0	0	0
8	Nawalparasi	4	18	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	8
9	Kapilvastu	6	37	0	0	0	0	10	0	25	0
Total		51	216	107	22	16	2	13	0	28	8
%				49	11	8	1	15	0	13	4

3.4.8 Population Served by DWS Technology Types- Completed

The population served by the completed different types of DWS technologies including arsenic mitigation is presented in the [Table- 49](#). The majority of the population served by gravity new schemes is 57% followed by gravity rehabilitation 20% and lift system 7%. The investment cost, in terms of present PCC is highest for RWH (NPR 5,960) followed by gravity new (NPR 4,936) and lift system (NPR 3,681).

Table-49: Population Served by Technology Types (Completed)

Technology Type	Nos	Population Benefited (Nos.)	%	Investment (NPR)	PCC (NPR)
Gravity New	73	16,328	52	80,593,414	4,936
Gravity Rehab.	14	6,384	20	15,844,899	2,482
SI	20	2,020	6	4,121,697	2,040
RWH	3	1,082	3	6,448,680	5,960
Lift	3	2,163	7	7,962,089	3,681
Gravity Extension	1	1,205	4	891,307	740
STW	6	1,943	6	1,827,795	941
HDW	7	458	1	977,610	2,135
Total	127	31,583	100	118,667,491	3,757

3.4.9 Population Served by DWS Technology Types- Ongoing

The population served by the different types of ongoing DWS technologies including arsenic mitigation is presented in the **Table - 50**. The majority of population will be served by lifting schemes (37%) followed by new gravity 27%, shallow tub-well 19% and gravity rehabilitation 12%. The present PCC is highest for RWH (NPR 8,470) followed by gravity new (NPR 4,543) and lift system (NPR 4,496).

Table-50: Population Served by Technology Types (Ongoing)

Technology Type	Nos	Population Benefited (Nos.)	%	Investment (NRs.)	PCC (NRs.)
Gravity New	105	28,035	27	127,355,715	4,543
Gravity Rehab.	24	12,354	12	28,589,183	2,314
SI	17	2,383	2	7,684,230	3,225
RWH	2	596	1	5,048,023	8,470
Lift	32	37,958	37	170,664,698	4,496
STW	28	19,705	19	15,874,332	806
HDW	8	1,230	1	1,418,381	1,153
Total	216	102,261	100	356,634,563	3,487

3.4.10 Water Safety Planning

All nine Districts have initiated to implement community-wide water safety planning in all programme VDCs. All 9 districts have procured arsenic and water quality field testing equipments (HACH Kit, Arsenator and ENPHO Kit). During this FY 2067/068 (2010/11), PSU conducted three events of water safety plan and water quality testing training at *Butwal, Myagdi and Parbat* for the technicians of WASH units and SPs of seven Districts (*Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Syangja, Baglung, Parbat and Myagdi*). Five districts (*Myagdi-2 VDCs, Syangja-5 VDCs, Parbat-1 VDC, Nawalparasi-1 VDC and Kapilvastu-1 VDC*) have initiated to declare 10 VDCs as safe water zones. Terai Districts have planned to conduct blanket arsenic testing of the previously tested and untested tube wells and dug wells in the programme VDCs. *Nawalparasi* has already initiated to test some 1,400 tube wells in Pratappur and Dhaubadi VDCs.

All Districts, with the support of PSU, will implement water safety plan following the community-wide approach to initiate declaration of safe water zones/VDCs from cluster to cluster and then ultimately to VDC. The following **Table- 51** illustrates the progress status of water safety planning at VDC level.

Table-51: Progress Status on Water Safety planning (Cumulative)

District	Physical Facility			WQ Training at District Level Conducted		VDCs Initiated with WSP		Field Kit distributed to VDCs		WSP Orientation at VDC level		WUA Formation		WQ Improvement Plan at VDC		WUSC level WSP Initiated	
	Test Equipment		Others	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Field Kit	Lab. Kit															
<i>Myagdi</i>	6	6	2	Yes		6		6		1	5		6		6	2	4
<i>Parbat</i>	7			Yes		6		6			6		6		6	6	
<i>Baglung</i>	6			Yes		6		6			6		6		6		6
<i>Tanahun</i>	6				No	6		6			6		6		6		6
<i>Syangja</i>	8			Yes		7		7		1	6		7		7	7	
<i>Pyuthan</i>	4				No	6		6			6		6		6		6
<i>Rupandehi</i>	2			Yes		5		5			5		5		5		5
<i>Nawalparasi</i>	8			Yes		4		4		4			4		4	1	3
<i>Kapilvastu</i>	8			Yes		6		6			6		6		6		6
Total	55	6	2			52		45	6	6	46	0	52	0	52	16	36

3.5 Sustainability and Income Generation

3.5.1 WUSC and O&M Funds

Out of 127 completed schemes, the WUSCs of 105 schemes (around 83%) have collected up-front O&M fund (i.e. minimum 2% in case of lifting scheme and minimum 1% in other schemes of the total scheme cost), which amounted to NRs. 1,548,151 till FY 2067/68 (2010/11). This total current balance in O&M fund includes the amount of O&M fund raised up to FY 2066/67 (i.e. NPR 495,890) and the amount of

additional collection and deposit of monthly water tariff by some schemes which amount to NPR 87,571. This shows gradual increment of O&M funds in WUSC accounts. The WUSCs of almost all completed schemes (around 82%) have opened their separate O&M Bank A/C to deposit the fund, which is managed by the joint signature of WUSC Chairperson and Treasurer. None of the WUSCs so far has used the amount of O&M funds for maintenance or other purposes. Refer [Table-52](#) for details on WUSC and O&M Fund Status of the completed schemes.

Table- 52: WUSC and O&M Fund Status of Completed Schemes

SN	District	Cumulative schemes completed up to FY 2067/68 (nos)	Cumulative Schemes collected up-front O&M Fund up to FY 2067/68 (nos)	O&M Fund Status				
				Total Up-front O&M Fund collected up to FY 2066/67 (NRs)	Total Up-front O&M Fund collected up to FY 2067/68 (NRs)	O&M fund Used (NRs)	Balance O&M Fund at the end of FY 2067/68 (NRs)	No. of schemes opened O&M Bank A/C
1	<i>Syangja</i>	24	22	240,781	572,520	0	583,605	21
2	<i>Parbat</i>	15	15	113,672	126,916	0	130,916	15
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	10	5	30,416	76,804	0	76,804	8
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	18	12	30,620	100,310	0	160,310	12
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	32	31	61,691	323,086	0	353,532	30
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	6	5	18,710	116,360	0	116,360	5
7	<i>Baglung</i>	7	7	0	91,129	0	91,129	5
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	9	2	0	18,885	0	18,885	2
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	6	0	16,610	0	16,610	6
	Total	127	105	495,890	1,442,620	0	1,548,151	104
	%	100	82.7					81.9

Apart from these completed schemes, the majority of the WUSCs of ongoing schemes have also raised and deposited the up-front O&M fund in their separate Bank account. In total, out of 216 ongoing schemes, 165 WUSCs (around 77%) have collected the upfront O&M fund and deposited it in their separate O&M Bank accounts. Refer [Table-53 A](#) for details.

