



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)
Report by: Project Support Unit, Pokhara
Submitted date: 20.09.2016
Distribution of the report: Public

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLES	II
LIST OF FIGURES	III
LIST OF BOXES	IV
LIST OF ANNEXES	IV
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	IV
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2 REPORT ON FY03 RESULTS	5
2.1 OVERVIEW TO OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS	5
2.2 OVERALL OBJECTIVES	6
2.3 PURPOSE-LEVEL CUMULATIVE PROGRESS.....	14
2.4 RESULT-LEVEL CUMULATIVE PROGRESS.....	25
<i>Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene</i>	26
<i>Result 2: Drinking water supply</i>	37
<i>Result 3: Institutional development</i>	56
3 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES	74
3.1 OVERVIEW TO CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES	74
3.2 GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND RWSSP-WN	75
3.3 CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RWSSP-WN ..	79
3.4 WATER, GREEN ECONOMY AND JOBS	83
4 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	86
4.1 AGENDA 2030 AND RWSSP-WN	86
4.2 FINLAND'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2016 AND RWSSP-WN.....	89
4.3 FINLAND'S NEPAL COUNTRY STRATEGY 2013-2016 AND RWSSP-WN.....	91
4.4 NEPAL'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING, INSTITUTIONS AND RWSSP-WN	93
4.5 IMPACT OF STRIKES AND MATERIAL BLOCKADE ON RWSSP-WN	100
4.6 MAJOR RISKS AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT	103
5 HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	104
5.1 HUMAN RESOURCES.....	104
<i>GOF funded human resources</i>	104
<i>GON funded human resources</i>	105
<i>DDF funded human resources</i>	105
5.2 ASSETS, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER FACILITIES	107

5.3	FINANCIAL RESOURCES	107
	<i>Overview to Budget.....</i>	<i>107</i>
	<i>District Development Fund (DDF) FY2072/073</i>	<i>109</i>
	<i>Technical Assistance Budget (GOF).....</i>	<i>113</i>
6	FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	115
	ANNEXES	124

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1	Summary of major targets and achievements for FY03.....	2
Table 2	Budget summary for FY03 – planned and actual.....	4
Table 3	RWSSP-WN district performance indicators and MCMP indicators	9
Table 4	MCMP 2070/71 results of RWSSP-WN II working districts	9
Table 5	RWSSP-WN II district performance scores vs. MCMP scores	10
Table 6	Influence of RWSSP-WN II in Syangja MCMP assessment	11
Table 7	Purpose-level progress overview	14
Table 8	Water supply schemes and beneficiaries	15
Table 9	Number of PoCo trainings/events and participants.....	16
Table 10	Participants in training events by sex; cumulative by end of FY03	23
Table 11	Results-level progress overview	25
Table 12	Result-area 1 Sanitation progress overview	26
Table 13	Number of ODF VDCs/municipalities district wise.....	27
Table 14	ODF status of municipalities and VDCs	27
Table 15	Number and population of Total Sanitation wards	33
Table 16	Result-area 2 progress overview	37
Table 17	Cumulative WSP++ progress.....	39
Table 18	WUSC representation by ethnic/caste group	49
Table 19	Result-area 3 progress overview	56
Table 20	V-WASH Plans by district	59
Table 21	Districts' annual performance evaluation FY2072/2073.....	66
Table 22	Support person's assessment	69
Table 23	SDG Goal 6 and RWSSP-WN II.....	87
Table 24	Finland's Nepal Country Strategy 2013-2016 and RWSSP-WN II	92
Table 25	Impact of material blockade and strikes as reported by the districts.....	101
Table 26	Updated project status regarding the selected risks	103
Table 27	Table TA team person months by FY.....	104
Table 28	Number of Support Persons for field-based positions as of 15/07/2016.....	105
Table 29	Support Persons by district and by position as of 15/07/2016.....	106
Table 30	Total budget as of August 2016 (EUR)	108

Table 31 District-wise budgets, released & actual expenditure (%)	112
Table 32 GoF FY03 and cumulative FY01-FY03 actual expenditure vs total Phase II budget (EUR)	113
Table 33 Management response to Recommendations (RWSSP-WN II, dated 23.5.2016; updated for APR FY03 11.08.2016).....	115

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 RWSSP-WN II working districts.....	VI
Figure 2 Trends in childhood mortality by different sources	7
Figure 3 Population in ODF VDCs/municipalities district wise	18
Figure 4 District ODF declarations time wise in RWSSP-WN working area	19
Figure 5 Number of capacity building events and participants by type	22
Figure 6 Number of capacity building participants and events by district	23
Figure 7 Ethnic/caste group participation in capacity building events	24
Figure 8 Map of ODF VDCs/municipalities in the RWSSP-WN II districts	28
Figure 9 Number of completed school, institutional and public toilet schemes and ongoing toilets.	31
Figure 10 Institutional, school and public toilet facilities	32
Figure 11 Map of the RWSSP-WN II water supply scheme VDCs.....	38
Figure 12 Water Safety Plans by district.....	40
Figure 13 Water quality parameter percentage by schemes.....	41
Figure 14 WUSC registration of ongoing & completed piped schemes.....	44
Figure 15 O&M Plan status of ongoing & completed piped schemes	45
Figure 16 Water tariff collection in completed piped schemes	46
Figure 17 Maintenance Worker status of completed and ongoing piped schemes	47
Figure 18 WUSC member types disaggregated by gender	48
Figure 19 WUSC member types by ethnic/caste group	49
Figure 20 Number of schemes and beneficiaries by technology	51
Figure 21 Number of DWS schemes technology and district wise	51
Figure 22 Number of completed and on-going schemes and beneficiaries by district ...	52
Figure 23 Water supply schemes serving the unreached households.....	54
Figure 24 Number of schools benefited by Phase II DWS schemes	55
Figure 25 VDCs with V-WASH Plans (91) supported by RWSSP-WN II.....	60
Figure 26 D-WASH-CC Performance assessment, baseline and FY03.....	63
Figure 27 Water supply scheme beneficiaries by ethnicity/caste.....	77
Figure 28 Investment budget, released & expenditure by GoF, GoN and DDCs (NPR)	110
Figure 29 District-wise DDF status (NPR).....	111
Figure 30 GoF actual expenditure FY01-FY03, proposed budget FY04, and remaining balances for FY05 (EUR)	114

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1 WSP++ for improved water service	17
Box 2 You never know when disable-friendly toilet becomes useful	30
Box 3 Towards Total Sanitation?	34
Box 4 Revisiting Lumbini project schemes with lime encrustation challenges	43
Box 5 Lessons learnt from DSWASHP process	57
Box 6 Use of V-WASH Plans in Syangja, Tanahun and Parbat	61
Box 7 VDC 's support to sustain WASH sector development in Syangja	64
Box 8 Support persons' assessment system.....	69
Box 9 RWSSP-WN II visibility	71
Box 10 Sri Lanka WASH study tour.....	72
Box 11 RWSSP-WN II briefs	73
Box 12 Information sharing	78
Box 13 Integration of CCA/DRR in WSP++ in Syangja.....	80
Box 14: Springshed management	82

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1 Supporting Documents, Field visits and Events
Annex 2 Logical Framework and Results-Targets
Annex 3 Capacity Development
Annex 4 District Progress Reports
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annex 6 District Annual Performance Evaluation
Annex 7 D-WASH-CCs' Annual Performance Evaluation
Annex 8 RWSSP-WN II Staff List

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCC	Behaviour Change Communications
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CY	Calendar Year
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DMC	District Management Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSWASHP	District Strategic WASH Plan

DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH Unit	District WASH Unit
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWIG	District WASH Implementation Guideline
DWS	Drinking Water Supply (usually refers to a scheme)
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EUR	Euro
FCG	Finnish Consulting Group (FCG International)
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
LDO	Local Development Officer
MCPM	Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MIS	Management Information System
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
NMIP	National Management Information Project
NPR	Nepalese rupee
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PoCo	Post-Construction
PSU	Project Support Unit
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (district based DDC staff, individuals hired by DDC for implementation of RWSSP-WN II)
TA	Technical Assistance
TS	Total Sanitation
VDC	Village Development Committee
V-WASH Plan	VDC-wide WASH Plan
V-WASH-CC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene
WASH-IG	WASH Implementation Guidelines
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WUSC	Water Users and Sanitation Committee

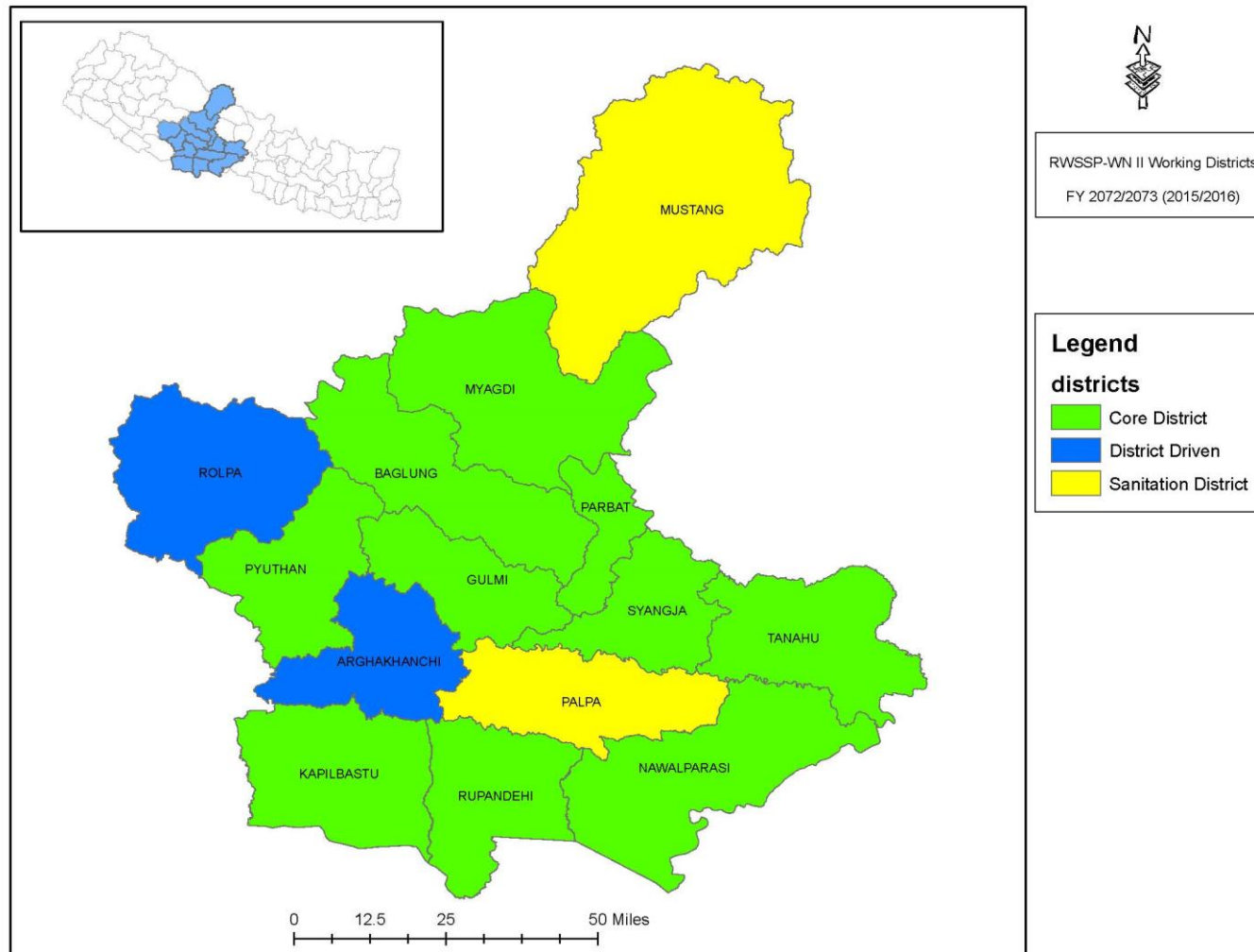


Figure 1 RWSSP-WN II working districts

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Annual Progress Report for the third Fiscal Year (FY03) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II - Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II). It covers the Nepali Fiscal Year 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the progress of both the district programmes funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs) and the work funded through Technical Assistance (TA) budget. This is not a stand-alone document but supported by a range of documents that also reflect the work done in the project by far, see List of Supporting Documents (**Annex 1**). Most of these are available at our web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent updates of individual events and activities at our Facebook-site www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bilateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland (GoF). RWSSP-WN is implemented through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). The TA consultant for RWSSP-WN II is FCG International Ltd.

The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, is improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system. RWSSP-WN Phase II works in Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Rolpa, Palpa, Arghakhanchi and Mustang districts. During FY03 the project supported Arghakhanchi and Rolpa for water supply and sanitation without district-based staff from the project side, and Mustang and Palpa received support for sanitation only. Figure 1 shows the map of the working districts.

Annex 1 shows the list of supporting documents, and lists main events and visitors. **Annex 2** shows the logical framework and the table related to overall result targets against each indicator, the figures for FY01, FY02 and FY03 showing the actual achievement, the rest the projections for the coming years. **Annex 3** lists the capacity development events conducted during FY03 only. **Annex 4** gives the summary of the district progress reports (DDF funded), listing all drinking water supply schemes, public, school and institutional toilets and recharge structures. **Annex 5** includes additional information about the risks and recommendations, taking the Mid-Term Review recommendations as the point of entry. **Annex 6** shows the results of the Districts' Annual Performance Evaluation for FY03 as assessed against the performance indicators signed in the original MoUs in between DDC and DoLIDAR for the implementation of RWSSP-WN II. **Annex 7** shows the results of the D-WASH-CCs' Annual Performance Evaluation by scoring the items in the D-WASH-CCs Terms of reference as in the Nepal National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 (Result indicator R3.3). A separate document, **Volume II** of the Annual Progress Report, contains the district-wise reports prepared by twelve District WASH Units.

The cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by the end of FY03 is 84,221. This figure includes beneficiaries of physically completed schemes that have not yet been financially cleared (6,647), completed and financially cleared schemes (50,322) as well as Phase II completed schemes that have moved to Post-Construction support (27,252). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 172. The number of schemes under preparation or implementation is 90, with 53,998 new beneficiaries coming up. After a challenging first half of the financial year (due to the Nepal-India border blockade and unrest in Terai), we were able to speed up the construction works in the second half of FY03, resulting to 52 completed water supply schemes with 22,605 new beneficiaries within the reporting period.

Table 1 Summary of major targets and achievements for FY03

Indicators	Target for FY03 (% of end-of-project target)	Achieved FY03	Cumulative until end of FY03 (% of end-of-project target)
100,000 previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply.	-	22,605 people	84,221 people (84.2%)
All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and Ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs.	-	2 districts	8 districts out of 11 ODF districts
More than 220,000 people benefit from capacity building activities	-	72,868 people	142,129 (65%)
R1.1. # of VDCs declared ODF	670 VDCs (87%)	67 VDCs & municipalities	647 VDCs & municipalities (83%)
R1.2. # of institutions/schools/public spaces supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	145 (73%)	60	137 (69%)
R1.3. # of wards declared for Total Sanitation	120 wards (40%)	124 wards	127 wards (54%)
R2.1. # of water supply schemes apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR	306 (50%)	123	204 (34%)
R2.3. # of water supply schemes supported in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved HHs.	215 schemes	52 schemes	172 schemes
R2.5. # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	150 (75%)	51	97 (49%)
R3.1. # of districts have DSWASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	10 districts (100%)	2 districts	10 districts (83%)*
R3.2. # of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	120 (100%)	71	71 (78%)
R3.5. Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit	10 districts (100%)	12 districts	12 districts (100%)

*Target was increased to 12, including new districts Rolpa and Arghakhanchi, in FY03.

Various Post-Construction activities, aiming at sustainability of the schemes once the project has phased out, were rolled out in 10 core districts during FY03. PoCo activities cover both Phase I and Phase II water supply schemes, with a focus on WUSC managed piped water supply schemes. So far 314 completed schemes (Phase I and II) are within the scope of Post-Construction support. Post-Construction activities also concern VDC- and District-level stakeholders, including V/D-WASH-CC members and private service providers.

Two project districts, Rolpa (24.12.2015) and Syangja (09.01.2016), declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) during FY03. This brings the number of ODF districts to 11 out of 14 districts. Palpa, Rupandehi, and Kapilvastu are remaining districts to be declared as ODF. During FY03, the greatest progress was witnessed in Rupandehi, which tripled the population in ODF-declared areas within the year. Progress in Total Sanitation was also accelerated during the reporting period, with number of total sanitized wards increasing from 35 to 162 within a year. Different capacity building activities have so far reached 142,129 people. About half of this – 72,868 persons – were participants in events organized in FY03.

Two District Strategic WASH Plans (DSWAHPs) were finalized and endorsed by the district councils in FY03: Baglung and Arghkhanchi. Altogether 71 VDC WASH Plans were completed. The future of districts – and District WASH Units as we know them now – is very uncertain in the face of the planned Federal Governance restructuring. Which government body/bodies will provide the services and fulfil the role of current Districts-WASH unit? Will the role of V-WASH-CCs be even more significant when the restructuring of local governance proceeds? The project is eager to contribute to these debates with its lessons learned in working with V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH Units.

Gender equality, reduction of inequality and climate sustainability are the three main cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development policy. These are promoted in RWSSP-WN by mainstreaming the objectives in all activities, by targeted actions and through policy dialogue with decision-makers. The situation regarding Gender and Social Inclusion appears to be better in project VDCs than in neighbouring VDCs. For example, 47% of user committee members in project water supply schemes are female. VDC wide WASH planning is the main tool for finding and prioritizing the unreached pockets in the project VDCs, and the Step by Step Guidelines assist the truly unreached to prioritise their projects, supported by field level facilitators – an element that is appreciated by communities and district government staff. However, further efforts, including Behaviour Change Communications activities, are needed to fully roll out the HRBA&GESI Strategy and Action Plan – for instance, to improve the confidence of women and the active participation of women and DAGs in decision-making. Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) – which is equally important in Nepal context – received further attention in FY03 in terms of spring revival and springshed management. CCA & DRR considerations are also integrated into VDC and District WASH Plans and Water Safety Plans as necessary. About one third of the 204 WSPs prepared so far include CCA & DRR related activities - these will be subject to monitoring in the coming fiscal year.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Of this, the Government of Finland (GoF) contribution is 63%, Government of Nepal (GoN) 27%, District Development Committees (DDCs) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) 4%, and the users, mostly in kind, 7%. Table 2 below shows the budget for FY03 as in the Government of Nepal Red Book. This includes scheme investments, capacity development, governance and GoN administrative costs funded through DDFs. The Red Book figures are given in NPRs and translated here with the EUR:NPR rate 120. In practice the currency fluctuations influence this over the year. The TA budget is planned and reported in EUR. The actual % from EUR and NPR show the differences resulting from the currency fluctuation.

Table 2 Budget summary for FY03 – planned and actual

GoN Red Book	Planned budget for FY03		Actual expenditure in FY03			
	NPR '000	EUR	NPR '000	EUR	% (EUR)	% (NPR)
GoN (in Red Book)*	185,910	1,728,273	180,539	1,504,493	87%	97%
GoF (in Red Book)	242,910	2,208,273	240,309	2,002,576	91%	99%
Total	428,820	3,936,546	420,848	3,507,070	89%	98%
<i>GoF carry over from FY02</i>	<i>41,072</i>	<i>342,263</i>	<i>54,015</i>	<i>450,127</i>	n.a.	n.a.
GoF new DDF budget	201,838	1,681,987	186,294	1,552,450	92%	92%
GoF through TA accounts	185,880	1,549,000	n.a.	1,398,349	90%	n.a.
GoF total new funds for FY03	387,718	3,230,987	n.a.	2,950,798	91%	n.a.

EUR:NPR rate 120 n.a. – not applicable

* GoN: with PCO NPR total 190,110,000



Photo 1: Rural landscape in Nepal hills (Myagdi district).

2 REPORT ON FY03 RESULTS

2.1 OVERVIEW TO OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Project Document Annex 1) and the related annual results targets as given in the Annual Work Plan FY03 (See Annex 2 in this progress report).

Overall objective, which the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, is improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system.

The expected results of RWSSP-WN Phase II are:

- Result 1 (Component 1 Sanitation and Hygiene): Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts;
- Result 2 (Component 2 Rural Water Supply): Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs;
- Result 3 (Component 3 Capacity Development): strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner.

This is our first annual report in which the progress under the three components is generated from the new browser-based Monitoring Information System (MIS). Development of the new system, which is built on the Office 365 and its Sharepoint feature, was in itself a major achievement during the FY03. The new MIS is operated in a web-browser and can be viewed and edited by anyone with the account user-rights. Unlike in the old system, the districts can now themselves maintain and update their data, and download the data for their own use. The user-interface in the browser has been commended for its user-friendliness. The data is available in real-time, which enables generation of updated reports at any time and by anyone with the user rights.

The new MIS also encompasses Phase I schemes that are supported for various Post-Construction activities. For the first time since the baseline we have reliable and updated data on the institutional/sustainability aspects of Phase I schemes and WUSCs. This helps us to stay on track with the progress in Phase I completed schemes. Another new item in the report is that all Result 2 (water supply) indicators now also cover Rolpa and Arghakhanchi, which were approved for water supply support at the end of FY02 and for which this is the first year of water supply implementation. These district operate without TA support although they do share the Technical Facilitators hired by the TA. Like the 10 core districts, Rolpa and Arghakhanchi update their progress data in the browser-based MIS.

Remaining step in the development of the MIS is to link it actively with the Annual Work Plan (AWP) – i.e. to confirm whether the AWP targets have been met and reported in the

MIS/APR and whether the progress has been as planned, and to confirm that schemes reported as on-going at the end of the year are included in the next year's AWP.

2.2 OVERALL OBJECTIVES

This chapter explores the overall objective indicators using the secondary Government of Nepal data sources (as listed in the Footnotes in each case), the most recent one covering the period of 2014/2015. RWSSP-WN II indicators for the overall objective are:

- incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced;
- under 5 child mortality reduced;
- Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced;
- Improved local governance capacity to provide effective WASH service delivery;
- Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage

The overall objectives are not reported every six months as these rely on the secondary data sources that are not updated frequently. The Baseline Report defined the entry point for each.

In this report, we review the first two overall objective indicators concerning morbidity and mortality of under-5 children based on secondary GoN data. Semi-Annual Progress Report FY03 examined the indicator on local governance capacity to provide effective WASH service delivery, which is also presented here. In the Annual Progress Report FY02 we took a closer look at how the project is helping to decrease disparity between the worst- and best-served Village Development Committees (VDCs) with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage, based on our MIS data. This indicator is now updated with secondary data. The next Semi-Annual Progress Report will examine closer the overall objectives with data from 2015/2016.

Overall objective indicators: incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced; and under 5 child mortality reduced

Department of Health Services (DHS, 2015)¹ reports that the national incidence of diarrhoea per 1,000 under 5-years old children has considerably decreased to 501/1,000 under 5-years children in FY 2071/72 from 629/1,000 in 2070/71 and 528/1,000 in 2069/70. The incidence of diarrhoea has decreased in all regions compared to previous fiscal years. The incidences of diarrhoea of under five children occurred in the different Development Regions as follows: Far Western (873/1,000), Mid-Western (693), Eastern (481), Western (414) and Central (377). In all cases there is no clear trend over three years.

Childhood mortality in general and infant mortality in particular are indicators for both social development and health status. The 2011 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2011) provides various measures of mortality, and defines "Under-five mortality"

¹ Department of Health Services (DHS), 2015. Annual Report 2071/72 (2014/2015). Ministry of Health, Government of Nepal, Kathmandu

as “the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday”.² Nepal has made a good progress in this regard over the past decade, with very clear declining trend:³ 2006-2010: 54 deaths per 1,000 live births; 2001-2005: 70 deaths; and 1996-2000: 87 deaths.

Under-five mortality is 54 deaths per 1,000 live births, down from 70 deaths per 1,000 from the previous reporting period. The two figures below, one from the NDHS (2011) and other from the Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey (MICS) 2014 give a similar picture: the trend is promising.

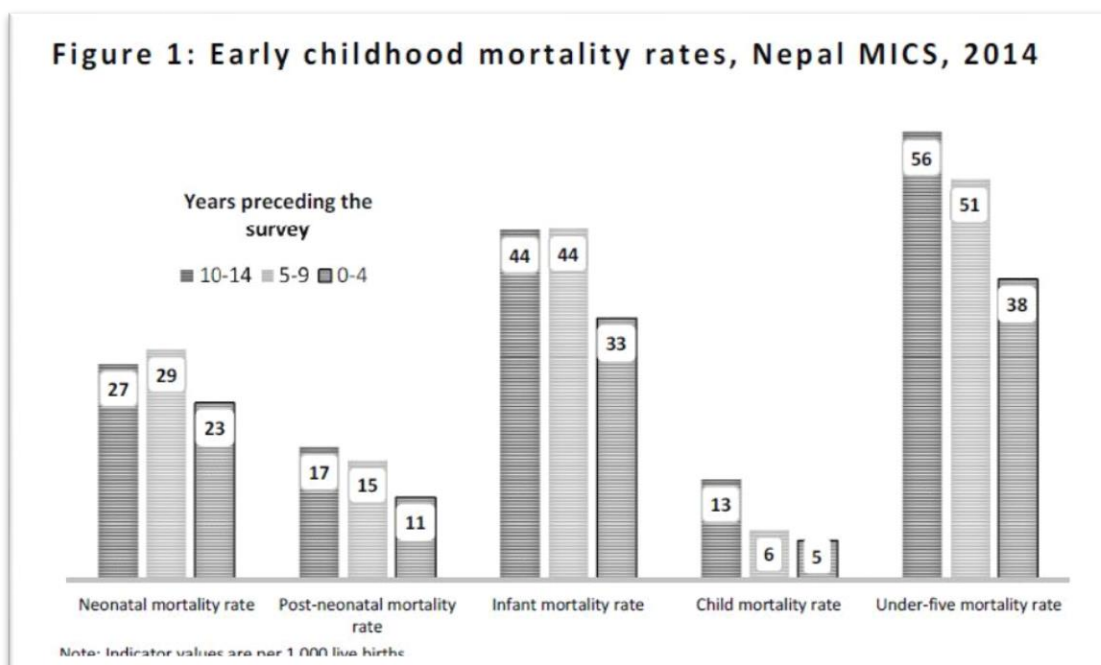
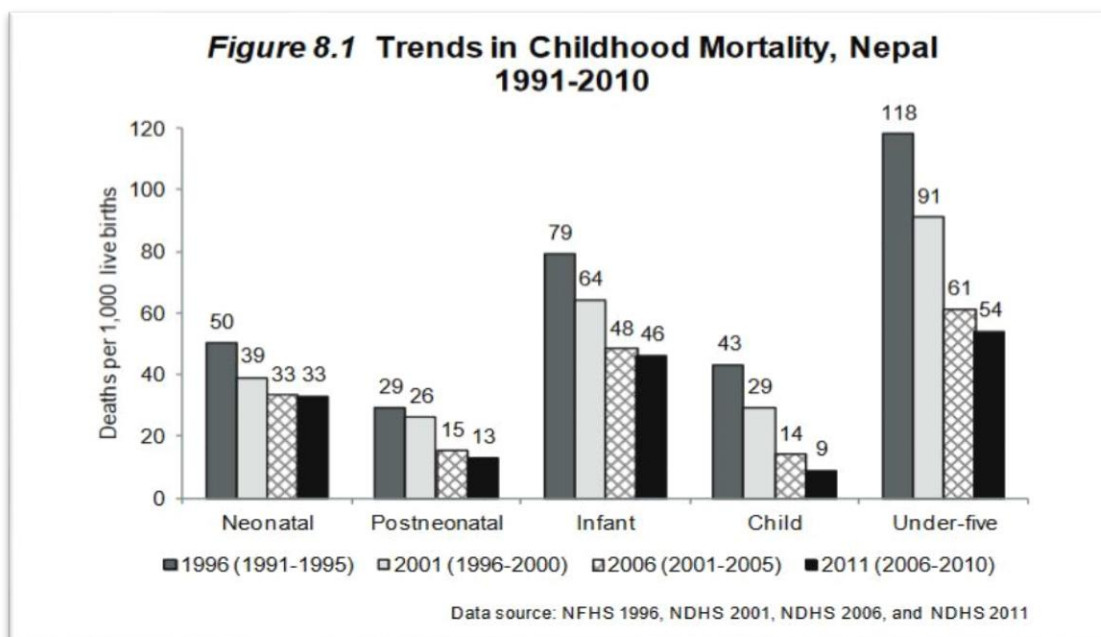


Figure 2 Trends in childhood mortality by different sources

² Nepal Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) 2011, March 2012. Population Division, Ministry of Health and Population, Government of Nepal & New ERA, Kathmandu, Nepal, ICF International, Calverton, Maryland, USA. pp. 111-112

³ *Op.cit.* p.113

NDHS (2011) discussed the various reasons for this. It also acknowledged that the Nepalese children are better nourished than in the past. Even then, there is room for improvement as in children under five years of age, 41% are chronically malnourished, as measured through stunting, and 11% are wasted, a measure of acute malnutrition. While still high, these statistics represent a reduction from 2006 when 49% were stunted and 13% were wasted. Furthermore, the data show 29% of Nepalese children under age five are underweight in 2011, which is a decrease from 39% in 2006.

Overall objective indicator: Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH service delivery

The indicator 4 of the overall objective measures the capacity of the local governance. The assumption is that if the local government performance is good overall, the local government (district) should be in the position to provide effective WASH service delivery as well. One way to analyse the capacity is to use the nation-wide assessment of 'Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures' (MCPMs) of local bodies of Nepal. 'Performance measure' indicators aim to create incentives for local governments to improve their performance particularly in service delivery and efficiency. Local Bodies annual grant will depend on the scores achieved. While MCPM does not specifically focus on WASH capacity, it still represents the situation indirectly. MCPM is conducted annually since FY 2007/2008 (DDC level) and 2008/2009 (VDC level) with funding from Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP) and MoFALD. The assessment covers all District Development Committees (DDCs), VDCs and Municipalities. The assessment consists of 'minimum conditions' indicators that measure the level to which the local bodies observe the laws which are compulsory for them. The baseline data is based on the 2069/70 assessment (corresponding to 2012/2013) and for comparison the latest data available is for the fiscal year 2070/71 (corresponding to 2013/2014).

RWSSP-WN II applies the project specific District Annual Performance Evaluation practice as per the indicators defined in the MoUs between DoLIDAR and the respective DDCs for implementation of RWSSP-WN II. There are seven performance indicators with sub-indicators assessed annually. RWSSP-WN II assessed twelve water supply districts at the end of FY03, the results are presented in Result 3 under indicator R3.5. In FY02 the RWSSP-WN II District Annual Performance Evaluation covered only the ten core districts. Regarding the RWSSP-WN II District Annual Performance Evaluation indicators and MCPM indicators, there are similar elements in both, such as annual planning, budget management and utilization, monitoring practices and reporting, human resources etc. The RWSSP-WN system has less indicators and it is focused on WASH and project specific performance. See the summary of the indicators in the Table 3.

Regarding the MCPM results, all 14 project districts fulfilled the minimum conditions both in 2069/70 (2012/2013) and 2070/71 (2013/2014) assessments. The assessment is done based on nine indicators measuring the level to which the DDC obliges with the Local Self Governance Act in activities such as planning, reporting, financial management and audits and personnel management. If the DDC fails to perform minimum condition, no any additional capital grant shall be provided despite the specified minimum capital grant. Table 4 shows the scores by each functionality area with the total score for all 14 project districts for both 2069/70 and 2070/71.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Table 3 RWSSP-WN district performance indicators and MCMP indicators

RWSSP-WN II District Performance Indicator Groups*	Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures (MCPM)	
	Minimum Conditions Indicators	Performance Measures Indicators**
1. Annual Planning v/s Achievement 2. Contribution of DDC in D-WASH Fund 3. Sanitation & Hygiene** 4. Monitoring and Reporting 5. DMC Meeting 6. Utilization of District WASH Fund and Transparency 7. Institutional Capacity *12 sub-indicators ** New indicator added in FY03	1. Annual plan, budget and its approval 2. Annual progress review 3. Annual and trimester progress report 4. Internal and final financial audit of VDCs 5. District development fund account operation 6. Information documentation and management 7. Final financial audit and details of un stated amount 8. Commodity goods management 9. Personal management	1. Planning and budget management 2. Resource mobilization and financial management 3. Budget disbursement, expenditure and activity implementation 4. Monitoring, evaluation, communication and transparency 5. Organization management and job description **46 sub-indicators

Table 4 MCPM 2070/71 results of RWSSP-WN II working districts

Rank (69/ 70)*	Rank (70/ 71)*	District/ score by functionality area & fiscal year	Planning and budget management		Resource mobilization and financial management		Budget disbursement, expenditure and activity implementation		M&E, communication and transparency		Organization management and job description		Total	
			69/ 70	70/ 71	69/ 70	70/ 71	69/ 70	70/ 71	69/ 70	70/ 71	69/ 70	70/ 71	69/ 70	70/ 71
8	26	Baglung	15	8	16	13	10	12	21	16	16	12	78	61
9	9	Palpa	13	11	16	12	10	12	23	21	16	15	78	71
12	41	Myagdi	11	8	19	10	11	9	20	10	15	13	76	50
13	21	Arghakhanchi	11	9	16	10	13	11	21	19	15	15	76	64
14	31	Nawalparasi	15	10	16	13	12	11	18	12	14	13	75	59
20	58	Parbat	13	7	10	8	13	7	21	12	14	10	71	44
21	43	Rupandehi	13	8	10	11	15	6	17	16	16	8	71	49
23	34	Kapilvastu	14	11	12	13	6	7	23	14	15	12	70	57
24	46	Rolpa	13	14	14	9	12	10	20	16	11	15	70	64
29	19	Pyuthan	13	11	16	10	12	13	16	20	12	12	69	66
33	12	Gulmi	7	9	16	18	13	12	19	16	13	15	68	70
40	7	Tanahun	12	10	12	14	11	16	19	21	10	13	64	74
42	64	Mustang	9	7	12	9	7	8	21	12	14	5	63	41
46	22	Syangja	11	9	13	13	6	12	18	15	14	14	62	63
Average score			12	9	14	12	11	10	20	16	14	12	71	60

* Rank among 75 districts;

Source: Government of Nepal, Local Bodies Fiscal Commission 2016

The performance measures of the MCPM system consist of a total of 46 indicators covering five functionality areas. When calculating the average performance measures score of all 75 districts, it seems that the assessment has generally given lower scores in 2070/71 (average score 56.7) compared to 2069/70 (average score 64.6). The average score of 14 RWSSP-WN II districts was however higher than the average of all 75 districts in both years. Gulmi, Syangja and Tanahun improved their performance measures scoring from 2069/70 to 2070/71. Other districts received less performance measures scoring compared to earlier. In the assessment of 2069/70, all project districts received the minimum score from each five functionality areas and thus passed the performance measures. However, in the assessment 2070/71, Rolpa, Parbat and Mustang did not to achieve the minimum scores defined for each performance measures functionality areas and thus failed the performance measures part of the assessment meaning the 20 percent capital budget deduction from the provisional capital budget.

The ranking of districts among all 75 districts changed as per the given MCPM scores and system. Only four districts (Pyuthan, Gulmi, Tanahun and Syangja) improved their 2070/71 ranking and one (Palpa) remained as same compared to the assessment 2069/70. It is noteworthy to mention that the districts are competing against each other. When one district is improving its ranking, some other district must in turn come down in the listing.

Table 5 RWSSP-WN II district performance scores vs. MCPM scores

RWSSP-WN II District Annual Performance Evaluation (2071/72) MCPM (2070/71)			
Districts* in order as per the score	Score	Districts in order as per the score	Score
Pyuthan	83	Tanahun	74
Syangja	83	Gulmi	70
Baglung	78	Pyuthan	66
Myagdi	78	Syangja	63
Tanahun	77	Baglung	61
Gulmi	68	Nawalparasi	59
Parbat	63	Kapilvastu	57
Rupandehi	58	Myagdi	50
Kapilvastu	53	Rupandehi	49
Nawalparasi	48	Parbat	44

*only for the 10 core districts with district performance assessment results or FY02

When comparing the results of MCPM 2070/71 with the RWSSP-WN II annual performance assessment one year later (FY02-2071/72), the order of the districts is slightly different (note the different assessment year), see Table 5 above. The RWSSP-WN II highest scoring districts Pyuthan and Syangja are included in the four highest-ranking MCPM districts among the ten districts. RWSSP-WN lowest ranking districts are Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Parbat, and they are also in the bottom five of the MCPM list for ten selected districts. Interestingly, rankings of Myagdi and Gulmi deviate in both lists. However, it is important to recognise that the assessment tools have different types of indicators and focus areas, and in addition, the compared FY year is not the same.

When considering the 46 indicators included in the MCPM, the indicator 25 specifically assesses the district's efforts in the development and management of drinking water and sanitation sector based on four variables: existence of WASH plans, budget allocation for WASH, progress towards ODF (min. 10% of VDCs declared ODF) and sustainability of ODF. In 2069/70, all project districts fulfilled these four sub-criteria and received the maximum score of 2 points. In 2070/71, interestingly the status for all other districts had remained as same with maximum of 2 points, but in Rupandehi and Gulmi the scores were decreased to 0 and 1 respectively. The low score of Rupandehi may be indicating the slow ODF progress in the district. On the other hand, the average score of all districts on indicators for public hearings, social audits, and public audits and budget release for users' committee had slightly improved compared to the previous scoring. As noted earlier, the average score of all 75 districts had decreased, therefore the RWSSP-WN II districts with decreasing scores are not exception in that regard.

RWSSP-WN II can potentially have a positive influence on improving the MCPM scoring in the districts. The project works through the local governments structures, and supports the local government staff both in terms of targeted training events in collaboration with MoFALD, and in terms of learning by doing. For instance, the project together with MoFALD organized annual training events for district accountants, sub-accountants and their computer operators. Over the year, the investment funds flow through these accounts, and get reported through MoFALD web-based reporting system.

As a case from Syangja district MCPM assessment for FY 2071/72, the district reported that they achieved good score for various performance measures as a result of the positive impact of RWSSP-WN II practices applied in the district. Table 6 shows how the influence of RWSSP-WN II is evident in Syangja district.

Table 6 Influence of RWSSP-WN II in Syangja MCPM assessment

Performance Measures Indicator #	Sub-Indicator in the table for measurement	RWSSP-WN II practices getting "Yes" answer in the table for measurement
1. Prioritization of projects and basis of selection	1. Develop the project selection criteria and publicize it in website, notice board and other means	Step-by-Step process and manual, V-WASH Planning process , V-WASH Plans used
3. O&M of projects	3. Service Charge collected from the users for maintenance	Provision of 1% cash for O&M fund of water supply scheme, water tariff practice in the schemes
24. Status of formation of user's committee	1. User's committee that fulfil the following conditions contracted out for Project implementation: Form after publicizing notice by DDC for attendance from among the beneficiaries of the project Committee formed in presence of representative nominated by the DDC in project site At least 33% women participated in the committee including executive committee Supervision and monitoring committee formed	Step-by-Step process and manual, Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSC) composition and formation process, Meeting minutes of WUSCs

25. Management of drinking water and sanitation sector	1. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) plan prepared	V-WASH Plans
	2. Allocated specified budget for drinking water, hygiene and sanitation & additional allocation from other sources and expenditure done accordingly	V-WASH Plan, Budget allocation for Matching fund and other WASH activities in the project VDCs
	3. Under the “Open Defecation Free” campaign, at least 10% VDC declared as ODF and continue plan development to declare municipality and VDC ODF	100 % VDC, Municipality declared ODF, Sanitation Strategy Plan & DSWASH Plan of the district
	4. Continuous program implemented in the ODF declared VDC and municipality for the sustainability of ODF programs	Post-ODF activities of Project/ Annual Plans, Guidelines
26. Project information board	1. Before implementation of all the project that has cost estimate more than 500 thousand, project information board displayed at the project side	Project information boards (photographs), Step-by-Step process
	2. Project information board displayed at the project site of 75% or more projects that have cost estimate more than 500 thousand, before the implementation of project	Project information boards (photographs), Step-by-Step process
28. Public hearing	1. At least three (3) public hearing conducted, assuring at least one in a trimester	Mandatory practice of three public audits in all DWSS schemes of RWSSP-WN II as per the Step-by-Step process
31. Gender responsive budget	1. Planned for gender responsive and inclusive activities	Project document, GESI & HRBA approach of RWSSP-WN, Annual Plans (female mason training; Child, Gender and Disabled friendly structures)
	2. Activities and budget implemented as per planning	Reports (Plan Vs. Achievement)
32. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	1. Formation of monitoring & supervision committee	Monitoring task force and VDC wide monitoring team in DDC
	2. DDC did field monitoring of at least 20% VDCs and submitted written report	VDC wide WASH monitoring reports, D-WASH-CC total sanitation motoring reports and Monitoring Books
	3. Conducting the monitoring of the project regularly, report submitted in trimester basis	Scheme monitoring practice as per the Step-by-Step process, DWSS Monitoring Books
	4. Discussion and decision done in DDC board meeting on monitoring report of monitoring of projects and activities implemented by DDC and VDCs	Discussion in DMC and decisions

Overall objective indicators: *Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage*

Access to safe drinking water supply is also an important indicator of quality of life. According to the annual household surveys done by the Central Bureau of Statistics survey, a little over half of the households (52%) have access to piped water supply, percentages of households having access to piped water ranging from 65% in urban and 49% in rural areas. Hand pump or tube well is the second big source of drinking water for 35.9% households (23% in urban and 39% in rural area). Nearly 13% use covered and open well, spring water, river and other sources of water for drinking purpose. Across the country, 72% of the richest households (fifth quintile) have access to piped water supply whereas only 29% of the poorest households have access to such source.⁴

Less than half of households (45%) are reported to have been using flush toilets with connection to septic tank. The percentages of households using such type of toilet are nearly 60% in urban and 42% in rural area. Ordinary toilet is the second most used type of toilet, being used by 22%. One out of four (26%) households still do not have toilets in their houses. Nearly, two third of the first quintile and 2.3% of the fifth quintile do not have toilet in their premises.⁵ As a comparison, practically all households reported to have possessed mobile phones (97% in urban areas and 84% in rural area) Even two thirds (65%) of the poorest quintile possess mobile phones.⁶



Photo 2 What it means to be "unreached"

In the forthcoming Semi-Annual Progress Report FY04 we wish to find this data at VDC and district level to see to what extent RWSSP-WN working VDCs have managed to decrease disparity. District and VDC WASH Plans should guide us towards the unserved, and as is evident from the water supply beneficiary data, we have succeeded in this. But the question remains to what extent that stands out when looking at the data across the entire district and region.

⁴ Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 2015. Annual Household Survey 2013/14 (Major Findings). National Planning Commission Secretariat, Government of Nepal & UNDP. August 2015, Kathmandu: Nepal Web Site: www.cbs.gov.np p.49

⁵ *Op.cit.* p.50

⁶ *Op.cit.* p.50

2.3 PURPOSE-LEVEL CUMULATIVE PROGRESS

Assessment of the project progress based on the purpose level indicators is summarized in the following traffic lights table (Table 7). The **green colour** (also marked with ↑) indicates that with this trend, the overall achievement is possible within the remaining project period and the result target is close to what was planned under each result-area for this fiscal year. The **yellow colour** (also marked with ⇨) indicates that what we have done is in the right direction but that there is room for improvement. The **red colour** (also indicated with ↓) indicates that during the reporting period we did not achieve what we should have if this result is to be reached within the project period; this is the area where we need to pay more attention. The Inception Report Annex 1 shows the original targets. The Project updates these for the actual FY03. For the purpose-level indicators, there are no fixed numerical annual targets as these reflect progress made under several result-level indicators. For instance, the number of previously unserved people is a consequence of progress under Results 2 & 3.

Table 7 Purpose-level progress overview

Purpose-level indicators: The poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system	Traffic Lights
150,000* previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply (R2, R3)	↑
All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services (R2, R3)	⇨
No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF) (R1, R3)	↑
All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs (R1, R3)	⇨
More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities (R1, R2, R3)	↑
Districts' WASH programmes capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M, showing consistently improving the annual performance (R1, R2, R3)	⇨

Purpose Indicator: 100,000 previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply (R2, R3) (*The number will be increased from 100,000 to 150,000 if the investment budget for water supply will be increased by EUR 2 million.)*

GREEN: The cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by end of FY03 is 84,221. This figure includes beneficiaries of physically completed schemes that have not yet been financially cleared (6,647), completed and financially cleared schemes (50,322) as well as completed schemes that have moved to Post-construction (PoCo) support (27,252). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 172: out of the completed schemes, 10 are yet to be cleared financially and 58 have already started Post-construction support. The number of schemes under preparation or implementation is 90, with 53,998 new beneficiaries. The

total sum of population under completed schemes and schemes under implementation or preparation is 138,219. This shows that the project is well on track to meet its target and therefore we rank this indicator “**GREEN**”.

After a challenging first half, we were able to speed up the construction works in the second half of FY03, resulting to 52 completed water supply schemes with 22,605 new beneficiaries within the reporting period. During the first half, the progress was slowed down due to the blockade of Nepal-India border and unrest in Terai which affected all RWSSP-WN working districts. According to the district reports, work on 28 drinking water supply schemes was delayed due to the blockade. This was mostly because of shortage of construction materials and transportation problems; or when materials or transportation were available, the costs were much higher than agreed. The shortages inflated the scheme costs, and would have led to exceeding the total budgets as agreed in the contracts if not carefully managed. The uncertainty related to unit costs of various construction materials delayed the signing new contracts with the WUSCs for otherwise well prepared water supply schemes. See Chapter 4.6 for more information.

All water supply schemes that receive investment funds from RWSSP-WN Phase II are counted under this indicator (overall beneficiary target). This includes beneficiaries of new Phase II schemes, Phase I carry over schemes completed in Phase II, as well as poorly functioning Phase I schemes improved in Phase II. This does NOT include Phase I schemes that receive post-construction support (mostly trainings, but may also include investment if WSP/scheme functionality requires it) in Phase II. Table 8 presents a break-down on number of beneficiaries and schemes in each category.

Table 8 Water supply schemes and beneficiaries

Mid-FY03	Number of beneficiaries in completed schemes	Number of beneficiaries in ongoing schemes*	Number of completed schemes	Number of ongoing schemes*
New Phase II Schemes	40,509	41,732	121	82
Phase I Carry over schemes completed in Phase II**	29,101	12,266	26	8
Phase I completed schemes that have been improved in Phase II	14,611	0	25	0
Total	84,221	53,998	172	90

*Preparatory phase on-going, Preparatory phase completed, Implementation phase on-going

** Five carry-over schemes were dropped out in FY01, thereby reducing the number of carry-over schemes from 45 to 40. Another five carry-over schemes were dropped out in FY02 in Kapilvastu, bringing the number of carry-over schemes to 35. In FY03, 1 new carry-over scheme was discovered in Baglung when the new browser-based MIS exercised forced the districts to review their reporting scheme by scheme.

So far 26 Phase I carry over schemes have been completed, and out of these all except two have also been financially cleared. At the end of FY03, eight Phase I carry-over schemes remain uncompleted and subject to an increasing attention to get these chronic schemes completed. The carry-over schemes are in Kapilvastu (2 shallow tube well schemes), Nawalparasi (3 OHT schemes) and Parbat (2 gravity schemes). During FY03, another Phase I carry over scheme was added in Baglung, increasing the number of ongoing carry-over schemes from seven to eight.

Purpose Indicator: All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services (R2, R3)

YELLOW: This indicator links to the Result 2.1 and 2.2 indicators on water safety and status of the Water User and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs). Functional and safe supply of water results from active and capable WUSCs that are carrying out regular Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities, protecting water from contamination and collecting water tariff. We rank this “**YELLOW**” until we have reliably established that the schemes do provide functional, improved and safe water. However, we consider that all Phase II completed 172 water supply schemes are functional and represent technology that provides an improved service. Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP) and Post-Construction activities launched in FY03 give opportunities to verify and improve the status and related reporting practices.