Table-53 A: WUSC and O&M Fund Status of On-going Schemes

S. N.	District	Total on-going Schemes (no)	No. of WUSC Raised O&M Fund	Total O&M Fund Collected till FY 2067/68 (NRs)	Total Fund Used	Balance Amount till FY 2067/68 (NRs)	Bank A/c Opened
1	<i>Myagdi</i>	19	19	329,463	0	329,463	19
2	<i>Syangja</i>	12	9	713,975	0	713,975	9
3	<i>Pyuthan</i>	19	17	339,187	0	339,187	17
4	<i>Baglung</i>	26	26	439,374	0	439,374	26
5	<i>Rupandehi</i>	10	10	222,406	0	222,406	10
6	<i>Parbat</i>	38	11	93,672	0	93,672	11
7	<i>Tanahun</i>	37	37	424,667	0	424,667	37
8	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	37	34	1,507,457	0	1,507,457	34
9	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	18	2	18,885	0	18,885	2
	Total	216	165	4,089,086	0	4,089,086	165
	%	100	76.5				76.5

3.5.2 WUSC Registration Status

Out of 127 completed schemes till FY 2067/68 (2010/11), the WUSCs have formally registered 120 schemes (around 95%) of which 113 schemes are registered under the Water Resource Act. The seven dug well schemes of *Nawalparasi* have recorded (registered) with their respective VDCs, and 8 Source Improvement (SI) schemes of *Myagdi* are registered jointly with the adjoining large gravity schemes in 3 program VDCs.

Similarly, in Limithana VDC of *Parbat* District a single WUSC is formed and registered for taking care of a number of small gravity as well as source improvement schemes with single Bank account and O&M system. In total 11 such schemes are registered in 2 groups of 5 and 6 schemes. Refer [Table-54](#) for WUSC Registration Status of the completed schemes.

Table-54: WUSC Registration Status of Completed DWS Schemes

SN	District	Cumulative total schemes completed up to FY 2067/68	No. of WUSC Registered Till FY 2066/67	WUSC Registration Status cumulative up to FY 2067/68		
				Registered	In Registration Process	Process Not Yet Started
1	<i>Syangja</i>	24	0	24	0	0
2	<i>Parbat</i>	15	2	15	0	0
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	10	1	8	2	0
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	18	0	18	0	0
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	32	8	30	2	0
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	6	0	6	0	0
7	<i>Baglung</i>	7	0	5	2	0
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	9	0	9	0	0
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	0	5	1	0
	Total	127	11	120	7	0
	%	100	9	94.5	5.5	0

Similarly, in case of currently 216 on-going (under construction) schemes, 121 schemes (56.2%) have been formally registered as WUSCs under Water Resource Act. By districts, the registration status is excellent (100%) in *Myagdi* and *Tanahun* where the DDCs have made the registration of WUSCs as mandatory before the signing of the agreement for implementation of schemes. Among the 9 programme Districts, *Baglung*, *Rupandehi*, *Parbat* and *Nawalparasi* have to focus more on WUSC registration for their proper institutionalization as a long term regular organization. Refer [Table-55](#) for WUSC Registration Status of the completed schemes.

Table-55 WUSC Registration Status of On-going schemes

S. N.	District	No. of on-going Schemes	No. of WUSC Registered	Registration %
1	<i>Myagdi</i>	19	19	100
2	<i>Syangja</i>	12	9	75.0
3	<i>Pyuthan</i>	19	17	89.5
4	<i>Baglung</i>	26	6	23.1
5	<i>Rupandehi</i>	10	3	30.0
6	<i>Parbat</i>	38	11	28.9
7	<i>Tanahun</i>	37	37	100
8	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	37	17	45.9
9	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	18	2	11.1
	Total	216	121	56.2

3.5.3 WUSC Records Keeping Status (Completed Schemes)

The WUSCs of all 127 completed schemes have maintained the books of accounts, minutes of decisions, and other record keeping systems. Still the majority of WUSCs are not keeping their books of accounts and records in a proper manner. As per the assessment of WUSC performance done during monitoring visits by the DDCs, out of 127 completed schemes, the WUSCs in 87 schemes (around 69%) have maintained the books of accounts and minutes/records properly. Remaining 36 schemes (28.3%) have maintained it moderately and around 4% schemes have maintained poor. Refer [Table-56](#) for the Status of Books of Accounts/Minutes/Recording Keeping of the WUSCs of the completed schemes.

Table-56: WUSC Books of Accounts/Minutes/Records Keeping Status of Completed Schemes

SN	District	Cumulative total schemes completed up to FY 2067/68	Current Status of Maintaining Books of Accounts / Minutes / Records keeping of WUSCs (till FY 2067/68)		
			Proper	Moderate	Poor
1	<i>Syangja</i>	24	16	8	0
2	<i>Parbat</i>	15	12	3	0
3	<i>Tanahun</i>	10	6	3	1
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	18	12	5	1
5	<i>Myagdi</i>	32	22	10	0
6	<i>Rupandehi</i>	6	5	1	0
7	<i>Baglung</i>	7	7	0	0
8	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	9	2	5	2
9	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	6	5	1	0
	Total	127	87	36	4
	%	100	68.5	28.3	3.2

The status of WUSCs in maintaining their books of accounts and records could be very much correlated with the less number of WUSCs that have received Book Keeping Training (only 43% WUSCs have received Book keeping training till FY 2067/68). In general, this status is also very much similar in the case of on-going schemes. Hence, DDCs should give due attention in this regard.

3.5.4 Maintenance Workers Hiring and Payment Status

Out of total 343 DWS schemes undertaken up to FY 2067/68, 179 schemes (52%) have hired maintenance workers (MWs). The majority of these schemes have selected MWs in FY 2067/68. The implementation phase agreements of most of the schemes were signed in the 3rd trimester of this fiscal year, the selection of MWs are still in process for these schemes. In total, 283 MWs are hired by 179 schemes (average 2 per scheme) of which 15% are females. By social composition, the majority of the selected MWs are Aadibasi/Janajati (58.3%) followed by Brahmin/ Chhetri 20.1%, Dalits by 14.5%, Terai Disadvantaged Caste Group 3.9%, and Religious Minority and others by 2.9%. Refer [Table-57](#) for the Status of Maintenance Worker's selection in DWS schemes.

Table-57: Status of Maintenance Worker's Selection in DWS Schemes (Completed + On-going)

S. N.	District	Total Schemes up to FY 2067/68	No. of Schemes selected MW	MW Selected by Gender and Social Composition														All Total
				Dalits		Aadibasi/Janajati		Dis. Adv. Terai Caste		Religious Minority		Brahmin/Chhetri		Others		Gender Total		
				F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	Myagdi	51	41	3	9	14	33	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	17	45	62
2	Syangja	36	28	1	4	0	25	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	4	2	47	49
3	Pyuthan	37	22	0	5	6	26	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0	8	36	44
4	Baglung	33	18	0	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	1	30	31
5	Rupandehi	16	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
6	Parbat	53	18	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	18
7	Tanahun	47	12	0	3	1	11	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	1	20	21
8	Kapilvastu	43	36	2	9	0	17	0	11	0	2	0	11	1	0	3	50	53
9	Nawalparasi	27	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	3
	Total	343	179	6	35	30	135	0	11	0	3	5	52	1	4	42	241	283
	%	100	52	14.5	58.3	3.9	1.1	20.1	1.8	15	85	100						

As in the majority of schemes the MWs are selected only after the completion of schemes, so the MWs are unable to participate during the construction as on-the-job training. Moreover, only four districts (*Myagdi, Syangja, Pyuthan and Parbat*) have organized training for the MWs of 77 WUSCs (61% of 127 completed schemes). Hence, due priority need to be given on the timely selection and imparting training to MWs.

Moreover, as many schemes are completed in the 3rd trimester of FY 2067/68, the system for payment to MWs for their service has started only in 59 schemes (around 47%) out of 127 completed schemes. This situation also needs to be improved for the sustainability of schemes. Refer [Table-58](#) for details.