During FY03, the project finalised the Post-Construction Guidelines. The guidelines have distinguished three individual lines of action, expanding the focus from individual scheme-focused Post-Construction phase into VDC and district-level actions aiming at continuity of PoCo support services and institutional strengthening. Various PoCo activities, aiming at sustainability of schemes once the project has phased out, were rolled out in 10 core districts during FY03. PoCo activities cover both Phase I and Phase II water supply schemes, with focus on WUSC managed piped water supply schemes (gravity and lift). So far 397 completed schemes (177 Phase I and 220 Phase II) have benefited from PoCo activities. As mentioned earlier, Post-Construction activities also concern other VDC and DDC level stakeholders, including V/D-WASH-CC members and private service providers. Table 9 shows the number of events and participants cumulatively until end of FY03, although most PoCo activities, i.e. the district, VDC and WUSC PoCo workshops, were started only in FY03.

Table 9 Number of PoCo trainings/events and participants

Event Name	No. of events	No. of participants
District -level PoCo workshop	11	514
VDC-level PoCo workshop	39	1,134
WUSC PoCo workshop	53	1,588
WSP++ training	159	2,996
VMW, Pump operator, other technical tr.	19	353
O&M, tariff, book keeping, public audit	24	566
Other training/event	37	1,552
Total	342	8,703

District-level PoCo workshops are a venue to link private sector service providers (technical and financial) and other district stakeholders such as FEDWASUN with WUSC representatives. One of the objectives is to develop common understanding among all stakeholders on PoCo service needs for ensuring functionality and sustainability of water supply schemes. In VDC-level PoCo workshops the functionality and managerial status of water supply schemes of the VDC are reviewed, which helps to estimate the PoCo support needs of the given VDC. The role of V-WASH-CCs in planning and monitoring WASH

facilities is discussed in these workshops – if the V-WASH-CC is active, it can take the lead in these activities.

Preparation and implementation of WSP++ started in the second half of FY02, and so far 204 WSPs have been prepared (see R2.1 for details). Water quality testing is an integral part of WSP preparation, the focus being on bacteriological contamination. Result of Coliform Presence/Absence (P/A) test is available for 186 WSP schemes – out of these 60% have absence and 40% presence of coliform. The result reflects the situation during the WSP preparation. In the forthcoming progress reports we wish to have the re-test data available to show whether the situation has improved after the WSP++ implementation, see Box 1.

Box 1 WSP++ for improved water service

Taking water quality samples from different locations and measuring quality with a simple coliform P/A vial test triggers the WUSC members to think about their water quality and identify sources of water contamination. Other chemical parameters can be measured with the ENPHO field kit. Water quality analysis as part of WSP++ process gives a clear message to WUSC and users. It is an opportunity to raise awareness about importance of good quality water and how to keep it safe, and to think about actions to control contamination.

Ensuring good water quality requires regular monitoring. Bacterial contamination is evident mainly in the open intakes. Biodegraded vegetation around water sources provides a good environment for bacteria. Use of organic fertilizers results in change in chemical parameters in water. Retesting of water quality analysis during WSP++ implementation will help to identify if the short-term actions to maintain water quality have been practiced or is there necessary of any other actions to practice.

After WSP preparation, users have taken actions for example to cover the intake and construct drainage channel to control surface runoff, fix pipeline leakage, and repair cracks in RVT and tap stands. To avoid bacterial contamination in the intake area, cattle grazing is strictly prohibited. Unfenced intakes in Phase I schemes are fenced to control easy access by humans and animals. Gravel filtration is practiced to minimize turbidity. Some schemes practice bleaching to eliminate bacterial contamination. Pipelines are covered by soil to avoid further damage.



Closed intake with clean fitting chamber.

In the words of Village Management Worker, Darma Raj Poudel from Chitepani DWSS in Parbat: "The scheme had lot of problems with water quality because the transmission pipeline was leaking and not buried under ground, the intake was contaminated with surface runoff with cattle grazing near the intake, there were no locks in the reservoir tank and people could easily access it. The users also fitted pipes into the taps to use the water for agricultural land. We didn't take any actions to solve the problems, and as a result there were many health complications in the village. This is a remote village in Parbat, and victims of water borne diseases had to be taken to Kusma, District headquarter, for medical treatment."

Mr. Poudel mentioned that after repair and regular maintenance work, water colour is now observed clear and taste has improved compared to previous situation. Also water borne diseases were reduced. He added that proper maintenance of the scheme has also helped to increase water quantity. According to the VDC health worker, distribution of Jeevan Jal packet (consumed during diarrhoea) have dropped to nearly zero from 50-60 per month.

By: Yogesh Chapagain, on-the-job-trainee in RWSSP-WN 05/2016-08/2016

Purpose Indicator: No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF) (R1, R3)

GREEN: Two project districts, Rolpa (24 December 2015) and Syangja (9 January 2016) declared ODF during FY03. This brings the number of ODF districts to 11 out of 14 districts in RWSSP-WN II working area. The remaining districts to be declared as ODF are Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Palpa. See the VDC level progress in Result indicator 1.1.

This indicator only looks at district level achievement; we are not counting the status of individual households. However, to assess the progress made so far and the amount of work that is remaining, it is useful to look at the population numbers of different districts. Figure 3 shows the population in ODF VDCs/municipalities and the district total population fiscal year wise from the beginning of Phase I (baseline) to the end of FY03. The seven districts included in the graph had non-ODF VDCs/municipalities in the beginning of Phase I.

As shown in Figure 3, Rupandehi has tripled the population in ODF declared areas during this year – this is significant progress for Rupandehi! If this trend continues, Rupandehi will be able to declare district ODF next year (FY04). The population of non-ODF VDCs and municipalities in Rupandehi is 192,551. Success in Rupandehi can be attributed to various factors: The enabling environment has improved with more political leaders jumping in the sanitation bandwagon, V-WASH-CCs have become more active in sanitation campaigning and monitoring and also the Southern belt of Rupandehi – where high Indian influence used to nullify the attempts made by district campaigns – is slowly accepting the no-subsidy policy. Also the D-WASH unit of Rupandehi has improved its work with more efficient work planning, better motivated and skilled staff and with an active monitoring task force that disembarks in villages to monitor household level toilet status.

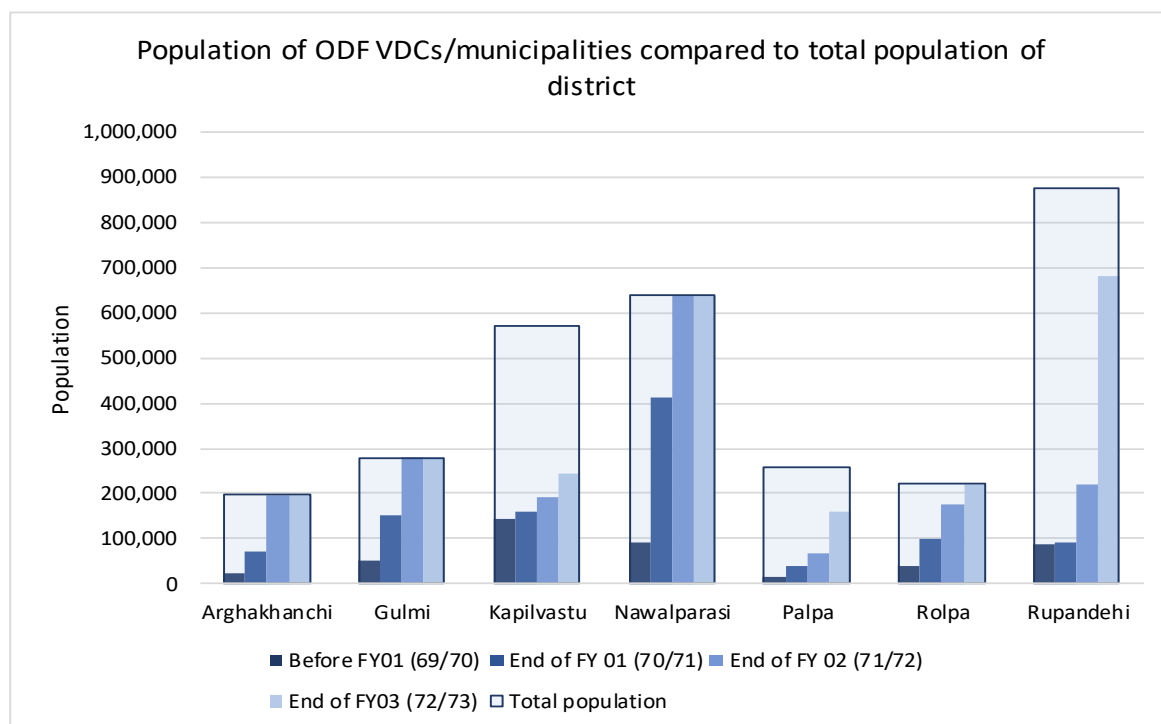


Figure 3 Population in ODF VDCs/municipalities district wise

Also Palpa has made good progress in FY03, with the population of ODF declared areas increased by nearly 90,000. If this trend continues, Palpa is not far from reaching district ODF in FY04. In Kapilvastu this year's progress has been slower, and it has to speed up considerably in order to meet the project target.

The eleven ODF declared districts have a population of 2,707,436 (Census 2011), which in broad terms can be taken as the beneficiaries of sanitation movement supported by RWSSP-WN since the Phase I together with other sector stakeholders. The increment of district ODF population of FY03 (Rolpa and Syangja) is 509,277.

Figure 4 shows the dates of district ODF declarations and the cumulative population of the ODF declared districts in the time line starting from the development of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan in 2010 and ending to the year 2017 by which the universal sanitation coverage should be 100%. It was calculated using the population of ODF declared districts, not taking into account the already ODF declared VDCs in non-ODF districts (For VDC-level analysis, see (Result Indicator 1.1). The graph shows that all 11 district ODF declarations have taken place between July 2012 and January 2016. Four districts, Tanahun, Myagdi, Parbat and Pyuthan declared ODF already during Phase I. Mustang and Baglung declared ODF during the FY01, Arghakhanchi, Nawalparasi and Gulmi during the FY02 and Rolpa and Syangja during FY03. Percentage wise, 79% (11 out of 14) of the working districts are ODF declared but population wise the percentage is lower, 61%.

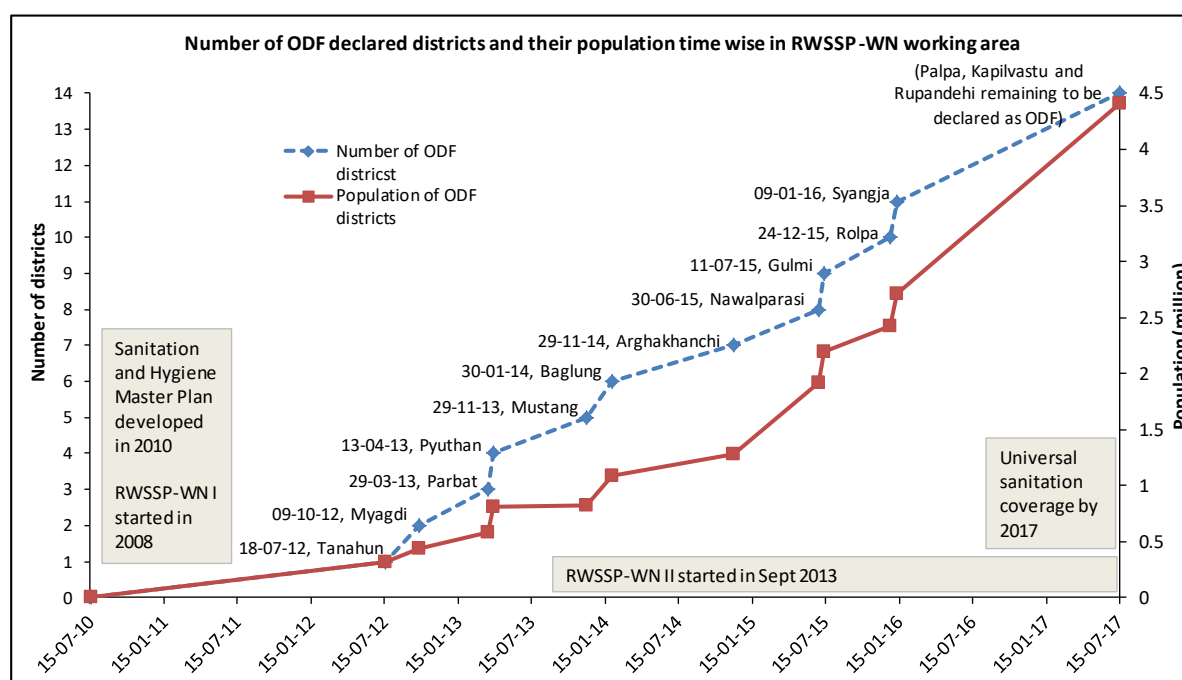


Figure 4 District ODF declarations time wise in RWSSP-WN working area

Purpose Indicator: All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs (R1, R3)

YELLOW: During FY03, 2 districts - Syangja and Nawalparasi - finalized their post-ODF strategies. Previously, 6 districts, namely Tanahun, Myagdi, Parbat, Pyuthan, Baglung and Arghakhanchi had completed their post-ODF strategies with the support of RWSSP-WN II. In addition, Gulmi's post-ODF strategy is nearly completed with only the final editing remaining. Mustang started the preparation of its post-ODF strategy already in FY02 but has not been able to complete it. In the second half of FY03, a new sanitation committee was formed to repeat the Total Sanitation data collection exercise and start the preparation process from the beginning, but it has passed the agreed timelines without much progress to report. In Rolpa, task force has been formed for preparation of the post-ODF strategy and data collection has now been completed.

The post-ODF strategies cover a five-year period. Most districts target to complete whole district Total Sanitation within five years, which is very ambitious – after all, changing routines and behaviours is a time taking process that doesn't happen overnight! Most of the districts and VDCs are well committed to promotion of Total Sanitation, which is reflected in their budget allocation and staff (social mobilisers, VDC secretaries etc.). Especially Myagdi, Gulmi and Tanahun have accelerated Total Sanitation process this fiscal year, demonstrating post-ODF support to VDCs. Out of the three Terai districts, Nawalparasi and Kapilvastu are also progressing in Total Sanitation.

Districts utilize the post-ODF strategies in guiding VDC WASH Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs) in planning their post-ODF activities. As part of the District Post-ODF Strategy preparation, District WASH Coordination Committee (D-WASH-CC) decides how to cover VDCs for implementing Total Sanitation campaign, i.e. which organizations support which VDCs. The districts manage staff, allocate budget, prepare information, education and communication materials and disseminate it up to the community level for promoting behaviour change. Regular district level meetings are held between VDC chairpersons, D-WASH-CC Chairperson and Local Development Officer (LDO) to discuss progress, practices, applied methods, challenges and support needs from the district to accelerate the campaign in VDCs. VDC Secretaries, in turn, share with V-WASH-CCs about the decisions of D-WASH-CCs and instructions of LDO on sanitation campaigning. This process of feedback and review meetings serves as supporting tool to VDCs. Districts also get information on progress and give VDCs feedback for improvement through their monitoring activities. RWSSP-WN II has developed a Total Sanitation Monitoring and Data Collection Book to support monitoring practices.

Active and knowledgeable D-WASH-CC is a prerequisite for scaling up Total Sanitation campaigning in the entire district. RWSSP-WN II has provided trainings to D-WASH-CC members to equip them with necessary skills. By the end of FY03, about 550 D-WASH-CC members and other district level multi-stakeholders have received training in Total Sanitation.

We rank this indicator “**YELLOW**”, recognizing that the sustainability of ODF and moving towards Total Sanitation step-by-step need more attention to ensure that plans and strategies prepared at the VDC and district levels are also turned into action in the most appropriate way. As a result of the BCC exercises done during the reporting period it is now

clear that it cannot be one strategy or one guideline, but rather, a method that each team of SPs can apply to each unique situation. For instance, out of all Total Sanitation indicators, some may not be relevant as these behaviours are already practiced, while there may be some other critical situation that is not included into these indicators at all, such as drainage problems in Tarai. During the reporting period the various internal BCC workshops have opened our eyes to the fact that even if we are communicating one behaviour only, there may be 40 different messages to promote the one single behaviour, depending on the target group and strategic approach chosen.

The forthcoming national Total Sanitation Directive will provide also RWSSP-WN a useful tool to take post-ODF strategies forward. We provided comments on the draft directive during the first half of FY03. RWSSP-WN II will continue working on its step-by-step approach to BCC acknowledging that similarly to water supply scheme implementation, taking logical steps and more to it, completing certain steps before moving on to the next step, may have better results than going ahead with all possible behaviours, approaches and messages at the same time.

Purpose Indicator: More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities (R1, R2, R3)

GREEN: The cumulative number of participants in different capacity building activities by end of FY03 is 142,129. About half of this - 72,868 – are participants in events organized in FY03. There were altogether 1,713 capacity development events during FY03, bringing the total number of events to 2,857. The rate of capacity building is expected to remain similar in FY04, which means that we are well on track reaching the target of 220,000 beneficiaries and thereby rank this indicator **GREEN**.

All capacity building events were transferred into browser-based MIS during the second half of FY03. During the transfer, some events/participants from FY01 or FY02 were found to be duplicated (i.e. in Pyuthan and Myagdi) and these were corrected. Also some missing entries were added to the MIS and categories of reporting (e.g. event types, beneficiary categories) were modified. As a result, the figures for FY01 and FY02 have been slightly changed in this year's report.

Number of different types of capacity development events and participants in those events is shown in Figure 5. Sanitation awareness raising and training events reach the highest number of people, accounting for 67% (48,495 persons) of all beneficiaries during FY03. Compared to previous years, the V-WASH Plan related trainings and workshops decreased significantly since many V-WASH Plans have already been completed and the work is focusing on finalizing the written reports.

The foundation for successful implementation and sustainability of drinking water supply schemes is established through the scheme-level capacity building events, targeting WUSC, users and technicians. During FY03, there were 494 scheme level Step-by-Step (SBS) training events with 9,660 participants. Post-construction (PoCo) related capacity building, such as district and VDC level PoCo workshops are a new event type which will have an increasing role in project activities in the coming years. PoCo events include also scheme-level trainings, such as WUSC workshops and Water Safety Planning. The event/beneficiary ratio of scheme-level trainings and PoCo events as compared to other event types shows

the level of effort we pay to enhancing the capacity of users, WUSC members, technicians and other related persons to ensure the sustainability and functionality of water supply schemes.

The 'Other' category consists of capacity development of DDC/D-WASH unit and SPs (829 participants), D-WASH Planning participants (130) as well as exposure visits and Day celebrations etc.

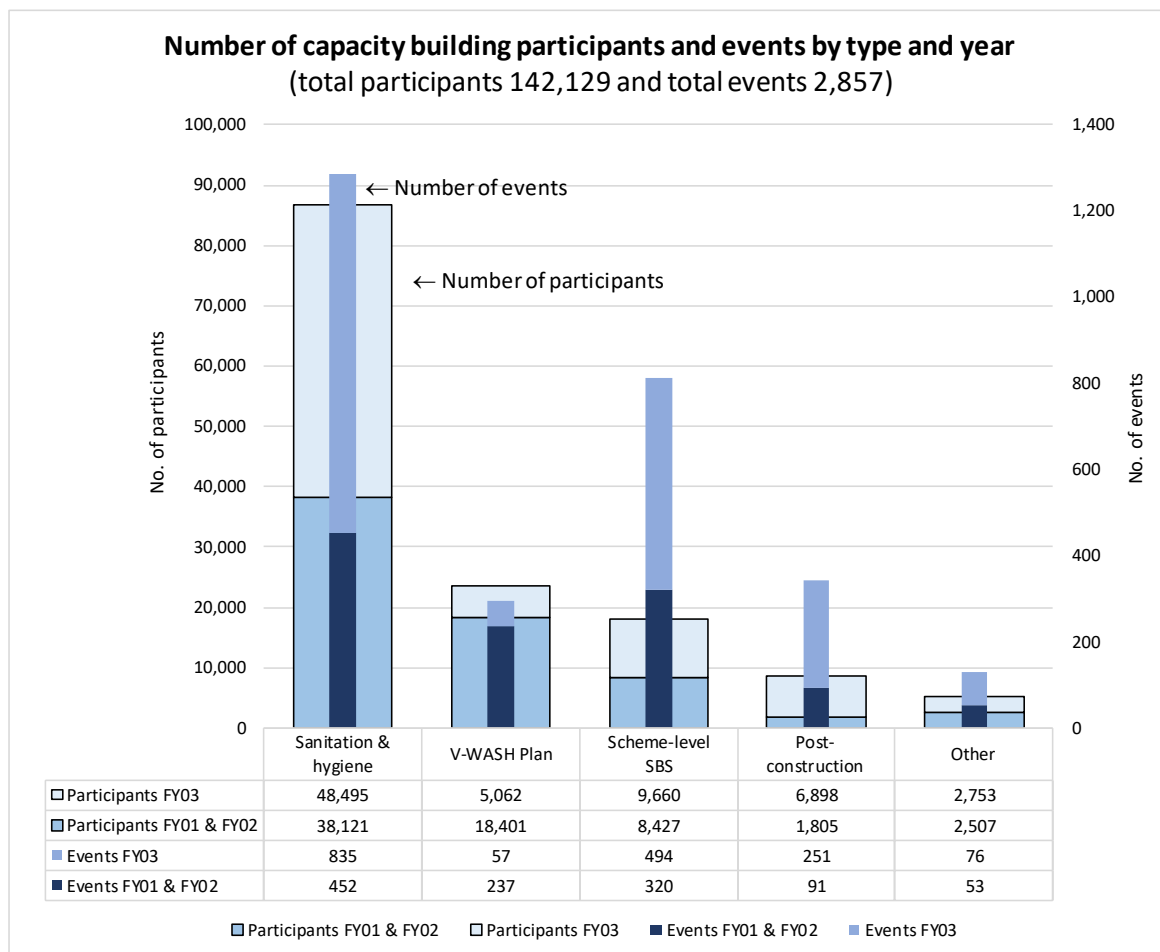


Figure 5 Number of capacity building events and participants by type

A closer look at the capacity building beneficiaries shows that V-WASH-CC members and multi-stakeholder forums consist of over 35,000 of CB participants (mostly for S&H as well as W-WASH Planning), followed by WUSC/water supply users (about 30,000 participants), Ward Citizen Forum members (for S&H, nearly 27,000 participants) and individual households (for S&H, over 15,500 participants). These four categories make up 76% of all capacity building beneficiaries. Other beneficiary groups include, for example, students, school teachers/management committees, community triggerers, mothers' groups, female community health volunteers, child/youth clubs, mostly for Sanitation & Hygiene related trainings.

Figure 6 below presents the cumulative number of capacity building events and participants by district. Myagdi reports by far the highest number of participants, 33,501 since the beginning of Phase II, followed by Tanahun (20,957) and Syangja (18,575). Myagdi, Baglung and Tanahun report the highest number of capacity building events, with more than 400 events in each district. The participant/event ratio varies highly between

the districts, with average ratio of 50 participants per event. The ratio is highest in Kapilvastu and Rolpa with nearly 100 participants per event.

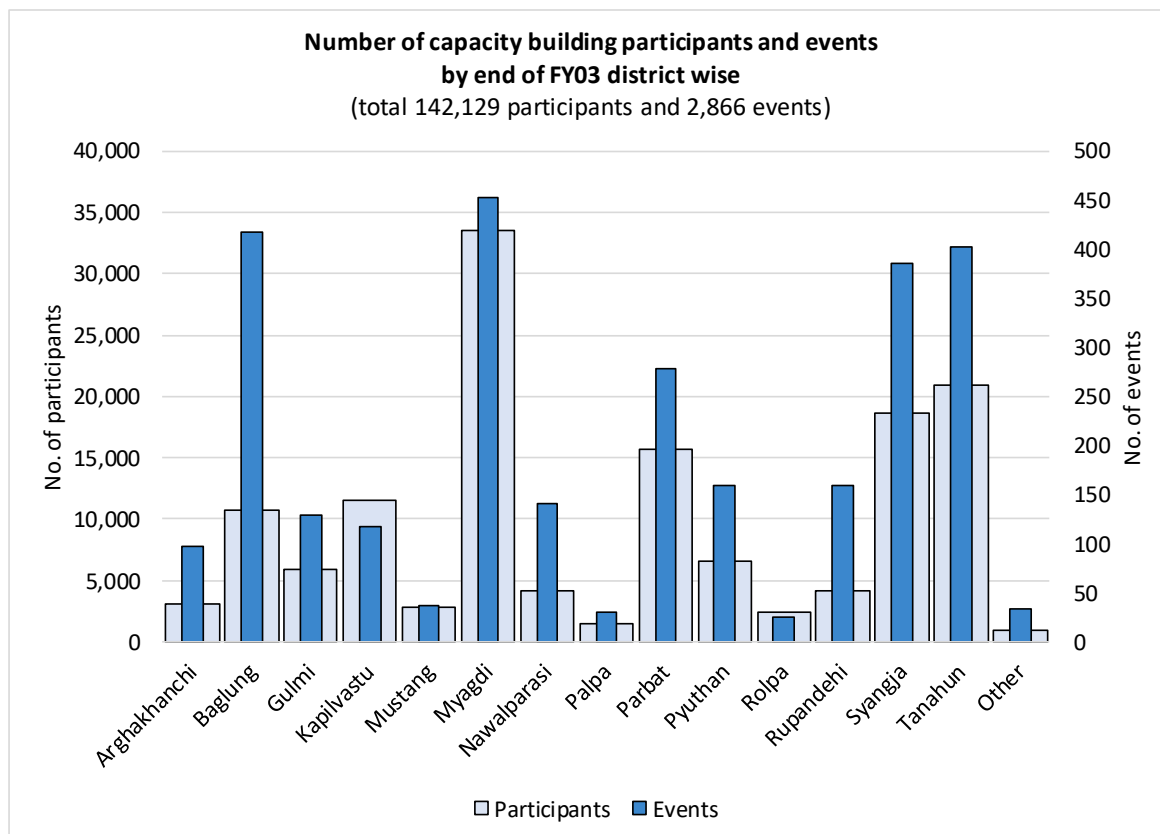


Figure 6 Number of capacity building participants and events by district

Out of all capacity building participants, 47% are female (Table 10). This shows slight improvement compared to FY02, when 45% of participants were female. Women’s participation is highest in Sanitation and Hygiene trainings (49%) and in scheme level Step-by-step trainings (48%). Gender disparity is higher in V-WASH Planning and PoCo related trainings with proportion of women being 43% and 41% respectively.

Table 10 Participants in training events by sex; cumulative by end of FY03

Event Type	Female		Male		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Sanitation & hygiene	42,421	49	44,195	51	86,616
V-WASH Plan	10,056	43	13,407	57	23,463
Scheme level SBS	8,678	48	9,409	52	18,087
Post-construction	3,602	41	5,101	59	8,703
Other	2,157	41	3,103	59	5,260
Total	66,914	47	75,215	53	142,129

Figure 7 shows the representation of different ethnic and caste groups in different types of capacity building events. Janajatis are the single biggest beneficiary group in capacity building (40%), followed by ‘Others’ (36%), which consists of Brahmin, Chettri, Thakuri and Sanyasi (generally considered). Dalit participants comprise 18% of all participants. Religious Minorities, which are mainly found in Kapilvastu, comprise 2% of all participants. Proportion of Terai Disadvantaged Groups is only 3%, although they make up 13% of total

population (when considering 10 core districts). The latter two groups are mostly reached by the sanitation and hygiene campaigns, and their participation has improved in FY03 when compared to previous years.

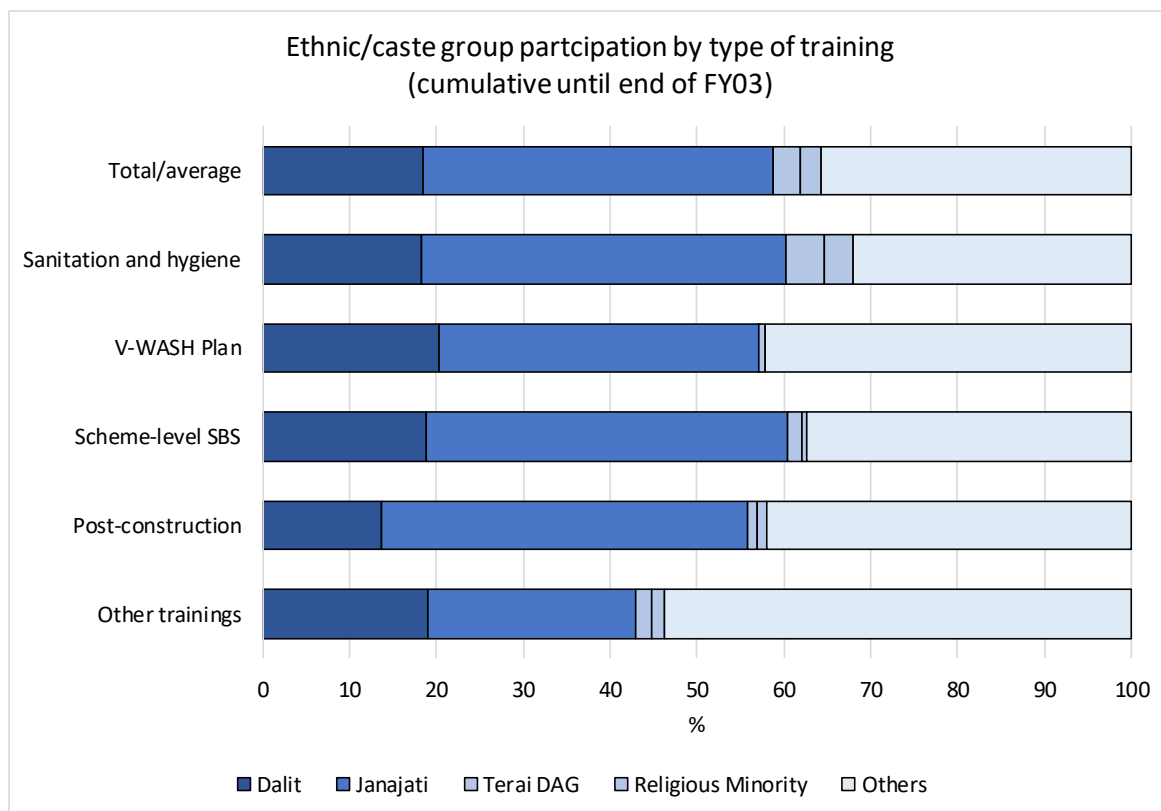


Figure 7 Ethnic/caste group participation in capacity building events

Purpose Indicator: Districts' WASH programmes capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M, showing consistently improving the annual performance (R1, R2, R3)

YELLOW: This indicator combines various capacity areas of DDCs related to performance in WASH programme implementation. It reflects the outcome from the Result level indicators "DDCs and D-WASH-CCs practicing coordinated planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH activities at district level with adequate staff and plans, tools, skills and linkages" and similar for VDCs and V-WASH-CCs. We continue to rank this indicator as "YELLOW".

The future of districts as we know them now is very uncertain in the planned Federal governance structure. In future, which government body/bodies will provide the services and fulfil the role of what we now know as the Districts-WASH unit? The project is eager to participate in this discussion with its lessons learned in working with D-WASH Units. Within the framework of the current system, there are aspects that have been encouraging in terms of implementation of RWSSP-WN II, with most of the districts accelerating programme implementation. The districts' annual performance assessments for FY03, based on the DDC-DoLIDAR MoU indicators, were carried out at the end of FY03. The

average score of all districts is 72 (out of 100), while for FY02 it was 68. The highest scoring district is Pyuthan (91) followed by Tanahun (88) and the lowest is Nawalparasi (48).

The D-WASH-CC ToR assessment was carried out in the beginning of FY04 for the first time since the Inception Phase. Comparing the average score between baseline and FY03, the score has increased slightly from 10.1 to 11.6 (full score 20; see Result Indicator 3.3). District Strategic WASH Plans were finalized and endorsed in two districts, Baglung and Arghakhanchi this year. Gulmi and Rolpa are also on track to finalize their plans. Syangja and Nawalparasi completed their District Post-ODF Strategy. The district level post-construction workshops including private sector representatives started in the second half of FY03 - so far 11 such workshops have been completed.

There has been considerable turn over in the DWASH Unit staff, and the recruitment support given by PSU to DDCs has continued due to the turnover. Especially, there have been challenges in employing experienced technical SPs. However, the situation has improved in FY03, when 5 out of 12 districts utilized the full provision of Support Persons; in FY02 only one district had full set of SPs.

RWSSP-WN organized various refresher and technical trainings to SPs during the reporting period. The project carried out total 56 SPs' Annual performance assessments in four districts during the first half of FY03. The two new water supply districts, Arghakhanchi and Rolpa with the district-driven working modality without the TA staff present in the districts, recruited the new staff for the programme implementation and they started preparation of new water supply schemes.

2.4 RESULT-LEVEL CUMULATIVE PROGRESS

This chapter reflects the achievements against each result-level indicator. Table 11 captures the overall rating of each sub-result: “**GREEN**” indicating that the project is well on the track, “**YELLOW**” that it could do better and “**RED**” that more serious effort next year is needed in this regard. The indicators under each result area are summarized in the table below to given an overview. Under each result there is something to celebrate and something that will need serious attention next year.

Table 11 Results-level progress overview

Log frame	Result-area	Traffic Lights					
Result 1	Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts (4 indicators)	↑	⇒	↑	⇒		
Result 2	Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs (5 indicators)	⇒	⇒	↑	↑	⇒	
Result 3	Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner (6 indicators)	↑	↑	⇒	⇒	↑	↑

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

During FY03, RWSSP-WN II continued working on sanitation and hygiene in the form of trainings and campaigns, preparation of V-WASH Plans including post-ODF activities and total sanitation and ODF declarations. Updating of old V-WASH Plans has brought the current sanitation and hygiene situation of VDCs into wider knowledge and triggered planning of post-ODF activities aiming towards total sanitation. In the Phase II new districts – Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Rolpa – preparation of District Strategic WASH Plans (DSWASHPs) together with Post-ODF strategies has helped the districts in steering Total Sanitation programmes. Table 12 summarizes the Result-area 1 indicators.

During FY03, RWSSP-WN II conducted a study on behaviour change communication (BCC) on Total Sanitation in the hill context. This, together with the lessons from FY02 study on BCC in Terai, triggered us to update our Sanitation and Hygiene working methods, giving more focus on true behaviour change. In addition, the household level sanitation and hygiene study with a sample of 5,500 households was completed during the reporting period.

Table 12 Result-area 1 Sanitation progress overview

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	Traffic Lights
1.1	# of VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	# of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	⇒
1.3	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main Total Behaviour Change criteria (7))	↑
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Result Indicator 1.1: # of VDCs declared ODF

GREEN: During FY03, the number of ODF declared VDCs and municipalities was increased by 67, from 580 to 647. Out of total 647 ODF units, 617 are VDCs and 30 are municipalities. It should be noted that during the same time period, the total number of VDCs/municipalities was reduced from 713 to 702 as a result of merging of several VDCs into municipalities. In FY02 the ODF progress was 113 VDCs/municipalities and in FY01 83 VDCs/municipalities (excluding Arghakhanchi). Percentage wise, by the end of FY03 92% of all the VDCs/municipalities in the RWSSP-WN II working districts have declared ODF. Figure 8 shows the VDC-wise ODF map.

ODF progress during FY03 took place in Rupandehi, Palpa, Rolpa and Kapilvastu, where 28, 26, 10 and 8 VDCs/municipalities respectively reached the ODF status (see Table 13). The Rolpa progress resulted the district ODF declaration in the first half of the fiscal year. The

⁷ Total Behaviour Change criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

population of new ODF declared VDCs/municipalities during FY03 is 651,671. At the end of FY03, the population of all ODF VDCs/municipalities in 14 districts totals 3,793,337. In the three non-ODF districts, there are still total of 55 non-ODF VDCs/municipalities, including 48 VDCs and 7 municipalities (Table 14). We rate this indicator as “**GREEN**”, given the progress made in 67 new ODF VDCs during the reporting period.

Table 13 Number of ODF VDCs/municipalities district wise

DISTRICT	Baseline (End of Phase I)		End of FY01 (2070/71)		End of FY02 (2071/72)**		End of FY03 (2072/73)		Grand Total
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Kapilvastu	8	54	11	51	16	46	24	35	59
Palpa	6	56	14	48	24	38	50	12	62
Rupandehi	6	50	7	49	18	38	46	8	54
Rolpa	9	41	23	27	40	10	50		50
Arghakhanchi*	18	18	18	18	36		36		36
Nawalparasi	15	50	42	23	65		63		63
Gulmi	16	60	46	30	76		76		76
Baglung	60		60		60		60		60
Mustang	16		16		16		16		16
Myagdi	36		36		36		36		36
Parbat	48		48		48		48		48
Pyuthan	43		43		43		43		43
Syangja	60		60		60		57		57
Tanahun	43		43		43		42		42
Total	384	341	467	246	581	132	647	55	702***

*Arghakhanchi baseline taken at the beginning of FY02, when the district was included into RWSSP-WN II.

** ODF VDCs/municipalities reported as 580 in FY02; verified to be 581.

*** There were changes in the administrative units of Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Syangja and Tanahun districts, as a result of which the total number of VDCs/municipalities reduced from 713 in 2071/2072 to 702 in 2072/2073.

Table 14 ODF status of municipalities and VDCs

	ODF Status end of FY03		Grand Total
	Yes	No	
VDCs	617	48	665
Municipalities	30	7	37
Total	647	55	713

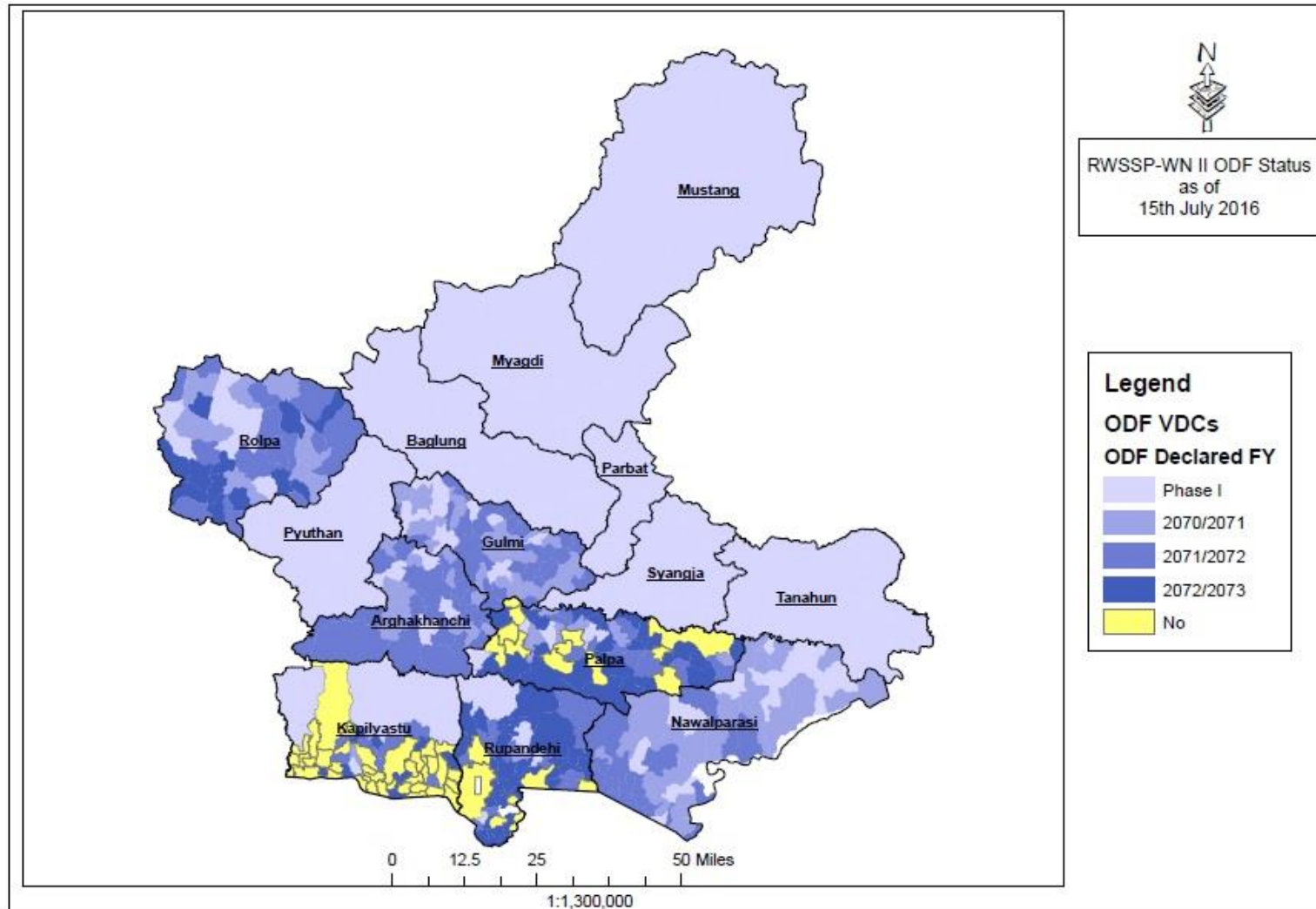


Figure 8 Map of ODF VDCs/municipalities in the RWSSP-WN II districts

While RWSSP-WN is one of the major contributors to the ODF movement in the working districts, we want to acknowledge that the sanitation achievements are a result of joint efforts by numerous sector stakeholders. RWSSP-WN II applies the district wide sanitation and hygiene approach through DDCs. RWSSP-WN has supported sanitation movement in Syangja, Rupandehi and Kapilvastu already since the Phase I, whereas Rolpa, Palpa, Gulmi have been supported since Phase II FY01 and Arghakhanchi since Phase II FY02. RWSSP-WN II support to Rolpa and Argakhanchi increased during FY03, extending from sanitation and hygiene related capacity building to also cover water supply and necessary human resources. In accordance with the modified DoLIDAR – Rolpa DDC MoU, both DDCs have hired support persons for the DWASH Unit, which will help to strengthen WASH progress in the district in the coming years.

Political instability especially during the first half of FY03 delayed and complicated sanitation campaigning, with the Terai districts being most affected. This caused delays in ODF declarations. Against the political instability, the progress made in Rupandehi is extraordinary. In Kapilvastu on the other hand, the political situation may provide some explanation for slow progress. See Chapter 6 for details related to the delays.

We have continued to improve our sanitation Behaviour Change Communication methods and skills during the fiscal year, with the advice of a short-term BCC expert during March and April 2016. The skills of our staff – including field, district and PSU staff – were enhanced in several BCC-themed workshops in the second half of FY03, with particular focus on how to target messages to different audiences (i.e. appealing to the behavioural drivers and addressing behavioural obstacles of different target groups), how to utilize different communication channels (i.e. mass communication vs. individual/small group counselling), and how to improve district work planning and monitoring.

Some of the new or improved methods in BCC include, for example, targeted letters to households to have them commit to construct toilets, seeking the support of local political and other leaders to create an enabling environment and to agree on no-subsidy, more eye-catching posters targeting different audiences and in carefully thought exposure points, correctly timed monitoring and follow-up visits etc. Many V-WASH-CCs are now better motivated to lead the VDC sanitation and hygiene campaigns. Better organization has helped to motivate social mobilizers - who work on volunteer basis – and thereby reduced the drop-out rate. The results of our BCC efforts are reflected in excellent results in sanitation in both ODF and Total Sanitation fields.

Regardless the progress in Rupandehi, many challenges still remain particularly in Terai: The attitude of many elite groups is that improvement of sanitation of the poorest is not in their interest; Politicizing of social development and sanitation in particular is an obstacle which also hinders the creation of enabling environment in the district level. In the household level, many people think that sanitation is government business and that services should be provided to them free of charge. Another challenge is the sustainability of ODF and ensuring that every member of the family uses the toilet. Box 2 below presents an example of disabled-friendly household toilet.

Box 2 You never know when disable-friendly toilet becomes useful

A 40-year old Bhola Nath B.K is the head of a poor Dalit household in Ramjakot-2 VDC, Tanahun. The VDC has been supported by RWSSP-WN since 2008 and within a year's time it is expected to achieve full coverage of water supply and total sanitation. Mr. Bhola constructed his toilet five years ago, inspired by the ODF movement.

At the time of toilet construction, the family did not pay any attention to the needs of disabled or elderly people, as they did not think of needing any modifications and had not heard about disabled- or elderly-friendly toilets. Last year the household head Mr Bhola encountered with an unfortunate accident and had a steel rod fixed inside his leg.



As a result, previously able-person become temporarily disabled due to the accident. But the need for toilet use did not perish – toilet is needed by every human being. Due to the leg fracture he couldn't use the existing toilet without some modification.

Having learnt about simple disable-friendly toilets by RWSSP-WN II, he turned the ordinarily built toilet into disabled friendly toilet by placing a plastic chair with a round cut just above the toilet pan. Bhola is now comfortably using the toilet, as is her old mother aged around 65 years, who finds it easier to use the chair instead of squatting down on the floor.

Result Indicator 1.2: # of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing

YELLOW: A total of 137 institutional, school and public toilets have been completed since the beginning of the Phase II. In addition, another 20 schemes are currently ongoing, making the total number of sanitation schemes to 157. Progress during FY03 was 60 new completed toilets. The cumulative target for FY03 was 145 toilets. It should be noted that the number of implemented schemes depends on the VDCs' and districts' priorities. Before deciding about new toilet construction, the districts are obliged to consider the O&M arrangements of new toilets; it is not advised to start new toilet construction just to meet the numerical target, without ensuring the O&M of the toilet. It is equally important to guarantee that the existing toilets are functional. Our achievements in ensuring sustainability of these toilets and ensuring the gender, child and disabled friendliness leave room for improvement, and therefore we downgrade this indicator to "YELLOW".

As shown in Figure 9, public toilets are still by far the most common type of sanitation scheme (96), followed by institutional toilets (46), and school toilets (15). No new school toilets were reported in the second half of FY03. Project support to different types of non-household toilets depends on the prioritization made in the V-WASH Plans. The highest number of completed toilets (public, institutional and school) is in Syangja (37), followed by Baglung (16). Syangja and Nawalparasi have the highest number of on-going toilet schemes (5).

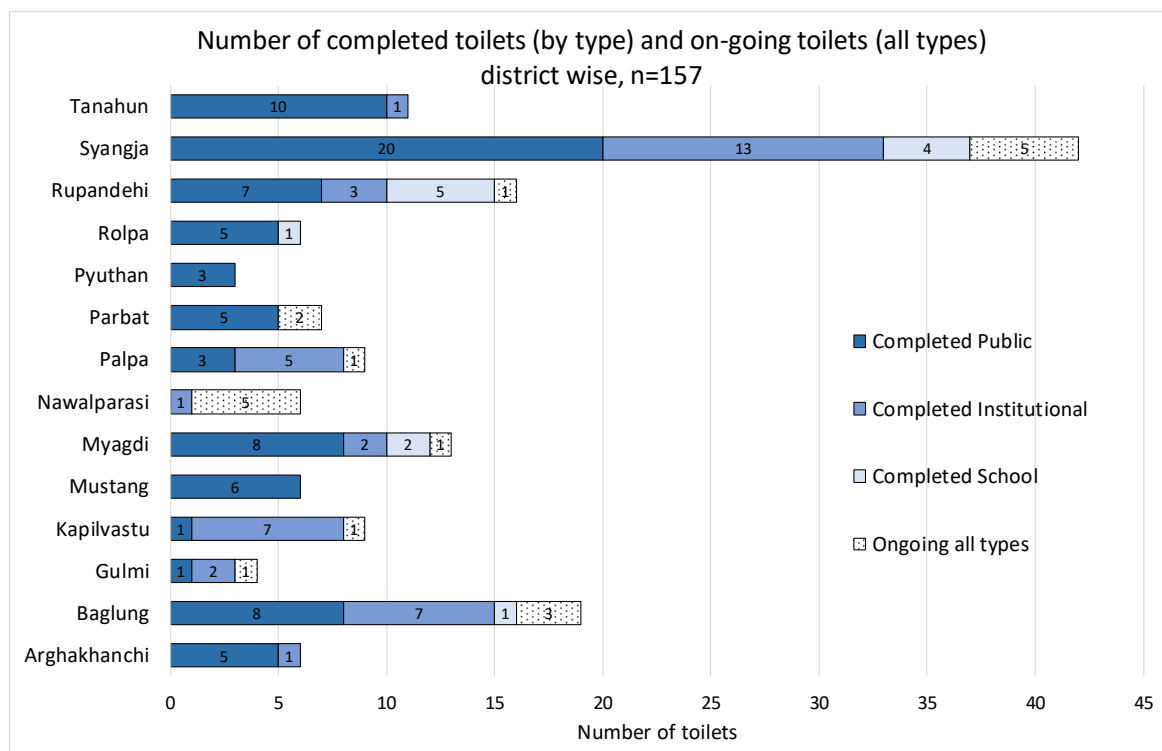


Figure 9 Number of completed school, institutional and public toilet schemes and ongoing toilets.