Table- 58: Maintenance Worker's Payment Status of Completed DWS Schemes

SN	District	Cumulative total schemes completed up to FY 2067/68	No. of schemes started Payment to MW
1	Syangja	24	13
2	Parbat	15	10
3	Tanahun	10	6
4	Pyuthan	18	7
5	Myagdi	32	16
6	Rupandehi	6	2
7	Baglung	7	3
8	Nawalparasi	9	2
9	Kapilvastu	6	0
	Total	127	59
	%	100	46.5

Regarding the payment to MWs the common practice adopted by WUSCs is to provide cash payment which ranges from NPR. 250 to NPR. 2,000 depending on the size of the scheme and as decided by the WUSC. In few schemes of *Myagdi* and *Syangja*, the WUSCs are also providing kind (food grains) as payment to MWs for their services.

3.5.5 Kitchen Garden and IG Activity

Out of the total 51 programme VDCs cumulative up to FY 2067/68 only 28 VDCs (around 55%) of 8 Districts (except *Nawalparasi*) have reported the status on number of households maintaining kitchen garden and involvement in income generation activities. In total, 10,548 HHs of 216 CHSACs/WUSCs have reported maintaining kitchen garden which comes around 19% of the total HHs (55,794 HHs) of the total program VDCs. During fiscal year 2066/67, in total 1,336 HHs of 91 CHSACs/WUSCs of 6 Districts (except *Baglung*, *Parbat* and *Nawalparasi*) were involved in maintaining kitchen gardens and 66 WUSC/IG groups were linked with other organizations for promoting IG activities. The reported households that are maintaining kitchen gardens have mainly started this activity after the orientation on IGA and nutrition to lead mothers and after the construction of new DWS schemes with the possibility of using excess as well as wastewater from tap stands.

Similarly, after the orientation/training on ECOSAN organized by PSU and observation visits to Model ECOSAN village at Darechowk of Chitwan organized by most of the program Districts, some Districts started linking the concept of using urine in kitchen gardens (vegetable farming) as fertilizer through urine collection or urine diversion methods. *Kapilvastu* has promoted this activity in Mahendrakot VDC and *Myagdi* has started in Dana and Darbang VDCs. The preliminary results of the use of urine and users' perception seems satisfactory with possibility for further replication.

Refer [Table-59](#) for the Status on Maintaining Kitchen Garden and Involvement in Income Generation Activity up to FY 2067/68 (cumulative).

Table- 59: Status on Households Involved in Maintaining Kitchen Garden and IG Activity

SN	District	No. of VDCs under Reporting	No. of CHSACs/WUSCs under Reporting	Kitchen Garden and IGA Status of this trimester		
				No. of HHs involved in Maintaining Kitchen Garden	No. of HHs involved in other IG Activities	No. of WUSC/Mother Groups linked with other organizations for IGA
1	<i>Myagdi</i>	6	57	2,440	577	24
2	<i>Parbat</i>	5	42	829	0	0
3	<i>Baglung</i>	1	9	81	0	0
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	2	9	91	258	5
5	<i>Syangja</i>	7	58	2,136	961	10
6	<i>Tanahun</i>	2	18	1,480	0	0
7	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	4	22	3,447	2,594	15
8	<i>Rupandehi</i>	1	1	44	44	4
	Total	28	216	10,548	4,434	58

Apart from maintaining kitchen garden, 4,434 households of 147 CHSACs/WUSCs in five Districts (*Myagdi*, *Pyuthan*, *Syangja*, and *Kapilvastu*) have reported starting other IG activities. This mainly includes the activities such as goat, pig, poultry farming, beekeeping, retail shops etc. Out of them, 58 CHSACs/WUSCs and mother groups (around 40%) are linked with other organizations for obtaining support to conduct/promote IG activities. In *Pyuthan* and *Kapilvastu*, such groups are linked with the Poverty Alleviation Fund (PAF) programme funded by the World Bank. The WUSC members of *Rupandehi*, *Syangja* and *Myagdi* are also linked with district-based organizations such as concerned government organizations and Cooperatives.

Chapter 4

4 Outcomes

4.1 DWS: Increased Time Saving⁵

The time saving and per capita water consumption is calculated based on the 3rd monitoring visit made to 23 schemes and the average was made for each district. The increment in time saving and the water use are the average difference of before and after scheme intervention. The average highest time saving per household per day in minutes is achieved in Tanahun district and lowest in Myagdi district. The aggregate time saving of seven districts is to be 20 minutes per HH per trip made by the total households of 3824 nos. The total time saving per household per day (if the average nos. of trips is 6) in average is around 2 hours. Refer [Table-60](#) for District and VDC wise average time saving details.

Table-60: Average Time Saving from DWS Schemes (N=23)

District	VDC	Benefited HHs	Total Time Saving (Min.)	Average Time Saving (Min./HH/Trip)
Kapilvastu	Gugauli	139	2325	17
	Khurhuriya	44	1100	25
	Sub-Total/ Average	183	183	21
Myagdi	Arman	173	2152	12
	Bhakimli	362	5715	16
	Dagnam	88	880	10
	Dana	141	954	7
	Darwang	276	1480	5
	Rooma	69	1875	27
	Sub-Total/ Average	1109	13056	12
Pyuthan	Dangwang	227	6445	28
	Hanspur	208	3443	17
	Sub-Total/ Average	435	9888	23
Rupandehi	Devadaha	317	4351	14
	Parroha	127	2286	18
	Sub-Total/ Average	444	6637	15
Syangja	Chandibhanjyang	37	555	15
	Chitrebhanjyang	31	465	15
	Keware Bhanjyang	295	10110	34
	Kyakmi	154	7160	47
	Sankhar	440	8988	20
	Sekham	327	6266	19
	Sub-Total/ Average	1284	33544	26
Baglung	Bihunkot	201	4020	20
	Kandebas	101	1996	20
	Sukhaura	10	200	20
	Sub-Total/ Average	312	6216	20
Tanahun	Bhirkot	22	990	45
	Thaprek	35	900	26
	Sub-Total/ Average	57	1890	33
Grand Total/ Average		3824	74656	20

⁵ The figures provided here for increased time saving are indicative only. A detailed and rigorous assessment is required.

4.2 Employment Generation

4.2.1 Paid Employment Generation

In total, the programme has generated 309,202 paid wage-days (86.8%)⁶ within this FY 2067/68 against the annual target of 356,037 wage-days. By programme components, the status of employment generated under the construction of DWS schemes is 180,232 wage-days (88.8%), 54,055 wage-days (56.2.6%) under sanitation and hygiene programme, 1,075 wage-days (4.3%) under arsenic mitigation programme (under dugwell rehabilitation in *Nawalparasi*), and 73,840 wage-days (230.4%) under environment conservation, income generation, capacity building etc. Refer Table-61 for the overall status of the paid employment generation (labor days) by the programme.

Table-61: Status of Paid Employment Generation by the Programme in FY 2067/68

Major Components / Activities that promote employment	Annual Target vs Annual Achievement in FY 067/68		Total Achievement %
	Total Target (Labor Days)	Total Achievement (Labor Days)	
A. Construction of DWS schemes	202,942	180,232	88.8
B. Sanitation and hygiene programme	96,130	54,055	56.2
C. Arsenic mitigation programme	24,922	1,075	4.3
D. Environment conservation, income generation, capacity building etc.	32,043	73,840	230.4
Total	356,037	309,202	86.8

Similarly, in the last Fiscal Year 2066/67, in total, the programme has generated 60,949 wage-days (57.1%)⁷ against the annual target of 106,722 wage-days. By programme components, the status of employment generated under the construction of DWS schemes was 38,091 wage-days (62.6%); 15,538 wage-days (53.9%) under sanitation and hygiene programme; and 7,320 wage-days (76.2%) under Environment Conservation, IG, Capacity building etc.

4.2.2 District wise employment Generation

RWSSP-WN WASH interventions have generated an aggregate value of 308,127 person-days employment until to date. The employment is directly related to the WASH activities where *Syangja* (22%), *Parbat* (18%) and *Myagdi* (16%) appeared to be higher employment generating Districts.

Table-62: District wise Employment Generation

S.N.	District	Total Employed by Gender			No. Employed by Social Composition						Employment Generation (Total Person Days Employed)	
		M	F	Total	Dalits	Aadibasi Janajati	Terai Disad. Group	Religious Minority	Brahmin / Chhetri	Others	(Total Person Days Employed)	%
1	<i>Myagdi</i>	1,462	2,115	3,581	328	2,012	19	0	1,168	54	48,691	16%
2	<i>Parbat</i>	1,395	2,330	3,725	121	1,710	6	0	1,804	68	55,228	18%
3	<i>Syangja</i>	982	766	1,748	218	1,125	4	0	307	94	67,702	22%
4	<i>Pyuthan</i>	569	495	1,064	82	638	4	0	301	39	34,939	11%
5	<i>Tanahun</i>	147	137	284	20	125	0	2	114	23	16,263	5%
6	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	1,910	719	2,629	602	573	566	231	457	201	20,773	7%
7	<i>Baglung</i>	217	227	444	37	200	1	0	202	4	25,795	8%
8	<i>Rupandehi</i>	141	95	236	8	92	36	1	98	1	24,456	8%
9	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	51	33	84	3	6	3	0	72	0	14,280	5%
	Total	6,874	6,917	13,795	1,419	6,481	639	234	4,523	484	308,127	100%

⁶ While calculating the achievement in wage-days generated by the programme, 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 programme 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 programme are also not included.

⁷ While calculating the achievement in wage-days generated by the programme, 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 programme as part of the community contribution. Similarly, the volunteer labor-days provided by the TBC Triggers (in total 1,544, including 706 female), and Lead Mothers (in total 222) selected, trained and mobilized at the communities for Hygiene, Sanitation and Nutrition promotion programme are also not included.

4.3 Unpaid Labor Contribution

In this fiscal year (FY 2067/68), the community labor contribution (un-paid/volunteer) especially for the construction of DWS schemes is estimated to be 114,775 labor days, which comes around 21 labor days per beneficiary household (in total 5410 beneficiary HHs). This value is calculated based on the total community contribution made in kind NPR. 31,563,372 towards the construction of 127 drinking water schemes divided by Rs. 275 average wage per day. Out of the total unpaid labor days, the female participation is around 43%.

Similarly, the total community contribution (unpaid labor) for the construction of institutional toilets is estimated to be 11,260 labor days. This value is based on the total community contribution made in kind NPR. 3,096,625 towards the construction of 80 institutional toilets (especially for schools) divided by Rs. 275 average wage per day. Out of this total unpaid labor days for toilet construction, female participation is calculate to be around 40%.

Putting together the paid and unpaid labor working days, the total employment generation by this project in FY 2067/68 (2010/11) stands around 123% against the total target of 356,037.

Chapter 5

5 Finance

5.1 PSU Budget Utilization of FY 2067/68 (2011/12)

PSU budget utilization (GoF) of this fiscal year 2067/68 has been registered 94%, which means out of Euro 969,639; PSU has spent Euro 911,401 thus leaving the balance of Euro 58,238 i.e. 6% only.

Cost component wise; Governance and Re-current Running Cost Components have spent more funds 188% and 110% respectively than allocated while other such as Technical Assistance Component mainly consist of national and international staff, and reimbursable consumed 82% followed by Water Supply and Sanitation Component 61%, Evaluation and Monitoring Component 18% respectively. The unprecedented growth of the expenditure on the Governance Component is partly due to the Vietnam trip of the government officials that took place during the first trimester of this fiscal year.

Table-63: PSU Budget VS. Utilization for FY : 067/068 (2010/11)

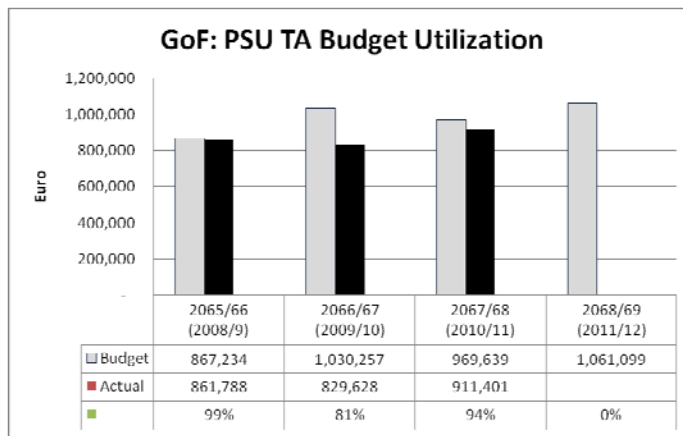
Government of Finland Contribution	Year 3			Utilization
	Budget	Actual	Variance	
Water Supply and Sanitation	48,800	29,561	19,239	61%
Governance	87,500	164,209	(76,709)	188%
Technical Assistance	533,140	435,399	97,741	82%
Running costs	248,999	273,020	(24,021)	110%
Evaluation and Monitoring	51,200	9,213	41,987	18%
Total	969,639	911,401	58,238	94%

5.2 Expenditure Trend and Budget for FY 2068/69 (2011/12)

5.2.1 GoF - PSU

The total PSU TA budget utilization over the last three years as cumulative is Euro 2.60 million. As per revised Project Document the total commitment for the Project Phase (4 years) is Euro 5.0 million. Until the end of this fiscal year the usage is 52% only. Euro 1.06 million is made provision for the fiscal year 2068/69 (2011/12). With the current expenditure trend including the next fiscal year budget, the PSU budget will run over of Euro 1.37 million surplus at the end of this project phase. This gives enough cushion to extend the project period for another one year with 'no cost extension' to cover the salary and running cost of the PSU office including software inputs at the central and district level. Refer [Table-65](#) for more details on the financial status of the GoF used for PSU TA.

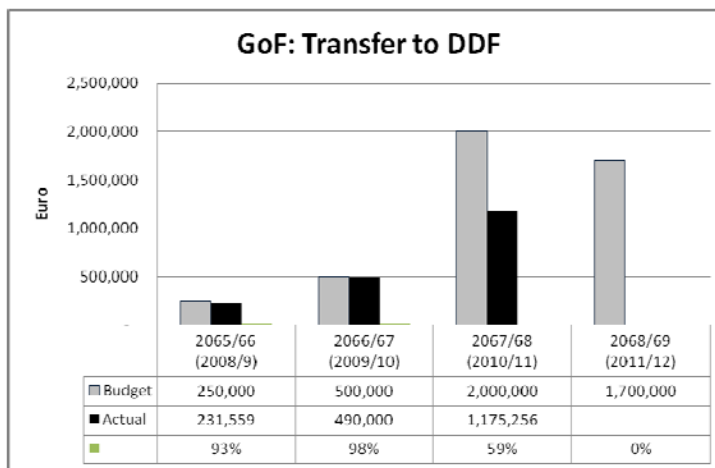
Figure-1



5.2.2 GoF: District Transfer

Unlike the PSU TA budget, the District Transfer had rapidly increased in this fiscal year compared to the last fiscal year as expected because it was anticipated to implement a large number of drinking water schemes. However, it fails to meet the financial target (42% achievement). In this fiscal year, it was budgeted Euro 2.0 million for District transfer but actually only Euro 1.175 million was transferred to the District Development Funds (DDFs). Delayed in the fund request put by the Districts, and also delayed in the release of the funds from the government treasury due to the hung Parliament to approve the budget have attributed to the slow consumption of WASH budgets. Apart from this, many Districts had started their water supply schemes very lately at the end of the second trimester of the fiscal year, which is the normal practice in the government programme expenditure.