Figure 10 presents how different facilities have been included in the completed and ongoing public, institutional and school toilets. The analysis does not include Pyuthan (3 toilets) due to unavailability of data. Water is a prerequisite for pour-flush toilets, which almost all RWSSP-WN II toilets represent. In 92% of the toilets water facility is available within or in close proximity to the toilet. In APR FY02 we reported 87% of toilets to have water facility, showing some improvement in FY03. Similarly, handwashing facility is available in 92% of toilet schemes.

Our updated toilet monitoring formats and MIS now pay closer attention to different gender, child and disabled-friendly features. Toilets that have separate blocks for men and women are defined as gender friendly – 88% of all toilets fulfil this criterion. The main requisite for child-friendliness is that different toilets facilities are reachable for children. Out of 154 toilets, the water basin is reachable in 62%, the lock is reachable in 79% and the urinal in 38% of toilets. In school toilets the child-friendly criteria are better fulfilled, although there is still room for improvement especially in the height of urinals. In APR FY02, 97% of toilets were reported as ‘child friendly’; the decrease in FY03 is because the criteria for child friendliness was not as strict. Similarly, when constructing community water taps, one tap should be placed in lower height so that children can access it.

To define disabled-friendliness we look at three different criteria: whether the toilet is generally accessible (e.g. ramp and low steps), whether the toilet door is wide enough for wheelchair, and whether there is a side railing that gives support for people with crutches and elderly. These criteria are met by 39%, 32% and 20% of toilets respectively. This shows improvement compared to FY02, when 14% of toilets were reported as ‘disabled friendly’. Accessibility considerations are context-specific: if the terrain where the toilet is located is impossible for wheelchair-users, then there is little sense in making the toilet building accessible by wheelchair. During the reporting period, RWSSP-WN II published a brochure on Accessible Sanitation to increase awareness on accessibility aspects.

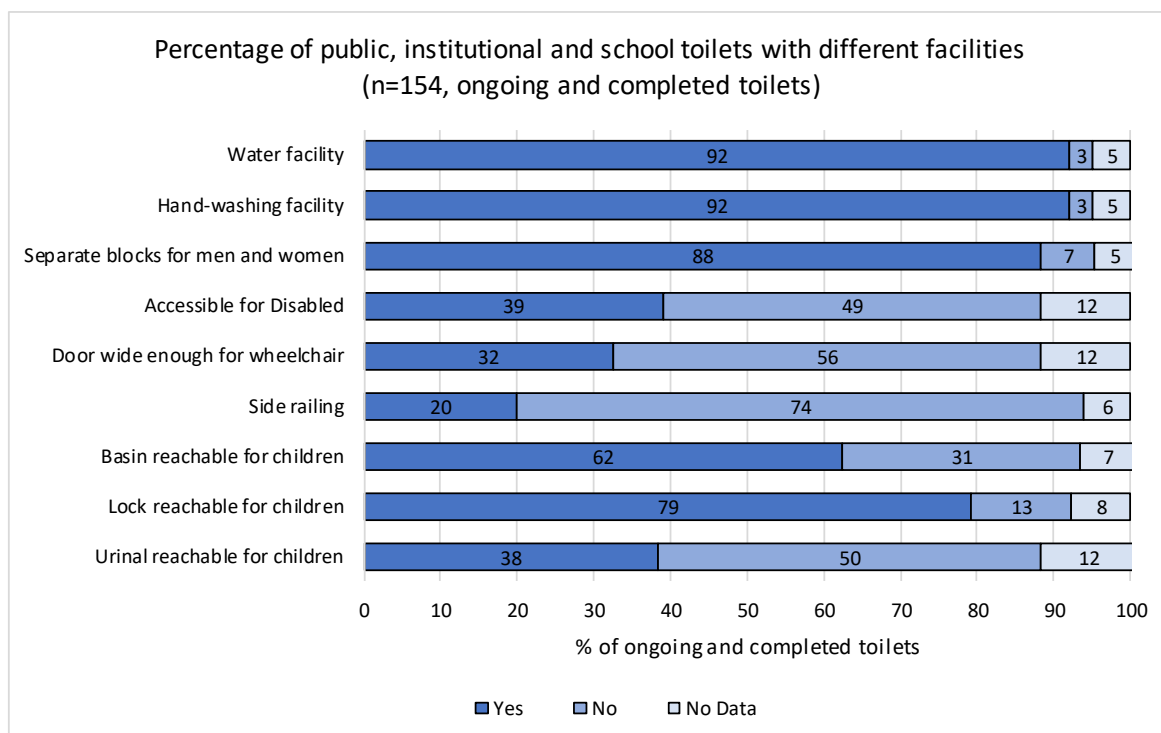


Figure 10 Institutional, school and public toilet facilities

RWSSP-WN Brief 1-2016⁸ focused on the public, institutional and school toilets. This was also RWSSP-WN II contribution to SACOSAN VI where the Nepal country paper focused on this theme. At the time of writing this report, we also consider the option of not taking any new public, institutional, or school toilets into district work plans as long as the O&M issues and financial management options are not given the due attention in the existing locations.

Result Indicator 1.3: # of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main Total Behaviour Change criteria)

GREEN: Total Sanitation progress has been exponential during FY03, with 127 new Total Sanitation declared wards. The number of Total Sanitation declared wards increased from only 35 wards at the end of FY02 to 162 wards at the end of FY03. When the two Phase I ward declarations are also counted, the number of Total Sanitation declared wards in 14 RWSSP-WN II districts totals 164. We have exceeded the cumulative target of 120 wards for FY03 by one-fourth, and therefore rank this indicator as **GREEN**. The target for end of FY5 is 300, which means we have reached 54% of this. Total sanitation strengthens the sustainability of ODF: improvement, maintenance and continuous use of toilets by all. Use of toilets is the foundation of Total Sanitation, and all other sanitation and hygiene-behaviours build on that basic behaviour.

Gulmi reports the highest progress, from zero wards in FY02 to 31 wards in FY03, followed by Myagdi (from 21 to 50 wards) and Tanahun (from 6 to 26 wards). In terms of Total Sanitation declared wards, Myagdi leads the movement with altogether 50 wards. In terms of population, Nawalparasi and Tanahun have the highest coverage, with nearly 15,000

⁸ RWSSP-WN Brief 1-2016 is available at <http://www.rwsspwn.org.np/#!/briefs/c1uge>

people in both districts. Kapilvastu has taken the first steps in Total Sanitation movement, with 4 wards declared this year – despite seemingly low progress in the ODF. Mustang and Rolpa – which have already declared ODF, have no Total Sanitation declarations so far. Also Rupandehi and Palpa have yet to start the Total Sanitation process. The mountain district of Mustang differs from the hill districts in many ways. On one hand there are locations where many Total Sanitation behaviours are already practiced mainly thanks to the tourism industry, on the other hand there are distant, sparsely populated places where people are not using toilets. The total population of the Total Sanitation wards is 69,495. See Table 15 for the number of Total Sanitation declared wards.

Table 15 Number and population of Total Sanitation wards

District	Phase I		Phase II			Grand total		
	Wards	Pop.	Wards FY01	Wards FY02	Wards FY03	Wards total	Wards	Pop.
Arghakhanchi	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	961
Baglung	0	0	0	1	6	7	7	2,332
Gulmi	0	0	0	0	31	31	13	11,921
Kapilvastu	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	1,720
Myagdi	0	0	12	9	29	50	50	11,185
Nawalparasi	0	0	4*	0	8	12	12	14,931
Parbat	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	4,311
Pyuthan	1	1,023	1	3	4	8	9	4,694
Syangja	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	2,540
Tanahun	1	281	0	5	26	31	32	14,900
Total	2	1,304	17	18**	127	162	164	69,495

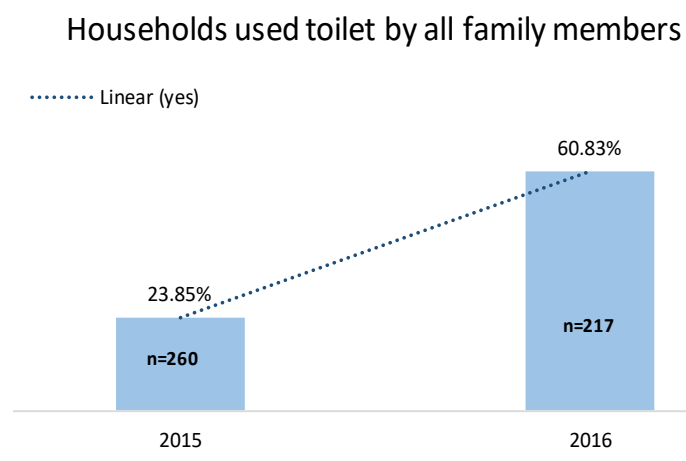
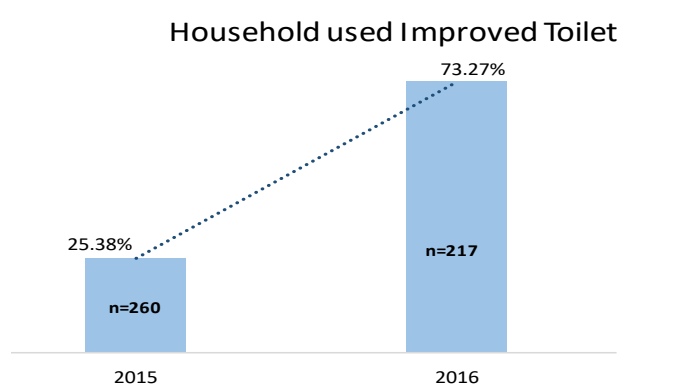
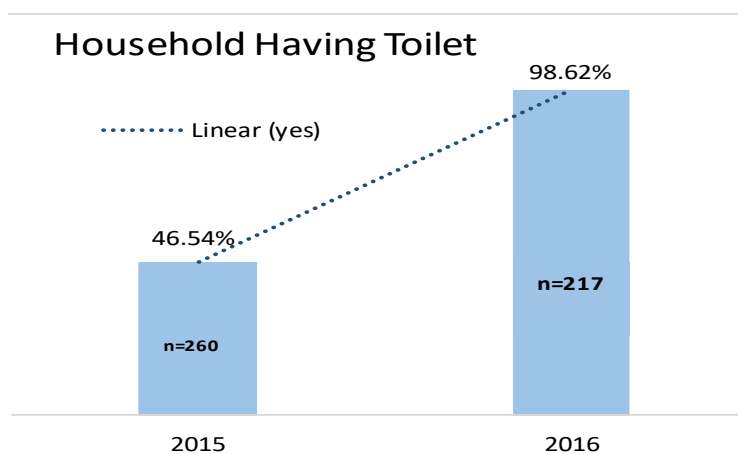
* Before restructuring of VDCs and municipalities the number of total sanitation declared wards in Amarapuri VDC in Nawalparasi was nine, after restructuring it was brought down to 4.

** Reported as 21 wards in APRFY02; verified to be 18 wards for FY02.

During the FY03, RWSSP-WN II utilized the services of a short-term consultant to review the sanitation BCC efforts in Terai and to assess hygiene-related BCC in hill regions. As the findings of recent RWSSP-WN II sanitation verification study showed (see Semi-Annual Progress Report FY03 and the project website), many VDCs in Terai that have declared ODF do not have full toilet-coverage or not all household members use the toilet (See Box 3). Therefore, in the Terai districts, the key focus of Total Sanitation efforts must be to ensure the usage of toilets by all household members. To improve effectiveness in the hill districts, we need to focus on fewer behaviours at once and target our behaviour change communications more carefully. In case of behaviours that require some form of small technology, such as water filter, waste pit or improved cooking stove, the focus is often in acquiring the technology rather than in actual behaviour change. True behaviour change has been the topic of several workshops and meetings this year and will be further elaborated in the coming (Total) Sanitation BCC strategy that will be launched in the coming year.

Box 3 Towards Total Sanitation?

Silautiya VDC is located in the Southern belt of Rupandehi District. It has a large proportion of Disadvantaged Tarai groups (65%) and Dalit households (22%). Silautiya VDC ward no. 1 was visited twice, first in May/June 2015 and again just before the VDC declared ODF in June 2016. Silautiya-1 is an example of the tremendous improvement that can be there within one year only. Tarai Southern belt in Nepal is considered the most challenging part, in many places lacking behind with regards to many development indicators, not only sanitation. For this reason, it is even more encouraging to see how Silautiya-1 has changed within 12 months period even if it is still evident that there is more work to be done with regards to sustainable use of the toilets, and their use by all.



Result Indicator 1.4: # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC

YELLOW: In the VDC level, V-WASH Plans are the main platform for consolidating the sanitation and hygiene movement also in the post-ODF phase, as well as for agreeing on an action plan for the same. Final reports for altogether 71 V-WASH Plans were completed during FY03. Another 23 V-WASH Plans are still under preparation. V-WASH plans are prepared only in nine original (Phase I) working districts. Furthermore, post-ODF strategy is relevant only in those districts that have declared ODF: Baglung, Myagdi, Nawalparasi, Parbat, Pyuthan, Syangja and Tanahun. Review of the completed V-WASH plans showed that out of 65 V-WASH Plans from the ODF declared districts, 41 paid attention to Post-ODF issues and included Post-ODF strategy or action plan. In the remaining 24 V-WASH Plans, basic information on sanitation was provided but Post-ODF strategy and activities were not presented, and therefore we rank this indicator in "YELLOW".

During the FY02, RWSSP-WN II launched the VDC Post-ODF Guideline and Model Plan, which complements the V-WASH Plan Preparation Guideline. Usually, the post-ODF action plan is integrated in the V-WASH Plan (or Water User Master Plan etc.), but it can also be prepared as a stand-alone plan. For example, Gulmi district has supported the preparation of 3 Post-ODF plans, out of which 1 VDC has already declared Total Sanitation and in another 2 VDCs 70% of wards have achieved Total Sanitation. Nawalparasi district has started preparation of 8 VDC Post-ODF plans, which will be finalized now that the District Post-ODF strategy is completed.

In general, the participants in the V-WASH planning workshops discuss the current sanitation situation, concerns on sustainability of sanitation achievements, and the way forward to Total Behaviour Change in sanitation. In many VDCs the community and the V-WASH-CC is ready to commit to work towards Total Sanitation. Community activists who are committed to the set goals are appointed to lead the process towards Total Sanitation in ward level.

The first step in launching post-ODF support at the VDC level is the reformation (if needed), mobilization and training of V-WASH-CCs to lead, plan, coordinate and also monitor the Total Sanitation process. Mobilization for post-ODF support also takes place in ward-level, with Ward Citizen Forums acting as Ward WASH-CC to promote and monitor Total Sanitation process within their localities. To build the capacity of sanitation & hygiene promoters in the VDCs and wards, over 5,700 V-WASH-CC members and other VDC-level sanitation multi-stakeholders have been trained or oriented on Total Sanitation related behaviours. Similarly, nearly 2,000 Ward Citizen Forum and Ward WASH-CC members have been trained on Total Sanitation or have participated in post-ODF planning. The figures are cumulative until the end of FY03. We have noted that house-to-house monitoring is triggering of its own right, showing each and every household that what they practice, matters. This is important for both pre-ODF and post-ODF situation. Ward WASH-CCs are in the right position to do this as being local people themselves, they are intimately aware of the local barriers and drivers, the way people think and behave, what drives and motivates them, and what does not.

The districts' Support Persons (SPs) and Social Mobilizers (SMs) conduct sanitation and hygiene related trainings and events involving political parties, teachers, students, local triggerers, mothers' groups, child and youth clubs, as well as the V-WASH-CCs and Ward Citizen Forums. After the trainings, schools and different community groups such as mothers' and youth groups continue spreading the message of Total Sanitation. Household visits by SPs and SMs play an important role in the Total Sanitation campaigning. Monitoring visits by V-WASH-CC and Ward-WASH-CC have a triggering effect to change the hygienic behaviours. Districts also apply various types of mass communication tools, such as radio, daily and weekly newspapers and local television to disseminate behaviour change messages to communities. In addition, competitions, events and awareness programmes at local festivals and gatherings are organized to promote behaviour change.



Photo 3 Total sanitation related behaviours, photos by Gulmi, Myagdi, Parbat and Tanahun D-WASH Units

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. RWSSP-WN II contributes to this goal by providing 100,000 people an access to improved water supply, this target being 150,000 if an additional investment budget is available. The emphasis is on providing access to water for those who have been unreached so far, which is specifically measured under the indicator 4. RWSSP-WN II, which is now in its completion phase, is committed to leave behind high quality water schemes and capacitated WUSCs that will be capable of managing the schemes in the future. See Figure 11 for a map of VDCs where Drinking Water Supply Schemes (DWSS) are implemented.

There are five indicators (Table 16) under this result area – all of them composite indicators consisting of several sub-items and a range of processes that have to take place before the end result can be achieved. For instance, each individual water supply scheme follows a Step-by-Step approach that has a series of training events and other capacity building activities included. Similarly, every individual WSP (R2.1) calls for a series of activities. In fiscal year 3, scaling-up of Post-Construction support has improved the sustainability of both Phase I and Phase II completed schemes, as demonstrated in the WUSC indicator (R2.2).

Table 16 Result-area 2 progress overview

Log	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA & DRR component.	⇒
2.2	Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women	⇒
2.3	Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.	↑
2.4	Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	⇒

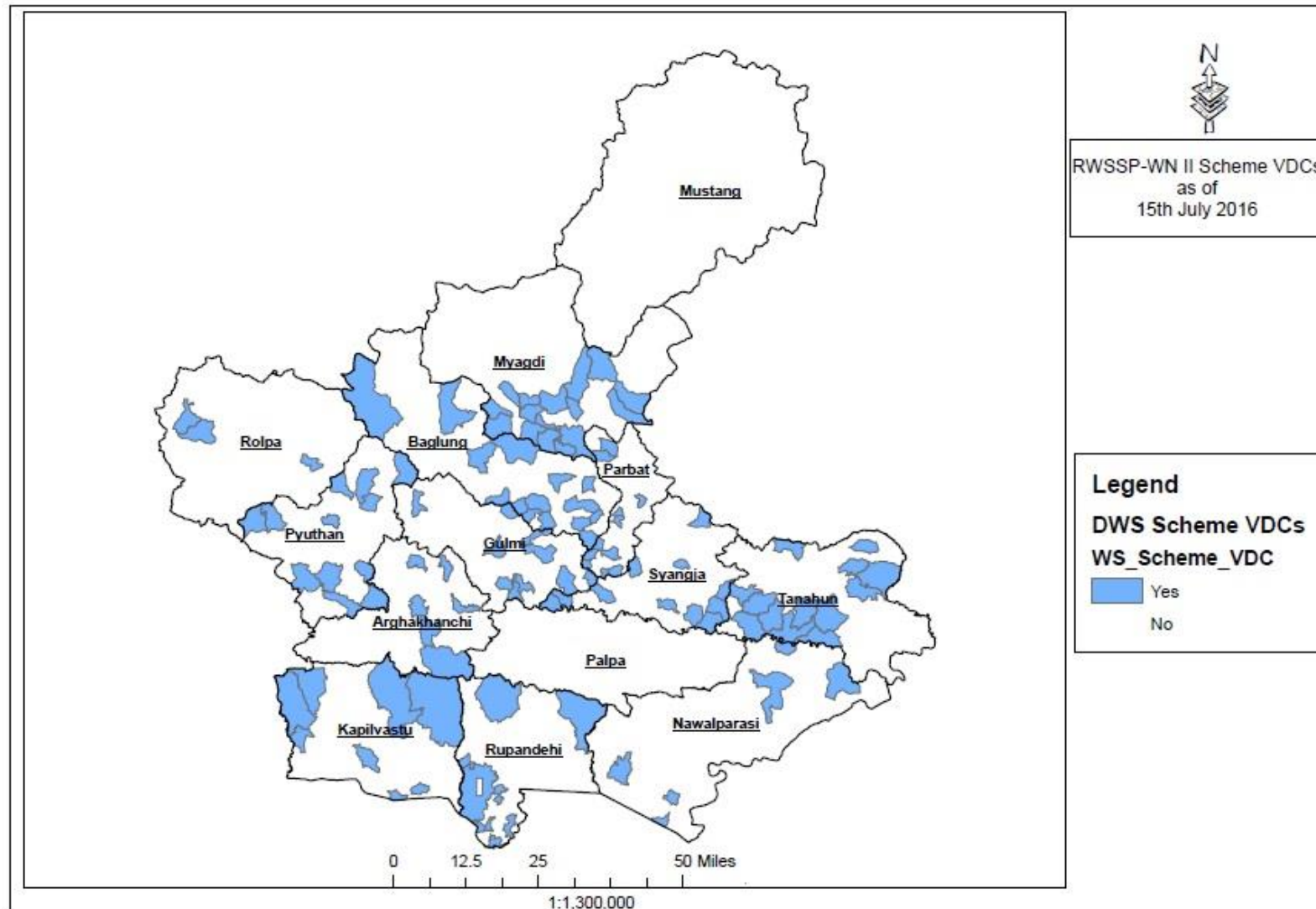


Figure 11 Map of the RWSSP-WN II water supply scheme VDCs

Result Indicator 2.1: Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA & DRR component.

YELLOW: By the end of FY03, 204 Water Safety Plans (WSP++) have been prepared for WUSC managed gravity, lift and OHT schemes. Out of these, 176 report that WSP implementation has started. Implementation of WSP is a constant process that should continue as long as the scheme is in use – there is no end to basic maintenance, cleaning and improving works. The WSP cycle itself has 6 steps, including periodic review and update of the plan. The concept for Water Safety Plan (WSP) applied by RWSSP-WN II was revised during the FY02 to mainstream CCA & DRR considerations within every step of the plan (WSP+) and to include regular operation & maintenance (O&M) and tariff calculation (WSP++). Water supply standards concern both water quantity and water quality, as well as reliability of service now and in the future. WSP++ is the main tool for maintaining or improving the scheme service level once the scheme is completed.

As noted by the Mid-Term Evaluation, the foundations for water quality are laid already in the design phase of water supply schemes by minimizing contamination risks. The most common structural challenge to safe water quality in the Phase I schemes is the open intake structure, which is highly vulnerable to bacterial contamination. In Phase II the intake structures are closed, although in case of spring fed streams (surface water), the risk of contamination is higher. Furthermore, scheme designs should also include structures/methods to improve recharge of groundwater especially in areas where sources are depleting or water is not enough.

The progress in Water Safety is notable considering that the WSP process was started only in the second half of FY02 (see Table 17). At the time of reporting, we have 314 completed WUSC managed schemes in our database, consisting of both Phase II completed schemes as well as Phase I completed schemes that have been selected for Post-construction support. 65% (204 out of 314) of Post-construction support schemes have so far prepared WSP++s.

Table 17 Cumulative WSP++ progress

Status	Mid-year FY02	End of FY02	End of FY03
WSP prepared	0	81	204
WSP implementation started	0	59	176

As shown in Figure 12, majority (156) of WSPs have been prepared for schemes that were completed in Phase I. According to RWSSP-WN II baseline, there are 367 WUSC managed schemes completed in Phase I which will need support in Water Safety Planning as well as other Post-construction support. So far we have achieved 43% of this target. In Kapilvastu, WSPs have been prepared for all 15 OHT schemes. Syangja and Tanahun are also well on track preparing WSPs for newly completed Phase II schemes, whereas other districts are coming behind. In Tanahun district, WSPs have also been prepared for non-RWSSP-WN schemes (i.e. schemes implemented by WSSDO and Gorkha Welfare Society), upon

requests made by the respective WUSCs - these are not included in the figures reported here.

When compared to FY02, highest progress is witnessed in Syangja (51 new WSPs), Tanahun (38), Myagdi (23) and Baglung (19). Syangja’s high progress was made possible by DDC hired short term WSP facilitators who were trained and closely monitored by the district staff. In Pyuthan the number of WSPs was over-reported in FY02 and has now reduced, while in Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi and Parbat no new WSPs were prepared in FY03. In Gulmi, Argakhanchi and Rolpa support to water supply was started later, and WSPs will be a relevant topic only in the coming FY. We are confident that the districts are on the right track in this regard. We however rank this “**YELLOW**” until we are confident that the WSP++ truly has the “++” and is implemented, and that those numerous cases that have tested as ‘presence’ for the bacteria, are re-tested after WSP++ has been implemented, i.e. that the schemes truly do supply safe water.

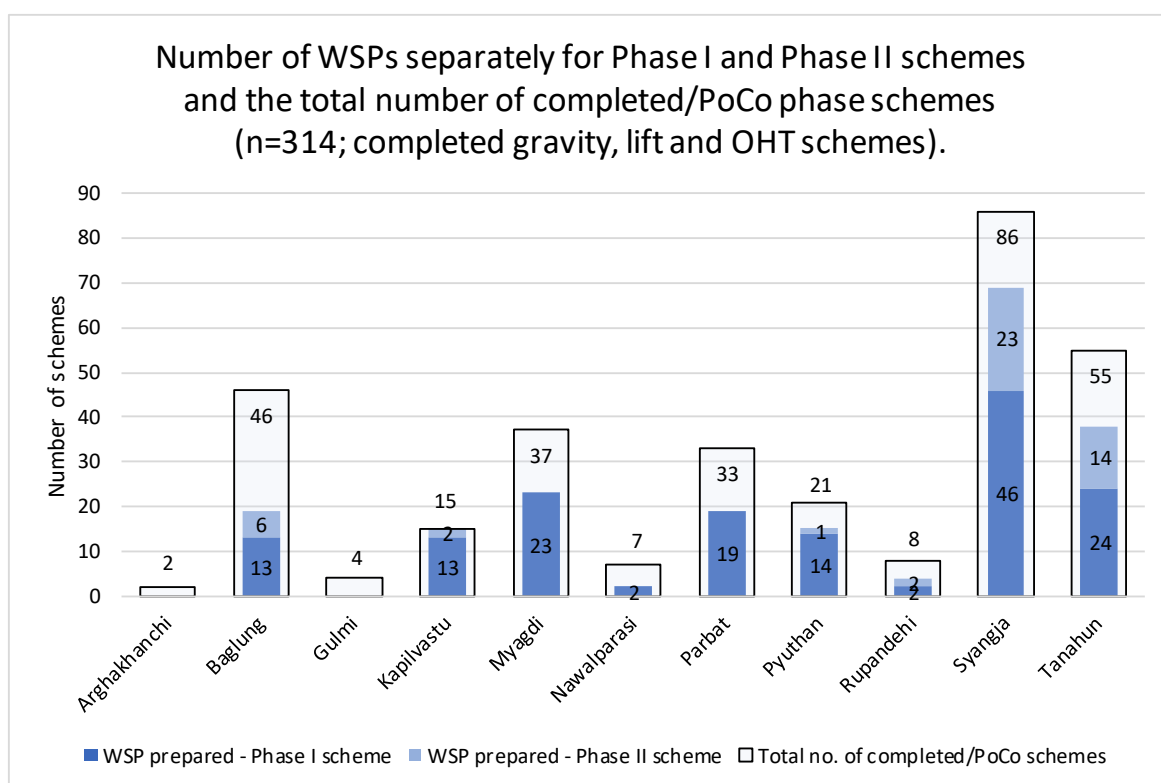


Figure 12 Water Safety Plans by district

In Baglung and Pyuthan, FEDWASUN was hired in the second half of FY02 to facilitate the preparation of WSP++, instead of training project SPs like in other districts, and the two districts were therefore able to have a quick start on WSP preparation. However, implementation support and follow up has been lacking, as this was not part of FEDWASUN’s contract and project SPs were not involved in the process. Quality of those WSPs was found to be poor and some of the essential steps (such as informing all users about the process/plan and filling the WSP booklet) had been skipped. Another concern is that in the Phase I schemes, the commitment and capacity aspects of the WUSCs were not assessed as WSP preparation was not linked with other PoCo support at that time, but started only later. Based on this experience we haven’t continued the contracts with FEDWASUN, neither promoted the model in other districts.

Now that nearly all districts have started the WSP process and their staff has been trained on WSP++, increasing attention can be paid on the monitoring and follow-up of WSP implementation, retesting water quality after WSP implementation, as well as proper implementation of ‘++’ aspects of WSP. Another recommendation by the MTE was to put more emphasis to visual inspections when monitoring the schemes with WUSCs – this is indeed done during monitoring, although we also encourage retesting of coliform P/A with simple and cheap coliform Presence/Absence (P/A) test vial. At mid-FY03, the project hired a full time WSP++ engineer to support the districts in ensuring the quality of WSPs. WSP reporting was improved significantly with launching of new browser-based MIS. When the WSP steps are implemented as a cycle, WSP++ can serve as a tool to institutionalize regular O&M, periodic improvement/upgrading and water tariff collection within the scheme. Review of works done under WSP++ and its effectiveness on maintaining or improving service level will help the users’ and WUSC members to realize its benefits and thereby implement the plan and pay water tariffs regularly.

Out of 204 prepared WSPs, 188 (92%) report that coliform P/A test was conducted as part of the training. Coliform P/A is the minimum requirement for the WSP and should be tested at intake, RVT and few sample tap stands and household level. In those cases where it has not been tested it is mostly due to unavailability of P/A vial in the field. Out of the tested schemes, 40% (75 schemes) report presence of coliform and remaining 60% (113) report absence (Figure 13). These results are worrying, and emphasize the importance of WSP++. In case of presence, it is possible that the water is contaminated also with other bacteria, parasites and parasitic worms, although we don’t have methods to test these in the field. After implementation of WSP, water quality has been re-tested and reported in 43 schemes. Water quality should be re-tested in all schemes which were found to have presence of bacteria (75) – which shows that WSP follow-up still needs more attention.

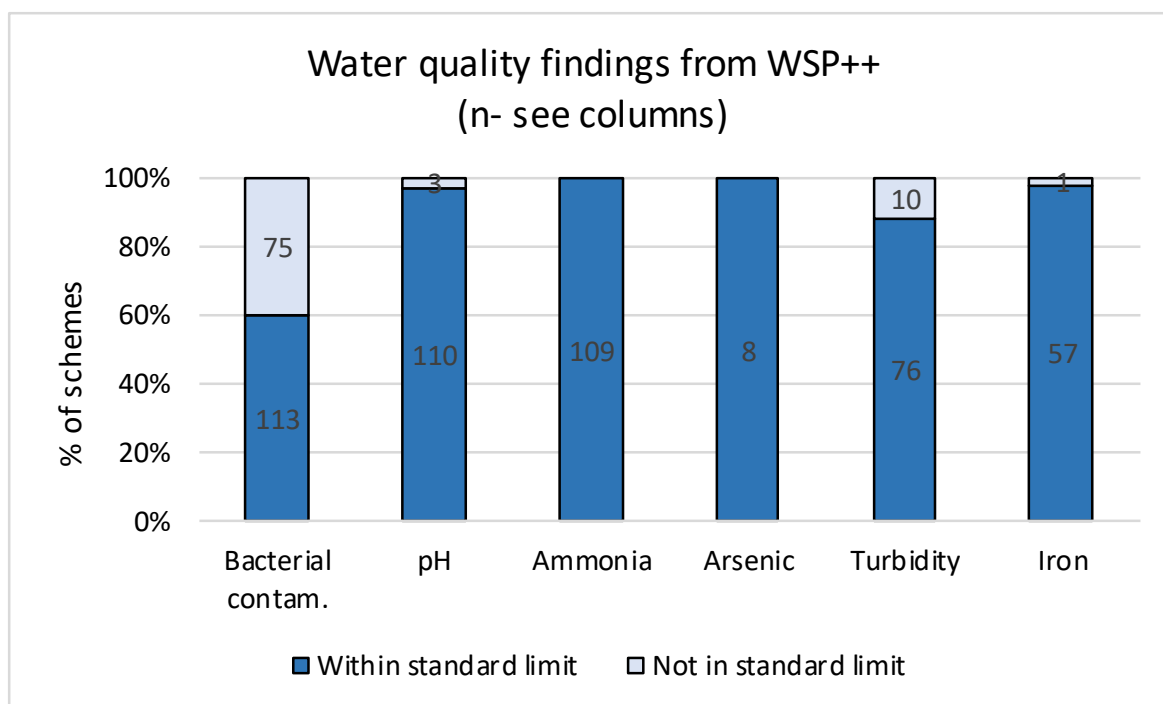


Figure 13 Water quality parameter percentage by schemes

Figure 13 utilizes the data obtained from the WSP++ book's format 5 on pH, Ammonia, Arsenic, Turbidity and Iron. Except the bacterial contamination, the other water quality parameters are not raising concerns: only ten (14%) schemes had turbid water, and in practically all (100% and 97%) schemes Ammonia and pH were within standard limit. Iron percentage was obtained only in 1 scheme out of 48 schemes. Arsenic was tested in the Terai districts, namely Rupandehi and Kapilvastu. All eight tested overhead tank schemes in Terai were arsenic free.

Depletion and drying of water sources is the most severe environmental and climate-induced hazard threatening the functionality of water supply schemes in the hill regions of Nepal. Based on findings from VDC-PoCo workshops, in some VDCs in more than half of water supply schemes the spring discharge reduces drastically or dries completely during the dry season. WSP++ process offers technical solutions to improve recharge of groundwater, including a range of recharge structures and catchment/springshed management. Out of 204 WSPs, 40 include plans to improve groundwater recharge, such as recharge pits/trenches (included in 30 WSPs), recharge ponds (11), plantation (12) and check dams (1).

WSP++ is also a tool to reduce disasters such as landslide, heavy runoff and erosion. Out of 204 WSPs, 54 include measures such as plantation (30), check-dams (8), retention wall (3) and others to reduce disaster risk. The above findings show that the '+' aspects of WSP are included in the plan preparation phase. Coming monitoring visits will show how many of the plans are truly implemented.

As mentioned before, WSP implementation is not a one-time activity but a continuous process and it should be reviewed and updated periodically. So far 43 WSPs (i.e. those schemes where P/A has been re-tested) have been reviewed and updated. Further analysis on how WSP++ implementation has improved water safety will be presented in the next Semi-Annual Progress Report FY03 FY04.



Photo 4 Simple methods to reduce disaster risk at intake, photos by Syangja D-WASH Unit

Box 4 Revisiting Lumbini project schemes with lime encrustation challenges

Lime encrustation in the pipeline in drinking water scheme can be a frustrating challenge. While it does not have a health impact in the same way as bacteria or arsenic, it compromises health in terms of not having sufficient water available. It affects springs, spring fed streams and stream sources that are commonly tapped for implementation of a gravity scheme. Lime encrustation is caused mainly due to the presence of salts of calcium and magnesium in water in the dissolved form, and is usually highly locality specific problem. Carbon dioxide escapes from water, resulting in a change in the calcium carbonate equilibrium that leads into the precipitation of calcium and magnesium carbonate. It may take several years before the problem is noticed, given that at first it is not immediately visible what is going on inside the pipeline. Lime encrustation will reduce the flow of water and as such, causes head loss in a gravity system. Eventually it will block the entire pipe. When the lime encrustation is discovered, the pipeline has to be dug up. The typical solution is then to warm the pipe or simply hammer them until the encrusted lime comes out. After this is done for the first time, the communities tend to leave the transmission pipelines above the ground to make it possible to hammer them easily. By hammering and exposure to the ground, the depreciation cost of pipe is quite high. Instead of lasting 30 to 40 years, the pipe's life expectancy will fall down to 5 to 10 years.

During the reporting period an on-the-job-trainee researcher explored the issue by revisiting several schemes known to have lime encrustation problem. They were constructed in between 2048-55 (Nepali calendar) in the Finnish supported RWSSSP, the '**Lumbini Project**'; i.e. the schemes are in between 17 -24 years old. As such, two of them have exceeded their design life that is usually 20 years. The positive finding was that all these schemes in Siddhara VDC, Arghakhanchi district, were still functional regardless of their lime encrustation problem.

Naya Basti Gravity DWSS was constructed on 2054-55, serving 40 households. Its transmission line functions still today, even if the distribution line is blocked due to lime problem. The distribution line was functional for 17 years. After a flood disaster, the transmission pipeline was exposed to ground with direct sunlight, and thereafter the problem of lime encrustation was observed in the pipeline. According to the users, high pressure was observed in a hole used as an air valve in the transmission line, but the users assumed the water pressure was low due to lime encrustation. Water quality parameters were not analyzed after the construction of the scheme. During the interview, users mentioned that they were satisfied with the water quality but not water quantity. According to the users, water quantity was measured as 0.28 lps in the beginning of the project (5 liter bucket was filled in 18 seconds) and now it was observed as 0.18 lps, although there was water overflow in the source. This is clear indication of blockage in transmission pipeline. Due to increasing population combined with only partially functioning scheme, water pressure also increased. The diameter of transmission pipeline from intake to Reservoir tank (RVT) was 32mm and after some distance it reduced to 25 mm, while the distribution pipeline diameter was 16 mm. The intake was closed and collection chamber airtight, but the RVT was not airtight. The users did not remember whether a washer was used in covering of RVT. According to the users, they practice hitting the pipeline every 2-3 months.

Dharapani Gravity DWSS was constructed in 2048 and it is functional until today. Some problems have been observed in distribution pipeline due to lime encrustation. However, the users were satisfied with the water quality and quantity received. Due to increasing population, the water stress is increasing. The diameter of transmission pipeline was 90 mm - lime encrustation has so far not been observed in the transmission pipeline.

Dhap Gaira Gravity DWSS was constructed in 2051. Its transmission line is function until today even though the distribution line is blocked due to lime encrustation. The problem in distribution pipeline was observed already 22 years ago. The distribution pipeline has replaced by the community by their own effort. According to Lumbini project test result, the saturation index for lime encrustation was 0.91 (lime scaling in non-corrosive nature). The intake of the scheme was air-tight, but the RVT was not.

Result Indicator 2.2: Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria:

- a) WUSC is registered and has statute
- b) O&M plan made and applied
- c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected
- d) VMW trained and working as needed
- e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women

YELLOW: This indicator is applied to WUSC managed piped water systems (gravity, lift and overhead tank schemes) of both Phase I and Phase II schemes. The indicator consists of five sub-indicators concerning the institutional capacity of WUSC. While the sub-indicators on WUSC registration and proportional representation are relevant since the scheme preparatory phase, the three indicators on O&M plan, water tariff collection and VMW are more relevant to completed schemes. To acknowledge the scaling up of PoCo activities for both Phase I and Phase II schemes, and the improvement of all sub-indicators, we upgrade this to “**YELLOW**”. The data in this report is based on Phase II schemes as well as Phase I schemes supported for Post-Construction activities that aim at improving the institutional sustainability of the schemes. The number of Phase I PoCo schemes is 177, which are also included in the project MIS.

Sub-indicator a) WUSC is registered and has statute. This indicator is applied to completed and ongoing gravity, lift and overhead tank schemes from Phase II (n=220) and Phase I (n=177) – altogether 397 schemes.

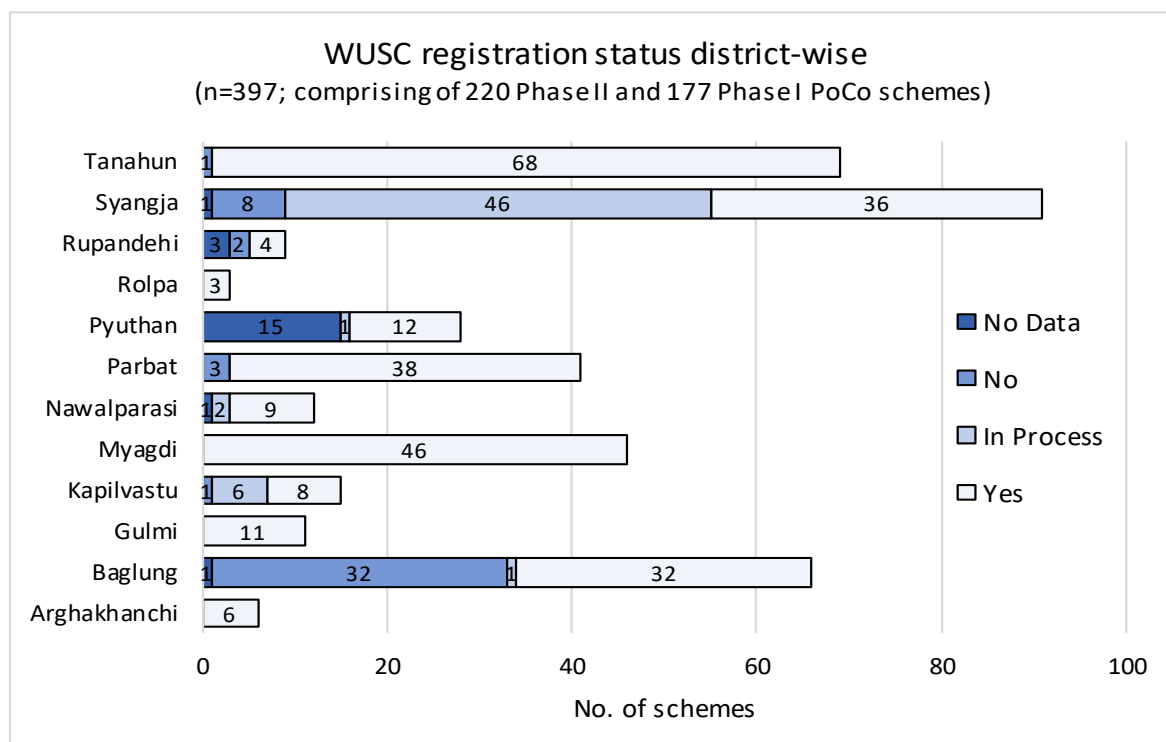


Figure 14 WUSC registration of ongoing & completed piped schemes

WUSC has been registered and has a statute in 69% (273) of these schemes, while in 14% (56) of schemes the registration is ongoing. In 12% the WUSC is not registered and for remaining 5% there is no data. Figure 14 above shows the situation district-wise: Myagdi, Tanahun and Parbat have the highest proportion of registered WUSCs.

There is a clear gap between Phase II (220) and Phase I (177) schemes. In the previous case, 80% of WUSCs are registered. The status has improved significantly from 31.5% in FY01 to 52.5% in FY02 and to 80% at the end of FY03. In case of Phase I schemes, only 55% of WUSCs are found registered. According to the verification survey of Phase I schemes conducted in March and April 2014, in average 72% of Phase I gravity and lift schemes were registered and 56% had a statute.

Sub-indicator b) O&M plan made and applied. As the WUSC registration indicator, this indicator is also applied to completed and ongoing gravity, lift and overhead tank schemes from Phase II (n=220) and Phase I (n=177). Orientation to O&M and selection of VMW should be done already in the preparatory phase, and during the preparation and implementation phases WUSCs can record their decisions regarding the arrangement of O&M activities in their meeting minutes, which can be considered as preliminary O&M plans. However, formulation of full O&M plan is done during the post-construction phase along with WSP++. Merging of O&M plan together with WSP emphasises the point that both of these aim to the same goal: safe and sustainable water for all.

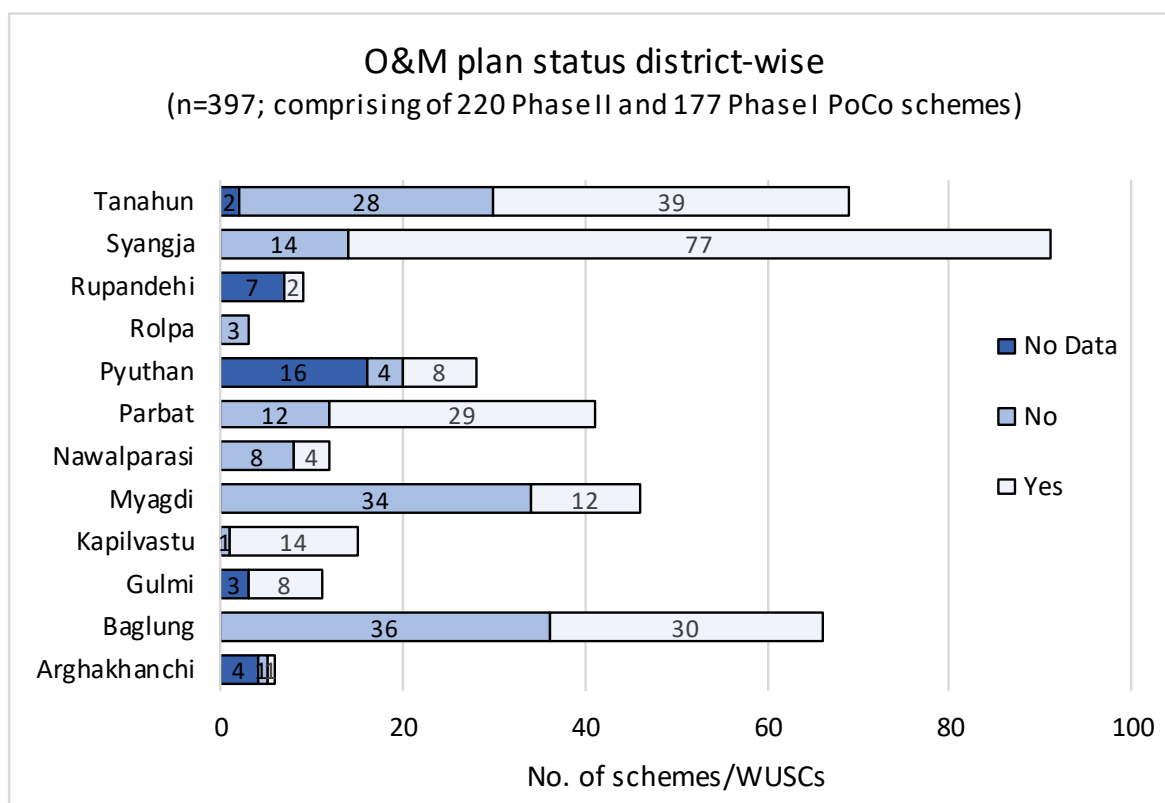


Figure 15 O&M Plan status of ongoing & completed piped schemes

O&M plan is in place in 56% (224) of the schemes. The situation is better in Phase I schemes (63%) than in Phase II schemes (51%) – this is explained by the fact that Phase II sample includes schemes that are still in preparation or implementation phases. Figure 15 above shows the situation district-wise: With 77 O&M plans out of total 91 applicable schemes, Syangja has by far the highest number of O&M plans in place. The proportion of schemes

with O&M plan is encouraging also in Kapilvastu, Gulmi, Parbat and Tanahun. For Pyuthan, Rupandehi and Arghakhanchi the data is mostly not available. Nevertheless, there is a significant improvement compared to FY02, when only 19% of WUSCs were reported to have O&M plans in place. Development of Water Safety Plans for both Phase I and II schemes has improved the O&M plan status remarkably: in 69% of cases the O&M plan is incorporated with WSP++.

Sub-indicator c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected. Regular water tariff collection starts only after the scheme is completed and functioning, and therefore this indicator is applied only for completed Phase II piped water supply schemes (n=137) as well as Phase I Poco-support schemes (n=177). Water tariff is defined adequate when it covers the operation and maintenance costs (i.e. VMW salary), and ideally also scheme upgrading/capital investment maintenance costs.

Water tariff is collected in 72% (226) of completed piped water supply schemes (314). The status has improved significantly since FY02, when only 22% of completed schemes were collecting water tariff. The collection rate (72%) is same for Phase I and Phase II schemes. Figure 16 shows the situation district-wise: Syangja and Tanahun stand out with the highest number and proportion of schemes collecting water tariff. Also in Kapilvastu all schemes are collecting water tariff. In Baglung, Pyuthan and Rupandehi more than half of the schemes are not collecting water tariff or the data is not available.

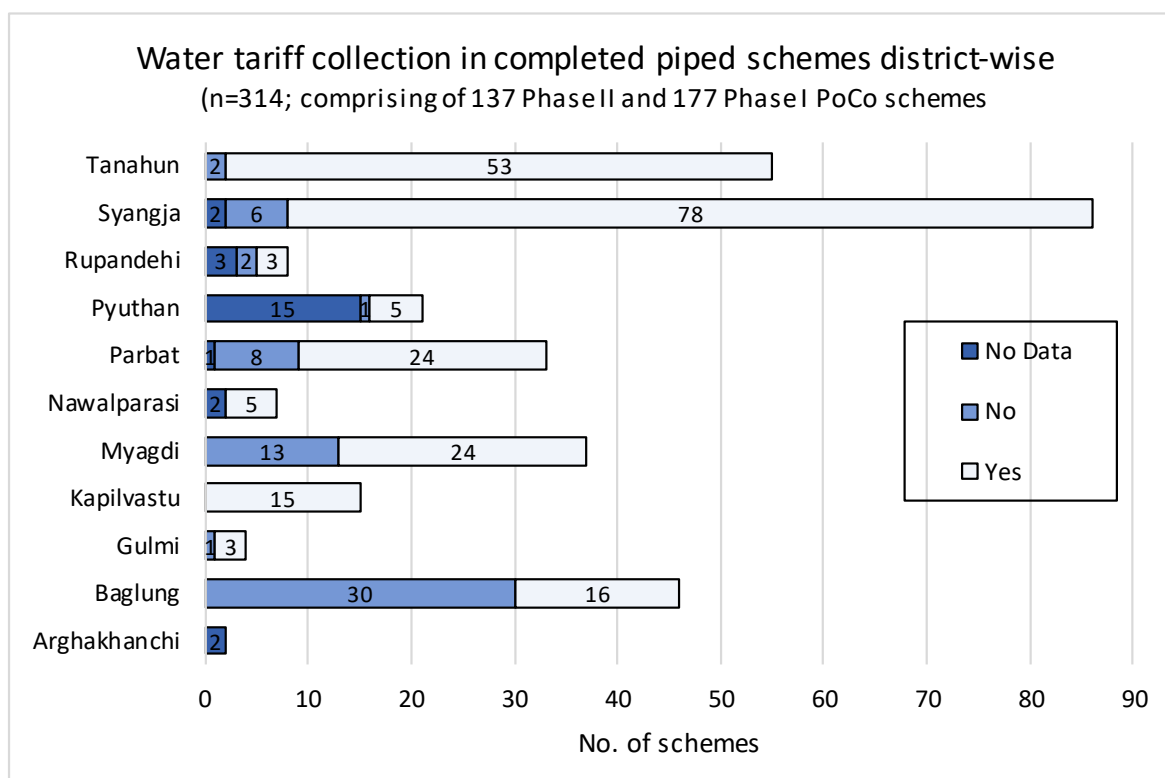


Figure 16 Water tariff collection in completed piped schemes

While the water tariff collection rate has improved, the adequacy of the tariff is still a major concern. Out of 314 completed schemes, only 34% report that water tariff rate is adequate for O&M while more than half (51%) think it is not adequate. Adequate water tariff is most critical for lift schemes (both hill lift and OHT). Out of 67 completed hill and OHT lift schemes that are currently in our database, 23 have provided information on the water

tariff rate defined for public taps. The rates vary between 30 and 500 NPR per public tap, the average rate being 140 NPR.

During the FY02, the project developed new approaches into accounting for “adequate” water tariff, considering that for the different types of schemes different type of tariff is “adequate”. The guidance as presented in the Step-By-Step Manual applies to large and complex schemes only, the correct tariff being of utmost importance especially for the lift schemes that need to cover sometimes very high electricity charges on monthly basis. Water tariff calculation is included also in the extended WSP++ concept of RWSSP-WN II.

Sub-indicator d) VMW trained and working as needed: This indicator is applied to completed and ongoing gravity, lift and overhead tank schemes from Phase II (n=220) and Phase I (n=177). Selection of VMWs can be done already during the preparatory phase, but training is usually given only in the post-construction phase. Out of total 397 schemes, 70% (277) have at least one VMW working regularly. When only Phase II schemes are considered, 79% of them (both completed and ongoing) have at least one VMW. Also this indicator has improved notably since FY02, when 30% of schemes were reported to have a VMW. Out of Phase I schemes, 59% have at least one VMW. This shows a reduction compared to the verification survey of 2014, according to which 78% of Phase I piped schemes had at least one VMW working regularly.

As shown in Figure 17, Syangja and Tanahun are the best performers also in this indicator, both in numbers of schemes and in proportion of schemes having VMW. Gulmi, Kapilvastu and Nawalparasi have fewer schemes, but the proportion of schemes having VMW is affirmative. In other districts, VMW status needs more attention in the coming year.

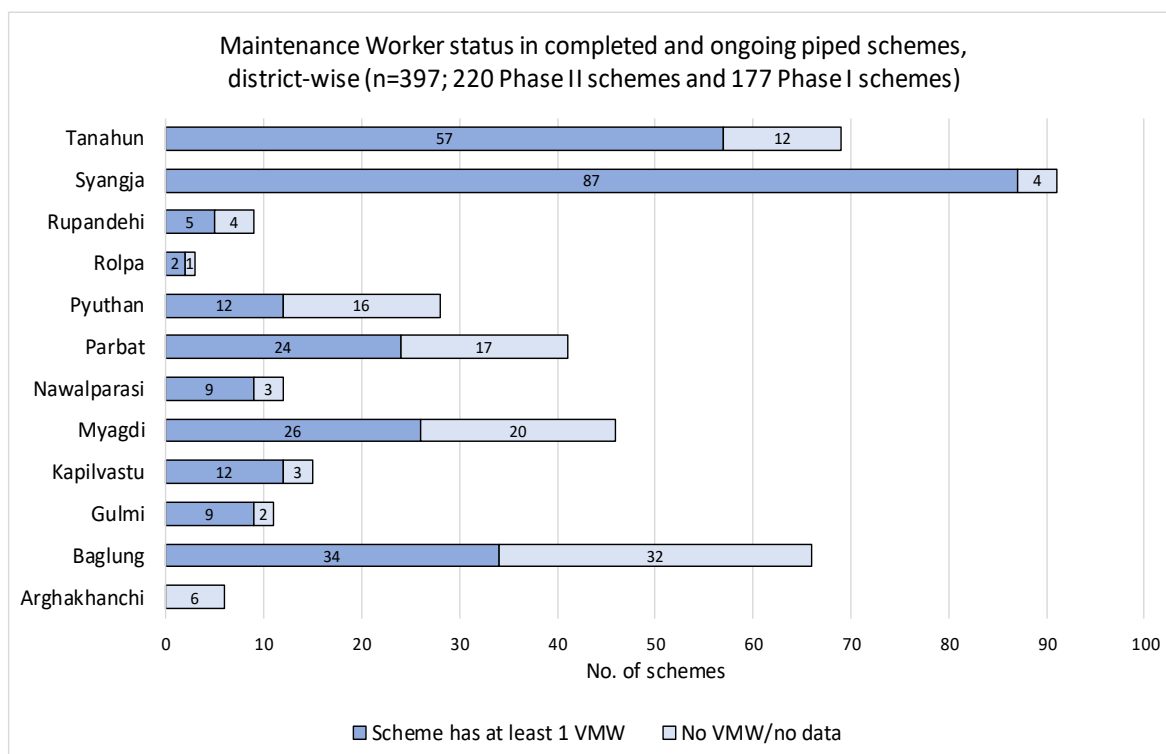


Figure 17 Maintenance Worker status of completed and ongoing piped schemes

One scheme can have more than one VMW, and in fact the total number of VMWs is 291. The indicator also looks at the skills of VMWs. Out of 291, 80% have received training and

remaining 20% have not been trained. Number of female VMWs is only 46 (16% of all VMWs). Women would make good VMWs because they are motivated to keep the scheme functional and they stay in the village while men often migrate to towns or abroad. We are actively encouraging female VMWs and hope that we see more of them in the coming year.

Sub-indicator e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women. This indicator is applied to all Phase II water supply schemes that are managed by WUSC, regardless of scheme type or status. Disaggregated data on WUSC representation shows that 47% of WUSC representatives are female. We are close to meeting the project target of 50% women, and clearly exceed the Nepal government’s goal of 33%. As shown in Figure 18, women are most often selected as treasurers (80% of treasurers), but rarely hold the chairperson’s (7% only) position. Men also dominate the secretary’s and vice-chairperson’s positions (69% and 68% are male respectively).

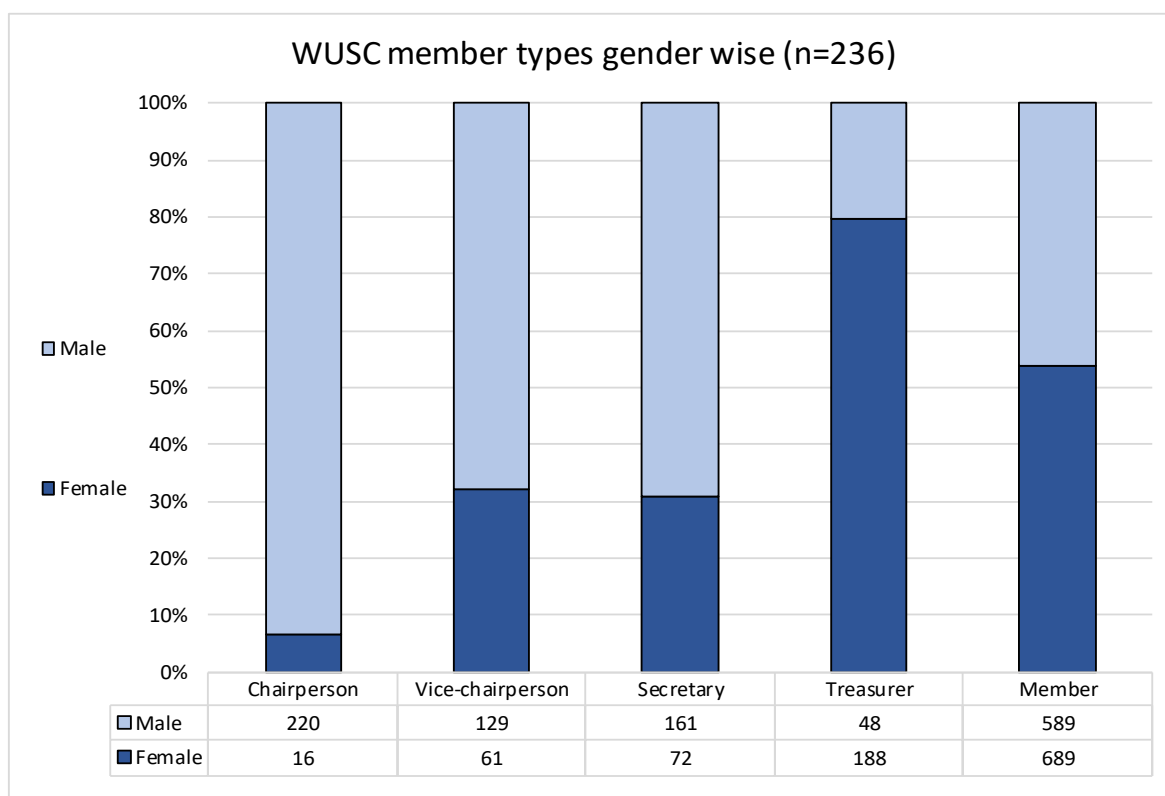


Figure 18 WUSC member types disaggregated by gender

Ethnic/caste group wise, 44% of all member types are Janjati, 36% Others and 17% Dalit. Closer look at how the chairperson position is held by different ethnic/caste groups shows that Dalits are underrepresented as chairperson (10% only), while Janjatis hold this position in 48% of WUSCs and Others in 38% of WUSCs. Figure 19 shows how WUSC positions are held by different ethnic/caste groups. During the forthcoming FY04 we will be taking a closer analytical look at to what extent the WUSCs and their schemes are representative from both gender and ethnic/caste point of view, taking into account that we should reach the unreached and serve the unserved. Hence, the analysis needs to take the VDC-wide water supply coverage as the entry point.

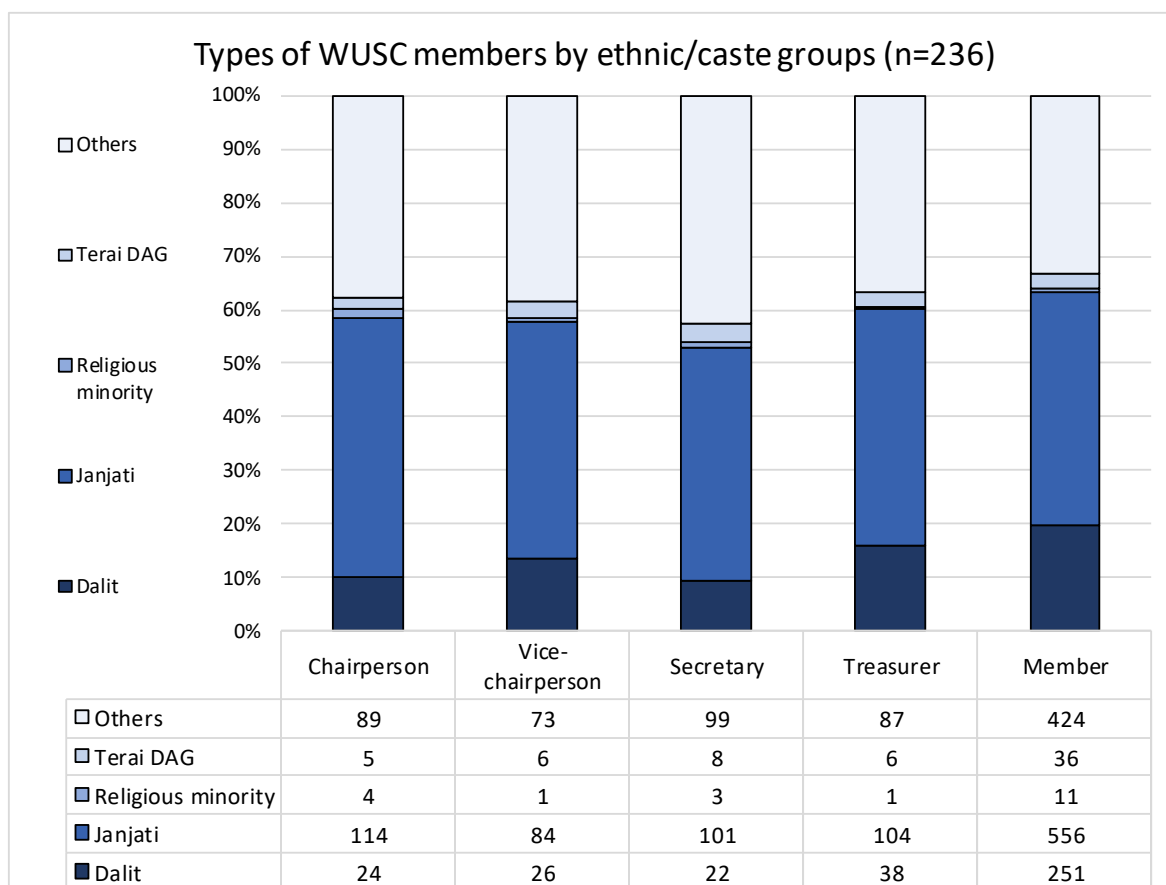


Figure 19 WUSC member types by ethnic/caste group

As shown in Table 18, the marginalized and disadvantaged social groups have considerable representation in the WUSCs, but it is not fully proportional to their share as beneficiaries. The data is captured from 226 Phase II schemes (all technologies, both completed and ongoing) for which data on the ethnicity of WUSC members and beneficiaries is available. The “Others” group – which are considered to be advantaged – are over-presented in the WUSCs when compared their share among scheme beneficiaries. Compared to FY02, the gap has increased further, which is a worrisome trend. Dalits and Terai disadvantaged groups are slightly under-presented in the WUSCs. It should be noted that this analysis compares the total numbers of the analysed 226 schemes, not as such individual schemes.

Table 18 WUSC representation by ethnic/caste group

Ethnic/caste group	WUSC members		Beneficiaries		Difference (%-point)
	Number	%	Number	%	
Dalit	343	16.4	25,116	19.8	-3.4
Janjati	918	44.0	55,172	43.6	0.4
Religious minorities	18	0.9	2,815	2.2	-1.4
Terai disadvantaged	56	2.7	7,686	6.1	-3.4
Others	753	36.1	35,865	28.3	7.7
Total	2,088	100	126,654	100	0

Result Indicator 2.3: Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs

GREEN: In this indicator, the “improved services” refers to service level 1 in quantity, access, reliability and water quality (QARQ). The QARQ standards set by the Government of Nepal are: quantity 45 lpcd (litres per capita per day), accessibility (round trip fetching time up to 15 minutes), reliability (year around) and water quality. The indicator applies to new Phase II schemes as well as Phase I rehabilitated/PoCo schemes. Scheme service level in terms of quantity, access and reliability will be verified during the fourth (final) monitoring at the end of the post-construction phase, as per the Step-By-Step scheme monitoring practice. PoCo activities have been rolled out in districts during the FY03 (see Purpose indicator 2) but so far only 2 schemes (both in Syangja) have completed the PoCo phase – indicating that the service level, functionality and sustainability are ensured. Water quality is tested during the Water Safety Planning process in those schemes that are selected for the WSPs (see Result indicator 2.1).

By the end of FY03, the project has supported altogether 262 drinking water supply schemes, out of which 172 are completed, 76 under implementation and 14 under preparation/preparation completed. The cumulative target for FY03 was set as 215 completed schemes, based on the FY03 Annual Work Plan. Political instability of the country – i.e. the Terai unrest and border blockad – caused delays in construction, although much of this was recovered in the second half of FY03. Even though the target of completed schemes was not met this year, beneficiary-wise we are well on track to reach the goal of 150,000 by end of FY05.

Technological option of a water supply scheme always depends on the local context. As shown in Figure 20, gravity schemes are still the most common type of technology, comprising 55% (144) of all completed and on-going water supply schemes. Gravity systems are preferred over other technologies due to its low construction and running costs, relatively simple maintenance tasks and high reliability, which easily lead to good service level.

Solar and electric lift schemes in hill areas now make up 23% of all schemes – the proportion is increasing every year as areas where gravity schemes are feasible are already covered. Depletion of water sources in higher slopes also increases the need for water lifting. Lift schemes are now being constructed in all hill districts, although more than half of them are concentrated in 2 districts - Syangja and Tanahun (Figure 21). For hill top settlements and other settlements located far above water sources, lift schemes may be the only option that can provide adequate drinking water year around. This technology can be challenging to run due to operation and maintenance requirements and costs: In electrical lift schemes (30) the operation costs can rise above the users’ capacity or willingness to pay due to high electricity bills, whereas solar lift schemes (32) require regular maintenance (i.e. pumps and solar panels) and replacements. Users willingness and ability to pay for operation and maintenance has to be ensured before decision on any lift schemes are made. See Result indicator 2.2c for more details on water tariffs in lift schemes.

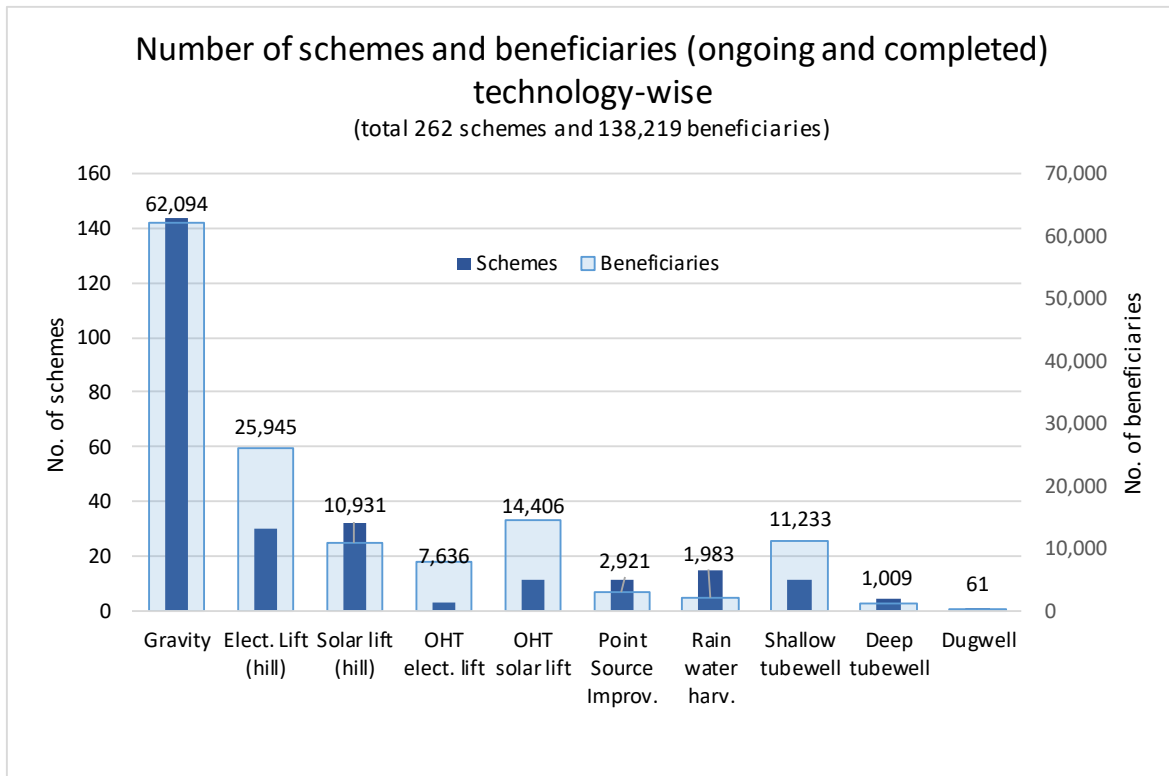


Figure 20 Number of schemes and beneficiaries by technology

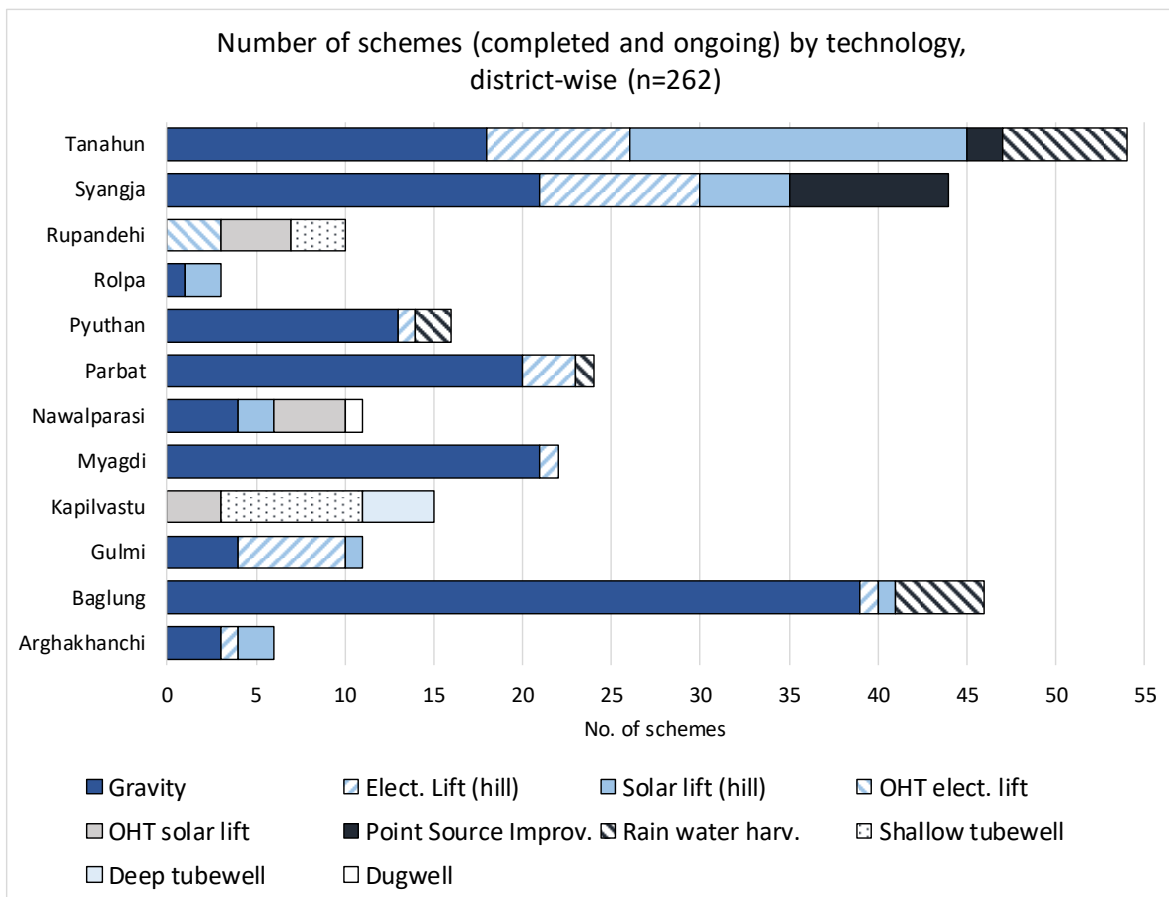


Figure 21 Number of DWS schemes technology and district wise

Rainwater harvesting (15 schemes, 6% of all schemes) is an ancient and simple technology that helps make the best use of available water, although as a stand-alone solution it can hardly provide Service Level 1 in terms of year around access and water quantity. This technology has been promoted in Tanahun, Baglung, Pyuthan and Baglung districts. Districts tend to opt for lift schemes instead of rain water harvesting whenever it is feasible, given the higher reliability of those schemes. Point source improvement (11 schemes, 4%) is another low cost option for improved water supply. It may be the most feasible solution for example to serve very scattered or remote houses.

There are 14 OHT schemes (5% of all schemes) located in Terai districts: Rupandehi (7), Nawalparasi (4) and Kapilvastu (3). By the end of FY02, 10 OHT schemes as carry over from Phase I have been completed. There are still three carry over OHT schemes to be completed in Nawalparasi. In addition, one new OHT scheme was started in Rupandehi district in FY02. The ongoing and completed electric and solar overhead tank schemes benefit 22,042 people. In Terai, we have also supported 11 shallow tubewell schemes, 4 deep tubewell schemes and one dugwell scheme.

Among the project districts, Tanahun has the highest number of completed and ongoing schemes (altogether 54 schemes), followed by Baglung (46) and Syangja (44) (Figure 22). The highest beneficiary numbers of completed and ongoing schemes is in Syangja (21,683), followed by Baglung (20,448). Despite the high number of schemes in Tanahun, the population coverage is only 15,111. In FY03, the highest progress in terms of number of new schemes is reported in Baglung. Two new districts supported by RWSSP-WN II, Arghakhanchi and Rolpa, have 6 and 3 water supply schemes respectively. Also Gulmi, which was selected for project support at the start of Phase II, is now starting to catch up on scheme implementation (4 completed, 7 ongoing).

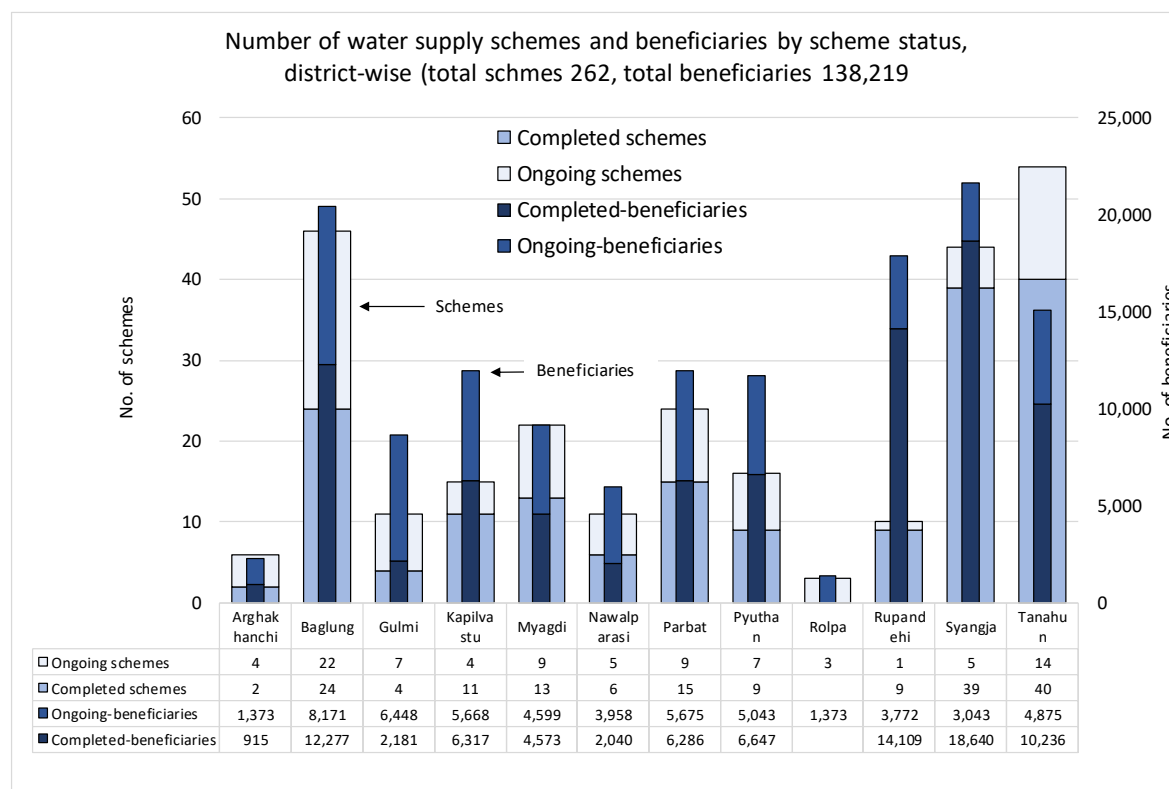


Figure 22 Number of completed and on-going schemes and beneficiaries by district



Photo 5: Electric lift and gravity scheme structures, photos by Baglung and Gulmi D-WASH Units

Result Indicator 2.4: Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached

GREEN: RWSSP-WN II mandate is to provide drinking water for those who have previously not benefited from access to improved drinking water. Our MIS data shows that 79% of all Phase II DWS schemes benefit previously unreached households. For 14% of schemes data is not available and 7% of schemes report that they don't serve previously unreached. Figure 23 shows the district wise situation. We rank this indicator **GREEN** to acknowledge our success in targeting the unreached pockets, with the notice that we should improve the reporting of those districts where data is lacking.

We define as unreached those households who have never received any external water supply intervention that provided complete water systems (Category A), as well as those households whose water supply schemes are older than 20 years and have thus passed their design period (Category B). See the Annual Progress Report FY02 for full definitions and in-depth analysis of different household categories. In reality the question of reached and unreached is often more complex (see Box 5 under Result Indicator 3.1), and one scheme can easily serve different categories of households, both previously unreached and those who have access to some form of improved water supply either around the year or for part of the year.

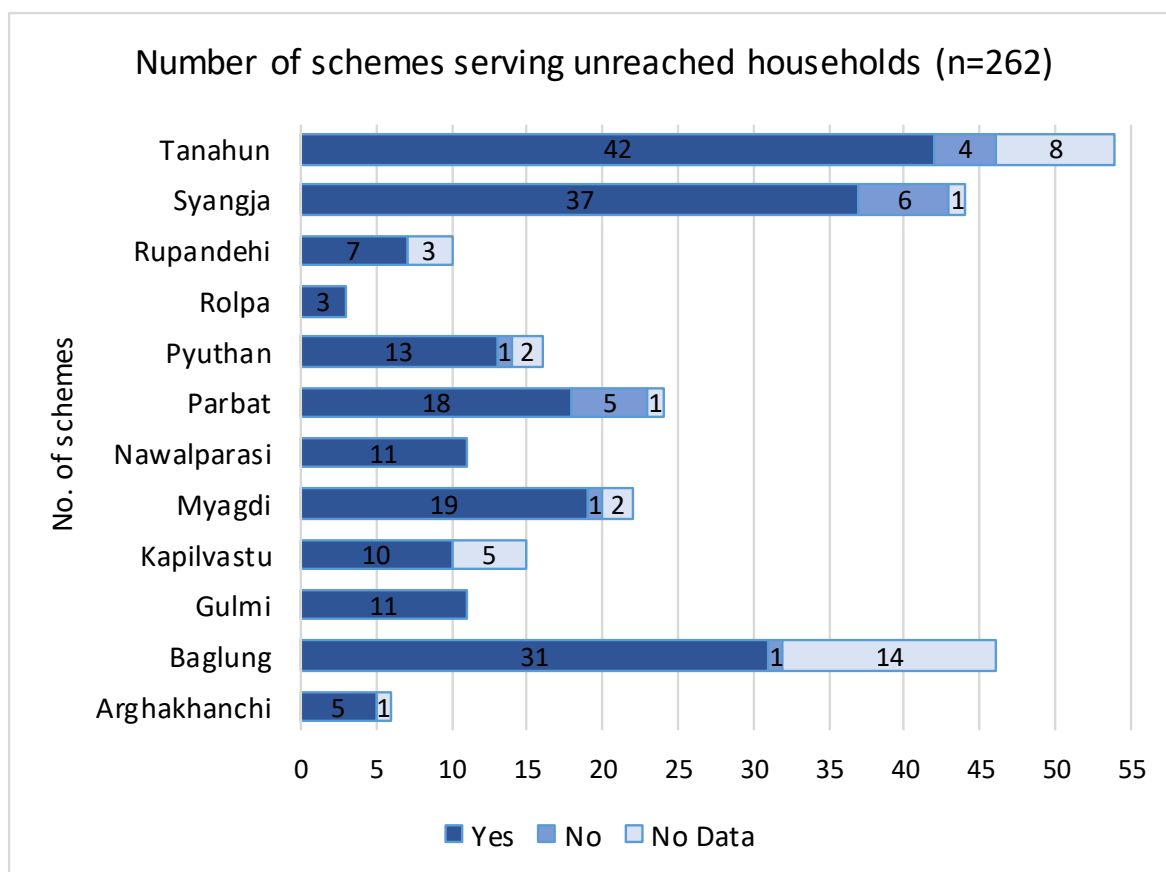


Figure 23 Water supply schemes serving the unreachable households

Result Indicator 2.5: Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.

YELLOW: By end of FY03, RWSSP-WN II has supported 84 schools, 9 health posts and 4 public locations to gain access to water supply – total of 97 locations. The progress within FY03 was 51 new schools or public locations. This is the first time we have data separately for health posts served by the water supply schemes. Additionally, 56 schools, 8 health posts and 6 public locations – total of 70 locations – are going to be served once the currently ongoing schemes are completed (see Figure 24). The above locations are served by Phase II new schemes, in addition to which Post-construction activities in Phase I scheme support another 26 schools and 2 health posts. Number of students benefitting from access to water supply through these schools is 22,933 (both completed and ongoing schemes). The cumulative target for FY03 was set as 150 in the beginning of the project; we have not been able to meet this target this year and hence we score this indicator as **“YELLOW”**.

The scheme selection is based on the priorities identified in each VDC and district, and may not include schools, public places or institutions if somebody else has already taken this into account. Water quality of the schools and institutions will be tested during the

preparation of WSP. In addition, the accessibility of water points will have to be confirmed during the final monitoring.

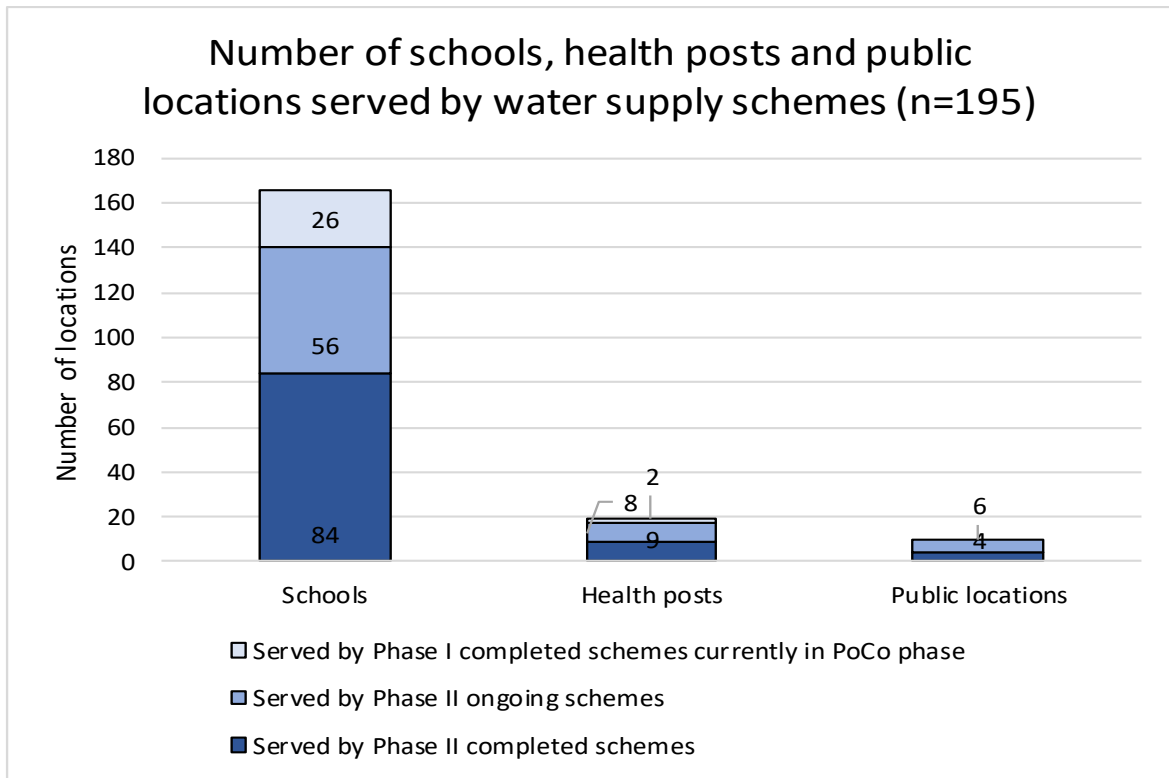


Figure 24 Number of schools benefited by Phase II DWS schemes



Photo 6 Improved water supply, photos from Rolpa, Parbat and Myagdi

Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development and capacity is of critical importance due to the nature of the project as ‘completion phase’. Institutional capacity is more than capacity of individual persons or organizations. For the Project it refers to abilities, skills, attitudes, values, relationships, behaviours, motivations, resources and conditions that enable organizations, networks, sectors and broader social systems to carry out functions and achieve their development objectives over time. Capacity development is fundamentally about change and transformation at all levels: individual, organizational, and societal. Capacity development at institutional level focuses on organizational structures, processes, resources and management issues. Increasingly we also need to understand the incentives, motivation, and drivers of change as the future continuity is beyond the project but depending on the individuals in each district. The project can trigger change, but the ultimate change is at the hands of the others.

The complete Result area 3 focuses on institutional capacity development and positive changes at the two lowest tiers of local government: district and VDC. While Result 2 focuses on the capacity of individual WUSCs, their members and close stakeholders, result 3 focuses on VDC and district-wide institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which we consider also VDC and DDC. During the reporting period the recruitment of Service Providers (SP) to District WASH Units and training them was continued. Among others, the new water supply districts with district-driven modality, Rolpa and Arghakhanchi, have been supported by PSU to carry out the recruitments and SP training. Most of the planned VDC-wide WASH Plans (V-WASH Plans) were completed during the FY03, as well as two new District Strategic WASH Plans (DSWASHP). RWSSP-WN II continued working with D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC through various planning and capacity building events, including the District- and VDC-level Post-Construction workshops which were started this year.

Table 19 Result-area 3 progress overview

Log-Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
3.1	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference (9)	⇒
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference (10)	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	↑
3.6	Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools	↑

⁹ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

¹⁰ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

Box 5 Lessons learnt from DSWASHP process

Finding and prioritizing unreached households

The current planning approach applied by RWSSP-WN II is utilizing both secondary and primary data sources. Primary data is more updated and reliable, but its collection from wards requires more resources and time. The most critical part of the data collection process is to find unserved households, and thereby identify the service gap and how scattered these households or clusters are in the district. Whether the VDC based ranking will be sufficient to bring the unserved clusters to the focus of action depends on how scattered the unserved clusters are. The existing prioritization system is applying the VDC as a unit for prioritization, but if the primary data shows that households are very scattered, it may be necessary to consider also ward level analysis.

Service Gap and non-functional Schemes

The field reality concerning water coverage and service level is complex. Firstly, there can be households who use various water sources, depending on the seasonal hardship. Secondly, there can be households who never got any external support for their water supply and they are using for example an un-protected kuwa around the year. Thirdly, there can be households whose water scheme is unfunctional but also the scheme design period has already passed, and now they use un-protected sources. In some cases, the designed scheme capacity may not be sufficient anymore for the increased number of households, or some households were not included in the scheme design originally. It is important to discuss how to address the various cases when identifying the unserved clusters and households, allocating resources and defining what kind of support is actually required. Potentially, DSWASHP preparation process could be used to bring these issues into wider discussion in the district level in order to better tackle the reasons for service gaps and also developing new ways to improve post-construction support services for the existing schemes.

Ownership and use of DSWASHP

In practice, district has tendency to select schemes with political influence by district council. Transparency of data and its analysis and ownership of all stakeholders for the planning process are important elements for successful implementation of DSWASH Plans. Without common understanding on the content, priorities and activities, all stakeholders may not use the DSWASHP in a coordinated way. Improvement is also needed for building the linkage between DSWASHPs and V-WASH Plans or other thematic plans. It should be avoided that the DSWASHP becomes a stand-alone document without taking into account any other sector plans.

Incorporation of CCA/DRR

Climate change and disaster risk reduction is one of the cross-sectoral issues that should be included in all plans. The DSWASHP planning approach utilizes the existing climate change and disaster related plans and secondary data to define relevant activities for the WASH sector. DSWASH Plan has also an opportunity to serve developing the district WASH Management Information System (MIS). This aspect requires also more attention. DSWASHP preparation could establish the data collection practice, information flow and institutionalize the data analysis and approval to be part of the D-WASH-CCs regular agenda.

Reliability of Data

One of the lesson learned by RWSSP-WN II, while facilitating DSWASHP preparation process in Arghakhanchi, Rolpa and Gulmi is that enumerators for primary data collection should be trained and familiar with WASH sector. There is a wide variation in data among the various sources such as NMIP 2014, Census 2011 and primary data collected by social mobilizers from the field. Reliable WASH data which is agreed and approved by all stakeholders in the district will support planning, prioritization and implementation thus aiming to fulfil the right of all citizens to water and sanitation.

Schemes prioritisation

DSWASHPs prioritise the VDCs separately for water supply and sanitation. For DWS, water hardship, functionality, remoteness and DAG population are the main criteria. If scheme selection is done only based on the hardship criteria, the prioritized schemes may not coincide with the prioritized VDCs. Therefore, preparing V-WASH Plan is also equally important.

Result Indicator 3.1: # of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated

GREEN: Within FY03, two District Strategic WASH Plans (DSWASHPs) were finalized and endorsed by the respective district councils: Baglung and Arghkhanchi. This brings the number of completed DSWASHPs to ten. Preparation of District Strategic WASH Plans was started already in RWSSP-WN phase I, in its nine project districts, but completed only in two districts (Kapilvastu and Pyuthan). Building on that experience RWSSP-WN II revised the planning approach and applied it for the DSWASHPs preparation 3 new districts: Gulmi, Arghkhanchi and Rolpa. The two remaining new DSWASHPs – Rolpa and Gulmi – are also nearly ready for publishing. Rolpa’s DSWASHP was approved by the D-WASH-CC on 15th July 2016 and will be endorsed by the next district council. In Gulmi, final draft of DSWASHP is ready but the stakeholders have not agreed on the prioritization of VDCs and therefore the D-WASH-CC and District Council endorsement has been delayed. In addition, Parbat district has translated their DSWASHP into Nepali and printed in hard copy during the fiscal year. District Strategic WASH Plans have potential to truly guide WASH programme in the district level. It is important to share and utilize the learnings on how the DSWASH Plans have been used and how the approach could be further improved. Some critical issues and opportunities are described in Box 5 in the previous page.

Result Indicator 3.2: # of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated

GREEN: Final reports for 34 updated old V-WASH Plans and 37 new V-WASH-Plans, altogether 71 plans, were completed during FY03. This is the first set of V-WASH Plans to be completed in the Phase II. Another 20 V-WASH Plans (4 updates and 16 new) are still under preparation: draft plans exist but are yet to be finalized. No new V-WASH plans were started during the FY03 – the aim is to finalize the ongoing plans and then assess whether it is feasible to prepare more V-WASH Plans. The number and status of V-WASH plans is shown in Table 20. V-WASH Plans are prepared only in the nine original Phase I districts. Out of the 91 plans, 38 are updates of Phase I plans and remaining 53 are new Phase II plans. The highest number of both completed and on-going V-WASH plans is in Syangja (20), Parbat (16), Tanahun (15) and Pyuthan (14). See Figure 25 for map of all VDCs where V-WASH Plan are prepared.

V-WASH Plans serve as the VDC’s development tool incorporating plans for Water Supply as well as Sanitation and Hygiene – either in ODF or in Post-ODF framework. With regard to Water Supply, the V-WASH Plans identify the unreached and unserved households in a VDC and rank the water supply needs in priority order. The water supply scheme prioritization is agreed in a final V-WASH Planning workshop, which has representatives from all wards. Without list of scheme prioritization, we cannot consider V-WASH Plan as finalized. All V-WASH Plans include some background information on the sanitation and hygiene status in the VDC, but only 42 of the completed 71 plans include a Post-ODF (or in case of Kapilvastu, ODF) strategy or action plan – i.e. activities, resources and targets for sanitation and hygiene development in the VDC.

Table 20 V-WASH Plans by district

District	Completed plans		Completed plans – (post)-ODF component		Ongoing plans	Total (completed & ongoing)
	Update	New	Yes	No	New	
Baglung	5	-	5	-	-	5
Kapilvastu	5	-	1	4	1	6
Myagdi	-	10	4	6	-	10
Nawalparasi	-	-	-	-	3	3
Parbat	4	10	9	5	2	16
Pyuthan	6	8	2	12	-	14
Rupandehi	1	-	-	1	1	2
Syangja	7	-	7	-	13	20
Tanahun	6	9	14	1	-	15
Total	34	37	42	29	20	91

DDCs hire external consultants to write the V-WASH Plan reports based on the material produced during the planning workshops. Finding skilful and committed consultants to compile and analyse the data and write the reports has proven challenging thus delaying the process. To ensure the quality of the final outputs and inclusion of post-ODF and CCA/DRR aspects, PSU reviews the draft reports produced by the DDC hired consultants and sends feedback to the districts.

Updating of the V-WASH Plans has been useful in terms of identifying the unreached and unserved households in a VDC, prioritizing the water supply schemes, bringing up the momentum for post-ODF activities and setting concrete targets for total sanitation declarations, and identifying relevant climate change and disaster risk reduction related activities (see details in Chapter 3.2). V-WASH-CCs and VDC Councils are using the plans for scheme selection as per the priority order defined during the planning process. The prepared plans help VDC Councils to allocate budget for scheme construction. V-WASH Plans clarify the scheme selection and help to avoid potential conflicts (See Box X on how V-WASH Plans are utilized for scheme selection). Furthermore, they are reported to trigger total sanitation campaigning in VDCs.