Figure-2



For the FY 2068/69 (2011/12) the budget provision of Euro 1.70 million has been proposed for the district development fund transfer. Over the last three years only Euro 1.896 million has been transferred to the District Development Funds. As per the revised Project Document, the GoF's commitment for DDF transfer is of Euro 4.475 million. This shows that the cumulative use of fund as of 16 July 2011 (in three years) is only 42%. If the budget of coming fiscal year 2068/69 (2011/12) is added with the total used of transferred fund, the Project is likely to save around Euro 0.878 million at the end of FY 2068/69 (2011/12). Refer [Table-65](#) for more details on the use of GoF District Transfer.

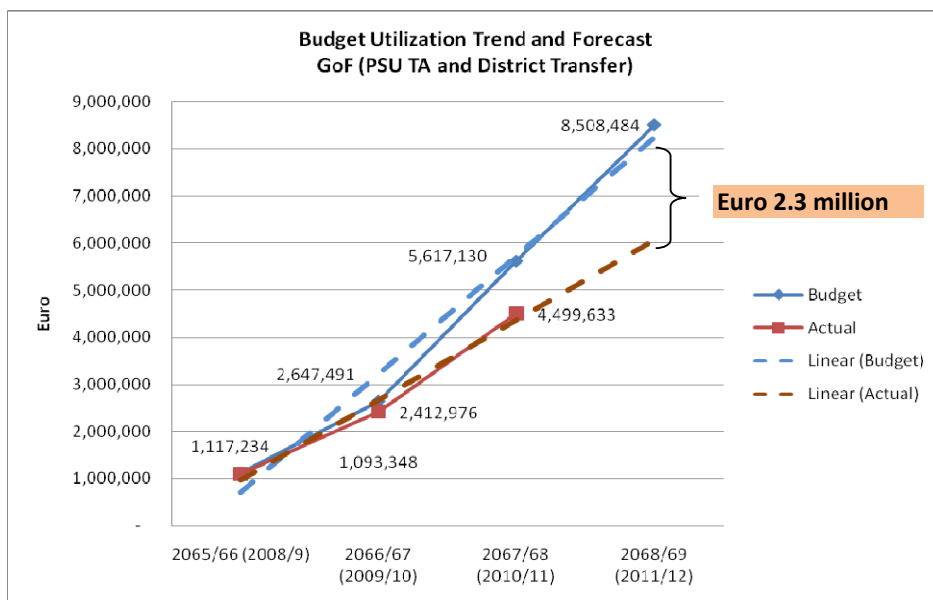
The implementation of more than 216 drinking water schemes in the coming FY 2068/69 (2011/12) may likely to increase the volume of the investment costs. This may affect 'no cost extension' plan of the Project as envisaged previously.

5.2.3 GoF Total: PSU TA + District Transfer (Cumulative)

With the present trend of budget utilization, based on the last three years, and the budget allocated for the coming fiscal year 2068/69 (2011/12), the Project will likely to make the surplus of around Euro 2.3 million (Euro 1.37 million from PSU TA and Euro 0.87 million from District Transfer). As said earlier, the surplus budget being made at the end of this project phase will be adequate enough to run the PSU TA activities. However, on the investment side (District Transfer) there is likely to have some short fall of budget to finance the programme costs particularly the drinking water schemes in some districts where the pressure is already built up for FY 2068/69 (2011/12).

A careful financial planning is required for the optimal use of the Finnish Fund by streamlining the DDF fund flow. DDCs' resource requirements and absorbing capacity must be assessed timely so that additional required funds can be arranged timely from either GoF or GoN. Refer [Table-65](#) for details financial situation and forecast of GoF funds includes both PSU TA and District Transfer.

Figure-3



5.3 District Development Fund (DDF): GoF+GoN Utilization

Altogether NPR 329.31 million have been transferred to the nine programme Districts in the FY 2067/68 (2010/11) where the shares of GoN is NPR130.86 million and GoN is NPR198.45 million. Out of this total transferred NPR 329.31 million, all the nine Districts in total have used NPR 233 million only (NPR 116.27 million of GoN fund and NPR116.91 million of GoF fund). The utilization of the fund in aggregate is 70.8% where the use of the GoN fund is higher (88.9%) compared to the GoF fund (58.9%).

Parbat, Syangja, Kapilvastu and Rupandehi have consumed 100 percent of the GoN funds. The tendency is observed to consume the GoN fund first before the GoF fund simply because of the notion that the funds of later can be carried over to the next fiscal year where the funds of GoN will be frozen. From the usage point of view, *Syangja* (94%) has used most of the fund allocated followed by *Kapilvastu* (85.4%), *Tanahun* (77.6%), *Nawalparasi* (75.1%); and *Pyuthan* consumed the least (41%). [Table-64](#) gives the details on the utilization of District Transfer Fund.

Table -64 : District Development Fund Utilization of FY 2067/68 (2010/11)

Budget Code (Heading) : 69 / 04 / 868										
Period : Shrawan to Ashad 2068 (17 July 2010 to 16.07.2011)										
Districts Annual Budget (A)					Expenditure during this period (B)			Utilization (C) %		
S.N.	District	1 GON	2 GOF	3 Total Budget 2067 /2068	4 GON	5 GOF	6 Total (4 + 5)	7 (4 /1) GON	8 (5/2) GOF	9 Total (6/3)
1	<i>Myagdi</i>	14,690,000	27,750,000	42,440,000	13,331,395	15,875,553	29,206,948	90.8%	57.2%	68.8%
2	<i>Baglung</i>	17,109,000	22,231,000	39,340,000	8,502,293	13,874,371	22,376,664	49.7%	62.4%	56.9%
3	<i>Parbat</i>	18,390,000	27,750,000	46,140,000	18,390,000	13,388,197	31,778,197	100.0%	48.2%	68.9%
4	<i>Syangja</i>	19,890,000	33,632,000	53,522,000	19,890,000	30,396,871	50,286,871	100.0%	90.4%	94.0%
5	<i>Tanahun</i>	17,000,000	22,340,000	39,340,000	16,972,374	13,552,937	30,525,311	99.8%	60.7%	77.6%
6	<i>Pyuthan</i>	18,390,000	24,229,000	42,619,000	17,461,467		17,461,467	95.0%	0.0%	41.0%
7	<i>Kapilvastu</i>	9,933,000	15,985,000	25,918,000	9,933,000	12,209,463	22,142,463	100.0%	76.4%	85.4%
8	<i>Rupandehi</i>	7,733,000	12,267,000	20,000,000	7,733,000	6,662,352	14,395,352	100.0%	54.3%	72.0%
9	<i>Nawalparasi</i>	7,733,000	12,267,000	20,000,000	4,066,028	10,957,390	15,023,418	52.6%	89.3%	75.1%

	Total	130,868,000	198,451,000	329,319,000	116,279,558	116,917,134	233,196,692	88.9%	58.9%	70.8%
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Table-65 and **Table-66** below show the accumulated utilization of DDF funds for the past three years of the project. GON has spent 167,029,358 NRS and GOF has spent 165,369,284 NRS. Thus the ratio of GON-GOF funding through DDFs has been about 50-50 (%), whereas the committed total DDF funding was 285,271,385 NRS and 399,596,415 NRS based on the budget of the revised Project Document and the then valid exchange ratio EUR is equal to 90.5 NRS. According to the PD the commitments to DDFs were GON 42% and GOF 58%.