Photo 7 V-WASH Plan presentation in Parbat, photo by D-WASH Unit

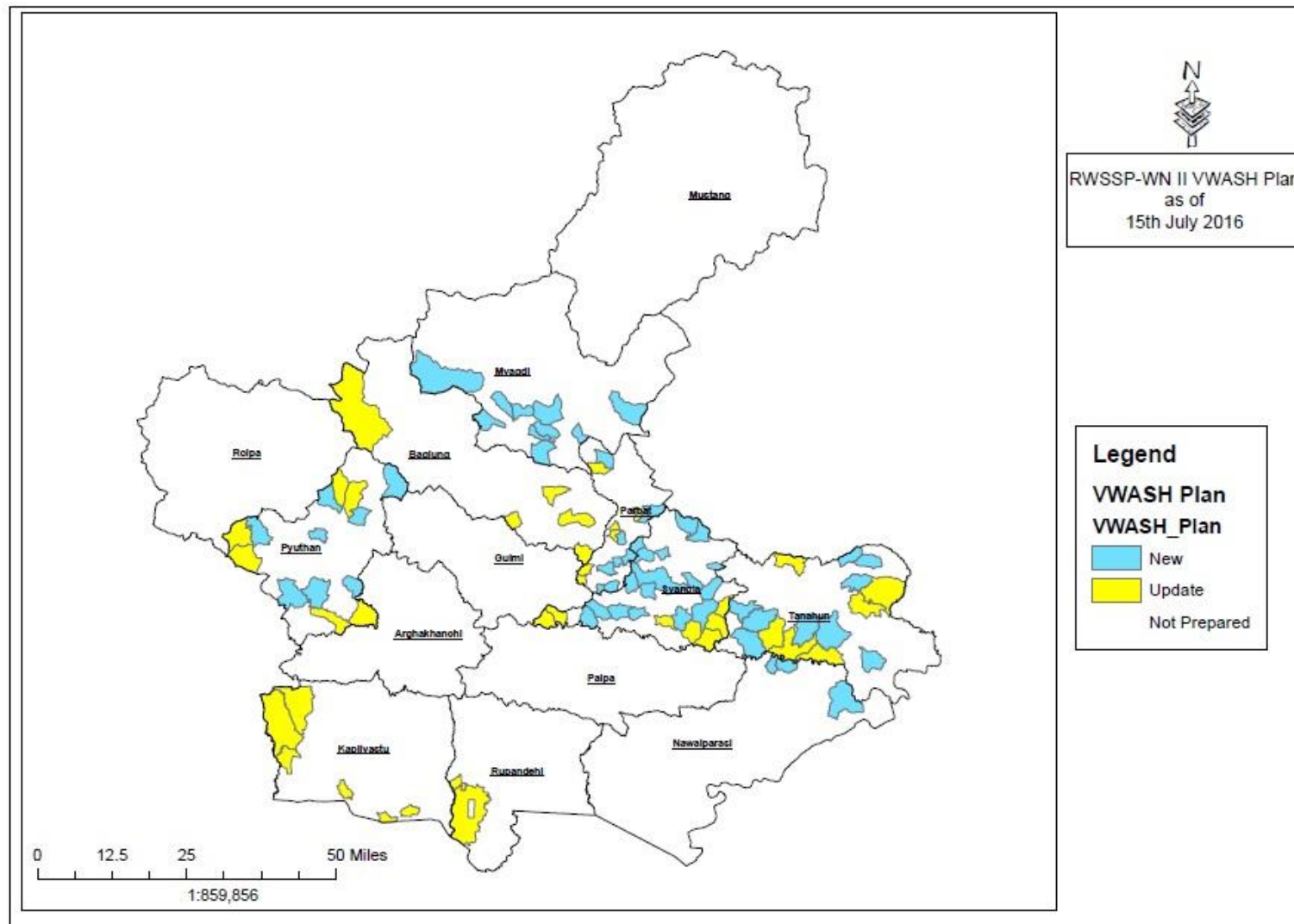


Figure 25 VDCs with V-WASH Plans (91) supported by RWSSP-WN II

Box 6 Use of V-WASH Plans in Syangja, Tanahun and Parbat

In Syangja district, seven completed V-WASH Plan updates have been used for selecting the new schemes as per the prioritized ranking order of the V-WASH Plans. VDC Councils have been following the water supply scheme and public/institutional/school toilet selection as per the V-WASH Plan listing that was approved by the VDC Council. VDCs have agreed that all stakeholders working in the VDCs will follow the V-WASH Plan. So far, RWSSP-WN II has been the main actor in those VDCs. In addition to seven completed updates, 13 new V-WASH Plans are under preparation in Syangja.

According to the VDC secretary of Tanahunsur VDC in Tanahun, before having the V-WASH Plan many small demands came from wards for DWS improvements and VDC was compelled to allocate the budget in that type of schemes. As a part of V-WASH Plan preparation, all drinking water supply schemes within the VDC were ranked based on their priority, thus it is easy for VDC to allocate the budget based on the V-WASH Plan priority. V-WASH Plan really helped the VDC Council this year to allocate VDC's share of 6% from the budget for completing one big DWS scheme. Similarly, Total sanitation movement is also accelerated in the VDC after formulation of the total sanitation strategy as part of V-WASH Plan. Currently in Tanahun, 15 V-WASH Plans have been completed.

In addition to the update of six old V-WASH Plans in Parbat, the district level stakeholders selected 10 new VDCs for V-WASH Plan preparation based on District Strategic WASH Plan. The community and VDC has ownership for their V-WASH Plans and they selected the #1 priority schemes to be implemented first. Kholakhark drinking water supply scheme is #1 prioritized scheme in Bachchha VDC and after endorsement of this scheme from the VDC Council, it is now under implementation (renamed as Kyudanda Saldada DWSS). Similarly, Majh Pani Saureni (renamed as Horsyandi lift DWSS) of Hosrandi VDC, Patal Kharka of Saliza VDC and Bhainsegaira of Taklak VDC are all #1 ranked schemes in their respective V-WASH Plans and now the implementation is ongoing. VDCs also allocated the VDC's matching fund for those schemes as per V-WASH Plan.

However, not always the #1 prioritized water supply scheme is implemented first as such; it depends on the feasibility, community's readiness for the contribution, unreached/unserved households and VDC's commitment for the financial partnership as well. For example, Thulipokhari V-WASH Plan in Parbat has Tuni Khola DWSS as #1 prioritized scheme. In the feasibility study it was found out, there are two sources for this scheme: one is Tuni Khola and other is Chilaaune Khola. However, Chilaaune Khola source locates 3.5 km nearer than Tuni Khola source and the discharge of Chilaaune Khola is enough for the proposed households. So, the scheme named as Tuni Khola was dropped and a new scheme called Chilaaune Khola DWSS was processed forward. Chilaaune Khola DWSS as such is not mentioned directly in Thulipokhari V-WASH Plan but it serves exactly the same households as the Tuni Khola DWSS was planned in the V-WASH Plan.

In Parbat case, in all VDCs having V-WASH Plan, exactly the same prioritized DWSSs were selected from the VDC level Councils too. This managed the conflict of scheme selection that always used to happen in the past VDC level Councils. V-WASH Plan is a tool that integrates all water supply, sanitation, CCA/DRR related activities in a single plan and all development partners willing to work in those sectors can enter into the VDC by using that plan.

Result Indicator 3.3: # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference

YELLOW: This was the first year since the inception phase that we did a quick assessment of the D-WASH-CCs performance and level of activeness against their Terms of Reference. The assessment was done as an on-line survey, with District WASH Advisers as the

respondents. National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 has envisioned various roles and responsibilities to D-WASH-CC for planning and coordinating WASH activities at the district level, and also defines their Terms of Reference (ToR) with 20 specific tasks. The success of the WASH campaign lies very much on D-WASH-CC's effectiveness and on how they perform their roles and responsibilities. See also Annex 7 for the details.

Performance of D-WASH-CCs was first time assessed during a series of Inception workshops in nine Phase I core districts in 2014, providing baseline for Phase II. The assessment was done in focus group discussions with D-WASH-CC members, who answered either yes or no to each task – i.e. whether the activity is happening or not. In the beginning of FY04 (August 2016), the same questions were asked from District WASH Advisers from 10 districts (including Gulmi), who work closely with respective D-WASH-CCs, using following 5-point scale:

- 1- Activity not happening at all
- 2- Activity has taken place once or twice
- 3- Average case, not very often but more than twice
- 4- Activity done quite often but not regularly
- 5- Regular activity

The results of D-WASH-CC performance assessment from 2014 inception workshops and the survey results of FY03 are presented in Figure 26. To make the comparison between baseline and FY03 easier, the recent survey's score 1 and 2 are grouped as "Not happening" shown with red colour, and score 3 to 5 are grouped as "Yes happening" shown with green colour.

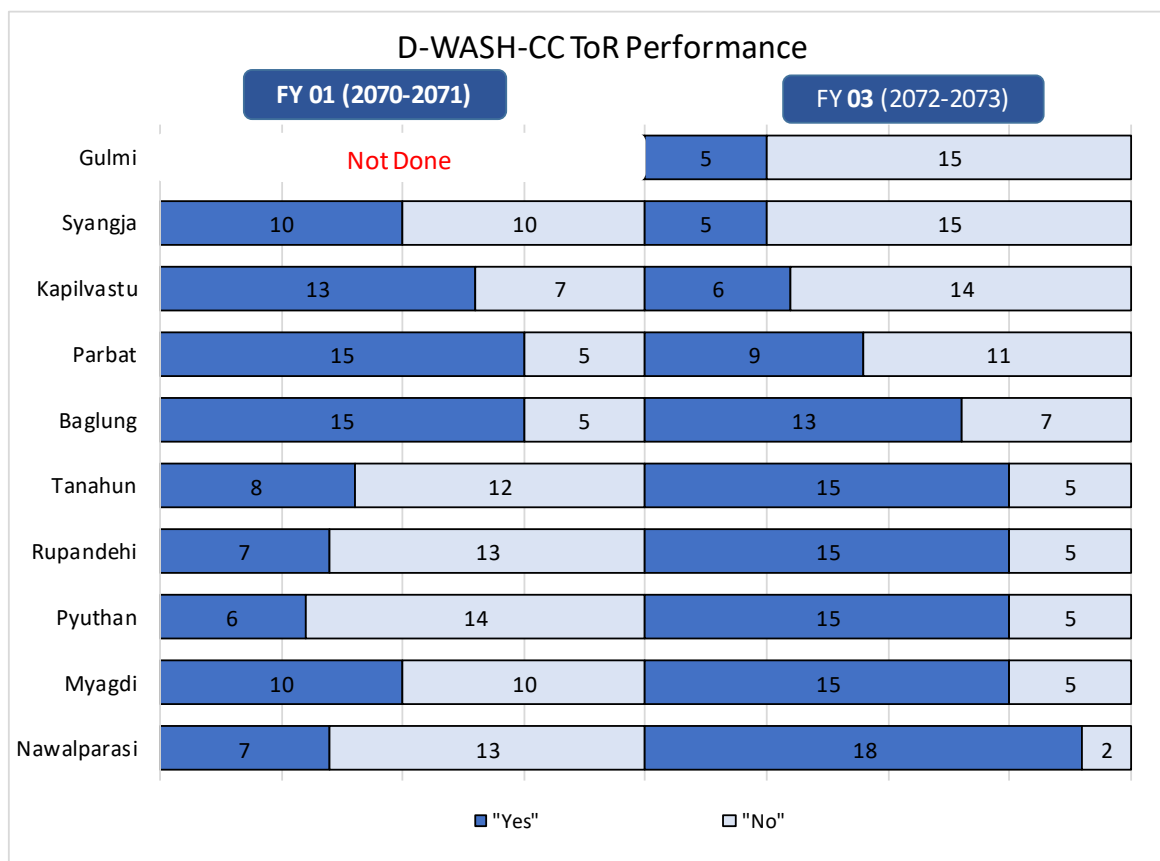


Figure 26 D-WASH-CC Performance assessment, baseline and FY03

None of the districts is performing 100% of their responsibilities as per the TOR. Comparing the average score between baseline and FY03, the score has increased slightly from 10.1 to 11.6 (full score 20). Also, when comparing baseline and FY03, performance has improved in five districts and decreased in four. Gulmi D-WASH-CC's performance was assessed first time in FY03. Given the slight improvement in the performance, we now rank this indicator "YELLOW" for the first time, bearing in mind that there is still much to improve in the activity of D-WASH-CCs in many districts.

It has been observed in many cases that D-WASH-CC remains active until the district ODF declaration, after which regular meetings and monitoring of ODF status of VDCs are no more practiced. Coordination between D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC in planning, coordinating and implementing is lacking in some of the districts. In Tanahun, monitoring mechanism is in place and used for Total Sanitation monitoring and declaration of TS wards/VDCs. D-WASH-CC seems active in events and various day celebrations at District and VDC level. Considering the situation (poor sanitation) in Terai, those D-WASH-CCs need to be more proactive and efficient and take more pivotal role to promote sanitation with better coordination and communication with the district and VDC level stakeholders. In the hill districts, D-WASH-CCs should focus more on sustaining ODF status and improving sanitation condition of the districts.

Result Indicator 3.4: # of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference

YELLOW: We continue to rate this as "YELLOW" as during FY02 and FY03, V-WASH-CCs have been activated through updating of the old V-WASH Plans and preparing new ones as discussed earlier. These should be an entrypoint into coordinated and inclusive planning across a VDC. V-WASH-CCs are also activated through VDC Post-Construction workshops, where they can take an active role in looking after PoCo needs of completed/old schemes (See Box 7 for positive examples from Syangja). V-WASH-CCs have taken active role in Terai sanitation, spearheading the ODF drive in Rupandehi, for instance. Yet, the practical challenges for regular V-WASH-CC meetings are the weak leadership and in some VDCs, the long distances for members to participate in meetings. Based on the experiences from Tanahun, Parbat and Syangja, the VDC Councils have been following the priority list of schemes set in the V-WASH Plans. V-WASH Plans are also considered as a tool to control conflicts and various ad hoc support requests (Box 6 under Result Indicator 3.2).

VDC wide WASH monitoring aim to update the overall WASH status of the VDC, and enable DDC to plan potential phasing out of RWSSP-WN II support from the VDC. This monitoring practice is not yet widely carried out in the project districts. However, Syangja district has conducted VDC wide monitoring in three VDCs that originate from the Phase I. The VDC wide WASH monitoring practice provides an opportunity to activate V-WASH-CC for them to know what the WASH status of their VDC is and share their needs with the DDC representatives. The overall assessment of V-WASH-CCs performance based on their Terms of Reference will be carried out later on as part of VDC wide WASH monitoring visits.

The capacity building of V-WASH-CCs and VDC secretaries is an on-going process covering topics such as ODF/post-ODF activities, total sanitation, V-WASH planning, water safety planning and exposure visits. Post-construction activities will be also more in the agenda of V-WASH-CCs over the FY04 where significant beneficiary target has been set for the post-construction beneficiaries for the first time.

The role of V-WASH-CCs will be even more significant when the restructuring of local governance proceeds. The merging of VDCs into larger units and into Municipalities has already started. If as it seems now, when there will be no more services available from the district level, these need to shift towards VDCs and municipalities. If a VDC/Municipality would have their own 'WASH Unit' similarly like they now have for instance Health Posts, the role of V-WASH-Ccs would be even more important as it would be unlikely that such V-WASH Unit or M-WASH Unit would have similar size and resources than what the D-WASH Units now have. The project is eager to contribute to these debates with its lessons learned in working with V-WASH-Ccs and D-WASH Units.

Box 7 VDC's support to sustain WASH sector development in Syangja

Sustainability of the water supply schemes is a key challenge in Nepal, and to some extent this is a question of finances. If WUSCs are not able to finance required repairs of their water supply schemes, then where can they turn for assistance? Therefore, RWSSP-WN II intends to strengthen the role and capacity of local governments to continue the WASH interventions, especially for post construction support. Syangja district provides positive examples on how VDCs have realized their roles in sustaining WASH sector development. Different capacity building activities and workshops, especially on Post-Construction support and V-WASH Planning processes, have triggered VDCs to take more active role. Examples from VDCs supported since Phase I and Phase II only VDCs are provided below.

Workshops and other capacity building activities during V-WASH planning of Arukharka VDC made the VDC decision makers to wake up to the effects of climate change and other disaster risks. As a result, Arukharka VDC Council decided to take adaptive measures to reduce their vulnerability to climate change, along with repair and maintenance of water supply systems. Total of NPR 115,000 was allocated for these purposes for fiscal year 2073/74. Shrikrishnagandaki VDC Council allocated NPR 500,000 for WASH intervention, NPR 5,000 for Sanitation & Nutrition and NPR 110,000 for Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS). Budget allocation for ICS training was replication after RWSSP WN- II supported ICS training in the VDC. Similarly, Fedikhola VDC allocated NPR 20,000 for Water Safety Planning and NPR 20,000 for Total Sanitation activities, while Kalikakot VDC allocated NPR 150,000 for Total Sanitation activities in next fiscal year.

Also other VDCs have initiated to allocate budget for 2073/2074 from their regular planning process as follows: Sakhar VDC decided to allocated NPR 200,000 for Water Safety and NPR 20,000 for Total Sanitation activities for FY 2073/74. Alamdevi VDC is allocating NPR 100,000 for maintenance of lift DWSS and NPR 40,000 for Total Sanitation activities; Chandibhangyang VDC has reserved NPR 125,000 for Lift scheme maintenance; Sekham VDC decided to budget NPR 168,649 for Post-Construction investment support and NPR 30,000 for specific DWSS; Chitrebhangyang VDC is allocating NPR 15,000 for Total Sanitation activities.

In all these cases, different types of capacity building activities in VDC, ward, and scheme level – including VDC PoCo workshops and V-WASH Planning workshops that strengthen the role of V-WASH-CCs in WASH and PoCo support – had been fruitful to motivate and sensitize the decision makers to incorporate the WASH in their regular 14-step planning process.

Result Indicator 3.5: Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR

GREEN: RWSSP-WN II has adopted performance based evaluation at all levels. It applies to participating DDCs, Support Persons as well as Project Staff. District annual performance assessment for FY03 (2072/2073) was completed in the beginning of FY04 and therefore can be rated as “**GREEN**”. This was the second assessment in Phase II, the first assessment was carried out at the end of FY02 (2071/2072). This year the assessment was applied to 12 districts (including Rolpa and Arghakhanchi), while FY02 assessment was conducted in the ten core districts only. The assessment is performed by the designated members of the District Management Committee (DMC), including D-WASH Adviser and a PSU representative. The performance based evaluation system contributes towards the strengthening of local governance.

DDC is the executing agency to plan and allocate the budget based on the planning of the district. The Ministry for Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) has institutionalized Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures (MCPM) to allocate a block grant in all districts, in operation since 2006-2007. See Overall Indicator 4 for detailed analysis on how the districts ranked in MCPM.

The District Annual Performance Evaluation indicators are designed and agreed only for the RWSSP-WN II activities in Memorandum of Understanding between (MoU) between DoLIDAR and respective DDCs. Based on the experiences from FY02, the indicators and their weightage were slightly changed this year. These changes were approved by PMT and agreed by districts. One new indicator, Sanitation & Hygiene, was added this year. For sanitation focus districts (Rupandehi and Kapilvastu), weightage of S&H is 20 marks while for other districts it is 10 marks. Similarly, weightage of public construction for sanitation focus districts was reduced to 15 marks while for other districts it is 25 marks.

The District Annual Performance Evaluation for FY 2072/073 of twelve districts was carried out in July/August 2016. The District Annual Performance Evaluation of sanitation only districts, Palpa and Mustang, has not been done. Comparative score of Districts FY 71/72 and FY 72/73 are provided in Table 21 below. The highest scoring district is Pyuthan (91) followed by Tanahun (88) and the lowest is Nawalparasi (48) and Rolpa (52). The average score of all districts is 72, while for FY02 it was 68. When compared to the result of FY 71/72, two districts received lower scores (Parbat and Syangja – although with 78 score Syangja is above average), 1 district remained same (Nawalparasi) and all other seven districts improved. See Annex 6 of this document for detailed District Annual Performance Evaluation report and Annex 7 for the D-WASH-CCs Annual Performance Evaluation as assessed against their Terms of Reference as given in the Nepal National Sanitation and Hygiene Master plan 2011.

Table 21 Districts' annual performance evaluation FY2072/2073

Name of Districts/Assessment indicator	Max score	Arghakhanchi	Baglung	Gulmi	Kapilvastu	Myagdi	Nawalparasi	Parbat	Pyuthan	Rupandehi	Rolpa	Syangja	Tanahun
I. Planning Vs Achievement	25/15	22	24	24	11	24	2	12	21	9		25	24
II. DDC Contribution	15	10	15	10	5	5	0	10	15	0		0	15
III. Sanitation & Hygiene	10/20	0	4	10	12	10	10	4	10	16		8	4
IV. Monitoring and Reporting	15	10	8	10	10	10	10	8	13	8		11	10
V. DMC Meeting	5	3	3	5	4	3	5	3	3	4		5	5
VI. Fund Utilization and Transparency	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	10	10		10	10
VII. Institutional Capacity	20	15	20	9	14	19	16	15	19	14		19	20
Total of 2072/2073	100	70	84	78	66	81	48	62	91	61	52	78	88
Total of 2071/2072	100	0	78	63	53	78	48	63	83	58	0	83	77

Key Findings and recommendations:

- I. Overall expenditure of the project through DDF is 82.7%, ranging from 47.7% (Nawalparasi) to 95.7% (Baglung). Other districts with over 90% expenditure rate are Tanahun, Syangja, Gulmi and Myagdi. Completion of planned schemes varies from district to district: Some districts had planned high targets but could not meet them (e.g. Parbat and Myagdi had planned 28 and 24 public construction schemes to be completed during FY03 but could meet only 50% of them) whereas as other districts had low targets that they could meet (e.g. Tanahun and Arghakhanchi planned 4 and 2 schemes respectively and completed all of them). In the past year, the performance was challenged in many ways due to the instability in Terai that started already in early August 2015. The border blockage affected public construction due to lack of transportation and construction materials.

Recommendation: Although the financial expenditure status of the districts is satisfactory, rate of completion of WSS schemes and public/institutional sanitation is low in most of the districts. DMCs should plan the schemes realistically and try to accomplish targeted schemes in time. Revision of plan and budget should not be done in the last months of the year.

- II. This year only three districts (Baglung, Tanahun, and Pyuthan) contributed full amount of the matching fund they had committed to. Last year all districts had made their contribution. One reason could be the increased number of lifting schemes, which require heavy matching fund that is impossible to cover in a single year. All districts except Syangja expended the full amount they had contributed in the same fiscal year.

Recommendation: Fund contribution from DDCs for the project is lacking in many of the districts this year. All districts should provide their matching fund as per the provision. Similarly VDC contribution for the schemes should be made on time during the time of schemes implementation.

- III. Sanitation and hygiene component was added to the performance evaluation this year only, with higher weightage for the sanitation focus districts. Four hill districts (Gulmi, Pyuthan, Myagdi and Rolpa) had achieved 100% of set targets. Rupandehi and Kapilvastu districts could achieve 50 % of their targets whereas remaining 7 districts achieved below 50 %.

Recommendation: Next year's focus will shift more towards WSP and Post-Construction phase activities. These activities should be included in annual performance indicators.

- IV. Monitoring task force, as provisioned in DDC-DoLIDAR MoU, has been formed only in Tanahun district. Other districts reported that they have done monitoring by district teams but not as per the MoU signed. There is room for improvement in scheme level monitoring as well in some of the districts. All reports by DDC/DWASH unit to PSU/PCO have been submitted on time.

Recommendation: VDC-wide monitoring of all phase I VDCs are done in Mygadi district only. The districts should form monitoring task force and carry out annual monitoring of the VDCs as agreed in MoU. Many of the Phase I core VDCs do not need any more support for scheme implementation and should be phased-out. DDC/WASH unit involvement in scheme monitoring should be improved in all districts. All the schemes should be monitored in mentioned time period as per step by step guidelines. All reports should reach to PSU/PCO without delay.

- V. As per the MoU, DMC should meet at least once a month to review the progress and plan the activities for next month. Only Gulmi, Rolpa and Tanahun DMCs had regular monthly meetings 12 times a year. Rupandehi and Kapilvastu DMCs also

had 12 meetings, but the meetings were held as per their need, not on monthly basis. Other **districts met less than 6 times in the past year.**

Recommendation: Participatory planning and decision making is the key to success and therefore, all the progress should be reviewed regularly and proper planning is expected to be carried out by DMCs. Therefore, DMCs should meet once a month in the districts. Also D-WASH-CC meetings should be regularized for timely review and planning of activities.

- VI. The fund for RWSSP-WN II is found to be utilized only for the project in all districts. Nine of the program districts had already prepared DWASHP and updated it to include post ODF/Total Sanitation strategy. During this year three districts namely Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Rolpa have prepared DWASHP. Most of the districts follow the DSWASHP while selecting project VDCs, where applicable.

Recommendation: Districts should follow DSWASHP/V-WASH plans for VDC and scheme selection and prioritization.

- VII. Only two districts, Kapilvastu and Pyuthan, could utilize more than 90 % of their capacity building budget. All other districts lag behind in capacity building as per their annual plan. Out of the 12 districts, five districts - Baglung, Tanahun, Syangja, Rolpa & Kapilvastu - have full set of human resources (Support Persons) to support water supply and sanitation activities. Remaining 7 districts have 80 to 99 percent SPs to support WASH implementation This has improved compared to last year, when only Baglung had full set of SPs.

Recommendation: All the districts should recruit mentioned number of SPs for smooth implementation of the project in the district. Time of the Technical Facilitators (TFs) allocated as per the number of DWS schemes – i.e. those districts with high number of DWS schemes should receive more support from TFs.

Support Persons Annual Performance Assessment

Based on the existing capacity and human resource availability at DDC/DTO and VDC level, DDC hires additional human resource as provisioned in the RWSSP-WN II Project Document. Support persons (SPs) hired by the districts are mainly Field Coordinators, Lead WASH Facilitators, Health Promoters, Sub/Engineers and Technicians (see Chapter 5.1). SPs implement the WASH activities of DDC/DWASH Unit and they are in direct contact with the communities. The achievements of the project objectives are highly influenced by the performance of SPs. RWSSP-WN II applies the performance based contracting system for the SPs.

During the first half of the FY03, a joint team assigned from PSU and DDC assessed performance of 48 SPs of three districts. DMCs approve the final evaluation. As prescribed in the Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines of RWSSP-WN II and attached with each SPs' contract, the rewarding and punishment system is applied. The scoring system is based on each individual responsibility as per the ToR.

Box 8 Support persons' assessment system

- SPs obtaining score more than 85 will be rewarded 10% of annual basic salary as a bonus.
- SPs obtaining score more than 75 and less than 85 will be rewarded 5% of annual basic salary as a bonus.
- SPs obtaining score more than 50 and less than 75 will continue in work with commitment of further improvement. In case of obtaining the score less than 60, written commitment within specified time period will be submitted to DMC.
- SPs obtaining score less than 50 will not be extended their contract. The SPs whose performance is below standard and not improved as suggested by monitoring team and DMC, DMC has right to terminate the contract and apply other options for schemes and/or activities.

The assigned evaluators evaluated the SPs individually by looking at the agreed ToR, monthly plan and related monthly work reports, and the scheme monitoring books. Out of 56 SPs evaluated during the first half of FY03, 5 SPs received 5% bonus, 37 SPs' contracts were continued without any bonus and 14 SP's contract were continued without any bonus and with written commitment of improvement. None of the contracts were discontinued (Table 22). At the end of FY03, there were 192 SPs working in ten core districts. See details in Chapter 5.1.

Table 22 Support person's assessment

	No. of districts	No. of SPs evaluated	Number of Support Persons by performance				
			>85% (10% bonus)	>75% <85% (5% bonus)	>60% <75% (continued)	>50% <60% (continued*)	<50% (dis-continued)
FY02	6	75	21	30	24	0	0
Mid-3	4	56	0	5	37	14	0
Total	10	131	21	35	61	14	0

*continuation of contract with written commitment of improvement

General findings related to SP mobilization are as follows:

- Proper planning of the SPs through monthly/bimonthly meeting is essential for their proper mobilization. It also helps to evaluate their performance.
- Turnover of the SPs continues in the districts. During the first half of FY03 alone, total 13 SPs resigned. The continued recruitment, orientation and re-orientation has increased the workload of the district and the project progress is compromised accordingly.
- Due to the transparent and fair selection system introduced by the project, the recruitment of the SPs became easier compared to the previous fiscal years. Considering the need of enough human resources to implement the project, five districts completed recruitment of vacant positions (during first half of FY03).
- Technical human resources especially Engineer and Sub Engineer's capacity is still low to survey, design and final technical evaluation of the schemes. Training on survey and design is organized by the project but it seems that on-the-job type of training through skilled technical persons would be beneficial, at least until completion of first slot of the schemes

in a VDCs. In the second half of FY03, we had an on-the-job trainee researching and supporting WSP monitoring.

- Regular formal training as identified and its follow up is necessary to get the skills applied in the field. Similarly, thematic orientations to the SPs during monthly/bimonthly meetings are essential for effective implementation of the activities.
- Mobilization of the SPs in the districts should be taken care by DWASH Unit and DDC regular mechanism. Sometimes it creates extra workload to DWASHAs of the projects.
- Expertise of DTO in WASH remains another constraint for quality of project implementation. In DDC/DTO WASH is regarded as a minor component of infrastructure development. Capacity enhancement of DTO continues through formal training and on-the-job training to ensure proper support to the community also in post-project phase.
- The project has applied code of conduct for all staffs and SPs, and according to this none of the staff working for the project are allowed to participate actively in any of the political protests and programs organized by political parties/sister organizations. This is line with the Basic Operating Guidelines.¹¹ However, we have observed that there are cases where the SPs are holding key positions in the political parties/sister organizations. PSU has encouraged the respective DWASHAs to discuss the issue in DMC and resolve it.

Result Indicator 3.6: Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools

GREEN: RWSSP-WN II continued developing guidelines and studies to support implementation; see the List of Supporting Documents in Annex 1 for the strategies, guidelines and manuals produced so far. One of the main documents finalized and launched during the reporting period was the 'WASH Implementation Guidelines' (WASH-IG) which is the continuation for the District WASH Implementation Guideline (DWIG) used in Phase I. The new WASH-IG describes the core of the processes and refers to the all other guidelines and documents that have already been prepared and applied in RWSSP-WN II. WASH-IG was approved by the 7th Supervisory Board Meeting on 8 October, 2015. Other major document launched during the reporting period was the Post-Construction Guidelines - for RWSSP-WN water supply schemes and VDC & District level activities. The concept was presented to the 7th Supervisory Board Meeting and the document was finalised thereafter. Altogether under this indicator, 41 documents are reported by the end of the reporting period. We have exceeded the cumulative target of 30 studies for FY03. We rank this "**GREEN**" as we have both made a new effort in producing both user friendly practical guidelines, but also in terms of overall visibility and knowledge management, all of which are aspects of the completion strategy.

During the reporting period, RWSSP-WN II has worked for improving its knowledge management practices related to capturing, developing and sharing the information. One of the concrete improvements for the document management of RWSSP-WN II in the PSU level is the internal server used for storing and sharing all the key project documentation. The server is safety copied regularly and shared through a cloud service with the users. The purpose of the server is to safeguard access to and availability of all the RWSSP-WN II key materials to all staff members. In addition to the server, all staff members have their

¹¹ <http://un.org.np/thematicareas/bogs>

individual document management. It is also collecting district-specific folders for eventual district-wise handing over. These collections include such as technical design-survey-estimate documents, and other scheme-specific materials.

Another major area of development in RWSSP-WN II knowledge management is the renewed and regularly updated website. It now includes an active Noticeboard, blog and real time link to the RWSSP-WN Facebook, in addition to full collection of both Phase I and II documents. RWSSP-WN II utilizes also the social media tools such as Facebook and YouTube. The Facebook page (launched by Phase I in 2010) of RWSSP-WN has almost 1,400 followers. The RWSSP-WN staff members actively update the page. Facebook provides an easy and quick platform to inform about the district activities through photos and small news. Various video clips produced by RWSSP-WN II are shared in YouTube and in the website. Box 9 on RWSSP-WN II visibility gives statistics on our website visitors.

Box 9 RWSSP-WN II visibility

RWSSP-WN II has been actively updating its web-site and FaceBook. While the FaceBook gives a face to day to day operations, the web-site gives an opportunity to share what the Project is doing in more detail. The Notice Board and Blog are frequently updated, with new publications being uploaded monthly. Since December 20, 2015, there has been 6,042 visitors at www.rwsspwn.org.np.

The highest number of monthly visits was 340. Starting from the end of December 2015, most visitors are from Nepal (74.8%) followed by Finland (4.6%), United States (4.2%) and India (4.1%). The top referrer has been google.com.np (69.3%) followed by google.co.in (6%). Out of all visitor sessions, 54% have been first time visitors, and 46% repeat visitors. The average number of monthly sessions is 535.



Under the knowledge management concept, RWSSP-WN is improving the use of the produced data and materials by summarizing the key concepts, activities, principles, instructions, and study results into more user-friendly form. During the reporting period, RWSSP-WN II produced four different thematic brochures, all in both English and in Nepali. The project uses the brochures for training and awareness raising purposes in various events. The brochures summarize the key elements from the full guidelines thus focusing on the core. For example, the HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan, and WSP++ guidelines were used as reference when preparing the brochures. The brochures have been printed and distributed to the districts. RWSSP-WN Thematic Leaflets (available at <http://www.rwsspwn.org.np/#!thematic-leaflets/cuhs>):

- Accessible Sanitation
- Key actions for integrating Gender Equality & Social Inclusion & Human Rights Based Approach
- Human Rights-Based Approach and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion in rural water and sanitation projects
- Water Safety Plan (WSP++)

Another way to develop and share the existing information is the new 'RWSSP-WN Brief' series where various studies and concepts prepared by the project are presented in a summarized form, providing for the reader only the key findings of each study or concept. See Box 11 on list of RWSSP-WN II Briefs.

During the reporting period the project also started using KoBo ToolBox (www.kobotoolbox.com) for mapping responses. Two major exercises were carried out within FY03: one that covered the entire Silautiya Ward 1 (N-217) for sanitation status verification (see study report "ODF Revisited - Sanitation in 5,506 Households in Western Nepal") and for mapping the consumers' needs and willingness to contribute to the proposed three overhead tanks in ThumhawaPirahawa VDC, located at the Southern belt of Rupandehi district (N-417 households). Another major study was going on in Nawalparasi at the end of FY03, aiming to cover over 600 households. The aim is to prepare more these types of rapid assessments using mobile phones and tablets. Mapping the responses spatially gives an opportunity to come back to the exactly same household to see the change and impact.

In addition to developing the aforementioned written guidelines, tools and studies, RWSSP-WN II has contributed to various WASH events at central, regional and international level, organized field exposure visits of stakeholders and Government of Finland representatives. See Box 10 for additional information on the WASH Study Tour to Sri Lanka.

Box 10 Sri Lanka WASH study tour

In the beginning of FY03, RWSSP-WN organized two three-day study excursions to Sri Lanka, one for the District Technical Office Chiefs and another for the Local Development Officers from 14 project districts. Altogether, the participants represented LDOs, DTO Chiefs, MoFALD, DoLIDAR, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, and RWSSP-WN II (total of 35 participants). The Nepalese delegations were hosted by the National Water Supply and Sewerage Board of Sri Lanka during the official visits in Colombo/Western Province and Kandy/Central Province. The excursions included visits to the NWSDB Regional Support Centre, drinking water treatment plants and attached laboratories and control rooms, Regional Support Centre of Central region, estate sanitation scheme, Water Supply CBO and the headquarter of International Water Management Institute. The itinerary of the first group (DTO chiefs) focused more on technical aspects, whereas managerial and administrative functions received more attention during the second group's (LDOs) visit.

According to the participants, one of the highlights of the excursion was the visit to Madurapani Rural Water Supply CBO, which provides an example of a successful community-managed water supply system; the way the CBO has improved its services provision and extended to other sectors made an impression on the delegation. According to the NWSDB staff, community mobilization is the key factor for sustainable community managed schemes; for this purpose, they hire social scientists and mobilizers – skilled technical staff alone is not enough.

The technical team, on one hand, appreciated the visits to drinking water treatment plants: the plants were found fully automatized and well managed, only a handful of skilled staff was needed for running a system serving water for half a million people. The LDO team, on the other hand, were intrigued by the service level of the Central Support centre in Kandy, including a customer call centre with an automated service level monitoring system and customer complaint centre for face-to-face complaints. Overall, the excursion did provide direction on how services could be improved over time. At the same time, it helped us to reflect on things that we are already doing right here in Nepal.

Box 11 RWSSP-WN II briefs

The RWSSP-WN Briefs provide synopsis of various studies, field notes and data that may or may not have been published in other reports and studies related to the project. <http://www.rwsspwn.org.np/#!briefs/c1uge>

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 1-2016 focuses on the public, institutional and school sanitation in Western and Mid-Western Nepal. The study covered total 316 sanitation facilities constructed 2009-2013 in RWSSP-WN Phase I, each re-visited again in 2014 as Phase II baseline. The questions included: How to ensure that public, institutional and school toilets are accessible to all, that they are child-gender-differently-able friendly? What have we learned from the past? What are we proposing for the future? What to recommend for the Institutional Management Committees of these facilities?

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 2-2016 re-visits the findings from the sanitation related BCC study made in 2015 in three Tarai districts. In 2016 the study will be focusing in the post-ODF context, yet, the concerns raised in this Brief remain valid. Without true ODF behavior, Total Sanitation cannot be reached. The leading questions were: have our BCC strategy and activities been effectively implemented? To what extent our BCC strategy, messages, and activities respond to the drivers of and barriers to improving household sanitation behaviours? The study covered the three Tarai districts, and focused on three key behaviours of interest: 1) Ending open defecation, 2) Toilet investment and construction; and 3) Consistent toilet use.

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 3-2016 entry point is that WUSCs need to be able to collect some cash for their operation and maintenance (O&M). This cash needs to keep its value, stay safe and be available when it is needed. It now appears that WUSCs still keep their funds in idle bank accounts without interest. This brief outlines topline findings regarding water tariff collection, WUSCs financial management practices and O&M fund management, and makes recommendations with regards to the local cooperatives.

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 4-2016 gives an overview of the WSP++ concept promoted by RWSSP-WN II. Water safety is not only about safe quality, but also water quantity and reliability of service. WSP++ integrates activities that aim at ensuring good water quality as well as maintenance activities necessary for scheme functionality in one plan. The brief presents lessons learnt from WSP++ process so far, concerning the WSP++ preparation process and related capacities and attitudes of WUSC and users. It also sets an example on how Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction can be mainstreamed in WSP++.

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 5-2016 summarizes the findings of a source yield study completed in 2015 by RWSSP-WN II. The study 'Analysis and mapping of climate and source yield in Tanahun district' compared source yield changes and climatic changes between years 2004 and 2014. Altogether 2,387 water sources were analyzed in the study. The brief outlines the findings on source yield changes, climatic changes and recommendations to tackle the issue of declining water sources.

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 6-2016 outlines the top-line findings whether the areas declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) truly are open defecation free. During the data collection two districts, Gulmi and Nawalparasi, declared District ODF. The study was made in 19 VDCs and 4 municipalities, in 27 Wards of which 23 Wards were declared as ODF, in Western Nepal. The total sample included 5,506 household observations.

3 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

3.1 OVERVIEW TO CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

Finland's development policy has three cross-cutting objectives¹². RWSSP-WN has always taken these into account in all activities¹³:

- Promotion of gender equality: Equality between women and men is one of the most important human rights goals agreed in the UN. Equality furthers economic development and well-being. Finland supports, for example, women's participation in decision-making, business and industry, and in conflict prevention.
- Reduction of inequality: Inequality and discrimination prevent development. Development policy promotes equal opportunities for social, economic, and political participation as well as equal access to basic services and social protection. Finland supports the possibilities of children, the disabled and easily marginalised minorities to influence their own future.
- Promotion of climate sustainability: The impacts of climate change are felt most severely particularly in the poorest developing countries. The human and economic losses caused by natural disasters are a major obstacle to development. Finland supports measures that strengthen partner countries' capacity to prepare for catastrophes and reduce vulnerability to natural disasters.

The cross-cutting objectives are promoted in three ways, all these being applied in RWSSP-WN: 1) by including the objectives in all activities; 2) by implementing projects targeted at these objectives, in particular, and 3) through policy dialogue with decision-makers. RWSSP-WN contributes to all these three, GESI and also HRBA still being very high in the Project's agenda and motivation. This Chapter explores each cross-cutting item under two heading: one that applies to both Objectives 1 and 2 with HRBA and GESI Strategy and Action Plan as the point of entry, and the one that explores the various ways that RWSSP-WN has addressed climate sustainability, which in Nepal also includes Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR).

In addition, this chapter explores how RWSSP-WN has translated the results-based management (RBM) into action. During the reporting period MFA published a "Results based management in Finland's development cooperation" (8/12/2015). This general guidance outlines the central concepts, principles and objectives of RBM in Finland's development cooperation. RWSSP-WN II has been results-oriented from the very beginning, its progress reports, monitoring systems and workplans being in line with results-based thinking. Taking this new guidance document as the external frame of reference, the following chapter will reflect RWSSP-WN II interpretation on these.

¹² MFA, 2016. Objectives and principles of Finland's development policy, www.formin.fi

¹³ RWSSP-WN, 2015. HRBA and GESI Strategy and Action Plan, www.rwsspwn.org.np

3.2 GENDER EQUALITY, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND RWSSP-WN

The RWSSP-WN Phase II overall objective is “improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area”. Water supply and sanitation, and related institutional development, form the basis for a healthy economy; reduced cases of disease and reduced burden especially for women fetching water, provide more opportunities to thrive for green economy. Nutrition, sanitation and hygiene are relevant dimensions related to knowledge and skills development. This applies to both the present adult population and to the future economic actors: research has shown that for instance children in an open defecation free village are not only healthier and taller (i.e. physically more fit), but that also their learning results are improved. Sick, malnourished children are less active at school if they even attend school in the first place. Water can bring both health, well-being and improved livelihoods, but this may not happen without attention and special effort.

In FY02 the project was making ‘reaching the unreached’ principle the motto of RWSSP-WN Phase II to emphasize the fact that the project is truly there to reach the unreached. The HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan was presented in the 1st Steering Committee and published as a book in FY02. The principles of “Reaching the unreached” can also be associated with access to water and sanitation facilities and services to those who did not have the access before i.e. were ‘unreached’.

Nepal is a signatory to various human rights conventions, including the UN declaration of WASH as a human right. Gender and social inclusion policy is high on the agenda of Government of Nepal, and human rights feature in the new Constitution. At RWSSP-WN we are committed to the principles of rights, equality and diversity and aim to create an environment in which all community members including women, disadvantaged castes and ethnic minorities have equitable opportunities to pursue their right to water and sanitation. GESI and HRBA issues are mainstreamed in all our working sectors, including WASH Plan preparation, water supply scheme implementation, sanitation and hygiene, and capacity building.

During the second half of FY03 a short term consultancy followed up on aspects of the implementation of the HRBA&GESI Strategy and Action Plan. The strategy had been published in the start of the financial year – had there been any impact yet? Although the original plan had been to collect findings for the Mid Term Evaluation, it became clear that there hadn’t been adequate time to see significant changes. Instead it was focused on identifying problem areas, and on how to change behaviours in relation to a number of difficult issues in both RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP.

Barriers to access to water and sanitation can be physical – such as the lack of a toilet, or long distance to collect clean water, for instance. These are clear targets of WASH projects like RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP. But behavioural barriers are more difficult to overcome. RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP staff have participated in a series of behaviour change workshops to try to identify key drivers and target groups, and prepare behaviour change action plans and tools to address the most difficult issues inhibiting the right to water and sanitation in project areas. Some of these include Ensuring active participation in User Committees by women and disadvantaged groups; Getting information to Muslim women;

Access to taps and toilets during menstruation; Promoting women as Village Maintenance Workers. Particularly important is to try to think of what the drivers and triggers to true behaviour change are – not just theoretical discussion but how to shock people or otherwise impact their emotional response, and change what they believe (as with ODF triggering). In addition, we will focus more on targeting different groups within the community, in order to find the most important driver for them to change their behaviour.

The situation regarding HRBA&GESI appears to be better in project VDCs than in neighbouring VDCs. Communities also say that they prefer to work directly with the project, rather than having their scheme funded and managed by the district – as the community is involved from the start, rather than a contractor doing the work; and because the funds are available as planned, the work can be finished on time. There is a clear benefit for ownership and sustainability. The Step by Step Guidelines assist the truly unreached to prioritise their projects, and to get good consultation at all levels. User committees appear to be somewhat more representative of the community in project VDCs (with greater proportions of women and DAGs), and with less political influence. However, more work is needed on strengthening all aspects, and in all districts & VDCs.

It is also clear that there is a great variation between communities in the activity/assertiveness levels of women in particular, even within the same district. We need to focus the approaches according to the needs of the community. One size doesn't fit all!

During the discussions in the field it was noted that with so many men working away in India or elsewhere, they have missed much of the awareness-raising regarding different behaviour change issues. It would be worthwhile to carry out an additional targeted awareness-raising sessions with the men over Dashain-Tihar, when they are back visiting the communities. Discussions could be held regarding the importance of women participating actively in committees and leadership posts, and as VMWs, as well as on menstruation issues (use of the tap and toilet) in order to encourage their support.

During the first half of FY03 we published three sets of brochures on 'Principles of GESI/HRBA', 'Key actions for integrating HRBA/GESI' and 'Accessible sanitation' for dissemination of HRBA & GESI information to government staff and in the field. The first two brochures translate the key points of the HRBA and GESI strategy and action plan into a more easily readable format. The third gives simple ideas for improving toilet access for people with disabilities and the frail elderly. Community members were very interested particularly in the toilet brochure, thus supporting the idea of producing the brochures. It is important that more brochures are printed and district staff are advised on how they should be distributed. In particular, the ward representatives of the VWASHCCs should all receive a copy of the toilet accessibility brochure, in order to be able to reach out to households in their wards with information and ideas.

VDC wide WASH planning is the main tool for finding and prioritizing the unreached pockets in our project VDCs. To succeed in finding the unreached, the V-WASH Planning facilitators must pay particular attention on how to include disadvantaged groups in the planning process – these are also emphasised in the V-WASH planning guideline. Confidence building workshops for women and disadvantaged is one tool for ensuring that the disadvantaged groups have the courage to participate and voice out their issues in the planning and decision-making. Other actions to social inclusiveness in V-WASH Planning

include, for example, ensuring that information on the planning process and meeting times reaches all, arranging time and venue so that it is suitable for women and poor households, encouraging women and disadvantaged to raise their voice in planning workshops, and, if needed, conducting separate meetings with women and disadvantaged.

Beneficiary data in the scheme level gives an indication whether the V-WASH Plans have been successful in identifying and prioritizing the unreached pockets. Based on data from 217 (out of 262) water supply schemes, 87% of all beneficiary households can be defined as unreached. This include Category A households (69%) who have never received external support for an improved water supply scheme, as well as Category B households (18%) who have received support for water supply but the design period of their scheme is over. The proportion of unreached households has increased by 5 percentage points when compared to FY02 (82%). This indicates that we have been successful in targeting our intervention. Please refer to indicator 2.4 and APR FY02 for more detail on beneficiary categories.

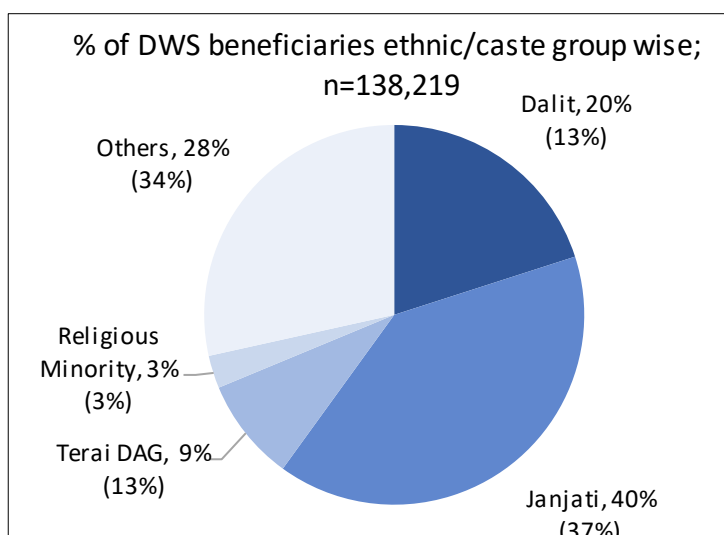


Figure 27 Water supply scheme beneficiaries by ethnicity/caste

The caste/ethnic division of RWSSP-WN II water supply scheme beneficiaries is presented in the Figure 27 (with the overall proportion of the given ethnicity/caste in our 10 core districts in brackets).

Dalit group is quite over-presented among the beneficiaries, accounting to one fifth of the beneficiaries. Being one of the marginalized groups in Nepal, they are likely to have been left out from previous interventions, and are now bridging the gap in

universal water supply coverage. The biggest beneficiary group is Janjati, (which can include both advantaged and disadvantaged groups), followed by 'Others' (considered as advantaged). Terai disadvantaged account to 9% of project beneficiaries, which is less than their proportionate population (13%). This group is found in the three Terai districts. Religious minorities, which are mainly found in Kapilvastu district (out of the 12 water supply districts), make up 3% of beneficiaries. The ethnic/caste wise trend in scheme beneficiaries is similar as in FY02.

Physical accessibility of sanitation facilities by for example differently abled and frail elderly is a persistent challenge. Up to some extent we can improve this by promoting design and building standards that are more user friendly, but this is within the limits set by the general infrastructure and landforms of Nepal. Issues related to accessibility and user friendliness are included in our public, school and institutional toilet monitoring questionnaires, with the aim of making the new toilet schemes more accessible. Refer to indicator 1.2 for detailed information how the toilet schemes comply with the various accessibility criteria.

Representation of women and ethnic/caste groups in WUSC is a key indicator for social inclusion. Detailed data on this was presented under the Result indicator 2.2 (WUSC capacity) and related purpose-level indicator. We advocate for 50% quota for women as WUSC members, and proportionate representation of disadvantaged groups. In terms of representation in WUSCs water supply schemes we are not far from equal participation (currently 47% women). However, when it comes to women and DAG members holding leading positions, the situation is less affirmative: In only 7% of the committees, the chairperson is female. Out of the caste/ethnic groups, Dalits have a relatively low representation rate, and their proportion as chairpersons is 10%. This shows that more efforts are needed to promote meaningful participation of women.

Box 12 Information sharing

Information sharing

It is important to not only produce good results in the field – we need to also inform others. In this way we have the opportunity to influence policy in Nepal (such as giving feedback to the development of the Nepal WASH Sector Development Plan), raise awareness of the achievements of the financiers, and contribute to learning in the sector.

We presented the work of RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP with HRBA&GESI in several forums during FY03, including:

Presentation in workshop in MFA Finland (Helsinki, Finland) in Dec 2015, on Sanitation Access for People with Disabilities in Nepal

Presentation in 2 webinars on-line (English and French) for the Rural Water Supply Network, Nov. 2015, HRBA, gender & social inclusion in the rural water projects in Nepal (<https://vimeo.com/144622070>)

Presentation of an electronic poster and pitching the poster in the workshop 'Water as a driver for sustainable development and poverty eradication' in World Water Week, Stockholm, Sweden, 2015 - *Operationalizing Rights to Water and Sanitation in Nepal* - http://siwi.ipostersessions.com/templates/iposters/gallery.aspx?s=iposter_gallery

Presentation in a workshop in World Water Week, Stockholm, Sweden, 2015, sponsored by the MFA Finland – *Access to Water and Sanitation for All in Nepal?*

Presentation in the International Dry Toilet Conference, Tampere, Finland, 2015 – *presentations by Sanna-Leena Rautanen, Narayan Wagle and Pamela White on toilet accessibility issues*

<http://www.huussi.net/en/activities/dt-2015/>

Project staff also published two scientific articles during FY03, focusing on behaviour change and WASH within RWSSP-WN and RVWRMP:

Gerwel-Jensen, L., Rautanen, S.-L. & White P. (2015) 'Strengthening Behaviour Change Communication in Western Nepal – how can we do better?' *Waterlines*, Vol.34, No.4, p.330-346, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3362/1756-3488.2015.030>

Haapala, J. & White P. (2015) 'Why do some behaviours change more easily than others? Water use behaviour interventions in rural Nepal' *Waterlines*, Vol.34, No.4, p.347-364, <http://dx.doi.org/10.3362/1756-3488.2015.031>

3.3 CLIMATE SUSTAINABILITY, DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RWSSP-WN

Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) mainstreaming received further attention in FY03 in terms of spring revival trainings and activities. CCA & DRR considerations were also integrated into V-WASH Plans and District Strategic WASH Plans, and into WSP++. The approaches and guidelines in this line must be practical and 'down to earth' in order to be replicable in scale across any VDC. During FY04 an increasing attention is paid into how the principles have been operationalized, i.e. how CCA and DRR aspects are truly considered in these plans, and more to it, how they are implemented in practice. This work was started already in FY03 with regards to WSP++ and with regards to building capacity for spring revival.

Intensification of monsoon rains, reduction in winter rains, prolonged dry season and increasing temperature. These are some of the climate changes affecting water resources in Nepal, which also set the context for CCA/DRR mainstreaming in any water and sanitation programme. As a result of climate and land-use changes, many springs in the middle hills of Nepal are in declining condition – the amount of water they discharge is reducing – creating a situation of water scarcity in numerous communities. There is a risk that our investment on water supply system becomes futile when the sources of water run dry. The declining condition of springs was observed by our study "Source Yield and Climate Mapping of Tanahun district" which analysed the yield changes of nearly 2,400 sources between the years 2004 and 2014. The findings show that the average yield of water sources has reduced 50%-22%, depending on type of spring. In the recent year, the condition has been worsened by the effects of El Nino.

There are various simple options for improving recharge of groundwater that feeds springs. The main principle is to slow down surface water runoff of rainwater so that maximum amount of water percolates into ground to recharge groundwater. Planning for recharge calls for understanding of sub-surface water flows and behaviour of springs. If the recharge interventions are wrongly located (i.e. outside the springshed), they will not help to increase the yield. RWSSP-WN II organized a series of 'spring revival and groundwater recharge' training events in the second half of FY03 to build the capacity and confidence of RWSSP-WN and district staff to plan for suitable recharge intervention in optimal locations. See the Box 14 for more information on the concept of springshed management and recharge plans. The first impacts of the intervention will be visible next dry season – the time when spring yield is lowest and some springs dry up completely. It may take several years to observe the full impact of the recharge intervention.

In addition to springshed trainings, basic CCA/DRR trainings were organized for District Engineers, Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians (WSSTs) and Field Coordinators (FCs) in 3 one day/half day events in the first half of FY03. The purpose of the trainings was to revisit the basic concepts, to orient the district and field staff to incorporating CCA/DRR considerations in WSP++s and methods to improve water recharge and slope stabilization.

There is no water safety without adequate water. Our experiences with the communities show that their first priority is to secure adequate water and only when the basic requirement is met, water quality starts to matter. Therefore, water quantity is an integral part of Water Safety Plans (WSP++s). The CCA & DRR activities in WSP++ aim at preventing environmental and climate-induced hazards and addressing problems already experienced by water users, such as drying up of sources or damage by floods and landslides. In WSP++,

this means looking beyond the structures of the water scheme to assess and improve the condition of the springshed and the water catchment. District level WSP++ trainings for SPs incorporate how to address CCA/DRR issues in WSP++, who then take these lessons to the grass-root level in scheme-level trainings. See Box 13 for an example of how CCA/DRR aspects have been integrated in WSP++ in Syangja. Result Indicator 2.1 (Water Safety Plans) described in more detail how different recharge and other DRR methods are incorporated in the WSPs. In the coming year, more attention will be paid on how the plans, including their CCA/DRR components, have been implemented in practice and what impact they have.

District Soil Conservation Offices (DSCO) can make a good partner for planning and implementing catchment improvement works. In Syangja, some highly vulnerable schemes have been visited together with the DSC officer, who gave advice in practical DRR measures. The DSC office of Syangja has also provided tree saplings for some of the WUSCs.

Box 13 Integration of CCA/DRR in WSP++ in Syangja

WSP teams from three Phase I constructed drinking water supply schemes came together for the WSP++ training event organized in Syangja district on October 2015. The training that was facilitated by the Field Coordinator and a district WASH engineer lasted 3 days. During the course of the training, the WSP teams were guided to carry out hazard assessment of their schemes, test water quality and finally prepare the plan based on identified hazards.

During the first day's orientation session, the WSP facilitator explained the participants how extreme weather events like heavy rainfall and higher temperatures, which the villagers had also experienced, are linked to global climate change. The participants told that due to delayed monsoon rains and prolonged dry seasons, their farming has been affected. The facilitator then explained how springs are formed and how the characteristics of water catchment impact on water infiltration and percolation into ground water.

On the second day, the WSP team members assessed the hazards in the scheme area. The participants told that water volume of the source has declined within the last 10 years. During dry season there is only 20-30 litres of water available per household per day, which is not enough. The WSP team also observed land uses in the catchment area. The land has been deforested over the years, and now grows mostly grasses, bushes and scarce trees. Some lands are used for cultivating seedlings, which causes erosion and has led into a gully formation near the intake. Pipelines and other structures were perceived safe from environmental hazards. Waste water from tap stands was drained on the foot path without proper management.

On the third day, the WSP team and facilitator discussed the findings of the hazard assessment and possible measures to address them. The team agreed that to control soil erosion, it was necessary to stop seedling cultivation and restore vegetation in the lands above the intake. They also discussed about controlling cutting of trees and plantation of indigenous trees in the catchment; however, this would only work if all households agreed about it and therefore it should be first discussed in a mass meeting. Given the scarcity of water, they wanted to try if they could improve source yields by digging recharge pits in the area above the source. This calls for assessment of the springshed area to find the most optimal area for this activity. The plan also includes proper management of wastewater, which, if reused in gardens, helps to reduce the water demand.

District and VDC level WASH plans are another tool for identifying and addressing environmental- and climate induced disasters. During FY03, 71 V-WASH plans were completed. Quality review of the plans revealed that 60 out of 71 plans have a chapter on Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, including a list of main hazards within the VDC (related to water supply and sanitation) and proposed activities to address the hazards.

The most common hazards are landslides, floods, source depletion/drought and thunder/storm/hail/snow. Activities to prevent these hazards include, for example, construction of conservation or recharge ponds, afforestation around the water source and preventing deforestation, awareness on how to protect from thunder etc. While the V-WASH planning process has undoubtedly helped to aware people on disaster risks and raised discussion on what can be done to mitigate the hazards, the actual implementation of the activities is left open.

The study on “Source Yield and Climate Mapping of Tanahun district” was completed and disseminated already in FY02. During the first half of FY03, we presented the study findings in “WASH and Climate Change Conference” held in Pokhara on 3-4 September 2015. The study contributes to the understanding of how changes in the source yields can be attributed to the increased climate variability.

There are several technical solutions that contribute to CCA/DRR. Details of these technologies and their status by end of FY03 are listed below:

- We have supported the construction of 16 *recharge pond* (as separate schemes) during the Phase II. The ponds are located in Syangja (9), Baglung (2), Parbat (2) and Gulmi, Tanahun and Nawalparasi (1 in each). From FY03 onwards we have been promoting recharge structures as a part of water supply scheme design – to be included in the original design, budget and workplan, under one agreement. The structures are usually very low cost but can have high impact on the functionality. In case of already completed water supply schemes, WSP++ is the venue to introduce recharge. In FY03, 14 water supply schemes were supplemented with recharge structures in 7 hill districts (see Box 14). In addition, several WSP++s include recharge and slope stabilization measures (see indicator R2.1)
- *Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)* helps to make the most use of available rainwater and thus reduce the water stress. RWH is especially applicable if there are no spring sources nearby and lifting is not feasible, e.g. in hilltop settlements. However, in many communities, rain water harvesting jars are associated with poverty and low social status, and are therefore not a popular. By end of FY03, there are altogether 12 completed RWH schemes and three schemes under construction. The schemes are located in Tanahun (7), Baglung (5), Pyuthan (2) and Parbat (1).
- *Improved cooking stove (ICS)* is an environmentally sound technology, in addition to having health benefits. The climate benefits can be attributed to reduced fire wood consumption (by close to 50%). During FY03, we supported 4 ICS trainings for masons and 30 orientation trainings on ICS and biogas. Number of beneficiaries in these trainings was 76 and 1,735 respectively.
- *Clean technologies for water supply:* RWSSP-WN II continues supporting the use of renewable energy forms through the solar lift water supply schemes. This is also in line with principles of low-carbon development to utilize appropriate technologies in the local level without increasing the greenhouse gas emissions. By the end of FY03, we have completed 29 solar lift schemes and another 14 solar lift schemes are under implementation both in hills and Terai. Solar lift systems have gained popularity over electricity lift schemes (with higher running costs).

Box 14: Springshed management

Springshed training was organized in two phases during FY03: First 5-day training event was in Kaski in February 2016, after the participants were equipped to collect data on selected springsheds for planning spring recharge. The second 3-day training event was organized in 3 clusters in May/June 2016. The spring revival plans for 2 springsheds in each 7 districts are the most concrete output of the training. Below table lists out the schemes selected for spring revival intervention, number of beneficiaries and information on recharge intervention. The implementation status varies between districts: in Gulmi, Myagdi and Tanahun works have been completed, in Syangja works in Sekham VDC are completed and in other districts works are on-going. Another training output was the development of 7-step methodology for successful springshed interventions – this will be launched in FY04.

District and VDC	Scheme name	Bene-ficiaries	Recharge plan
Baglung, Kandebash	Tusare WSS, gravity	266	contour trenches (15pc), recharge pond (1), afforestation and forest protection
Baglung, Bihun	Khorakhola WSS, gravity	231	contour trenches (10), recharge pond (1), local check dam, afforestation and forest protection
Gulmi, Hardineta	Deuralikhola Bhalupani WSS, electric lift	951	Gabion boxes, rectangular trenches (12)
Gulmi, Thulolumpek	Pakhapani WSS, solar lift	1672	Postponed to next year
Myagdi, Bhakimli	Lisepani WSS, gravity	65	contour trenches (18)
Myagdi, Sikha	Sisneri DWS, gravity	277	Contour trenches (12 pc)
Parbat, Khanigaun	Khahare Lete Jalkini DWSS, gravity	150	contour trenches (20pc), check dam
Parbat, Khanigaun	Lukuwa Archale DWS, Gravity	58	contour trenches (20pc)
Pyuthan, Libang	Bagarkhola DWSS, gravity	667	Contour trenches (16pc, check dams and bioengineering in landslide area
Pyuthan, Libang	Pademela DWSS, gravity	771	contour trenches (18pc)
Syangja, Sakhar	Ajingare DWSS, gravity	24 HH	recharge ponds, pits, contour trenches, check dam, plantation, stream training
Syangja, Sekham	Sahandi, Ganjar and Ramdanda DWSS (gravity); Bhurunthum, Chisapani & Ranigaira PSI	71HHs, 1 school	recharge ponds, pits, earthen drain along contour, check dam, palisade and bio-engineering (palisade & amriso)
Tanahun, Ghasikuwa	Dhamilikuwa DWSS, solar lift	173	recharge pits (20pc)
Tanahun	Lind DWSS, electric lift	1079	Recharge pond (1pc)



Photo 8 Recharge options, photos by Myagdi, Syangja and Tanahun D-WASH units

3.4 WATER, GREEN ECONOMY AND JOBS

An inclusive green economy that promotes employment is one of the four priorities of the Finland's Development Policy 2012. The United Nations Environment Programme describes green economy as a green, participatory economy, which aims at strengthening the well-being and social equality of people. A green economy is based on the sustainable use of natural resources, operates within the environmental capacity limits, and ensures the provision of ecosystem services. These are relevant action points for RWSSP-WN. The theme crystallizes in "multiple-use of water" (MUS) concept. MUS has also linkages to strengthening resiliency of the communities for facing increasing climate variability. The activities within all result areas are about knowledge, skills, and innovation, which are all part of an inclusive participatory economy. The sustainable utilisation of natural resources can also provide jobs to those who have not had a chance to be educated earlier: the range of capacity building activities provide many opportunities both for the literate, illiterate, for women and men, for all caste, and ethnic groups alike.

Most infrastructure schemes do provide work for both unskilled and skilled labour, as well as learning-by-doing opportunities. These jobs provide immediate income security for families and opportunities to upgrade oneself from an unskilled labour into skilled one. The project continues to encourage women's participation in the technical trainings by training female tap groups, keeping quotas for women in village maintenance worker and pump operator trainings. These are also HRBA relevant issues. The role of private sector in sanitation and post-construction support services is part of the new district-level POCO thinking. Result area 3 includes targets and related indicators for the DSWASHPs and V-WASH Plans. These link indirectly to green economy as these planning processes are essentially a participatory and democratic planning tool that pays attention to a range of relevant local issues that form the basis for green economy.

Water services—including sanitation—are essential to life and health, economic development, and human dignity. Water and green economy are closely connected, and so is sanitation and green economy. RWSSP-WN II Annual Progress Report FY02 described a Green Economy as an economy that results in improved human well-being and reduced inequalities over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities; it is one which is low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. Integrated water resources management fits this well as a holistic management practice. As in the previous report, we take the following statement as a point of departure: *"A green economy cannot be totally green unless it addresses water issues. In other words, a blue economy is a pre-requisite to a green economy."*

RWSSP-WN II contribution and key tools for a transition to Green Economy were described in the earlier reports. One of the items was about cost recovery and financing. The claim was that the transition to a green economy requires mobilizing more funds, but also increasing efficiencies to make better use of the limited financial resources available. RWSSP-WN II contribution related to mobilizing the local resources for scheme construction and increasing ownership. It was noted that "cost recovery issues will need to get more attention as ideally the WUSCs should recover costs to be able to re-invest, expand and rehabilitate their systems." Status at the end of the FY02 was described as "based on the actual cost of 103 physically and financially completed water supply schemes by the end of FY02, WUSCs have contributed as cash NPR 3,321,779 and in kind NPR 53,944,904. These are respectively 1.6% and 25.4% of the total scheme costs.

Additionally, WUSCs save as cash 1% of the total scheme cost to the O&M fund to be used later” (RWSSP-WN II Annual Progress Report FY02, Table 25 Water, green economy and RWSSP-WN II).

In Semi-Annual Progress report FY03 our analysis focused on Operation and Maintenance (O&M) fund management, water tariff, and related cost recovery issues. RWSSP-WN II introduced the Water Safety Plan ++ concept in 2015. WSP ++ integrates water safety, O&M, climate change and disaster risk related issues with water tariff into one package. The point being that funds will always be required to any works identified in the WSP++, whether as a regular item such as the salary of Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) or as a one-off investment into capital itself (or capital maintenance!). The assumption is that the both regular and one-off works identified in the plan, need to be also funded, and that this fund does not always come from external sources. WSP++ provides simplified method for calculating water tariff.

The question remains to what extent this tariff should even try to achieve full cost recovery? Should we even promote it, considering the inflation and other rapid changes? What is the ultimate aim as it is unlikely that after the end of design period (20 years) exactly similar structure would be even constructed: expectations and population is changing, and water scarcity is a reality? WUSCs are likely to face these challenges much earlier in terms of need to extend or increase the capacity of their water system, in addition to regular maintenance and repairs. Therefore, we now focus in the necessary capital maintenance expenditure related to the necessary re-investment in keeping the system fully functional, and making it possible for the WUSCs to do extensions or serviced level improvements within the design life of their infrastructure. We assume that by the end of the design life, the same structure will not be re-constructed: customers’ expectations are changing, population and their livelihoods are changing, and at the same time water scarcity and also new technological innovations call for other options that what was constructed 20 years earlier.

During the reporting period the project developed the Post-Construction Guidelines to broaden the post-implementation phase thinking from scheme-specific item into VDC and district-wide items. The District-level post-construction started in FY03, focusing on scheme-level O&M fund management and private sector. For example in Tanahun, during the District PoCo workshop, status of 16 RWSSP-WN Phase I schemes were updated. All WUSCs reported as being registered but only four had O&M regulation implemented. The functional status of the schemes was reported as ‘good’ in 14 cases, and all had one or more VMWs working with different types of contracts. In one large scheme alone there were six VMWs working, the total monthly cost for the WUSC being NPR 22,000. In one case each household paid to the VMW directly (NPR 500 per household). There were a range of arrangements in this regard, and it is not possible to give ‘an average’ salary. Similarly, the water tariff rates ranged from NPR 50 to NPR 200, the average being around NPR 100. This situation had changed since the July meetings related to the cooperatives study. At that time the issue whether the existing water tariffs truly cover even the operating costs was seriously discussed, and as a result several WUSCs had changed their practices. In total the 16 schemes had NPR 1,498,054 in their O&M funds. Seven WUSCs out of 16 answered ‘yes’ to all questions relating to whether they: 1) have organized WUSC General Assembly; 2) WUSC has regular meetings; 3) there is an O&M plan; 4) there is a

Water Safety Plan, 5) WUSC has organized public audits and 6) WUSCs have their records and accounts.

WUSCs have the potential of being a provider of 'green decent jobs'. Especially the bigger schemes, and certainly even a smaller one operating an electric or solar lift scheme, need to have a professional approach into its management practices. WUSC membership and appointing such as VMWs should not be based on 'who happens to be available' or 'who is ready to volunteer'. In the future we need to pay more attention into qualities of VMWs, and give more clear advice to WUSCs how to select reliable committed VMW who is not likely to migrate as soon as they get the training, or who for other reasons will not or cannot perform the work. We should truly put positive pressure in getting especially women trained – they would not be as likely to migrate as men. At the same time WUSC needs to be fair employer, and VMWs should establish a contractual relationship with WUSC. Even if the services would not be needed regularly, as is the case with many gravity systems, the deal should be made, preferably on paper.

Some questions for us to keep asking include: How can we make sure that WUSCs are able to manage their services and with it, its O&M fund efficiently? How can we make sure that WUSC has enough money in terms of cash-in-hand when they needed it? What kind of water tariff or other payments from the users ensure that WUSC can cover its running (operational) costs every month? Better still, how to make sure that funds for the new capital expenditure are available, and this is wisely planned?

There are always cases where extensions are eventually needed, or new intakes need to be included, or WUSC may even decide to invest in spring-shed management and recharge structures. How can we provide opportunities for WUSCs to finance service expansion or service level improvement when internally generated funds are insufficient? We explored cooperatives and local development banks for the purpose, and encouraged WUSCs to assess their local situation themselves. Essentially, WUSC needs to do their decision independently, understand both pro's and con's that there may be.

The bottom line is that they should not be losing the value of their O&M fund – a reality that is now touching most WUSCs in Nepal. References: Short Term Consultant Sunita Sharma: Cooperative as an Option for WUSCs' Operation and Maintenance Fund (available at: <http://www.rwsspwn.org.np/#!studies/cu2o>), and related RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2016 Operation and Maintenance Funds – what are the realities?¹⁴

¹⁴ Available at <http://www.rwsspwn.org.np/#!briefs/c1uge>

4 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

RWSSP-WN is a "Priority One" project in Nepal and as such, continues to provide monthly and trimester progress reports to DoLIDAR/MoFALD. RWSSP-WN needs to be in line with the national development objectives and priorities, both within the WASH sector but also with regards to such as local governance. In this regard, as federalism moves ahead, also the project needs to start taking a new direction with regards to its position as a district project – there may not be any districts in a fairly new future.

During the previous FY several significant new policies and strategies were introduced. There has been also a number of evaluations that are directly relevant for RWSSP-WN II, particularly the Mid-Term Evaluation. We have listed these below. The Annual Progress Report FY03 takes a closer look at these, reflecting to what extent RWSSP-WN has already been aligned with these, what has been achieved and where the gaps still are:

- United Nations, 2015. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; A/RES/70/1 - Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- Nepal's WASH Sector Development Plan (final draft as of June 2016)
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Finland's Development Policy – One world, common future – towards sustainable development, Government report to Parliament February 4, 2016.
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Finland's Country Strategy for Development Cooperation in Nepal 2013-2016 coming to its end with the new Strategy being developed for 2016-19
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Evaluation of Finland's Development Cooperation Country Strategies and Country Strategy Modality. Nepal Country Report. Evaluation of Finland's Development Policy and Cooperation, 2016/3e
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs: Evaluation of Finland's Development Cooperation Country Strategies and Country Strategy Modality. Nepal Country Report. Evaluation of Finland's Development Policy and Cooperation, 2016/3e
- RWSSP-WN II Mid-Term Evaluation, Final Report, April 30, 2016

4.1 AGENDA 2030 AND RWSSP-WN

In September 2015, heads of member states of the United Nations formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDGs). This builds on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), now expanding the focus on poverty reduction to cover all aspects of sustainable development in all countries of the world. Among the 17 goals enunciated in the Agenda 2030 Goal 6 is specifically dedicated to water and sanitation. It aims to 'ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation for all' (UNWater 2105). It now covers the entire water cycle, including the management of water, wastewater and ecosystem resources. Within the SDG 6, three targets are directly set on safe water issues:

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- By 2030, substantially increase water use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

RWSSP-WN II considered the forthcoming Sustainable Development Goals when finalizing its indicators as presented in the final RWSSP-WN II Project Document (April 2014). At that time many aspects were still tentative, but the direction was clear. Therefore, RWSSP-WN II is already now very well aligned with the new SDGs, especially with its Goal 6 that is the dedicated goal on water and sanitation.

The Goal 6. "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all" is the one most relevant for RWSSP-WN, the project also contributes to number of other goals, see Table 23.



Table 23 SDG Goal 6 and RWSSP-WN II

SDG Goal 6	RWSSP-WN II
<p>6.1</p> <p>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: "Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services"</p>	<p>Result 2 (Component 2): Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs</p> <p>Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).</p>
<p>6.2</p> <p>By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: "Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water"</p>	<p>Result 1 (Component 1): Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts</p> <p># of VDCs declared ODF</p> <p># of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing</p> <p># of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main Total Behaviour Change criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)</p> <p># of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC</p>
<p>6.3</p> <p>By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: "Proportion of wastewater safely treated" and "Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality"</p>	<p>Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.</p>

SDG Goal 6	RWSSP-WN II
<p>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: “Change in water use efficiency over time” and “Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources”</p>	<p>2.1 Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.</p> <p>3.1 # of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated</p> <p>3.2 # of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated</p>
<p>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: “Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0- 100)” and “Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation”</p>	<p>3.3 # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.</p> <p>3.4 # of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.</p> <p>Note: both WSP++ and V-WASH Plans should have the CCA/DRR relevant components that would contribute to such as integrated water resources management that pays attention to the source protections and spring-shed & water shed protection. With attention to the source, also water use efficiency will be addressed.</p>
<p>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes. Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.</p>	
<p>6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: “Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan”</p>	<p>Result 3 (Component 3) Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner</p>
<p>6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</p> <p>Indicator listed by IAEG-SDG: “Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management”</p>	<p>Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II are inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> WUSC is registered and has statute O&M plan made and applied Adequate water tariff defined and collected VMW trained and regularly working as needed WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women

Source: *Monitoring Water and Sanitation in the 2030 Agenda - An introduction, dated 2016-08-04. Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets – GEMI, UN-Water.*

The long-term goals are to: (a) establish and manage, by 2030, a coherent monitoring framework for water and sanitation to inform the post-2015 period and (b) contribute to country progress through well-informed decision-making on water, based on harmonized, comprehensive, timely and accurate information.

4.2 FINLAND'S DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2016 AND RWSSP-WN

Finland's development policy has been outlined in the Government Report on Development Policy, published in February 2016. The report takes account of the current situation in developing countries, the goals of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the binding climate convention, the present refugee situation, and the resources available in Finland.

The goal of Finnish development policy is to reduce poverty and inequality. Finland increases its support to the least developed countries (LDCs) and fragile states and commits more resources to the departure, transit and receiving countries of forced migration.



Finnish development policy lays particular emphasis on the rights of women and girls and on the strengthening of the developing countries' own economies to promote employment, livelihoods and well-being. The priorities also include the democracy and the functioning of societies, as well as access to food, water and energy, and the sustainable use of natural resources.¹⁵

The new Finland's Development Policy 2016 (Ministry for Foreign Affairs, February 4, 2016) aligns Finland' goals with SDGs, with the following priority areas governing the action:

- 1. The rights and status of women and girls have strengthened.** RWSSP-WN II is already well aligned with this priority area, guided by our HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan, and by our targeted work with the schools and inclusive capacity development. The following goals are directly in line with RWSSP-WN II's goals:
 - women and girls are better educated and have better skills. **RWSSP-WN II:** capacity development approach & learning-by-doing – so far 67,000 women have participated in different capacity building events; adult and vocational education; collaboration with schools & providing water and sanitation facilities that make it possible for girls to attend school;
 - women and girls have better access to high-quality basic services. **RWSSP-WN II:** water supply and sanitation at household level as well as in schools, health posts and public institutions;

¹⁵ Government Report on Development Policy: One World, Common Future - Toward sustainable development

- women and girls have better opportunities to influence political decision-making. **RWSSP-WN II:** quotas and encouragement for women as active members in WUSCs, V-WASH-CCs, D-WASH-CCs; girls in School WASH-CCs; confidence-building of women and Disadvantaged groups to voice their concerns; participatory planning processes from scheme to district level ensuring women’s meaningful participation;
- participate in economic activity. **RWSSP-WN II:** women and also girls as participants in various trainings, many of which are vocational skills development type of events, with potential for other economic activities as those directly related to water and sanitation; capacity building for women leaders of WUSCs also provides relevant skills for economic development;
- more women and girls enjoy the right to make decisions, which affects their lives. **RWSSP-WN II:** as members in WUSCs, V-WASH-CCs, D-WASH-CCs; and
- a smaller number of them fall victims of violence and abuse. **RWSSP-WN II:** contributes to campaigns raising awareness on such as domestic violence;

2. Developing countries’ own economies have generated jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being:

- everyone, including women, young people and the poorest, have better access to decent work, livelihoods and income. **RWSSP-WN II:** water and jobs are closely connected, see the United Nations/UN Water World Water Development Report 2016 “*Water and Jobs*”¹⁶ Practice of providing small credits to water users from the O&M fund to invest in livelihood and other necessities;
- the private sector and economic activity in developing countries are more dynamic and more diversified. **RWSSP-WN II:** creating linkages between WUSCs and private sector to provide Post-Construction services for scheme maintenance; also see above ref. *Water and Jobs*;
- international business rules lend better support to the development of businesses, their accountability and the observance of internationally agreed standards in developing countries.
- better use is made of new know-how, value chains, technologies and innovations that respect sustainable development. **RWSSP-WN II:** new ICT applications for management information system, mapping, water quality testing, impact studies and planning purposes; also building local skills in the use of these tools.

3. Societies have become more democratic and better-functioning;

- political institutions are functioning more democratically and citizens’ equal opportunities to influence political decision-making have increased. **RWSSP-WN II:** as members in WUSCs, V-WASH-CCs, D-WASH-CCs; through participation in VDC and district WASH planning; promoting transparency and democratic principles in all levels, including public audits;
- public administration and the judiciary produce better public services, including educational services, and people have better access to them. **RWSSP-WN II:**

¹⁶ <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0024/002439/243938e.pdf>

building capacity of V/D-WASH CC members including VDC and DDC to provide good quality WASH-services and to plan and monitor the same; ensuring equal access to water supply and sanitation services;

- taxation is more efficient, allowing to fund public services; and
- the enabling environment for the civil society to function and the freedom of speech have improved. **RWSSP-WN II:** Civil society together with the various political parties are presented in the District WASH Coordination Committee and also at the VDC-level VDC WASH Coordination Committees. These platforms open up the forum for public debates on such WASH-relevant items as prioritization of the schemes;

4. Food security and access to water and energy have improved, and natural resources are used sustainably.

- promote that people's possibilities to produce or buy food have improved. **RWSSP-WN II** was not encouraged to have livelihoods components as such, but through multiple-use of water systems and the total sanitation related activity for using drainage and water from the washing platforms/places in the kitchen gardens, the home gardens have remained on the agenda;
- the number of people with access to high-quality water supply has increased and more people have access to and use decent toilets. **RWSSP-WN II's** key purpose;
- developing countries' investments to sustainable energy solutions have increased, and the share of renewable energies has increased and that of fossil energies decreased. **RWSSP-WN II's** Total Sanitation component includes improved cooking stoves and biogas through which we can address both in-house air quality and use of fire woods; solar water pumps; gravity flow systems that do not rely on external energy sources); and
- the sustainable management, use, protection and control of renewable natural resources and ecosystems, such as forests and water bodies, have become more widespread. **RWSSP-WN II:** the WSP++ concept draws close attention to watershed and use of natural resources, with both mid-term disaster risk reduction and long-term climate change adaptation aspects; springshed management and recharge technologies to enhance the recharge of groundwater, which provides the source of drinking water for majority of the population.

4.3 FINLAND'S NEPAL COUNTRY STRATEGY 2013-2016 AND RWSSP-WN

RWSSP-WN Phase II started in September 2013. During the same year Finland launched its country strategy for development cooperation with Nepal. Towards the end of the reporting period the Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been finalizing the next Country Strategy. We take this opportunity to reflect to what extent RWSSP-WN contributed to the previous strategy, and what are some of the lessons learned for the new period. The Country Strategy 2013-2016 aimed "to address the most marginalized and vulnerable people in the society by enhancing their livelihoods and improving their access to basic services. Human rights, gender and other cross-cutting objectives are systematically mainstreamed into programming and planning of the Finnish development cooperation".

To this extent, RWSSP-WN II objective and related results indicators were aligned with this aim, with the RWSSP-WN II HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan showing how the project is translating these principles into practice.

Water supply and sanitation was one of the three sectors. Main thrust of the Finnish development assistance was to direct it to remote rural areas while at the same time, “efforts are made to strengthen coordination between central government and local administration. In close cooperation with other development partners Finland continues to support Nepal’s peace process, transition to democratic federal state and promotion of the rule of law. Maintaining stability and peace is prerequisite for achieving development.” (p.5) The country strategy noted that “Finland will also strengthen the results-based approach to planning, monitoring and evaluating results”. With the results-based planning and reporting, and more recently by bringing the results-data into browser-based MIS, RWSSP-WN is contributing to further development of RBA as elaborated in the following sub-chapter.

Table 24 Finland’s Nepal Country Strategy 2013-2016 and RWSSP-WN II

The objectives of the Finnish Country Strategy with Nepal:	RWSSP-WN Phase II contribution (09/2013-06/2016)
to promote equal access to education	Water and sanitation at the schools, with thematic capacity development efforts relating to such as sanitation, hygiene, & menstrual hygiene management.
to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation especially in the rural areas;	84,221 people benefited from the improved water supply by the end of reporting period, with another 53,998 that will benefit from the on-going schemes. Out of 14 working districts, only three remain to declare the district ODF. An increasing number of Water Safety Plans (204) and Total Sanitation declarations (162) completed by end of FY03..
to promote good governance through capacity building for public institutions and civil society;	Working through local government structures with District Management Committees, District WASH Units and District Development Funds, the project contributes to this objective directly. District Annual Performance Evaluations and such as DMC minutes that show how various types of conflicts were solved, as well as such practices as joint monitoring of the District Development Funds are all examples of good governance practices that the Project has operationalized in its working districts.
to enhance management of natural resources, especially forests;	Springshed management and with it, various other CCA/DRR aspects are integrated into WSP++s, and increasingly, into standard scheme designs. There is an indirect link into forests through the recharge and other water shed protection works.
to facilitate economic empowerment especially for women and marginalized groups.	While RWSSP-WN II is not meant to venture into livelihoods and related substance areas, it has contributed into economic development, see the chapter on ‘water and jobs.’

Reference: Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland: Country Strategy for Development Cooperation with Nepal 2013–2016

4.4 NEPAL'S LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING, INSTITUTIONS AND RWSSP-WN

RWSSP-WN Phase I carried out "Institutional Capacity Assessment of District Development Committees (Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, and Nawalparasi) to Implement WASH Programmes" in 2009. Since then, the project has focused especially on district level in terms of working through the District structures, District Technical Offices and D-WASH Units, the investment funds flowing through the District Development Funds. In 2016 the local government restructuring has moved ahead, with VDCs being merged into Municipalities and with the debate on the new borders of the remaining VDCs. The new constitution does not have districts as they are at the moment. As of August 2016 it is not clear how and where the services that are now provided at the district level will be made available in the new federal structure.

We take this opportunity to reflect the changes back to 2009 to acknowledge the changes RWSSP-WN has both witnessed and contributed into. We hope that some of these learnings will stay relevant when the new changes will start taking place. The following outlines the recommendations made by the Final Report (May, 2009 by DMI Pvt Ltd), each district having their own specific reports available. The report also made recommendations with regards to central level. However, we will not elaborate these recommendations further at this point when the central level changes are still taking place.

Restructure organization structures and processes of VDCs: The study noted that "VDCs do not have organizational capacity to coordinate programs of different agencies and implement WASH programs of its own. The VDCs are used to implement drinking water schemes as projects and mobilizing the users for the same. The sanitation and hygiene aspect of WASH is given least attention by VDCs, and the VDCs have a very little idea as to how such programs should be implemented. But sanitation and hygiene is of an equal priority for RWSSP-WN. Therefore, it is most logical for RWSSP-WN to focus on creating a structure (section, unit or a committee as appropriate) under the aegis of the VDCs that is responsible to implement WASH programs. The same unit (or structure) should be responsible to mobilize social workers available in the VDC area for total behavioural change. At least a responsible person should be there to coordinate or implement the program activities. The person will be an assistant who will take over the responsibility for WASH activities thus relieving the VDC Secretary to carry out his/her regular functions and services. Once created inputs for capacity strengthening should be provided. One such input should be preparation of service protocol and implementation manual. Similarly training to the WASH person and the VDC secretary on the following are identified as appropriate: a) coordination and networking, b) program planning and implementation, c) monitoring and supervision, d) social marketing and behaviour change, e) social mobilization. These are broad areas of capacity development and not exhaustive, therefore, should be taken as an indicative list."

RWSSP-WN II works with the V-WASH-CCs which is the coordinating committee for WASH activities in the VDC. In Phase I, the program VDCs prepared V-WASH Plans and in Phase II updating of those plans is on-going or completed. Also totally new V-WASH Plans have been prepared in new VDCs. V-WASH-CCs have been active in terms of the ODF movement but easily become inactive after ODF declaration. Initiatives of Phase II to activate V-WASH-CCs is to update/prepare V-WASH-Plans including post-ODF plan/activities and to achieve Total Sanitation Status for the VDC.

RWSSP-WN II prepared Post-Construction Guidelines which has also VDC level activities to keep V-WASH-CC coordinating functionality, water quality etc. issues. V-WASH-CC continues to be important part of the WASH activities. In addition, the Phase II has involved Ward Citizen Forums to plan the WASH activities. RWSSP-WN has also provided the VDC secretaries training for example on sanitation and hygiene. Yet, the hired human resources in VDCs are still insufficient to run the full-fledged WASH program in VDC level. V-WASH-CC acts as a coordinating body but regular implementation is less focused therefore support from DDC is highly required to implement the activities. RWSSP-WN II cooperates also with Local Governance & Community Development Programme (LGCDP) to mobilize people and facilitate planning.

RWSSP-WN II has developed various manuals and guidelines for implementing WASH activities. Some of the main ones are Step-by-Step Manual for water supply schemes implementation including also all monitoring visits, V-WASH Plan and VDC-Post-ODF Plan preparation guidelines, and Post-Construction Guidelines. All these have extensive elements for capacity development. RWSSP-WN II is preparing continuously IEC materials for example simple Nepali brochures on GESI and HRBA key actions, accessibility issues and water safety planning. These can be used in trainings and events.

RWSSP-WN II has a result area indicator 3.4 to follow how V-WASH-CC are implementing the roles and responsibilities defined in the V-WASH-CC ToR according to the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan. However, the status update has not been carried out yet. It will be done as part of VDC-wide annual WASH monitoring. In the future it is expected that more VDCs will be merged into municipalities. It also appears that the role of district will shift more towards coordination body, the new municipalities and remaining VDCs getting more functions. This all to be seen, depending on how the constitution finally rolls out and what shape the federalism takes also in practical terms.

Strengthen the WASH implementation capacity of community organizations: The study report in 2009 noted that "at the village level there already are active social or community organizations that cover more than one-half of the rural population. To name some, they are: forest users' groups, water users' groups, saving and credit organizations, cooperatives, mothers' groups, income generation groups, women's groups, farmers' groups, and children's clubs. RWSSP-WN can use this strength of rural Nepal to implement WASH. Therefore, it is recommended for RWSSP-WN not to create community organizations of its own, but to make use of the strengths of the existing ones."

It also concluded that "as in the case of VDCs, the sanitation and hygiene aspect of the WASH is not a distinct and priority area of action for many of the social or community organizations. Therefore, they should be given proper orientation on the importance of total behavioural change. Next is to create an environment that creates demand. For example, as different water and sanitation projects provide subsidies for toilet construction, RWSSP-WN can provide an incentive fund to the group. Further capacity strengthening measures for groups include (but not limited to): a) giving recognition to better performing group, b) training to groups on leadership, planning and implementation, c) helping the group with developing policies and procedures if required and d) exposure visits to the group leaders and members."

This has always been highly relevant for RWSSP-WN, and is now also acknowledged as one of the sub-indicators in SDG Goal 6 relating to community management and their

empowerment. Water supply schemes supported by RWSSP-WN are implemented by the Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSC). School, institutional and public toilets are implemented by management committees depending (school committee etc.). They will also continue the operation and maintenance of the schemes. For the planning and coordination purposes Ward Citizen Forums and V-WASH-CCs are involved. VDC-Post ODF Plan (stand-alone plan or part of V-WASH Plan) preparation and implementation relies on participation of various stakeholders and existing community groups. Female Community Health Volunteers have been also closely working for sanitation and hygiene movement in VDCs. V-WASH Plan preparation process includes also confidence building workshops for women and disadvantaged groups before the actual planning event in order to support them to raise their opinions and needs. No additional community organizations are created under the RWSSP-WN II approach.

Sanitation and hygiene is an integral part of community level capacity development approach. Various trainings are carried out. Currently in the working area of RWSSP-WN only three districts out of 14 have not been declared as ODF yet. Total sanitation movement is also progressing. RWSSP-WN II is not applying the subsidy approach for toilet construction. Only after declaring the ward/VDC as ODF or total sanitation, RWSSP-WN II provides promotional grant (reward) to VDC to continue working on sanitation and hygiene in the VDC. Sanitation and hygiene campaigning is carried out as multi-stakeholder approach by involving all relevant actors including political parties.

The study suggested that "the program can involve staff of line agencies (health post and sub-health post staff and village health workers, resource centres of education offices, and agriculture and livestock offices) and trainers and mobilizers with NGOs and others in sanitation and hygiene promotion. The political parties have the most coverage in villages – they reach each household. If mobilized in a proper manner they can be good means to create demand. The capacity strengthening measures outlined here can also be used to enhance the effectiveness of ODF campaigns such as school led total behavioural change."

Implement skill and competencies enhancement interventions for grassroots workers: This is another highly relevant item for RWSSP-WN as well as SDG Goal 6: capacity development. The study report in 2009 summarized that *"in many villages, one can find underutilized human resource affiliated with different agencies, programs and projects. Often they are trained in social mobilization, and do so for income generating activities, community works, organizing communities, creating health awareness, human rights, and so on. For example, women health volunteers are there in every ward of a VDC. They do not have a full time job, and do their work as volunteers – they receive no financial compensation, which has often been raised as an issue. In many VDCs women development office workers are active in organizing women for rights and socio-economic development. In VDC where Village Development Program is implemented facilitators are hired either by VDC or DDC to organize people into groups – broad based CBOs. There are similarly drinking water scheme technicians with water users' committees. Such workers are in constant touch with men and women in the community, who often are in search of programs that they can offer for the benefit of community people. Such grassroots level resources can be used for creating demand for toilets, distributing IEC materials, imparting health messages; thus, changing sanitary habits."*

RWSSP-WN II involves various community level human resources in the implementation of water supply schemes and sanitation and hygiene activities. The Step-by-Step approach

for water supply scheme implementation includes comprehensive set of trainings to the WUSC in order to construct and manage the scheme. The users of the scheme select the user committee and they select also village maintenance workers (VMW) and pump operators (if required) for the scheme, VMWs and pump operators get compensated for the work as per the users' decision. RWSSP-WN II organizes trainings for VMWs and pump operators to develop their capacity to work in the scheme. VMWs have also role in the Water Safety Plan preparation team and their capacity develops through the process where the whole scheme is assessed and actions defined in terms of safe quality and safe supply of water. New Post-Construction Guidelines of RWSSP-WN include comprehensive capacity development component for VMWs, WUSCs, female tap groups, and other selected groups.

RWSSP-WN II involves female community health volunteers and Ward Citizen Forums in sanitation and hygiene activities. Especially the female health volunteers have role in triggering of sanitation and hygiene practices. Their role in ODF and Total Sanitation campaigning is important. Also community leaders and other suitable community members are trained to do triggering activities. However, they are not compensated financially. RWSSP-WN II supports also improved cooking stove (ICS) trainings to be organized by other actors. RWSSP-WN II applies the promotional grant system to reward VDCs and wards after their ODF and total sanitation declarations. This grant is provided to VDC to further implement their S&H activities.

Strengthen multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism: These recommendations represent numerous opportunities that have been there, and will continue to be in the future. RWSSP-WN II has even results indicators of its own right now for this, both for V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs. In 2009 the study report noted that *"by default, the nature of WASH is such that it demands multi-sectoral initiative and response. Different actors have different competencies. They are the DDC as the local government (including DTO), line agencies (including drinking water, health, women development, and education), NGOs (including the Red-cross, Gurkha Welfare Scheme, support organizations of the Fund Board, and NEWAH). As the list shows some are more relevant for setting up standards and monitoring and facilitation (DDC and DWS), others competencies lie in creating demand (e.g., health). NGOs can play role for resource mobilization, community mobilization and implement the WASH programs. It is beneficial to use each one in the area of their competencies to make stronger capacity of the districts. For this it is necessary to define the roles of actors at the district level – this means develop understanding among the different actors about who does what, and what can one expect from others."*

These questions are still highly relevant now that it is getting more clear that in the future, there will be no more districts as we know them now. The 2009 report suggested that *"Next, a very important capacity strengthening measure is to make the coordination mechanism more active and effective. There exist statutory mechanisms – such as a committee at the DDC for planning, and a water supply and sanitation coordination committee – but, they are not as active and effective as envisaged. They do not sufficiently involve non-government actors in them. As seen they share information, some technical expertise, and work in collaboration but the partnership is such that they don't (or cannot) share financial resources horizontally among them (except for DDC). The meetings are infrequent and there are lapses even with regard to sharing information and technology."* The new challenge is now to bring this down to VDC level, and the fact that RWSSP-WN

will need to start working with municipalities as well given that many working VDCs have been merged or are being merged into new or existing municipalities. These VDCs, however, remain largely rural in character.

In 2009 the study recommended the following specific activities: *"a) support to prepare WASH sector strategic plan for the district and link it with long-term plan of the district, b) identify how the district level coordinating mechanism can be made more inclusive, c) support the coordinating mechanism to implement programs (such as interaction program, orientation, and workshop) for better sharing and exchange of resources, d) develop norms, service provision protocol, working system and procedures of the coordination mechanism, e) creation and strengthening of a district level basket fund for WASH, f) establishment work performance evaluation mechanism, g) strengthen monitoring and review and h) information management."*

RWSSP-WN II can now agree that it has been doing all this. D-WASH-CC is the key multi-stakeholder forum at the district level and RWSSP-WN II works with D-WASH-CCs and provides capacity development in the form of planning and trainings. The activeness of D-WASH-CC varies between the districts. D-WASH-CC has an important role in preparation and approval of District Strategic WASH Plans which is prepared by the district core team representing the main stakeholders and supported by RWSSP-WN II. RWSSP-WN II has District Management Committees (DMC) as per the MoU between DoLIDAR and DDC for implementation of RWSSP-WN in all water supply, sanitation and hygiene districts (12 districts). Sanitation support districts (Palpa and Mustang) do not have DMCs. DMC has the main stakeholders whose role in coordination and implementation of RWSSP-WN II activities is crucial. DMC provides a smaller platform to focus on specific issues and decision making on implementation of activities, whereas D-WASH-CC is the overall coordinating body at the district level. DWASH Unit will then implement the activities as per the DMC guidance and decisions.

- RWSSP-WN II is supporting DSWASHP updating and preparation.
- RWSSP-WN II works under coordination of D-WASH-CC. DMC has been established for the project work coordination in the district.
- RWSSP-WN II supports capacity development of D-WASH-CC as per the district work plans.
- WASH Implementation Guidelines direct the work of RWSSP-WN II. Also various other guidelines such as the Step-by-Step Manual are followed.
- District level RWSSP-WN II activities are funded mostly from District Development Fund.

RWSSP-WN II applies the District Annual Performance Assessment as per the MoU between DoLIDAR and DDC for RWSSP-WN II. Also the Support Persons contracts are performance based.

The Step-by-Step Approach of water supply schemes includes regular monitoring of the schemes. RWSSP-WN II has also introduced the Public, School and Institutional Toilet and Recharge Pond monitoring formats. According to the MoU between DoLIDAR and DDC for RWSSP-WN II, the districts should have Monitoring Task Force. VDC wide WASH monitoring format has also been introduced.