Assuming that contingency budgets would be fully utilized for investments (DDFs), the remaining DDF funds from GON is 124,099,459 NRS and from GOF 251,445,209 NRS. The respective budget ceiling figures in the 'Red Book' are GON 100,000,000 NRS and GOF 140,000,000 NRS. In order to fully cover their commitments as per the Project agreement and PD, additional funding would be required from GON about 24 million NRS and from GOF about NRS 111 million NRS. This additional reserve, in total about 135 million NRS is for additional fund requests from the district that can prove higher than anticipated implementation capacity. Additional funding beyond the Red Book ceiling amounts should be first requested from GOF up to about 68 million NRS, in order to balance the agreed funding ratio in DDFs (42-58%).

Table - 65: Project expenditure through DDFs and remaining balance for the last fiscal year in Nepali Rupees (NRS)⁸

Status of investment funds in Nepali Rupees (EUR = 90.5 NRS as per PD)

Money spent through DDFs in the first three years, and remaining balance for the last FY

Fiscal Year	Nepal (GON) (NRS)	Finland (GOF) (NRS)	Total (NRS)	GON share (%)
FY1 FY 2065/066 (2008/9)	7,267,800	6,662,150	13,929,950	52.2
FY2 FY 2066/067 (2009/10)	43,482,000	41,790,000	85,272,000	51.0
FY3 FY 2067/068 (2010/11)	116,279,558	116,917,134	233,196,692	49.9
Sub-total FY1 - FY3***	167,029,358	165,369,284	332,398,642	50.2
Total commitment (as per PD, without contingency)	285,271,385	399,596,415	684,867,800	41.7
FY4 Balance for FY4 (without contingency)	118,242,027	234,227,131	352,469,158	33.5
Contingency as per PD	5,857,432	17,218,078	23,075,509	25.4
FY4 Balance with full contingency	124,099,459	251,445,209	375,544,667	33.0
Current ceiling (22.08.2011) (as per Red Book)	100,000,000	140,000,000	240,000,000	41.7
Additional reserve as per PD	24,099,459	111,445,209	135,544,667	17.8

PD= Project Document

*** 21,873,935.36 NRS of GOF funding transferred from FY3 to FY4

Table – 66: Need for GOF investment funds to match GON's commitment for FY4 (as per Red Book)

(NRS; EUR = 90.5 NRS)

Sub-total FY1-FY3 expenditure (without contingency)	167,029,358	165,369,284	332,398,642
GON budget in FY4 (Red Book)	100,000,000		
Total GON expenditure (DDF)	267,029,358		
Total GOF funding to match GON funding through DDF		373,328,815	
GOF funds needed for FY4		207,959,531	
Initial GOF funding (Red Book)		140,000,000	
Additional GOF funding needed to match with GON funding		67,959,531	
GOF contingency possibly available for DDFs		17,218,078	
Total additional funding (commitment + contingency)		85,177,608	

⁸ The shown figures may vary due to the exchange rates being applied in different period.

Table-67: Project Budget plan for the whole 1st Phase (Update in July 2011)

Government of Finland Contribution	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Total Actual Cost to date up to July 2011	Budget as per Revised PD.	Usage based on PD	Balance will be after 4 years - EURO
	FY 2065/66 (2008/9)		FY 2066/67 (2009/10)		FY 2067/68 (2010/11)		FY 2068/69 (2011/12)					
	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual	Budget	Actual				
Fiscal Year 65-66, 66-67, 67-68, 68-69	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	%	
Water Supply and Sanitation (PSU)			72,400	10,304	48,800	29,561	30,000		39,865	183,058	22%	113,193
Governance		25,512	210,000	88,605	87,500	164,209	65,000		278,326	878,255	32%	534,929
Technical Assistance	489,470	465,262	488,756	467,032	533,140	435,399	578,599		1,367,693	2,299,060	59%	352,768
<i>Fees of International staff</i>	394,695	394,695	301,456	301,456	303,750	274,714	278,599		970,866	1,278,500	76%	29,035
<i>National experts services (WASHA)</i>	56,000	27,735	117,000	146,177	192,000	124,731	250,000		298,643	624,000	48%	75,357
<i>Reimbursable</i>	38,775	42,832	70,300	19,399	37,390	35,953	50,000		98,183	396,560	25%	248,377
Running costs	362,264	358,434	250,001	251,622	248,999	273,020	282,500		883,076	1,530,000	58%	364,424
<i>Office & Administration</i>	89,682	52,952	119,200	100,340	110,000	133,777	90,000		287,069	400,000	72%	22,931
<i>Local technical staff</i>	41,500	14,455	67,500	78,742	82,800	80,501	115,000		173,698	400,000	43%	111,302
<i>Recurrent costs</i>	25,800	24,411	34,200	45,579	48,000	51,331	50,000		121,322	320,000	38%	148,678
<i>Mobilization of PSU</i>	205,282	266,616	23,400	21,260	4,900	5,225	25,000		293,101	400,000	73%	81,899
<i>Support of GoN at region and central levels</i>		-	5,701	5,701	3,299	2,186	2,500		7,887	10,000	79%	(387)
Evaluation and Monitoring	15,500	12,581	9,100	12,064	51,200	9,213	105,000		33,858	146,942	23%	8,084
Total PSU	867,234	861,788	1,030,257	829,628	969,639	911,401	1,061,099		2,602,818	5,037,315	52%	1,373,398
District Development Fund Transfers / Investment fund	250,000	231,559	500,000	490,000	2,000,000	1,175,256	1,700,000		1,896,815	4,475,430	42%	878,615
Total	1,117,234	1,093,348	1,530,257	1,319,628	2,969,639	2,086,657	2,761,099		4,499,633	9,512,745	47%	2,252,013
<i>Contingencies of PSU</i>							130,255			190,255		60,000
Grand Total	1,117,234	1,093,348	1,530,257	1,319,628	2,969,639	2,086,657	2,891,354		4,499,633	9,703,000	46%	2,312,013

Note: Budget for FY 2068/69 is tentative only.

Chapter 6

6 Project Management

This year has been remained very challenging to RWSSP-WN. Many anticipated and unanticipated things happened. Some important events that took place are briefly presented below.

6.1 Change of NPC and CTA

The National Project Coordinator Mr Loknath Regmi has been transferred to the Rural Water Supply Sanitation and Building Section of the Department of Local Infrastructure and Agricultural Road (DoLIDAR) in Kathmandu in the position of National Programme Director. The position was formerly hold by Mr. Kamal Jaisi.

Mr. Kari Leminen has succeeded Mr. Arto Suominen as the new CTA of RWSSP-WN from May 2011. Mr. Kari has more than twenty years of experience in the WASH sector of Nepal.

6.2 Change in Advisory Supports

The WASH Advisors of *Nawalparasi* District and *Tanahun* District resigned from their post during the first and second trimesters of this fiscal year. This had posed a greater uncertainty and challenge to RWSSP-WN for its advisory support to these two districts but at the same time gave opportunity whether these two DDCs can take the WASH programme without WASH advisors. Both DDCs agreed on with RWSSP-WN to implement the WASH programme without RWSSP-WN Advisors but through direct technical support from PSU Pokhara. Although with slow pace, these two districts are doing extremely well in driving the WASH programmes in their respective districts. This initiative has increased the ownership of the programme in both DDCs.