RWSSP-WN II is in the process of improving its MIS to be more user friendly and harmonized with the data needs of Government of Nepal and thus become more applicable to be used at DWASH Units. This development work is ongoing.

Structural alignment of DDC and DTO: In 2009 the study found that *"the administrative structure of DDC and DTO are not sufficient to cater to the need of implementing WASH programs, particularly the sanitation and hygiene. At the DDC there is no dedicated unit/responsible person for WASH – by default then the program responsibility rests with the planning, administration and monitoring officer, who is generally occupied with other regular functions. Considering the multi-sectoral coordination need of the program the way in which drinking water programs are currently carried out through the technical person in the DDC is not suitable to implement the sanitation and hygiene programs. This calls for a need to create a responsible unit in DDCs for WASH. The options to address this situation are either to create an administrative Unit, or form a committee. Such a functional unit should be manned with a focal person having considerable authority and status (an officer level staff, or respectable member secretary)."* As started in Phase I, RWSSP-WN II has continued supporting the DWASH Units. DWASH Unit is entirely responsible to implement the decisions made by DMC. DWASH is responsible for all type of technical aspects of WASH activities. The unit has enough human resources to ensure timely support to the communities. Additional required human resources shall be fulfilled through the services of support organization or support persons. District Technical Office is responsible of all technical aspects of WASH activities of the district.

The study also agreed that *"the DTO as well is functionally organized for implementing infrastructure programs, so the structure suits for water scheme construction and not for implementing sanitation and hygiene. So are the staff members and positions identified. It is recommended to alleviate the water supply and sanitation unit under a section in the DTO as a dedicated section and correspondingly create positions to carry out sanitation and hygiene functions. A position of social mobilizer in DTO is also deemed necessary. Once organizational structure is worked out then it calls for a defined responsibility between the DDC and DTO for planning, authorization, implementing, reporting, and monitoring and supervision. As the current practice goes the DDC has to take responsibility for planning, coordination, and program monitoring and supervision, and the DTO takes responsibility for implementation. As the DTO has no experience of multi-sectoral coordination, and is understood by the actors as an implementing technical arm of DDC, the roles of DTO envisaged in the project document needs a judicious review. Similarly, the DTOs should be equipped well. For example, in Tarai districts there is a need to establish water testing facility. DDC and DTO may need the capacity of out-sourcing in case situation arises for the involvement of NGO and the private sector in their operations, such as in hygiene promotion and community mobilization."*

RWSSP-WN II has introduced the District Management Committee for RWSSP-WN II. District Management Committees (DMCs) are responsible for planning, coordination, administration and management of all the Project activities in districts. DMC will meet at least once a month to review progress of Project activities in the district and discuss other relevant matters. DMC is responsible to execute all the project activities at district level. Composition of DMC shall be as follows;

- DDC Chairperson, Chairperson; (Local development Officer at present)
- DDC Secretary/LDO (LDO as member in case DDC Chairperson elected)

- DTO Chief;
- Representative of Women Development Office;
- Representative of the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional/Sub-divisional Office (DWSSDO);
- WASH Advisor of RWSSP-WN;
- Representative of District Education Office;
- Representative of District Health Office;
- Representative of FEDWASUN District Chapter;
- Representative of the District Energy and Environment Section (DEES); and
- The quorum of DMC shall consist of LDO, DTO Chief, WSSDO and WASH Advisor.
- DMC improves the WASH activities coordination between DDC, DTO and DWSSDO.

Strengthen network organizations: Networks of grassroots organizations are emerging as active players at the district level. Some of them such as FEDWASUN are directly related to the WASH sector. Others such as the federation of CFUGs at the district levels are there who, even though, are not directly related but have considerable coverage. Federations of mothers' groups are also emerging. Federations of grassroots NGOs such as Dalit NGOs, Dalit Women NGOs and so on are also active in districts. RWSSP-WN can also work with such kinds of network organizations for outreach and effective coverage, and thereby strengthen their capacity.

The specific capacity development areas of such network organizations are: a) support them with funds to carry out public awareness (demand creation), b) engage them for outreach activities, c) provide training to their staff on effective communication, and awareness building, c) share good practices, d) initiate and strengthen their linkages with local authorities, e) impart skills on planning and programming, and proposal development and report writing. Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users' Nepal (FEDWASUN) National Executive Committee and DoLIDAR have agreed about collaboration in the MoU. The collaboration has the overall objective to ensure sustainability of the developed water supply schemes by supporting Water Users Committees in networking and Capacity Building with different district level stakeholders for technical, financial and other supports to WUSCs.

The services provided by FEDWASUN through its district branches and central office and DoLIDAR through DDCs and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN II) under the MoU is based on the decision made by respective District Management Committees (DMC) of RWSSP-WN II in each district project. Representative of FEDWASUN District Chapter is included in District Management Committee. However, the activeness of FEDWASUN varies between the districts. In Baglung and Pyuthan FEDWASUN has been involved in facilitation of Water Safety Plan preparation in RWSSP-WN schemes, in other districts they still remain largely passive even if they may be present in the DMC meetings.

Skills and competency development of staff of sectoral agencies: with the new structural adjustments the capacity development at VDC/municipal level will need increasing attention. V-WASH-CCs and M-WASH-CCs, as well as the ward-level committees, will need an increasing attention. In 2009 it was recommended that *"the project should concentrate on competency development of staff with the DTO, DDC and line agencies in the context of implementing WASH as a sector program. Such program should focus on enhancing the skills in sector programming, coordination and cooperation, networking, social behavioural*

change, social inclusion and inclusive development, managing local organizations, monitoring and review, national policy of water supply, sanitation and hygiene, among others. Competency development programs on technical skills (e.g., water supply and sanitation, technology development, computer software) should also be implemented. Such program should include the staff of line agencies based at the district and sub-district levels including the resource centres of District Education Offices.”

RWSSP-WN II is continuously developing the capacity of key people of DDC, DTO and DWASH Unit to manage and implement WASH programme. The capacity development includes various trainings and workshops on RWSSP-WN II guidelines, practices and processes related to Step-by-Step approach, water safety plans, technical issues, design software, total sanitation, behaviour change communication, HRBA & GESI strategy and action plan, V-WASH planning etc. Due to staff changes in districts the regular capacity development is required. Capacity building is a sub-budget heading of its own right in the districts' DDF funded annual work plans, backed up by the TA-funded capacity development. However, coordinating this with the other sector stakeholders, also across the sectors with such as LGCDP or any health or livelihoods relevant programmes, is yet to be established. Under the post-ODF/total sanitation theme many cross-sectoral options open up. A good example is collaboration and co-funding of ICS training with AEPC, and training of district accountants, sub-accountants and internal auditors together with MoFALD.

4.5 IMPACT OF STRIKES AND MATERIAL BLOCKADE ON RWSSP-WN

RWSSP-WN II FY02 went smoothly and the project exceeded its targeted progress in many ways. Unfortunately, FY03 could not continue on the same track – this FY has been challenged in many ways due to instability in Tarai districts that started already in early August 2015. The following summary of events shows how the various issues have spread out over the first half of FY03, influencing the availability of construction materials, transportation and fuel situation from early on.

When major political parties agreed on draft of the constitution and proposal to Constituent Assembly (CA) submitted on 09/08/2015, proposing six federal states of Nepal, agitation in the mid and far western development regions started. Similarly, the southern part of the country started agitation against the demarcation of states/provinces. After killing of more than seven people in Tarai, major political parties decided to add one more state to separate mid and far western regions. It calmed down the movement in mid and far western hills but the new movement started in Kailali and Tarai in general. At the same time, one of the Tarai based political parties (Nepal Sadbhavana Party) decided to resign from CA on 18/08/2015. On 24/08/2015, seven policeman including superintendent of Police were killed in Tikapur by Tharu agitators that fuelled the movement in rest of Tarai which was stalled since couple of weeks.

On 26/08/2015 the government decided to displace 46 police posts from southern Tarai due to the security reasons. Curfew in many districts and headquarter lasted for weeks and weeks. Scarcity of fuel, construction materials and daily consumable items started already from the last week of August. On 06/09/2015 all Tarai based political parties boycotted the CA and concentrate themselves in agitation that includes general strike and attacking police posts and government offices in southern belt of Nepal. More than 30 people were already killed in the movement. By this time the physical construction and transportation

of materials already halted in project working area. Once the draft constitution passed by CA on 16/09/2015, special envoy of the Indian Prime Minister (Foreign Secretary of India) visited Nepal and asked Nepali government to hold the constitution declaration process, but the proposal was disapproved by government of Nepal and major political parties. Constitution of Nepal declared by President on 20/09/2015. The blockade to Nepalese border started on 24/09/2015, and at the same time protest in border area started by Madheshi agitating parties.

The blockade continued till the reporting period, one of the major border Raxaul from where more than 70% fuel, construction materials and other commodities are imported is completely closed from 24/09/2015 whereas, other borders are partially opened. The blockade adversely affected the project progress all way through the first half of FY03 as is evident from the above result-related chapters. The blockage has primarily affected construction of water supply and institutional/public toilet schemes, transportation of construction materials, and availability of materials in the market. The available material's cost is increased remarkably, exceeding the district rate (rate approved by the district rate committee), so WUSCs are not able to procure the materials from the market. A number of new water supply schemes planned for FY03 could not be started and the schemes planned to complete during the past six months could not be completed, see Table 25 below (based on districts' reports 20-22.1.2016). Even if the project vehicles have been able to stay on the road fuelled by the various DDCs, the individual WUSCs have not been as lucky: their movement is compromised.

Table 25 Impact of material blockade and strikes as reported by the districts

	Scheme or activity	District	What Happened?	Amount not expended (NPR)	Remarks
1	Electric Lift	Gulmi	Construction not completed	378,000	Unavailability of materials
2	Electric Lift	Gulmi	Construction delayed	2,000,000	Second instalment would be released
3	Electric Lift	Gulmi	Construction delayed	2,000,000	Second instalment would be released
4	Electric Lift	Syangja	Delay in construction	1,200,000	Second instalment not released
5	Electric Lift	Syangja	Delay in construction	1,200,000	Second instalment not released
6	Electric Lift	Syangja	Delay in construction	1,300,000	Second instalment not released
7	Gravity	Baglung	Agreement stop	500,000	New scheme
8	Gravity	Baglung	Agreement stop	400,000	New scheme
9	Gravity	Baglung	Agreement stop	500,000	New scheme
10	Gravity	Baglung	Agreement stop	1,000,000	New scheme
11	Gravity	Parbat	Construction halted	400,000	Would be completed and final instalment released

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

12	Gravity	Parbat	Delay in construction	700,000	Unavailability of materials
13	Gravity	Parbat	Delay in construction	800,000	Unavailability of materials
14	Gravity	Parbat	Delay in construction	1,200,000	Unavailability of materials
15	Gravity	Syangja	Delay in construction	300,000	Second instalment not released
16	Gravity	Tanahun	Agreement done	177,300	Second instalment not released, no work progress
17	Gravity	Tanahun	Agreement done	870,000	Second instalment not released, no work progress
18	Gravity	Tanahun	Agreement done	670,800	Second instalment not released, no work progress
19	Gravity	Tanahun	Agreement not done	600,000	Unavailability of materials
20	Gravity	Baglung	Delay in completion	200,000	Ongoing scheme
21	Gravity	Baglung	Agreement delay	600,000	New scheme
22	Lift	Tanahun	Agreement done	2,475,300	Second instalment not released, no work progress
23	Lift	Tanahun	Agreement done	1,300,000	First instalment not released
24	Lift	Tanahun	Agreement done	1,700,000	Unavailability of materials
25	Lift	Tanahun	Agreement done	1,600,000	Unavailability of materials
26	Lift	Tanahun	Agreement done	1,100,000	First instalment not released
27	ODF declaration	Kapilvastu	5 VDCs could not be declared ODF	1,500,000	Terai Band (strike)
28	ODF declaration	Rupandehi	6 VDCs could not be declared ODF	1,800,000	Terai Band (strike)
29	Public Toilet	Myagdi	Agreement done, Users not ready	100,000	Unavailability of materials
30	Public Toilet	Myagdi	Agreement done, Users not ready	100,000	Unavailability of materials
31	Public Toilet	Syangja	Delay in construction	300,000	Would be completed
32	Public Toilet	Syangja	Delay in construction	700,000	Would be completed
33	RWH DWS	Baglung	Delay in completion	900,000	Ongoing scheme
34	Solar Lift	Syangja	Delay in construction	1,200,000	Second instalment not released
Total (NPR)				31,771,400	
Total (EUR, rate 110)				288,831	

4.6 MAJOR RISKS AND MANAGEMENT PROCEDURES AS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT DOCUMENT

The major risks and risk management procedures have been identified in the Project Document Annex 3 and in the Inception Report. The full table with all risks and status of the related RWSSP-WN II action was included in the FY02 Annual Progress Report. The Table 26 below updates the status of the selected risks focusing on the recent political developments in Nepal. Annex 5 in this document provides more information, taking the Mid Term Evaluation table as the point of entries, offering updates for FY03 and also for on-going FY04.

Table 26 Updated project status regarding the selected risks

Issue, Risk and Assumption	Suggested Project Action
General	
Since the final date for local elections are not confirmed, all the political parties had committed to conduct local election within one year of second CA poll. (...)	<p>The current D-WASH and V-WASH strategies/plans might need to be adjusted as per elected DDC/VDC body, or in case any district borders are shifted.</p> <p>Status: Situation remains fluid. Absence of local bodies continues to be a concern. Also the future role of districts is uncertain when the federal states get established.</p>
Institutions	
<p>Weak sector integration Assumption: weak sector integration will persist for some time.</p> <p>JSR II has recommended to formulate water supply and sanitation act revising previous rural & urban water supply policies and other relevant directives and guidelines. Similarly DWSS has established rehabilitation section under it and proposed to establish Post Construction Service (PCS) unit in all districts under DWSS.</p>	<p>PD Design: Follow/support national guidelines and initiatives; support coordinating roles of D/R/NWASHCC; capacity development support for DoLIDAR incorporated in the project design; M&E system aligned with the national monitoring system. Role of local governments and DoLIDAR provisioned under the act to be closely monitored and align the project monitoring system accordingly.</p> <p>Status: RWSSP-WN II has continued following and supporting the national processes as applicable. RWSSP-WN supports D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs to coordinate and implement the WASH activities in line with the national efforts. RWSSP-WN II developed the district-driven implementation model without TA staff in districts for Arghakhanchi and Rolpa, similarly Palpa and Mustang are implementing RWSSP-WN II without TA staff in the district. The lessons learned from that will contribute to the D-WASH Unit discussion.</p> <p>Towards the end of the reporting period a new ministry was established: the Ministry of Water and Sanitation. Together with the constitutional processes that at present focus on VDCs and municipalities, the future role of DTO/DoLIDAR/MoFALD is yet to be clarified.</p>
<p>Possible rearrangement of country in federal states, possible political instability Assumption: consequences of a new constitution, new administrative structures and political instability are not substantial and can be dealt with by the project set-up and budget</p>	<p>PD Design: given the uncertainty on political rearrangement, no provisions have been incorporated in the project design. Subject to the timing and substance of changes, Project and its implementation arrangements may need to be readjusted; Competent Authorities will take decision on that.</p> <p>Status: At the time of reporting the national level discussion on administrative structure is going on, however no decisions have been made so far. Many bandhas are organised due to political instability.</p>

5 HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

5.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

GOF funded human resources

Technical Assistance team (Long Term Experts) has the following human resources (see also Table 27):

- Social Development Specialist;
- Management Information Systems Specialist (MIS Officer since start of CY16; Job Description annexed to the revised AWP FY03)
- Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist;
- Water Supply Technical Specialist;
- Technical Monitoring Specialist (Job Description annexed to the revised AWP FY02);
- Chief Administrative and Account Officer (was part of tender)

There are also maximum ten District WASH Advisers in the TA funded Long Term Expert team, one for each core district, based in the district headquarters with extensive travel and field presence in their respective working VDCs. During the reporting period three new District WASH Advisers joined the project, and MIS Specialist post changed into MIS Officer. This started at the start of CY2016. Also the Planning and Capacity Building Specialist changed the project to RVWRMP, these duties being distributed among the existing team rather than opening the post. National Field Specialist (sanitation), seven Technical Facilitators, one V-WASH Plan (now: Monitoring) Facilitator, one Water Supply Technician and one WSP Engineer were hired from the TA budget to support districts on demand-basis.

Table 27 Table TA team person months by FY

Staff position	# of staff FY03	FY01*	FY02*	FY03*	FY04	FY05	Total
Long Term International	3	23.62	29.36	30.10	21.00	14.00	118.07
Long Term National PSU	6	39.19	72.57	69.48	52.50	34.00	267.74
Long Term National District	10	38.95	99.71	120.19	115.50	68.00	442.36
Short Term International Experts	2	1.00	2.10	2.88	2.00	0.00	7.98
Short Term National Experts	0	1.00	9.62	6.90	0.00	0.00	17.52
Home Office	1	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	9.00	56.00

* Actual

In addition, the human resources hired through the budget lines dedicated for TA, the project also hires staff through its capacity building and governance budget. At present these district-based human resources with very high field presence include eight Technical Facilitators, one Monitoring & Planning Facilitator, one Water Supply Technician focusing on Village Maintenance Workers and other community-level technical capacity building, and one WSP++ Engineer. Also On-the-Job trainees have been involved with the project through this budget line, often focusing on various tasks related to data collection, its processing, and two distinct thematic areas: sanitation and WSP++.

GON funded human resources

In addition to the TA team staff, there are also inputs from the DoLIDAR and MoFALD staff. Input of the National Project Director for RWSSP-WN is estimated at 30% of his total working time. From DoLIDAR a National Project Coordinator and an Accountant are based in PSU/PCO in Pokhara. There are also two engineers, one computer operator and one cleaner in PCO. In addition, the Director General and other staff from DoLIDAR, as well as the MoFALD Secretary, Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries, participate in monitoring visits, Steering Committee and Supervisory Board meetings.

DDF funded human resources

Taking into account that reaching the unreached means working in more remote areas, the Support Persons and other human resources at the district level will need to be carefully recruited, oriented and mobilized. Regular capacity building is now inbuilt into the SP working modality. As part of phasing-out of GoF support the districts should institutionalize this staff and recruit them during the last year outside the project funding. In Terai the social mobilization needs more attention due to ambitious sanitation targets and large population. These are all annual performance based contracts and fully field-based (working VDC-based) positions. Over the project implementation period the DDCs can employ more human resources on a contract basis if needed to support WASH implementation.

Table 28 Number of Support Persons for field-based positions as of 15/07/2016

SP Position	HILL		TARAI		Districts no TA		Total	
	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
Social								
District Project Officer (DPO)					2	2	2	2
Field Coordinator (FC)	42	37	9	8	4	4	55	49
Health Promoters (HP)	35	29	6	5	6	6	47	40
Lead WASH Facilitators (LWF)	14	11	30	24	0	0	44	35
Technical	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual	Required	Actual
Engineer (Eng.)	7	4	3	2	0	0	10	6
Sub Engineers	14	13	6	4	2	2	22	19
Water Supply & Sanitation Technician (WSST)/Assistant Sub Engineer (ASE)	35	32	9	5	4	4	48	41
Total	147	126	63	48	18	18	228	192

As is evident from the Tables 87 and 29, some districts do not have all the SPs that they could have. There has been also a lot of staff turn over during the reporting year: after the earth quake a number of especially technical positions became available. It also appears as if having even a brief assignment with RWSSP-WN is a merit for future career: our SPs have good job opportunities in other places/organizations while some resigned for their

further studies. In addition to support DDCs in implementation of WASH Program District Project officers are hired in Rolpa and Arghakhanchi Districts.

Availability of qualified technical human resources (especially engineer and sub-engineer) remains as a main problem. Turnover of the SPs is high. Out of 228 required SPs, 192 positions are filled at the end of FY03. Recruitment of SPs became ongoing task in the districts. Once recruitment processes have been completed, it is still needed to start recruitment process in the program districts. Overall, any recruitment, whether for the project or for the D-WASH Unit, is always challenging, highly politicized and often disputed process. This is slightly surprising considering the number of SPs who then proceed to resign or do not accept the offer when selected. Over the year there has also been cases where the SPs have been dismissed due to corruption cases.

Table 29 Support Persons by district and by position as of 15/07/2016

HILL DISTRICTS	FC (6)	HP (5)	LWF (2)	Eng (1)	Sub. Eng (2)	WSST/ASE (5)	Total (21)
1 Myagdi	4	6	2	1	1	4	18
2 Baglung	6	5	2	1	2	5	21
3 Parbat*	4	2	1	1	1	2	11
4 Syangja	6	3	2	1	1	4	17
5 Tanahun	6	5	2	1	2	5	21
6 Pyuthan	5	5	2	0	1	5	18
7 Gulmi	6	5	1	1	2	5	20
Total	37	31	12	6	10	30	126
Tarai districts	FC (3)	HP (2)	LWF (10)	Eng (1)	Sub.Eng (2)	WSST/ASE (3)	Total (21)
1 Nawalparasi	3	2	10	1	2	0	18
2 Rupandehi	3	2	10	0	0	1	16
3 Kapilvastu	3	2	8	1	1	3	18
Total	9	6	28	2	3	4	52
District	FC (2)	HP (3)	LWF (3)	Eng	Sub Eng (1)	WSST/ASE (2)	Total (9)
1 Arghakhanchi	2		3		1	2	8
2 Rolpa	2	3			1	2	8
Total	4	3	3	0	2	4	16
Grand total	49	40	35	6	19	41	192

* 1 sub-engineer is for short time

For abbreviations, see the previous table.

* DMC decided to take service from existing LGCDP Social Mobilizers in place of hiring Health Promoters or Lead WASH Facilitators.

5.2 ASSETS, EQUIPMENT AND OTHER FACILITIES

Equipment: The RWSSP-WN Phase I handed over all its assets to Phase II. The Phase I to Phase II Handing Over Documents include a list of major equipment and assets; all these are updated in the store database as new items are being procured. During the reporting period the project procured solar electric system for the office building. This has made it possible for the office to be fully functional even during the combined fuel & power crisis. Due to continuous update of the store and fixed assets database, an inventory report is available at any time. The physical store verification inventory was on-going at the start of the fiscal year, and auction for damaged items was planned for August 2015. The auction was not successful due to on-going crisis in the country, and the items remain in the store at the start of FY04.

Facilities and Offices: The Project rents one main office building in Pokhara that includes both PSU and PCO. In addition, the project has a Guest House in Pokhara and shares the costs of the Guest House & Office in Kathmandu with RVWRMP. The project rents two residential buildings for the international long-term experts, and two rooms & parking space in Butwal for the Tarai based vehicle and logistics (one room for the driver, one room for store).

Facilities in the districts: DDC has appointed office space for the District WASH Advisors. Costs related to these facilities will be minimum as per the cost share principle that relates to sharing running costs in between GoF and GoN. These offices should have basic office and IT equipment. All districts have ADSL service and data packages through smart phones.

Vehicles: The RWSSP-WN Phase I handed over all its vehicles, which were in acceptable condition, to Phase II. Currently the project has five vehicles (Nissan Patrol GL-4WD Station Wagon), which are periodically maintained and repaired as needed. These vehicles are increasingly in need of maintenance, and this cost can be expected to raise as the time goes by as all five vehicles are in constant use. Additionally, the districts continue to hire short term rental vehicles for individual local trips as needed. In many districts also the DDC vehicles are used. Phase I also handed over seven motorcycles (Yamaha Gladiator 125 cc) and one scooter; two were handed over to Nawalparasi and Tanahun district in Phase I. The impact of fuel crisis was evident in the rising costs of rental vehicles. The project vehicles have benefited from the excellent cooperation of the working districts where the DDCs have been supporting us during the fuel crisis, keeping all our vehicles running even in the middle of nation-wide fuel crisis. The project truly appreciates this cooperation.

5.3 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Overview to Budget

The budget of Phase II is approximately EUR 21.9 million. The budget Table 30 is updated from the original Project Document (June 2014) with the decisions made later in the various Supervisory Board meetings, and with the figures as in the Consultant's contract. The Project Document divides the investment budget heading into three main result areas with related detailed indicators in the logical framework. The main investment budget headings in the Project Document are: 1) Sanitation and hygiene, 2) Water supply investment and 3) Governance and capacity building. In addition, the GoN budget has the running cost heading for to cover the Support Persons (SP) and recurrent costs related to

the D-WASH Units in the districts. Table 29 shows the overall Phase II budget as on August 2016. This does not consider the extension proposal, and with it, additional investment funds or re-allocation of sub-budget headings within the TA budget. For GoF contributions the figures are as in the Consultant's contract. For GoN the change to previous budget tables is with the Running Costs that is now moved together with DDFs; this item was previously in the same row with TA running costs. From the FY04, there is the 4th component under the Red Book budgets (through DDFs) that relates to such as SPs salaries, D-WASH Units and other costs that could be defined as 'running costs'. The GoN support to PCO can be found from under different budget headings.

The EUR:NPR currency rate fluctuations have evident impact on expected and received NPR. The annual work plans in the districts are as per the GoN planning system and as presented in NPR in the GoN "Red Book". The districts make their DDF requests in NPR, which are then requested and received from Finland in EUR. Therefore, any budgets represented in EUR for DDF have to be planned and adjusted from the NPR perspective to keep them in line with the official approved budgets as in the GoN Red Book and considering the currency fluctuations.

Table 30 Total budget as of August 2016 (EUR)

Item	Budget	GoF	GoN	DDC/VDC	WUSC
Total through DDFs	14,399,700	6,444,700	5,640,000	765,000	1,550,000
1 Sanitation and Hygiene DDF	5,150,000	3,500,000	1,500,000	150,000	-
2 Water Supply Investment DDF	6,165,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	615,000	1,550,000
3 Governance & Capacity Building DDF	1,884,700	944,700	940,000	-	-
Running costs (GON)*	1,200,000	-	1,200,000	-	-
<i>Share within DDFs</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>45%</i>	<i>39%</i>	<i>5%</i>	<i>11%</i>
4 TA	5,000,000	5,000,000	-	-	-
4a TA International	1,613,220	1,613,220	-	-	-
4b TA National	1,697,285	1,697,285	-	-	-
4c Reimbursable TA Costs	1,277,030	1,277,030	-	-	-
4d TA contingency	412,465	412,465	-	-	-
5 Running Costs*	1,200,000	1,200,000	-	-	-
6 Governance & Capacity Building TA*	465,300	465,300	-	-	-
7 Evaluation & Monitoring*	150,000	150,000	-	-	-
8 Total through TA Accounts	6,815,300	6,815,300	-	-	-
Total through DDFs and TA	21,215,000	13,260,000	5,640,000	765,000	1,550,000
9 Contingencies	685,000	440,000	210,000	35,000	-
10 Grand Total with overall contingencies	21,900,000	13,700,000	5,850,000	800,000	1,550,000
<i>Share within Grand Total</i>	<i>100%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>27%</i>	<i>4%</i>	<i>7%</i>

* Through TA accounts; no over-heads, reimbursable

The re-arranged table above makes it now more clear how the budget can be planned and followed:

1. Investment budgets channelled through the District Development Funds (DDF) in each district. The GoN Red Book shows these budgets for each FY by both GoN and GoF, and the administrative cost of GoN. DDC deposits its contributions directly to each DDF; these are not included in the Red Book. VDCs and users deposit their contributions directly into the relevant WUSC accounts. Each project district reports its' DDF budget utilization on monthly basis to DoLIDAR/MoFALD and National Planning Commission, and the PCO presents these in the GoN Trimester and Annual Progress Reports. GoN should deposit its contributions on trimester basis: 15%, 60% and 25% in Trimester 1, Trimester 2 and Trimester 3, respectively. In practice, this is not always taking place if the total budget is not approved. The GoF contributions are available on demand at any time. GoN running cost is allocated through the Red Book budget heading "Capacity Building and Awareness (including SP, Monitoring and D-WASH Unit) (22512)". As the title indicates, it covers such District WASH Unit related costs as salaries of the SPs, and monitoring. At the start of the next FY, GON has introduced a new sub-budget heading in the Red Book for having the SPs salaries and facilities under a heading of its own right rather than under 'capacity building' budget.

2. Technical Assistance budget (GoF only) flows through accounts of the TA consultant FCG International Ltd. The consultant reports monthly to MFA directly from the Home Office in Helsinki, Finland. GoF contribution covers the following: the fees associated with the international and national short term and long term experts; monitoring, plans and studies; capacity building and governance; operational costs including running costs and TA related reimbursable costs. Out of the different budget headings, there is no overhead under any other item expect the consultant fees. GoF through TA funds supports to keep the offices of PSU & PCO and D-WASH Advisers running, including the salaries of the support staff and drivers, costs related to the utilities and vehicles, any new procurement, and various costs related to PCO including per diems, travel costs and office costs. Also NPD and the central level visitors are supported from this heading.

District Development Fund (DDF) FY2072/073

For FY03 the total budget for the GoN Red Book was NPR 433,020,000 (estimated at that time EUR 3,936,545). Of this, GoN contribution was NPR 190,110,000 (EUR 1,728,273) and GoF NPR 242,910,003 (EUR 2,208,273). This includes scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. For GoF this budget includes the carry over funds released in FY02 but not utilized within FY02, total NPR 41,071,607 from GoF. Similarly, also the DDC contributions take into account the carry over from FY02, total NPR 3,902,462. The new GoF contribution for FY03 was therefore NPR 201,838,393. This was estimated to be about EUR 1,834,895 with rate 110, but in reality the rate was closer to 120 in average. Hence, the total budget equalled to EUR 1,681,987. In other words, while the districts did indeed request all GoF contributions in NPR during FY03, this equalled to only EUR 1,681,704 at the end of FY03. For the coming FY04, total NPR 54,031,711 from GoF and NPR 7,602,018 from DDC contributions are carried over and as such, taken into consideration in FY04 new budget requirement. At the end of FY03 total NPR 7,602,018 from the GoN contributions was frozen.

Figure 28 shows the overall situation by the main contributions (GoN+GoF+DDCs). In the Figures 28 and 29, and Table 31, GoN and GoF budgets refer to the total Red Book budget in NPR, and for GoF and DDC the “released” takes into account the carry-over funds from FY02. The district-specific differences are very clear in both Figure 29 and Table 30 which show the district-wise situation.

See Annex 4 in this document for the district-wise details. The final district-specific annual work plans with detailed budgets are available in the Annual Work Plan Annex 4.

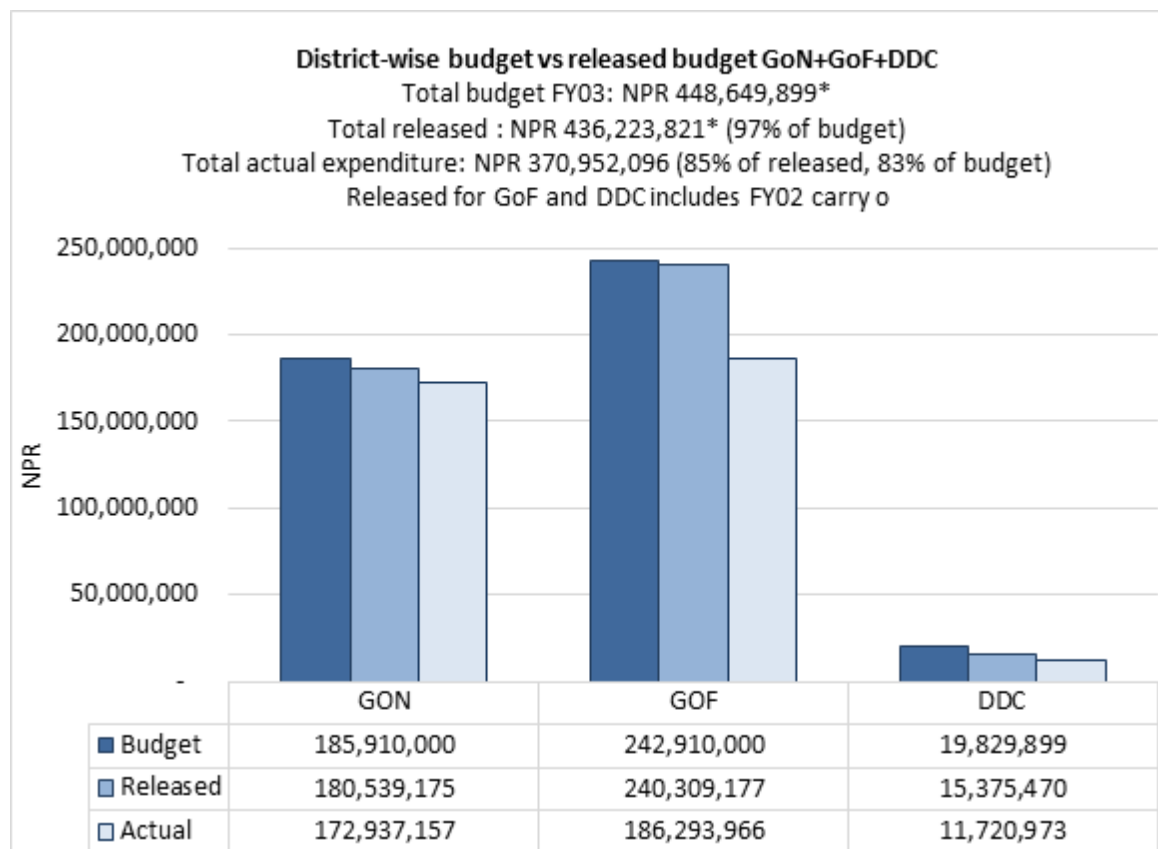


Figure 28 Investment budget, released & expenditure by GoF, GoN and DDCs (NPR)

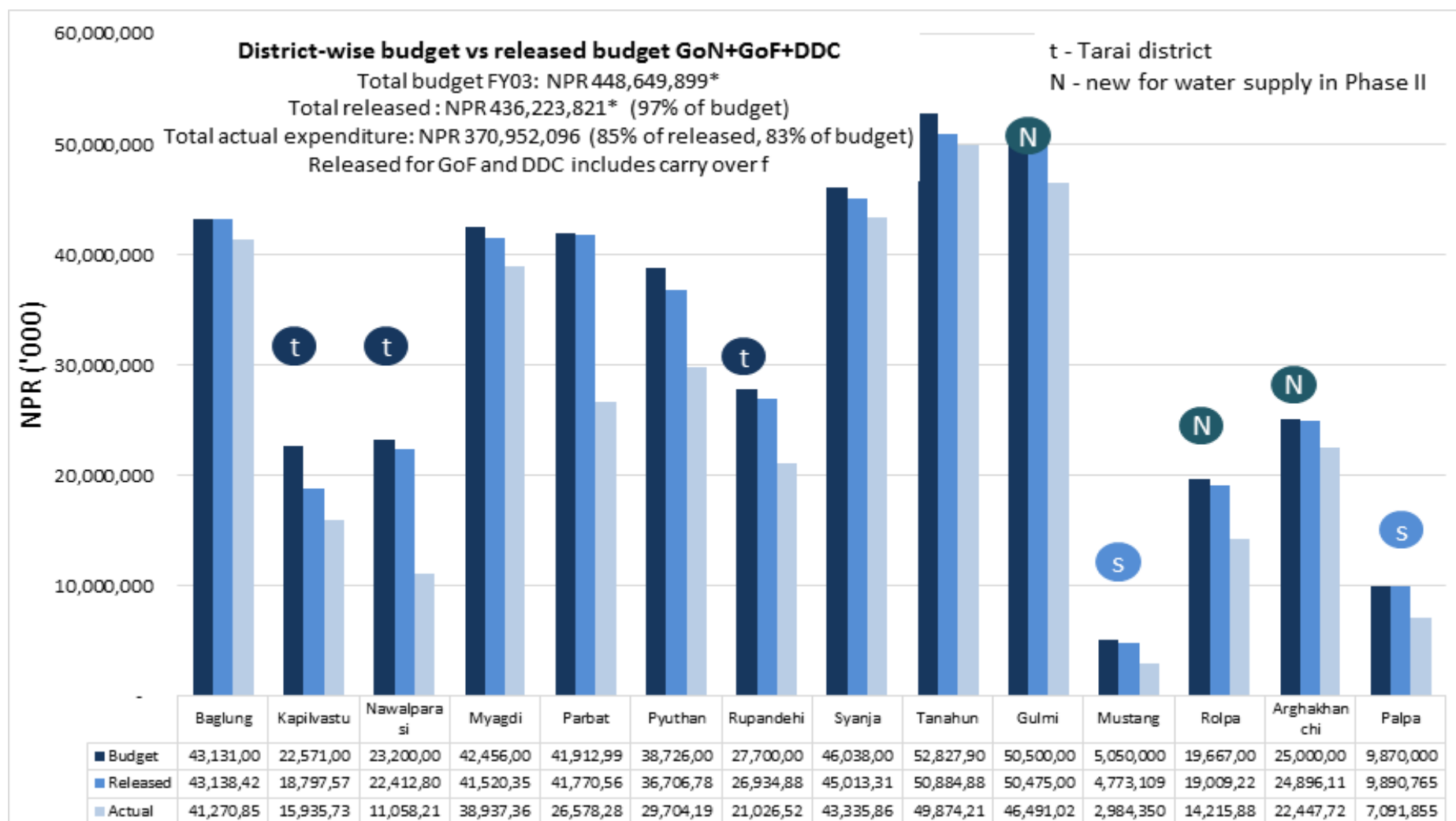


Figure 29 District-wise DDF status (NPR)

Note: "Released" for GoF and DDC include the carry over balance from FY02

Table 31 District-wise budgets, released & actual expenditure (%)

District		GON			GOF			DDC			TOTAL (GON + GOF + DDC)		
		Released/ budget	Actual/ Released	Actual/ budget	Released/ budget	Actual/ Released	Actual/ budget	Released/ budget	Actual/ Released	Actual/ budget	Released/ budget	Actual/ Released	Actual/ budget
1	Baglung	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	92%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	96%
2	Kapilvastu	99%	100%	99%	80%	78%	62%	34%	100%	34%	83%	85%	71%
3	Nawalparasi	100%	58%	58%	99%	47%	46%	0%	0%	0%	97%	49%	48%
4	Myagdi	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	89%	56%	100%	56%	98%	94%	92%
5	Parbat	100%	100%	100%	99%	42%	41%	100%	22%	22%	100%	64%	63%
6	Pyuthan	93%	100%	93%	99%	69%	68%	52%	100%	52%	95%	81%	77%
7	Rupandehi	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%	63%	22%	100%	22%	97%	78%	76%
8	Syangja	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	96%	49%	40%	20%	98%	96%	94%
9	Tanahun	90%	100%	90%	100%	98%	98%	114%	88%	100%	96%	98%	94%
10	Gulmi	100%	93%	93%	100%	91%	91%	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	92%
11	Mustang	0%	0%	0%	145%	55%	79%	153%	87%	133%	95%	63%	59%
12	Rolpa	100%	87%	87%	100%	68%	68%	0%	#DIV/0!	0%	97%	75%	72%
13	Arghakhanchi	100%	91%	91%	99%	90%	90%	100%	74%	74%	100%	90%	90%
14	Palpa	100%	75%	75%	100%	70%	70%	100%	29%	29%	100%	72%	72%
	Total ('000)	97%	96%	93%	99%	78%	77%	78%	76%	59%	97%	85%	83%

Note: while unreleased and non-utilized GoN funds are frozen each year, the GoF and DDC funds can be carried over and considered in the next year's budget. In this table the desirable target is '100%' for the GoN contributions

Technical Assistance Budget (GOF)

Technical Assistance budget (GOF only) here refers to the funds channelled through the TA consultant's accounts. Out of the different budget headings, there is no overhead under any item except the consultant fees. The currency fluctuations influence the GOF contributions to DDF in EUR. Considering the GoF contributions through both DDFs and TA accounts over the entire FY03, the total budget for GoF contributions was EUR 3,383,895. Total new EUR 1,681,704 GoF contributions were released to DDF – this is better than expected given the problematic situation that started early this FY. The total budget through TA accounts for FY03 was EUR 1,549,000 of which 90% was utilized. This was very well in line with what was expected – the savings in Reimbursable TA costs and running costs are now especially welcome when considering proposed FY06 as elaborated in the final chapter of this report. Table 32 shows the budget and actual expenditure for the FY03. The only sub-budget heading that needs attention is *the capacity building and governance* – after FY03 with minimum activities the entire sub-budget will be spent. This heading covers the district-based Technical Facilitators, one Monitoring Facilitators, one WSP++ Engineer and one Water Supply Technician, all being in high demand in the districts.

Table 32 GoF FY03 and cumulative FY01-FY03 actual expenditure vs total Phase II budget (EUR)

PD ref	Cost item	Actual Expenditure FY03 (CY2015/16 - 2072/73)			Cumulative FY01-FY03		Total Phase II budget
		Budget**	Actual	Actual/ budget	Actual	% of total Phase II	
1-3	Total through DDF*	1,681,987	1,681,704	100%	3,753,537	58%	6,444,700
4	TA	1,069,000	967,781	91%	2,464,429	49%	5,000,000
4a	TA International (LTE+STE+HOC)	396,000	384,244	97%	1,095,788	68%	1,613,220
4b	TA National (LTE+STE)	453,000	480,840	106%	1,081,744	64%	1,697,285
4c	Reimbursable TA Costs	220,000	102,697	47%	286,896	22%	1,277,030
4d	TA contingency	0	0	0%	-	0%	412,465
5	Running Costs	270,000	232,320	86%	570,142	48%	1,200,000
6	Capacity building & Governance (TA)	180,000	180,212	100%	364,520	78%	465,300
7	Evaluation & Monitoring	30,000	18,035	60%	39,645	26%	150,000
8	Total through TA	1,549,000	1,398,349	90%	3,438,736	50%	6,815,300
9	Overall contingencies	0	0	0%	-	0%	440,000
	Grand total through TA & DDF	3,230,987	3,080,053	95%	7,192,273	52%	13,700,000

At the time of writing this Annual Progress Report FY03, RWSSP-WN II has prepared the Draft Annual Work Plan FY04 and the proposal for an extension. This extension would be no-cost extension as far as TA is concerned, but with an additional EUR 2 million for the investments (EUR 1 million from both the governments through DDFs). Figure 30 shows the annual sub-heading wise totals for the actual expenditure (FY01, FY02, FY03), with FY04 budget as proposed in the Annual Work Plan FY04, with all balances allocated for FY05. The FY04

projection takes into account the proposed Red Book ceiling for FY04 and the budget as in the Draft Annual Work Plan FY04. This Annual Progress Report will not elaborate in further detail about the options – these are presented in the Final Draft Annual Work Plan FY04.

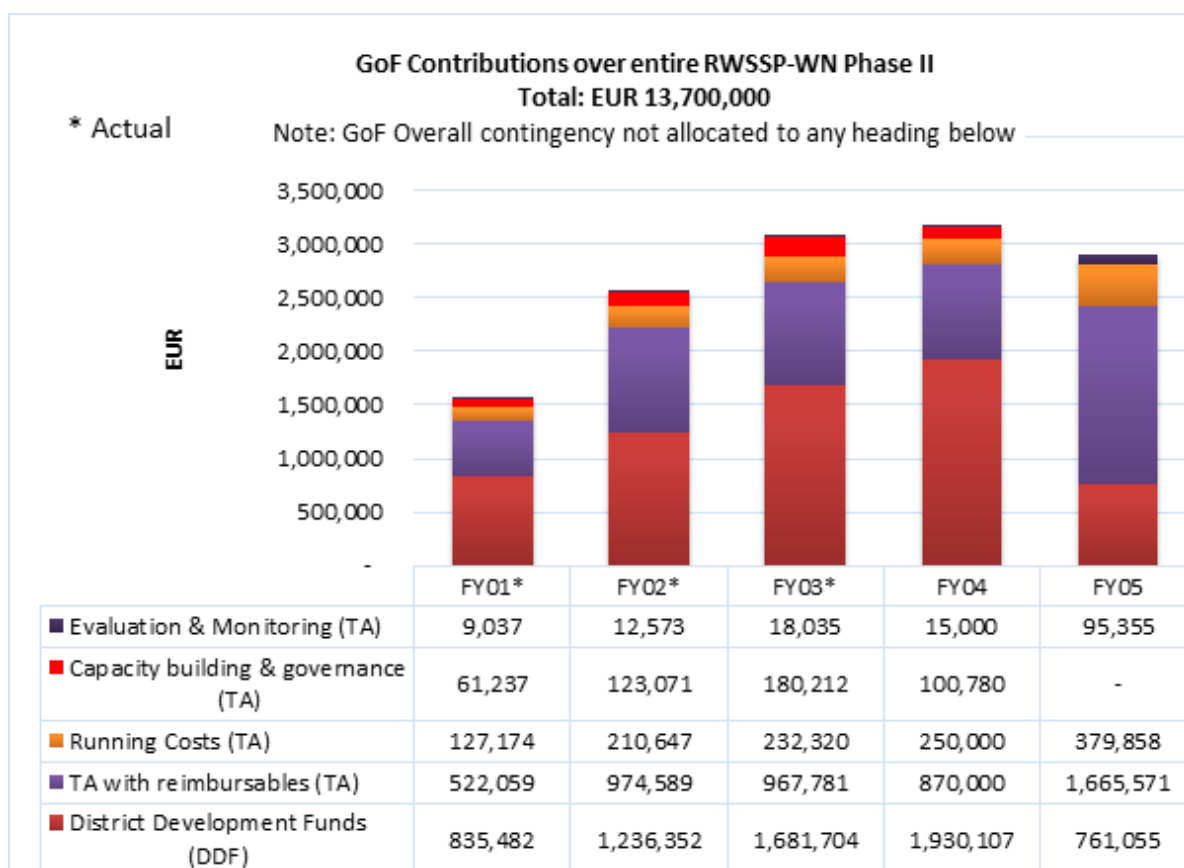


Figure 30 GoF actual expenditure FY01-FY03, proposed budget FY04, and remaining balances for FY05 (EUR)

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter discusses the lessons learned and recommendations made by the earlier studies, audits and evaluations. There is a wealth of knowledge in terms of studies, evaluations, audits and other data available since the RWSSP-WN Phase I, worth revisiting periodically. In this report, the focus is on the recommendations by Mid-Term Evaluation. The original recommendations by MTE are presented in Annex 5. In Semi-Annual Progress Report FY03 we scrutinized the “Institutional Capacity Assessment of District Development Committees to Implement WASH Programmes” made in Phase I, presented in its Annex 5.

The impact of the Nepal-India border blockade is discussed at the end of this chapter, with details from 34 drinking water supply schemes that were delayed due the blockade and unrest.

Table 33 Management response to Recommendations (RWSSP-WN II, dated 23.5.2016; updated for APR FY03 11.08.2016)

Recommendations	Management Response
Sanitation (Result 1) – responsibility RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers, DMCs in three Terai districts (except for #7)	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. focus more on ensuring the true ODF status where it has been declared and on ODF follow-up and monitoring rather than further ODF declarations; 2. emphasize strong community-wide hygiene education programs before, during, and after physical water and sanitation interventions are implemented; 3. ensure adequacy of water supply as part of total sanitation; 4. apply more intensive and diversified promotion methods for ODF, post-ODF and total sanitation as well as source protection, especially in the Terai, and use students in school-led total sanitation more intensively 5. integrate solid waste management in promotion of total sanitation; 6. work out drainage improvement measures in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. During FY03 the Project made an in-house study on true ODF by visiting 5,507 households in four districts. The report is now available. The study was repeated in one of the Terai VDC wards to verify the change just before the VDC declared itself ODF. A number of learnings were identified in this regard. The next step toward Total Sanitation gives the opportunity to promote sustainable ODF that pays attention to both the toilet and the fact that all family members use it. The role of Ward-WASH-CCs/WCF and V-WASH-CCs monitoring teams is crucial. The project is now using mobile phone and tablet-based applications for quick and reliable mapping of the actual sanitation status. Mapping photos that reveal also the overall environmental sanitation status, such as waste management and drainage issues, could help in targeting specific communities in the most appropriate manner. Geo-tagging locations would also provide baseline for impact studies during the final year of the project (ref. proposal for FY06). 2. The Total Sanitation drive is increasingly added into all water supply schemes. This allows (scheme-specific) community-wide hygiene education programmes that can be supported and monitored together with the water supply scheme. The work of Behaviour Change Communications continues, linking to both ODF and post-ODF situation. 3. See above (the Project will address water supply in those districts where water supply is in the workplan).