6.3 Central Level Support and Coordination

6.3.1 Central Level Policy Support

The National Project Coordinator Mr. Lok Nath Regmi, The Junior Technical Advisor Mr. Markus Tukkannen and the Water Supply and Sanitation Specialist Mr. Guneshwar Mahato worked closely with UNICEF on the preparation of policy and guidelines for school toilet design and arsenic mitigation, water safety planning and national water quality surveillance guideline finalization. RWSSP-WN has shared theses ideas and approaches with the national level stakeholders

6.3.2 Thematic Working Group

All PSU staff had participated in several central level Sector Thematic Working Group meetings 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 JSR Meeting organized by the Ministry of Physical Planning and Works held in Kathmandu on 5 and 6 May 2011.

6.3.3 Study Tour

During the early period of this fiscal year, 30 participants from nine programme Districts, the Ministry of Local Development and DoLIDAR had visited to Vietnam and China (2 groupsx15 participants, each 10

days) to learn about the good practices in the WASH sector of both countries. According to the reports and feedbacks from the participants, the visit programs became very successful. This had widened the understanding of the participants about the WASH development around the South East Asia and China.

6.3.4 Regional Level Support and Coordination

RWSSP-WN supported Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office (RMSO), Pokhara to form and activate Regional WASH Coordination Committee (RWASHCC) by involving all WASH sector stakeholders working in Western Region. This initiative was tried in 2009 where RWSSP-WN volunteered to become the secretariat of RWASHCC for one year. After one year, this did not take off well. The aim of forming the RWASHCC is to maintain Regional WASH coordination and harmonization among the WASH Stakeholders. The meeting of WASH stakeholders of this region held at RMSO on 4th July 2011 also participated in by RWSSP-WN formed a 19 member RWASHCC under Chairpersonship of Regional Administrator. Moreover, the meeting also formed eight members RWASH Action Force to support the RWASHCC main committee represented the members from RMSO, RWSSP-WN, UNICEF, NEWAH, NGO Federation, FEDWASUN, Regional Health Directorate, and Regional Education Directorate. RMSO is working as the Secretariat of RWASHCC. Currently, RWASHCC is planning to establish WASH Resource Center, develop Regional WASH Strategy Paper, and organize one Workshop in near future. RWSSP-WN is supporting the RMSO in these endeavors.

6.4 Research Works

RWSSP-WN has initiated several research works in order to assess the existing situation and to improve the development interventions. It encourages both, in-house and external researchers, to carryout research works related to the WASH sector. The Project has initiated the following research studies during this fiscal year.

6.4.1 ECOSAN

The Project established close cooperation with the ECOSAN Resource Center of The SEWA Nepal (an NGO) in Darechowk, Chitwan. This Resource Center had created awareness among RWSSP-WN members at the regional and district levels. The Centre was also used for the communities of Mahendrakot VDC in *Kapilvastu* and Devdaha VDC in *Rupandehi* for ECOSAN awareness during the end of the first trimester. Together with the ECOSAN Resource Centre, the community had started urine collection initiatives. As a result, the community had collected massive urine from various mass gatherings (conferences, trade fairs, etc.). The collected urine is distributed to the farmers to be used as fertilizers.

6.4.2 RWH

A research study on social acceptability and performance evaluation of rainwater harvesting was carried out by a team of five students⁹ in the selected communities of *Tanahun* and *Syangja* where the average annual rainfall is highest in Nepal. The findings of the research revealed that the people do not use most of the harvested rainwater for drinking but for cleaning and bathing purposes. Furthermore, rainwater harvesting does not ease the water scarce during dry season, although it helps save the time of water collection during rainy season. The study did not find supporting facts for the use of rainwater harvesting as an alternative drinking water source because most of the rainwater is found polluted due to water handling and technical failures. Nearly all inspected systems have shown the operational problems.

6.4.3 Arsenic Sealing and Mitigation

RWSSP-WN had launched two research works on this field. One research, carried out by RWSSP-WN *Parbat* WASH Advisor Mr. Ganga Datta Nepal was concentrated on the understanding of Arsenic seasonal

⁹ One from University of Cologne, Germany and four students from Tribhuvan University, Institute of Engineering, Western Region Campus, Pokhara.

behaviour in ground water, practical measuring of Arsenic concentration, and effectiveness of household level arsenic filter used. The findings of this study revealed that Arsenic concentration in groundwater varies according to the seasons being high at the end of dry season. The field-testing kit results are highly unreliable thus making the existing Arsenic database reliability questionable. The research further revealed that due to the poor operation of the household arsenic filters Arsenic concentration in the drinking water after filtering is still high. This has suggested that the promotion of the filters is not justifiable for a long-term solution.

The second research was started at the end of the first trimester. This research work is still going on in *Nawalparasi*. One bore hole sealing is completed at Kunuwar community of Ramgram Municipality and the other two borehole sealing are under operation at Pratappur community of Pratappur VDC.

The study was commissioned based on the idea that instead of treating the pumped arsenic contaminated water out on the ground it is better to prevent the arsenic contamination before extraction from the ground. The research is investigating appropriate, local and low cost technology in small borehole sealing applying Bentonite by anticipating that the sealing of the arsenic layer prevents the mixing of arsenic into the arsenic free ground water, which is found in the deeper layers of aquifers. SUDET PLC is conducting the study financed jointly by RWSSP-WN and UNICEF.

6.4.4 WASH Community Ownership

The Project also commissioned a research on “Local Ownership of WASH” by Suedip Joshi, student from DIAK University Finland during the first trimester of this fiscal year. The research will look closer on how deep is the real understanding and ownership of WASH at the community level. The researcher had conduct the fieldwork in December and yet to submit the final paper to RWSSP-WN.

6.4.5 Community Development Initiatives: Process and Challenges in Social Inclusion

Mr. Chandra Bhakta Bista, WASH Advisor of *Myagdi* District had initiated a research study on process and challenges in social inclusion for both hill and Terai districts. The objective of the study is to identify the processes adopted by the different organizations to include socially excluded groups in the key decision making process. The paper is yet to be submitted by him.

6.4.6 Madhesi Women Empowerment Strategy in Hygiene and Sanitation

This assessment was important to develop intervention strategy in the Terai communities with special focus on how to empower Madhesi women. The progress on sanitation in some Terai communities near to Indian border has been slow. DDCs are facing difficulties to promote the CLTBC concept as envisioned by the programme. The assumptions of this difficulty are due to local socio-cultural taboos, high incidence of poverty, landlessness, and low level of awareness, illiteracy, and language barriers. This assessment expects to explore ‘micro’ and ‘local level’ factors particularly targeting the Terai women. Ms. Sangita Khadka, GISM specialist of RWSSP-WN/PSU, is pursuing this study.

6.4.7 Geo-technical Feasibility Study of 3 Stage Lift Water Supply Schemes

With the PSU support, a small study on feasibility of 3 stage pumping water supply systems (Chitrehanjyang and Alamdevi) was carried out in *Syangja* district. The study was done by the geo-technical expert, Mr. Narayan Gurung to examine the geological stability of source, major structures locations and pipeline alignments.

6.4.8 Socio-economic Feasibility Study of Makaimro Lift Water Supply Scheme

Ms. Laura Aaltonen, 5th year student of Aalto University, Finland carried out Makaimro’s socio-economic feasibility study. The objectives of the study were to analyze the feasibility of lifting scheme in terms of its social, technical, economical and environmental aspects and to recommend actions to replicate such type of lift schemes in other hill parts of the country.

6.5 Design Estimate Software

PSU has upgraded the already used and customized design estimate software. The upgraded software includes user-friendly design facility of many types of schemes like lifting for hill/Terai, school toilets models, urine diversion toilets, school filters, rainwater harvesting systems etc. in an integrated package. The program software is in use by the DDCs for estimating many types of schemes under implementation.

6.6 DWASH-MIS

Management Information System for District WASH monitoring (DWASH-MIS) has been tested. Due to the technical glitches of the computer application programme and the poor readiness of the WASH Units, the MIS system could not be made functional at the districts as it was expected by the end of the third trimester of this fiscal year. Despite rigorous working on to fix the programmatic (software) problems has caused delay to bring the programme fully functional in the stipulated time. Hopefully, MIS will start giving the output results from the start of the coming fiscal year although most of the data used for this annual report are generated from this MIS.

Chapter 7

7 Problems and Issues

Despite achieving overall satisfactory results in this fiscal year, the WASH programme is still facing some challenges. The key problems and issues to improve the programme effectiveness are discussed below.

7.1 Hygiene and Sanitation

7.1.1 Role of DDCs and VDCs:

Most of the Districts have aggressively implemented hygiene and sanitation activities. However, the ownership of the local bodies and individuals is still lacking. The importance of health, hygiene, and sanitation has yet to be fully realized by the DDCs and VDCs. Allocation of budget is not enough to improve the unimproved sanitation. Political commitment is a must at all levels for advocacy, awareness and resource allocation. The ultra poor and disadvantaged groups need special consideration for increasing their access to sanitation and hygiene. Lack of motivation of Service Providers, and DWASH unit personnel is also a major problem for efficient facilitation and support at all levels of the program implementation. The District officials have not given priority to monitor the total behavioral changes in hygiene and sanitation and maintaining the sustainability of hygiene behavior.

7.1.2 TBC and Rewards:

Enriching and replication of CLTBCHS approach to other part of the districts is a major issue. Some districts have developed their sanitation strategy and heavily focusing on ODF thus giving less attention on behavioral change in hygiene and sanitation part. There should be more focus for ignition and triggering to practice the five key hygiene behaviors and SDAs. There is a frequent drop out of the VDC based Health Promoters, which affects in facilitation to practice SDAs. There is no uniformity in the use of rewarded money; some districts apply revolving loan system and some providing as grants. The Districts' media and communication strategy has to be implemented more effectively i.e. IEC/ BCI, WaJoF, Radio FM, WASH song, Documentary, street drama, exposure visit. Districts have to initiate discussion about piloting Community Health Fund System at least in one VDC per district.

7.2 Drinking Water Supply

7.2.1 Design Optimization and Water Supply Costs:

The average present per capita investment cost (PCC) of completed 127 schemes is around 3757 rupees and of ongoing schemes is 3487 rupees. DDCs are gradually shifting towards expensive technologies like solar and electrical lifting systems. Some DDCs are already practicing the optimization of design to make the schemes cost effective, and some districts are not. Exceeding of the PCC limit after optimization should be sufficiently justified for approval. The customized design estimate software made by the PSU is in use almost in all districts. The software has unique facilities of design optimization and making schemes cost effectiveness. Comparing the districts' PCC investments in domestic water supply schemes, *Syangja* has the highest PCC (NRs. 5499 for completed and NRs. 7615 for ongoing) and *Kapilvastu* has the lowest for completed (NRs. 941) and *Rupandehi* has the lowest for ongoing (NRs. 1556). These types of findings show that the districts still require rigorous design optimization works and making schemes cost effective.

7.2.2 Community Contribution:

The average community contribution of completed 127 schemes is accounted to be 28% (27% kind & 1% cash) and for ongoing schemes is 26% (25% kind & 1% cash). The community contribution is generally exaggerated which has become a problem to obtain effective contribution and in some cases the community contribution is less than 19% without any justification. This issue needs to be strongly justified and further discussed at the national policy level.

7.2.3 Long Term Sustainability Issues of Lift Schemes:

The long term sustainability of lift schemes (hill lift, solar lift, mini-overhead and micro-overhead) is very crucial and is associated with various factors like community ownership, pump operator's performance, regular water tariff collection, protection from surges and lightening (Thunder) and economical use of lifted water. The community should be well aware of the long-term sustainability and regular operation and maintenance of the system.

7.2.4 Issues on Groundwater Drilling and Lifting:

In case of terai ground water lift schemes, some districts are practicing very high per meter drilling rate without adequate and sufficient justifications. These districts should get optimization supports from PSU specialists prior to approval of design estimates.

7.2.5 Safe Water Zone Declaration and Water Quality Issues:

By the end of this 1st phase project period, 10 VDCs are targeted to declare safe water zones. All districts have procured some types of field water quality testing equipments and mobilized them to VDCs. The progress status on water quality shows that the progress is not satisfactory. Districts need supports from PSU to boost up the community-wide water safety planning.

7.3 Institutional, Governance and Capacity Building

7.3.1 Outsourcing and Mobilization of Service Providers (SPs):

Due to the lack of transparency maintained in outsourcing process, DDC/DTO officials exerted excessive political pressure from local as well as central level politicians causing delay in hiring and thereby mobilization of SPs. Lack of effective contract management in place at DDC/DTO also caused weak mobilization and performance of SPs. Despite clear clauses in the contract, SP's were found making frequent changes in the initially proposed staffs (especially in key positions) and even replacing with less experienced staff. High staff turnover in SP's team, in general is observed also due to low payment provided by the SPs to their staff and their low staff retention capacity.

7.3.2 Capacity Building Training to WUSC/IMC:

DDCs have either overlooked or not imparted the proposed capacity building training to WUSC/IMC in proper time. This has hindered institutional capacity building and strengthening of WUSC/IMC. Due to lack of book keeping training the WUSC/IMC treasurers in most of the schemes are found unable to keep the financial records/books of accounts and minutes properly. Similarly, delay in the recruitment of Maintenance Workers (MWs) has prohibited the MWs in getting on-the-job experience during the construction of the schemes. MWs in most of the schemes are also not imparted training on time.

7.3.3 O&M Management:

The O&M management of schemes is still getting less priority in majority of the programme districts. Major O&M management activities that need to be done at initial stage or prior to the start of scheme construction work are done at the end. Hence, though the compliance is met, it is losing the real sense of community ownership and empowerment process (e.g. selection of MW, training to MW/WUSC/IMC on

O&M, preparation of O&M Management Plan etc.). Similarly, in case of completed schemes, the system of regular water tariff collection and payment to MWs is not in place. Less focus given on O&M management aspect may hinder the long-term sustainability of the completed schemes.

7.3.4 Establishment and Functioning of WASH Unit:

D-WASH Unit have been established in all programme Districts. However, in the absence of adequate as well as full time manpower, currently the unit is not functioning properly as expected. Some DDCs are still struggling to establish the WASH Unit due to lack of space/provision of rooms for this Unit.

7.4 Gender and Social Inclusion

7.4.1 GESI Awareness

Level of the participation of women and the excluded groups in various capacity building training and workshop at the PSU and DDC level is greatly influenced by institutional arrangements, level of GESI understanding and institutional culture of service providers

7.4.2 Technical and Life-skills training

Although the participation of women and excluded group is encouraging at the community level, women in decision making positions is very negligible and their participation is not moving beyond the stereotype (i.e. women chair, women in technical job...). DDCs need to give more focus on providing technical and life-skill training for poor and women so that poor and women employment in WASH sector could be increased. SPs have given less focus on to enhance the capacity building skills and empowerment of women and excluded groups to take lead roles in the users committees.

7.4.3 Accountability and Transparency

DDCs and service providers have not properly adopted the accountability and transparency tools (e.g. public auditing, public hearings and project information display board) and community procurement system as envisioned in DWIG although public auditing and public hearing are gradually improving but still lacking behind.

7.4.4 Equity concept and database

Districts staff and SPSs staff are facing difficulties to internalise conceptual understanding to follow the process addressing equity issues, therefore the focus be given more on process rather than compliance. To establish disaggregated database by social categories is still difficult to capture for assessment.