Recommendations	Management Response
<p>the Terai in order to maintain hygiene and sanitary conditions at the level compliant with ODF and total sanitation.</p> <p>7. discourage and penalise local authorities using forceful measures when aiming at ODF and total sanitation;</p>	<p>4. The project has started approaching both sanitation and hygiene promotion from true behaviour change communications and behavioural economics points of view, in addition to the previously practiced approaches. The Draft Master (Total) Sanitation BCC Strategy and related tools designed for different target groups/drivers are under development and are expected to be launched in September 2016 for full implementation over FY04. The Project is also preparing media mobilization strategy which support for behaviour change.</p> <p>5. Waste pits and waste baskets are already included as part of the Total Sanitation process. This aspect could be further deepened, especially with regards to non-biodegradable plastic waste and its minimisation. The Project will include this into it's the Master (Total) Sanitation BCC Strategy, and related tools. The concept will need further development to make this aspect equally result-oriented as the others.</p> <p>6. Drainage issues to be integrated into Tarai Total Sanitation, focusing on the areas where water sources are most in risk. The concept will need further (technical) development to make this aspect equally result-oriented as the others. Drainage issues are partly addressed already with regards to drainage from the water points (water source-specific improvements) and in terms of protecting shallow tube wells with washing platforms, but not as a systematic community-wide drainage. Similarly, #5 above, this needs to be part of the Master (Total) Sanitation BCC Strategy.</p> <p>7. Responsibility of DoLIDAR and district authorities. The Project can address these practices with the V-WASH-CCs and their Chairperson, VDC Secretary. V-WASH-CCs should commit to positive approaches even if in some localities, especially in Tarai, many respondents have considered that without forcing certain people will never change. There is a need to recommend for totally non-subsidy VDC, both Subsidy VDC and non-subsidy practiced VDC because situation is different. There are many stakeholders involving ODF, team of RWSSP-WN II can support to others to increase their capacity to use IEC/BCC tools and techniques for ODF and total sanitation.</p>
<p>Water supply (Result 2) – responsibility of RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers (for #13 also RVWRMP)</p>	

Recommendations	Management Response
<p>Technical and financial sustainability:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. use the structures of old WS schemes to the extent possible; 9. consider setting a ceiling per capita cost, adjusted to the capacity of the users to cover O&M costs; 10. assess the applicability of rainwater harvesting where piped water supply is unfeasible; 11. continue to consider options, such as protection of communities' water sources, i.e., point source improvement (without piping) to provide safe water, albeit below the "basic" level in terms of accessibility; 12. advocate for mainstreaming WASH initiatives in VDC and DDC periodic plans for resource leveraging, ownership and sustainability; 13. carry out a study, jointly with RVWRMP, on appropriate principles and criteria for rehabilitation/reconstruction of old schemes while new schemes become too costly. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. The question about use of previous structures is included in the Step-By-Step monitoring book for making this question systematically during the 1st monitoring visit. The issue needs to get attention already earlier, at the start of scheme design-survey-estimate time. The Project will add this into the Feasibility Study formats. 9. This consideration to be raised in the next Steering Committee, and Minuted accordingly. There is an increasing demand for very expensive lift schemes for the left-out and dry hill top locations, or simply for service level improvement. Realistic water tariff and other O&M issues need to be seriously considered during the Feasibility Study phase. The Project will review the related format and monitoring practices accordingly. This elaboration could be integrated into study described at #13 which refers to "(...) while new schemes become too costly." 10. Similarly to #8, this issue will be integrated into the regular work of the front-line technical staff. Rainwater harvesting together with the spring revival and point source improvements need to get systematic attention as serious options. At the moment both rainwater harvesting and point-source improvement are considered as sub-standard poor options. We need to lift the profile of these with more advocacy. 11. See above #10. 12. Gulmi, Arghakhanchi and Rolpa models select schemes through the local government planning process, earmarking the unserved and unreached schemes for RWSSP-WN. Both VDCs and DDCs do contribute to WASH initiatives as recommended by V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs. Yet, we need to raise the resource leveraging issue both within DMC and with D-WASH-CC for more attention. At the moment cost sharing is taking place mainly with regards to sanitation and hygiene programme. In water supply schemes the main cost sharing takes place with regards to subsidies for solar water lift schemes. 13. Subject to further elaboration with RVWRMP, launching the study during the FY04. This would certainly be a great contribution for the sector as this topic is increasingly debated also at the policy level. The guidance should serve the scheme selection for the final years of the project as it is assumed that during the final

Recommendations	Management Response
	<p>year, only small or minor rehab/service-level improvement schemes are possible to ensure these are completed before the project ends.</p>
<p>Safe water supply:</p> <p>14. no support to construction of shallow tube wells, due to high risk of arsenic in shallow aquifers in the Terai, high risk of micro-biological contamination, and low cost suitable for private wells;</p> <p>15. instruct designers of schemes to pay particular attention to contamination risks;</p> <p>16. put more emphasis to visual inspections (in WSPs) to be applied in monitoring of schemes by WUSCs, especially in the Hills.</p>	<p>14. Agreed. No more shallow tube well schemes in Tarai. Our water quality test results fully support the statement here.</p> <p>15. To be included into the agenda of the next Technical Coordination meeting, ref. also to #8 and #10 earlier.</p> <p>16. WSP++ training and its monitoring later on will pay attention to this. The project has hired a full time Engineer (WSP++) whose task is to both monitor the quality of the WSP++ trainings and plans, and its actual implementation.</p>
<p>Quality of water supply schemes:</p> <p>17. ensure that all required items are included in design estimates (faults, resulting in problems in completing schemes, were observed in the field); construction works shall be completed before final monitoring of schemes (not always the case in spite of guidelines); and</p> <p>18. identify and rectify all design and construction errors of Phase I and Phase II, in order to leave behind usable and sustainable schemes.</p>	<p>17. The Technical team, including both the Water Supply Technical Specialist and the Technical Monitoring Specialist need to ensure that who-ever is sent for the monitoring, cross-verifies that the technical designs are complete and that they include both all structures and households/institutions that they should.</p> <p>18. Functionality survey started at FY03 will continue in FY04. The issues as identified in the FY03 survey will be addressed in the FY04 annual work plans to extent possible, a number of Phase I schemes now being included into annual work plans for the post-construction support. In FY03 the project prepared a Post-Construction Guideline that has now broadened the concept from scheme-level into VDC and district levels. VDC PoCo workshop is a venue for WUSC to present their scheme's functionality status and to plan for rehabilitation/improvement. This links to the functionality study with RVWRMP, see #13 earlier.</p>
<p>Sustainability of water supply schemes:</p> <p>19. pay more attention to training delivery – instead of standardised training more tailored refresher training,</p>	<p>19. Post-construction workshop to include training needs assessment. Step-by-Step monitoring book includes the continued monitoring of the training events, the progress, process and management related questions indicating how effective the training has been, i.e. can WUSC perform, can VMW work?</p>

Recommendations	Management Response
<p>responsive to capacity gaps should be provided;</p> <p>20. design minimum requirements for the quota of women to be appointed as Treasurers and Secretaries of WUSCs or, if women are unavailable, there should be flexibility, possibly in exchange of female majority in WUSC;</p> <p>21. explore cooperation with livelihood projects/activities in order to enhance financial sustainability; and</p> <p>22. prepare and distribute ledger books, O&M diaries, templates/forms for meeting minutes, etc. with relevant training to WUSCs and VMWs.</p>	<p>20. There is already a requirement that at least one woman should be appointed to the main leadership posts of Chairperson, Secretary or Treasurer. The main limitations are to find confident and literate women who volunteer. The project has already begun a process of behaviour change communications related to HRBA and GESI, identifying the barriers and suitable methods to encourage potential candidates. The project doubts that having a female majority in the WUSC would adequately counterbalance an all-male leadership team.</p> <p>21. The Project will integrate this item into its Post-construction phase activities, ref. the new approach that has scheme-specific, VDC-wide and district-level layers. The Project needs to encourage each District to identify their local potential livelihoods partners. PSU will prepare a concept note on this to make also this result-oriented. This recommendation fits in this context very well.</p> <p>22. PSU will review the present materials. During FY03 the Project updated the Village Maintenance Workers (VMW) Manual and prepared a Brief describing the procurement process in detail. This will be provided to each member of WUSCs and their Procurement Committees + the supporting staff. This guidance does exist already now in the WASH Implementation Guidelines and Step-By-Step Manual but these manuals are not available in large numbers. More to it, the WASH Implementation Guideline is not available in Nepali at all. PSU continues the work on ledgers and other documents and templates that would make WUSCs management work more organized, transparent and efficient. All this is done reflecting what we already have, what the other sector stakeholders are using, and where new products should be developed as soon as possible.</p>
Institutional aspects (Result 3)	
<p>Improved institutional sustainability:</p> <p>23. Appoint DDC-WASH focal persons and information and communication officers to be ex-officio member of D-WASH Units for institutional memory and sustainability (the crucial role of D-WASH Units),</p>	<p>23. Responsibility of the district authorities. The Project can support by asking its District WASH Advisors to explore this recommendation with their DDC WASH Focal points and information and communication officers what this could mean in practice, i.e. what would be different to what they are already doing, considering the different dynamics in different districts,</p>

Recommendations	Management Response
<p>24. make WASH performance one of the indicators of Performance Appraisal Review of relevant senior officials (duty bearers);</p> <p>25. explore the performance of districts and their institutional capacity with reduced project support, possibly jointly with other sector actors (GoN or external) who could continue resourcing of D-WASH Units;</p> <p>26. actively explore new channels and approach more active sector institutions (other than DoLIDAR) – especially SEIU – to have its knowledge products adopted in wider use</p>	<p>24. Responsibility of MoFALD and the district authorities. The Project will follow this up in the Supervisory Board meetings.</p> <p>25. Responsibility of DoLIDAR and MoFALD. The Project can shift its District WASH Advisors to other districts or to other tasks should any district want to get reduced support from the Project. At the moment 4 districts are operating without TA team staff based in the district even if the PSU-based experts are providing regular support. The performance of these districts will be documented at the end of FY04, FY03 being their first full year of operation (i.e. too early to assess their performance in this regard). The Annual Performance Evaluation of all districts, all individual SPs and also all RWSSP-WN II staff has been completed. These evaluations offer opportunities to explore case-specific, unique issues.</p> <p>26. The Project has enhanced the knowledge management functions at its Liaison Office in Kathmandu. The Liaison Officer himself will be mobilized actively into various (sometimes ad hoc) meetings and workshops, sharing the relevant Project knowledge products. The Liaison Officer is now preparing different types of distribution lists as the Project acknowledges that some of its documents would also benefit such as universities and other public libraries.</p>
<p>Exit and future Finnish support – The responsibility for each item below is with the Competent Authorities and Supervisory Board</p>	
<p>27. there should be a no-cost extension of Phase II by one full year (for FY06), including 1 MEUR from GoF and another 1 MEUR from GoN;</p> <p>28. the project shall prepare a proposal for an overall plan for the remaining period of Phase II, including the one-year extension; and</p> <p>29. the project working area should not be expanded from the 14 districts to ensure sustainability of achieved results.</p>	<p>27. The Project has prepared a <i>Proposal</i> for FY06 that takes this assumption as the point of entry. The Project understands that this to refer to the 1 MEUR from GoF and 1 MEUR from GoN specified in the original Project Document, in the consultant’s contract and as recommended by the Supervisory Board in several meetings.</p> <p>28. The project has prepared the <i>Proposal</i> considering various options out of which one will be processed towards a full proposal once the conditions for human and financial resources are known. If it is already known at present that the TA related contingency cannot be used for fees, the above mentioned Proposal does not need to be done, as there will be no staff remaining to implement anything.</p> <p>29. The PCO/PSU needs to respond officially to those 4 districts that have approached RWSSP-WN for support</p>

Recommendations	Management Response
<p>30. the project shall be adapted to new institutional structure (if such emerges);</p>	<p>(Manang, Lamjung, Dhading, and Salyan DDCs have sent official request letters for RWSSP-WN II support), therefore the PSU will wait for decision on this point by the Competent Authorities and Supervisory Board.</p> <p>30. Upon request by the Competent Authorities (and Supervisory Board the project will assist where needed for transition once the Federal borders and related local governance structures are established. At the moment it is unclear where (and when) WASH services would move from the district level. During FY04 the Project will start putting an increasing effort in strengthening V-WASH-CCs, with less effort at the district level.</p>
<p>Implementation pace and project exit:</p> <p>31. slow down the implementation down for FY04; slowing down would also allow more time for adaptation to new institutional arrangements, which are expected to be in place by then; there would be more time to prepare districts (if they then exist) to continue the work for the benefit of WUSCs.</p>	<p>31. At the start of FY04 the various government task forces are working on the new institutional arrangements, including the overall federal borders being subject to lively debate. The budget ceiling for FY04 has already been committed for the GON Red Book. If #27 will come true, FY04 cannot 'slow' down, and it should not: FY04 may be the final year <i>with any staff in the districts and PSU</i> unless the TA contingency can be used for fees. The Proposal for FY06 will elaborate this topic in further detail.</p>
<p>WASH sector enhancement</p>	
<p>32. Finnish support, possibly from RWSSP-WN and/or RVWRMP should increasingly be directed to sector development at the central level simultaneously with RWSSP-WN II in its remaining time. This should be part of profound efforts to improve sector efficiency and ultimate strengthening of national and local institutional capacity in a sustainable manner.</p> <p>33. at the central level, a rural department should be established under MoWSS, combining resources from</p>	<p>32. The responsibility given to the Competent Authorities and the Supervisory Board. We suggest that before presenting this to the Supervisory Board, the Competent Authorities should open up this recommendation in further detail. This can be a significant item for the FY06 proposal: what does it imply? As with anything else in RWSSP-WN II, this should have a results-based approach: what exactly could be achieved from the results-point of view, given that this is a big topic and many change processes are out of reach of many individual actors such as individual projects.</p> <p>33. The responsibility given to GoN, MoWSS, MoFALD, RWSSFDB, and the key sector supporters. RWSSP-WN II will support the related processes as far as possible by sharing its first hand operational experience, and will comment any policy papers or studies etc sent for the comments.</p>

Recommendations	Management Response
<p>DWSS, DoLIDAR and RWSSFDB;</p> <p>34. a financing mechanism, providing WUSCs with access to borrowing capital for major rehabilitation, repair and upgrading of water supply schemes should be developed at the national level;</p> <p>35. at the district level, D-WASH Units, accountable to DDC, should be replicated throughout the country and take the overall responsibility for facilitating rural WASH</p>	<p>34. As in #33 above.</p> <p>35. In the new federal system there will be no more districts. At the start of FY04 we do not know how the services that are now provided from the districts, will be made available at VDC and Municipality levels. In the meanwhile, over FY04, the project will start putting more effort in strengthening of the V-WASH-CCs. The Project will explore to what extent V-WASH-CCs are in a position to plan and coordinate such as post-construction and functionality related small improvements across all schemes within their boundaries. Can V-WASH-CC, and it's Ward-WASH-CC representatives, keep V-WASH Plan updated in such a way that the work is planned considering such principles as reaching-the-unreached, and in addressing hardship locations first?</p>

Photo: Some of the people behind this progress report: group photos from staff trainings and other staff events.



ANNEXES

Annex 1 Supporting Documents, Field visits and Events

LIST OF SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

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

1. Project Document and Inception Report

- 1.1 RWSSP-WN II Project Document, March 2013 (*Final Draft*)
- 1.2 RWSSP-WN II Project Document, 10.06.2014 (*Final*), endorsed by the 3rd Supervisory Board meeting 09.06.2014
- 1.3 Agreement between the Government of Finland and the Government of Nepal on the Co-operation in the Completion Phase of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN II), signed 16.09.2013
- 1.4 Inception Report, 10.6.2014, Finalized and aligned with the final Project Document after the 1st Steering Committee and 3rd Supervisory Board meeting 09.06.2014
- 1.5 RWSSP-WN Phase II District Inception Workshops (February 20 – March 14, 2014), Presented to the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014
- 1.6 Mid-term Evaluation_30.04.2016
- 1.7 MoUs between DDC and DoLIDAR for RWSSP-WN II, signed in February-July 2014; and MoU between FEDWASUN and DoLIDAR, signed in June 2014
- 1.8 Baseline Report for RWSSP-WN II, 04.02.2015
- 1.9 Phase I Completion Report

2. Internal documents

- 2.1 Project Administration Manual (PAM), February 2014 (with all annexes in word and excel), endorsed by 1st Supervisory Board meeting 31.01.2014 re-edited 16.07.2016
- 2.2 General Recruitment Principles, updated version 21.07.2015
- 2.3 Security and Emergency Preparedness Plan, 04.02.2015
- 2.4 RWSSP-WN II Vehicle Movement Guidelines (English & Nepali), 13.02.2015
- 2.5 Reporting and Planning templates (incl NPC)
- 2.6 Staff Photo
- 2.7 Fixed Assets Register_15.07.2016

3. Policy Documents and Guidelines

3.1 WASH Implementation Guidelines

- 3.1.1 WASH Implementation Guidelines RWSSP-WN II (English & Nepali), 7th Supervisory Board Meeting
- 3.1.2 Community Contribution for RWSSP-WN II WSS Scheme Implementation, April 2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014
- 3.1.3 Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines, April 2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014 and SP Performance assessment sheet_12.05.2015
- 3.1.4 Concept Notes
 - RWSSPWN II Concept Note for Drinking Water Supply Schemes Selection Modalities, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015 updated 04.09.2015
 - RWSSPWN II Concept Note for Monitoring, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015 updated 04.09.2015
 - RWSSPWN II Concept Note for VDC Exit, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015 updated 04.09.2015
 - RWSSPWN II Concept Note for Post-Construction Phase, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015 updated 04.09.2015

- RWSSPWN II Concept Note for District-Driven Model, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015 updated 04.09.2015
- 3.1.5 Post-Construction Guideline 11.12.2015, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting
- 3.2 Capacity Building and Training Norms**
 - 3.2.1 Training Norms, 03.04.2014, endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014 & Training Norms, WASH Sector, DoLIDAR, MoFALD July, 2013 (Not RWSSPWN Document)
 - 3.2.2 Capacity Building Guideline for RWSSP-WN II, Endorsed by 4th Supervisory Board meeting 25.8.2014, Revised for GESI and HRBA 27.02.2015, Updated 01.01.2015 and 15.05.2015.
 - 3.2.3 Sanitation and Hygiene Capacity Building Manual, 04.09.2014
- 3.3 District and VDC WASH Plan Guidelines**
 - 3.3.1 District Strategic WASH Plan Preparation Guideline, 27.02.2015
 - 3.3.2 VDC WASH Plan Preparation Guideline, April 2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting, 03.04.2014, updated English and Nepali versions 16.02.2015
 - 3.3.3 VDC WASH Plan Updating Guideline for Hill (Nepali), 30.10.2014
 - 3.3.4 VDC WASH Plan Updating Guideline for Terai (Nepali), 30.10.2014
 - 3.3.5 VDC wide WASH Monitoring Format, English 26.06.2015 & Nepali 24.11.2015
- 3.4 Step-by-Step Approach**
 - 3.4.1 Step-by-Step Manual, April 2014, Endorsed by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting, 03.04.2014, updated English version 25.02.2015, updated Nepali version 11.03.2015
 - 3.4.2 Scheme Monitoring Book - Formats for Water Supply Scheme Monitoring as per the Step-by-Step Approach (English and Nepali) 02.06.2014
- 3.5 Scheme Management Manuals**
 - 3.5.1 Water Safety Planning Guideline for Gravity Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation, (English) 07.05.2015, (Nepali) 08.05.2015
 - 3.5.2 Water Safety Planning Guideline for Lift Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation, (English) 27.07.2015, (Nepali) 05.08.2015 (updated version English & Nepali 18.01.2016)
 - 3.5.3 Water Safety Planning Guideline for Overhead Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation, (English) 27.07.2015, (Nepali) 05.08.2015 (updated version English & Nepali 18.01.2016)
 - 3.5.4 Handbook on Community-Wide Water Safety Planning, (English and Nepali), RWSSP-WN Phase I, June 2013, Published by DoLIDAR
 - 3.5.5 Water and Sanitation Users' Committee (WUSC) Operational Manual, (Nepali), 14.01.2015
 - 3.5.6 Solar Lift Scheme O&M Manual (Nepali), 16.12.2015
 - 3.5.7 Village Maintenance Worker's Manual for Gravity Scheme, Nepali_23.08.2016
- 3.6 Sanitation Guidelines**
 - 3.6.0 (Sanitation Phase I Collection) (Nepal Government Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan), Nepali 2068 & English 2011
 - 3.6.1 VDC Post-ODF Guideline and Model Plan (English) 19.06.2015, (Nepali) 03.08.2015
 - 3.6.2 Public & Institutional Toilet Schemes Feasibility Study and Scheme Monitoring Formats (English) 26.06.2015, Nepali (05.11.2015)

- 3.6.3 School Toilet Feasibility Study and Schemes Monitoring Formats, (English) 26.06.2015, Nepali (05.11.2015)
- 3.6.4 Total Sanitation Monitoring and Data Collection Book, (English) 18.3.2015, Nepali (26.08.2015)
- 3.6.5 Sanitation and Hygiene Capacity Building Manual, 09.09.2015 (updated version 10.02.2016)
- 3.6.6 Triggering Checklists and Formats

3.7 Cross-cutting Themes

- 3.7.1 HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan - Operationalizing Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) Principles in the Water and Sanitation Sector, 14 June 2015, Published by DoLIDAR
- 3.7.2 Recharge Pond Scheme Monitoring Formats, (English) 22.07.2015, Nepali (23.11.2015)
- 3.7.3 Recharge Pond Estimated and Design
- 3.7.4 Recharge Ponds Handbook for WASH Programme (English and Nepali), RWSSP-WN Phase I, June 2013, Published by DoLIDAR

3.8 Accessible Toilet_23.08.2016

3.9 Post Construction Guideline_11.12.2015, 7th Supervisory Board Meeting

4 District & VDC WASH and Post-ODF Plans

- 4.1 Districts Strategic WASH plans (Finals) (Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Tanahun, Syangja, Parbat, Myagdi, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi and Baglung)
- 4.2 VDC WASH Plans (Separate list)
- 4.3 Districts Post-ODF Strategies (Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Pyuthan, Tanahun, Syangja & Nawalparasi)

5 Annual Work Plan

- 5.1 Annual Work Plan FY01, FY 2070/071 - CY 2013-14, Approved by the 1st Supervisory Board 30.01.2014, revision approved by the 2nd Supervisory Board meeting 03.04.2014
- 5.2 Annual Work Plan FY02, FY 2071/072 - CY 2014-15, Approved by the 4th Supervisory Board 17.09.2014, revision approved by the 5th Supervisory Board meeting 22.02.2015
- 5.3 Annual Work Plan FY03, FY 2072/073 - CY 2015-16, Approved by 7th Supervisory Board Meeting 08.10.2015, revision approved by 8th Supervisory Board meeting 11.03.2016
- 5.4 Annual Work Plan FY04, FY 2073/074 - CY 2016-17
- 5.5 Annual Work Plan FY05, FY 2074/075 - CY 2017-18
- 5.6 Akhtiyaris (Approved Budget)
 - FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)
 - FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)
 - FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)
 - FY04 (2073/74 – CY2016/17)

6 Progress Reports

6.1 Progress Reports PCO

- 4.7.1 Monthly reports (PCO)
- 4.7.2 Trimester Progress Reports (PCO)
- 4.7.3 Other GoN Reports (PCO)

6.2 Progress Reports PSU

- 4.7.4 Annual Progress Report FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14), Volume I Finalized 17.09.2014 after the approval of the 4th Supervisory Board meeting 25.08.2014

- 4.7.5 Annual Progress Report FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14) Volume II District Reports, 25.08.2014
- 4.7.6 Semi-Annual Progress Report FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15), Finalized after the approval of the 5th Supervisory Board meeting 22.02.2015
- 4.7.7 Annual Progress Report FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15), Volume I Finalized 08.11.2015 after the approval of 7th Supervisory Board Meeting
- 4.7.8 Annual Progress Report FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15) Volume II District Reports Finalized 08.11.2015 after the approval of 7th Supervisory Board Meeting
- 4.7.9 Semi-Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16) 22.02.2016 Approved by the 8th SVB 11.3.2016
- 4.7.10 Other Progress Reports
 - Major Accomplishments on WASH Related Capacity Building Activities in F.Y. 2071/72 (Shrawan 2071-Ashad 2072 B.S), RWSSP-WN II_10.07.2015

6.3 Financial Report

- District Development Fund Report FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)_18.12.2014
- District Development Fund Report FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)_20.08.2015
- District Development Fund Report FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)_03.08.2016

7 Evaluations, Audits, and Research

7.1 RWSSP-WN II Briefs

- 4.7.11 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 1-2016 Public, Institutional & School Latrines: WASH at Your Service?_14.01.2016
- 4.7.12 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 2-2016 Behaviour Change Communications – Are we making difference?_08.01.2016
- 4.7.13 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 3-2016 Operation and Maintenance Funds – what are the realities?_13.04.2016
- 4.7.14 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 4-2016 Water Safety Plan ++_31.01.2016
- 4.7.15 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 5-2016 Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District_31.01.2016
- 4.7.16 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 6-2016 Open Defecation Free-is it truly?_04.02.2016
- 4.7.17 RWSSP-WN BRIEF 7- 2016 Step by Step to procurement_01.08.2016

7.2 RWSSP-WN II Rapid surveys

7.3 DDF Monitoring Reports

7.4 Annual Performance Evaluation of DDC

7.5 Short Term Experts Reports

- MIS to the Rescue – Tackling rural water management problems in Western Nepal, Aalto University, May 2015
- Empowerment of Rural Women through Drinking Water Projects, April, 2016
- ODF revisited-Sanitation in 5,506 Households in Western Nepal_10.06.2016
- Technical Manual for Accessible toilets_
- Strengthening Behavior Change Communication in RWSSP-WN Phase II_ December 2014 + Follow up on 2015_16.01.2015
- BCC Review 2015 Terai BCC Action Plan Status & Total Sanitation BCC in the Hills_12.04.2016
- Cooperative as an option for WUSC's Operation and Maintenance Fund, Sunita Sharma, 21.12.2015
- Field Report and other materials from Pamela White_10.09.2014; 01.08.2016

- Towards Reliable Operation and Maintenance Fund Management of drinking Water Supply System Sunita Sharma, 30.03.2016
- Post Open Defecation Free Zone Assessment of Gugauli Village Development Committee, Kapilvastu towards achieving Total Sanitation, September, 2015
- Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District, 30.03.2015
- ODF revisited Sanitation in 5,506 Households in Western Nepal_10.06.201

8 Minutes and Proceedings

8.1 Supervisory Board meetings

- 1st Supervisory Board meeting_31.01.2014
- 2nd Supervisory Board meeting_03.04.2014
- 3rd Supervisory Board meeting_09.06.2014
- 4th Supervisory Board meeting_25.08.2014
- 5th Supervisory Board meeting_22.02.2015
- 6th Supervisory Board meeting_28.06.2015
- 7th Supervisory Board meeting_08.10.2015
- 8th Supervisory Board meeting_11.03.2016

8.2 Steering Committee meetings

- 1st Steering Committee meeting_08-09.06.2014
- 2nd Steering Committee meeting_28.06.2015

8.3 PSU Weekly

8.4 Admin Weekly

8.5 Internal Coordination meetings

- ICM I_07-11.04.2014
- ICM II_11-13.06.2014
- ICM III_03-04.11.2014
- ICM IV_20-23.04.2015
- ICM V_08-09.02.2016
- BCC ICM for Terai_07-08.04.2016
- Technical ICM_1.-12.08.2016
- ICM VI_14-16.08.2016

8.6 External Coordination meetings

- LDO-DTO Meeting_15-16.12.2014, Proceedings 31.12.2014

9 Field, Event and Training Reports

9.1 FR_Field Reports

- FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)
- FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)
- FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)
- FY04 (2073/74 – CY2016/17)

9.2 ER_Event Reports

- FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)
- FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)
- FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)

- FY04 (2073/74 – CY2016/17)

9.3 TR_Training Reports

- FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)
- FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)
- FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)
- FY04 (2073/74 – CY2016/17)

9.4 News published and press releases

- General
- HRBA & GESI
- Sanitation
- Water Supply

9.5 Articles and conferences

9.5.1 SERDeN articles August 2014: Society of Engineers for Rural Development (SERDeN).

The following papers from RWSSP-WN II published in "Infrastructure Journal V":

- Khadka, Rautanen & White: Operationalizing Human Rights Based Approach and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion Principles in the Water Sector- A Case of RWSSP-WN II and RVWRMP II
- Ojha & Dhital: Solar lift water supply – use of green energy
- Bista: Sustainability of ODF and Continuity of Total Behavior Change
- Rautanen & Khadka: The roles and realities of D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs
- Laukka & Rautanen: Aligning Village WASH Planning with the National LAPA Framework

SERDeN articles August 2015: Society of Engineers for Rural Development (SERDeN).

The following papers from RWSSP-WN II published in "Infrastructure Journal VI":

- Rautanen & Sharma: Institutionalizing Operation and Maintenance Fund – Cooperatives as an option in financing post-construction support
- Laukka & Khadka: Strategic WASH Planning as the District Level: Challenge of finding the unserved
- Wagle: Learnings from Performance Evaluation of Districts Implementing DoLIDAR Water Projects (Nepal-Finland Cooperation)
- Adhikari & Ojha: Water Safety Plans and its Relevance in RWSSP-WN II Supported Water Supply Schemes
- Bista: Behavior Change Communication: Strategy and Practice in RWSSP-WN II

SERDeN articles August 2016: Society of Engineers for Rural Development (SERDeN).

The following papers from RWSSP-WN II published in "Infrastructure Journal VII":

- Rautanen & Dishwa: ODF or not? Revisiting 5,506 households in Western Nepal
- White & Khadka: Turning Around Difficult Access Issues – Human Rights Based Approach in Practice
- Pandey & Basnet: Springshed management intervention for Ground Water Recharge and Spring Revival
- Gurung & Chapagain: Findings and Challenges of WSP++ Implementation at Scheme Level

4.7.18 Sacosan Article

- WASH in Institutions and Public Places for transforming lives – Sanitation Matters!

9.5.3 Dry Toilet Conference: The 5th International Dry Toilet Conference, Tampere, Finland, August 12-15, 2009. Retrieved September 8, 2015 from: <http://www.huussi.net/en/activities/dt-2015/dt-2015-full-papers/7-solutions-to-cultural-challenges-and-stigmatization-incl-disabilities-of-dry-sanitation/>

- Rautanen, S.-L.. Solutions to cultural challenges in scaling up dry sanitation in Nepal.
- Wagle, N.P.: Reaching the Mountain for Solution: Sustainable Dry Sanitation Practices
- White, P.: Solutions to cultural challenges and stigmatization (incl. disabilities) of dry sanitation

4.7.19 Articles in peer review journals

- Gerwel-Jensen, L., Rautanen, S.-L., & White, P. (2015). Strengthening Behaviour Change Communication in Western Nepal - how can we do better? *Waterlines*, 34(4), 330-346. doi:10.3362/1756-3488.2015.030

9.6 Other Reports

9.6.1 Post Disaster Need Assessment of Water Supply and Sanitation Field Visit Report - Dhading, Gorkha and Lamjung, by Embassy of Finland Kathmandu, in cooperation with RWSSP-WN II and RVWRMP, 30.05.2015

9.6.2 Finnish Water Project_Ktm_07.12.2015

9.6.3 ER_CR-WSPWorkshop_Ktm_08.12.2015

9.6.4 Sector Development Plan_05.05.2016

9.7 Reporting Templates

- ER, FR, TR Templates
- Presentation Template

9.8 VDC wide WASH Monitoring

10 IEC Materials

10.1 Brochures

- RWSSP-WN II Project Brochure (English)_Nov 2014
- Accessible Sanitation Brochure (English)_Nov 2015
- Accessible Sanitation Brochure (Nepali)_Jan 2016
- Key actions for integrating Gender Equality & Social Inclusion and Human Rights Based Approach Brochure (English)_Nov 2015
- Key actions for integrating Gender Equality & Social Inclusion and Human Rights Based Approach Brochure (Nepali)_Jan 2016
- GESI & HRBA Principles Brochure (English)_Nov 2015
- GESI & HRBA Principles Brochure (Nepali)_Jan 2016
- Water Safety Plan ++ Brochure (English)_Jan 2015
- Water Safety Plan ++ Brochure (Nepali)_Jan 2016

10.2 Posters

(Climate Change, Recharge Pond, Sanitation, Step By Step & Water Safety Plan)

10.3 Photos

- FY01 (2070/71 – CY2013/14)
- FY02 (2071/72 – CY2014/15)
- FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)
- FY04 (2073/74 – CY2016/17)

10.4 Videos

- 4.7.20 Sanitation
- 4.7.21 Water Supply
- 4.7.22 Others
- 4.7.23 RVWRMP

10.5 Songs

- Gulmi
- Pyuthan
- Rolpa
- Sanitation & Hygiene Message of Behaviors

- 10.6 Capacity Building S&H
- 10.7 Capacity Building DWS
- 10.8 Capacity Building Institutions and SPs
- 10.9 Capacity Building CCA & DRR
- 10.10 Capacity Building HRBA & GESI
- 10.11 Other Capacity Building
- 10.12 General visibility materials (Calendar, Office Logo & Note Book)
- 10.13 Website (RWSSPWN website backup)

DOCUMENTS COUNTED UNDER THE INDICATOR 3.6

Documents, tools, studies prepared by RWSSP-WN II in FY01 (total of 6)

- Project Administration Manual (PAM)
- Community Contribution for RWSSP-WN II WSS Scheme Implementation
- Support Persons Selection and Mobilization Guidelines
- VDC WASH Plan Preparation Guideline
- Step-by-Step Manual
- Scheme Monitoring Book – Formats for Water Supply Scheme Monitoring as per the Step-by-Step Approach

Documents, tools, studies prepared by RWSSP-WN II in FY02 (total of 19)

- Baseline Report for RWSSP-WN II
- Capacity Building Guideline for RWSSP-WN II
- District Strategic WASH Plan Preparation Guideline
- VDC WASH Plan Updating Guidelines for Hill and Terai (2 guidelines)
- Water Safety Planning Guidelines for Gravity, Lift and Overhead Schemes with Integrated Operation & Maintenance Plan and Water Tariff Calculation (3 guidelines)
- Water Users' Committee Management Manual
- HRBA & GESI Strategy & Action Plan - Operationalizing Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) Principles in the Water and Sanitation Sector

- VDC Post-ODF Guideline and Model Plan
- Public, Institutional & School Toilet Schemes Feasibility Study and Monitoring Formats
- VDC wide WASH Monitoring Format
- Recharge Pond Scheme Monitoring Formats
- Strengthening Behaviour Change Communication in RWSSP-WN Phase II, Assessment and Recommendations
- Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District
- MIS to the Rescue – Tackling rural water management problems in Western Nepal (Aalto University, Finland)
- Concept Note for Drinking Water Supply Schemes Selection
- Concept Note for VDC Exit
- Concept Note for Monitoring
- Concept Note for Post-Construction Phase
- Concept Note for District-Driven Model

Documents, tools, studies prepared by RWSSP-WN II in FY03 (total of 16)

- WASH Implementation Guidelines RWSSP-WN II (English and Nepali)
- Cooperative as an Option for WUSCs' Operation and Maintenance Fund
- Post-Construction Guidelines - for RWSSP-WN water supply schemes and VDC & District level activities
- Total Sanitation Monitoring and Data Collection Book
- Accessible Sanitation Brochure (English and Nepali)
- Key actions for integrating Gender Equality & Social Inclusion and Human Rights Based Approach Brochure (English and Nepali)
- Human Rights-Based Approach and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion in rural water and sanitation projects Brochure (English and Nepali)
- Water Safety Plan (WSP++) Brochure (English and Nepali)
- Public, Institutional & School Latrines: WASH at Your Service? BRIEF 1-2016
- Behaviour Change Communications – Are we making difference? BRIEF 2-2016
- Operation and Maintenance Funds – what are the realities? BRIEF 3-2016
- Water Safety Plan++. BRIEF 4-2016
- Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District. BRIEF 5-2016
- Open Defaecation Free – is it truly? BRIEF 6-2016
- Behaviour Change Communications: Terai BCC Action Plan & Total Sanitation BCC in Hills
- ODF revisited – Sanitation in 5,506 Households in Western Nepal

FIELD VISITS AND EVENTS IN FY03

In addition to developing the various written guidelines, tools and studies, RWSSP-WN II has contributed to various WASH events at central and regional level and organized field exposure visits for stakeholders and Government of Finland representatives.

- Sri Lanka WASH Sector Study Tour organized by RWSSP-WN II: First Group of 17 participants on 2-6 August 2015 and Second Group of 18 participants on 9-13 August 2015. The participants represented LDOs, DTO Chiefs, MoFALD, DoLIDAR, National Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, and RWSSP-WN II.

- Mr Jukka Ilomäki, Counsellor (Development), participated in the closing session of training on 'Lift WS system design training & Orientation on CCA/DRR to engineers & sub-engineers' on 2 September 2015.
- One team member of the Country Strategy Evaluation of Finland visited Ramjakot VDC, Tanahun District and RWSSP-WN II PSU, Pokhara, during 3-4 December 2016.
- Mr Pekka Seppälä, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of Finland participated in the Syangja District ODF Declaration on 9th January, 2016. In addition, he visited the Chandrakot Bagare Solar Lifting Scheme in Pelkachaur VDC and Support Persons Monthly Meeting in DWASH Unit of Syangja on 10th January, 2016. Mr. Seppälä participated also in the opening of the DDCFAMP Account Training for the RWSSP-WN working districts on 11th January 2016, Pokhara.
- Mid-Term Evaluation of RWSSP-WN II, 5 member evaluation team visited PSU and project districts during their mission in Nepal 21st February – 11th March 2016.
- Mr Jukka Ilomäki, Counsellor (Development) and Mr. Chudamani Joshi, Special Advisor (development cooperation) visited Myagdi, Mustang and Baglung districts 14-19. June 2016, participating in DMC meetings, V-WASH-CC and D-WASH-CC meetings regarding Total Sanitation and public toilet monitoring.

RWSSP-WN participated among others in the following central level and international events:

- CTA, Home office coordinator, and Planning and Capacity Development specialist participated "5th Dry Toilet Conference, Tampere, Finland" and its pre-conference workshop. The pre-conference workshop was focused on post-earthquake situation and WASH status. The following papers were presented in the conference (19-21 August 2015) - www.huussi.net:
 - Rautanen: Solutions to Cultural Challenges in Scaling up Dry Sanitation in Nepal
 - Wagle: Reaching the Mountain for Solution: Sustainable Dry Sanitation Practices
 - White: Changing Attitude to Achieve Toilet Access for All in Nepal
- Three representatives from RWSSP-WN II participated in the National Conference on Climate Change and WASH on 3-4 September 2015, Pokhara. RWSSP-WN II contributed by presenting the study findings of 'Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District'.
- Two representatives participated in the WASH Sector Stakeholders Group (SSG) Meeting in Kathmandu on 7th October 2015. The theme of the meeting was "Unlocking Sector Potential for Securing WASH Services for All". The meeting was participated by all water sector actors of Nepal. RWSSP-WN II contributed to discussion on a) sector development and future outlook focused at WASH Sector Development Plan, b) review of achievements of key programmes in securing WASH services to people and c) assessment Joint Sector Review 2 resolutions and action plans.
- Two representatives from RWSSP-WN II participated in Finland's Water Sector Meeting on 7th December 2015 in Kathmandu. RWSSP-WN II presented their progress and policies. The meeting was a part of the Country Strategy Evaluation of Finland. The meeting was participated by RWSSP-WN II, Unicef, RVWRMP and Embassy of Finland.
- Two representatives from RWSSP-WN II participated in the RVWMP phase II's Lesson Learning Workshop on 7th December 2015 in Kathmandu. The meeting was organized by RVWMP and participated by key non-governmental water actors of Nepal. The meeting was organized to present RVWMP progress.
- RWSSP-WN II representative participated in the Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan Workshop organized by DWSS/WHO on 9th December 2015. RWSSP-WN II contributed by sharing the Phase II produced Water Safety Plan ++ Guidelines and Phase I produced Recharge Pond Manual.
- Two representatives from RWSSP-WN II presented findings from Behaviour Change Communication for ODF and Total Sanitation in Kathmandu on February 8th 2016.

Annex 2 Logical Framework and Results-Targets

Logical framework – Project Document, June 2014

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall objective Improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidence of diarrhoea in under-5 children reduced • Under 5 child mortality reduced • Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced • Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH service delivery • Decreasing disparity between the worst- and best-served VDCs with regards to sanitation and water supply coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District Health Office • MOFALD/DoLIDAR annual reports • NMIP/other national WASH data bases • National Census 2011 for baseline 	<p>Issues assumed not to seriously hamper achieving the overall objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security issues • Absence of local elected officials • GoN Policy changes • (Lack of) new constitution

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 2 Logical Framework and Results-targets
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Purpose The poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150,000* previously unserved people benefit from access to improved water supply • All water supply schemes supported by the project provide functional, improved and safe water supply services • No one practices open defecation (all districts declared ODF) • All ODF districts have developed post-ODF strategy and ensured access to post-ODF support to their VDCs • More than 220,000 people benefit from the capacity building activities • District s' WASH programmes capable to provide support to VDCs, WUSCs and other community groups on a responsive basis in scheme planning, implementation and O&M, showing consistently improving the annual performance <p>* Target 150,000 if the additional investment budget is available. Target 100,000 with the existing budget</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D-WASH-CC • DTO annual progress reports • V-WASH-CC • District WASH MIS • Project bi-annual and annual progress reports 	<p>Issues assumed not to seriously hamper achieving the immediate objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity and willingness of DDCs and VDCs • Communities' willingness to make their participation physically and financially • Timely Fund availability • Disasters <p>Also assumed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • most of the guidelines, facilities and plans can be continued with some adjustments. • detailed DDC data, VDC data and district and VDC level WASH plans will increase effectiveness of planning • Working more with hard to reach will need more effort, time and resources (increased per capita cost) and will slow down progress • The number is increased 150,000 assuming investment budget for water supply will be increased

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 2 Logical Framework and Results-targets
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Results</p> <p>Result 1 (Component 1) Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working districts</p>	<p>1.1 # of VDCs declared ODF</p> <p>1.2 # of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing</p> <p>1.3 # of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)</p> <p>1.4 # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V-WASH-CC • D-WASH-CC • DTO annual progress reports • District WASH MIS • Project baseline • Project MIS • RMSO • Project bi-annual and annual progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many ODF-VDCs and districts at risk to regress to pre-ODF status if movement towards total sanitation not continued • D-WASH-CCs have strong leadership and committed members thriving both towards ODF and post-ODF • V-WASH-CCs have strong leadership and committed members; Ward Citizen Forums interested in thriving towards and maintaining total sanitation • Schools have strong leadership and committed management committee to ensure gender-friendliness and accessibility also when the facilities are operational

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 2 Logical Framework and Results-targets
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Result 2 (Component 2) Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs</p>	<p>2.1 Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.</p> <p>2.2 Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II are inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: <i>a) WUSC is registered and has statute</i> <i>b) O&M plan made and applied</i> <i>c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected</i> <i>d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed</i> <i>e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women</i></p> <p>2.3 Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply). Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.</p> <p>2.4 Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).</p> <p>2.5 Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V-WASH-CC • D-WASH-CC • DTO annual progress reports • District WASH MIS • Project baseline • Project MIS • Project bi-annual and annual progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With enhanced support to capacity building the WUSCs will be able to maintain also the technically more complicated lift schemes sustainably • Sustainability of interventions can be increased by mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. • WUSCs have strong leadership and committed members • Schools have strong leadership and committed management committee to ensure gender-friendliness and accessibility also when the facilities are operational

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 2 Logical Framework and Results-targets
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Intervention Logic Proposed Objectives	Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Result 3 (Component 3) Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner</p>	<p>3.1 # of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated</p> <p>3.2 # of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated</p> <p>3.3 # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.</p> <p>3.4 # of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.</p> <p>3.5 Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR</p> <p>3.6 Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • V-WASH-CC • D-WASH-CC • DTO annual progress reports • District WASH MIS • Project baseline • Project MIS • DMC Annual Performance assessments • Project bi-annual and annual progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak sector integration at national level will persist for some time • Terms of Reference for both D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC in line with the available resources to both • V-WASH-CCs will get regular management budgets and guidance for post-ODF • D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs strong leadership and committed members • VDC selection respects the DWASH Plan; the project supports and encouraged D-WASH-CCs to annually review/update the data before district councils

Results targets by fiscal year as per actual for FY01-FY03, and as projected for FY04 and FY05. FY06 focuses on using the indicators from Finland's Nepal Country Strategy, serving also as end-line. The "Remarks" column refer to the Inception Report Annex 1 Annotated Logical framework with indicator-wise narrative, baselines and target.

	UPDATED mid-July 2016	FY00	FY01	Semi-FY02	FY02	Semi-FY03	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	Remarks
		Baseline		S-APR		S-APR	Mid-line			End-line	
	DWS beneficiaries*	0	24,666	38,542	61,616	64,270	84,221	110,000	140,000	150,000	Schemes supported for investment in Phase II only. Reporting IPC & IPC* schemes only; links to #2.3 below
	DWS POCO beneficiaries**	0	0	0	0	Np data	No data	175,000	250,000	300,000	POCO completed. Links to #2.1 and #2.2 below
	Capacity building beneficiaries	0	10,762	20,116	69,261	85,873	142,129	190,000	220,000	250,000	
	Result 1										
1.1	# of VDCs declared ODF	0%	25%	34%	60%	71%	83%	93%	100%	Sustainable, 100% coverage of ODF VDCs verified.	Percentage counted from total remaining VDCs/ municipalities.
		384 (417)	467 (520)	497	580	617	647	680	702 (total 791 until semi-FY02, 713 until semi-FY03) Kapilvastu		

1.2	# of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	0%	14%	24%	35%	38% (Previous %s were recounted based on FY06 target)	62%	73%	91%	220; 100%	All schools & health posts have Child, Gender, and Disabled friendly WASH facilities verified. O&M status of PIS toilets strength-ened (e.g. targeted sanitation campaigning, linking toilets with shops).
		0	31	52	77	84	137	160	200		
1.3	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)	0%	4%	8%	10%	20% (Previous %s were recounted based on FY06 target)	41%	56%	75%	400 Total Sanitation wards.	Two wards declared Total Sanitation in Phase I are not counted here. (Wards before restructuring in brackets).
		0	17 (22)	31	38	78	162	225	300	Links to #1.1 above in Total Sanitation VDCs. Total Sanitation status verified with blanket study across selected VDCs.	
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	0%	0%	0%	5%	27%	41%	75%	100%	Core VDCs (Semi-FY03 based on the completed V-WASH Plans; FY03 based on completed V-WASH Plans confirmed to have Post-ODF strategy)	
		0	0	0	5	27	41	75	100		

	Result 2	FY00	FY01	Semi-FY02	FY02	Semi-FY03	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	Remarks
2.1	Safe water: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component (WSP++)	0%	0%	0%	14%	19%	34%	58%	83%	100%	Incl. Phase I & II gravity and lift schemes, but also schemes by others who prepared WSP++ with RWSSP-WN. WSP++ reported as completed include appropriate CCA/DRR measures. Links to #2.2, WSP++ includes O&M plan.
		0	0	0	81	111 (Previous %s were recounted based on FY06 target)	204	350	500	600 WSP++s (300,000 scheme beneficiaries) All completed schemes implement & <u>update</u> their WSP++.	
2.2	Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: Sub-indicators a, b, c, d and e.	0%	0%	0%	a) 14% b) 5% c) 4% d) 8% e) 8%	a) 19% b) 7% c) 6% d) 10% e) 11%	a) 46% b) 37% c) 38% d) 46%	58%	83%	100%	Incl. Phase I & II gravity and lift schemes. (% counted out of FY06 target. Indicator 'e' only for women rep. ≥ 50%). % of the population in project supported schemes using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1).
		0	No data	No data	a) 84 b) 31 c) 21 d) 49 e) 47	a) 113 b) 43 c) 36 d) 57 e) 63	a) 273 b) 224 c) 226 d) 277	350	500	600 All completed schemes verified against sustainability criteria.	
2.3	Improved services: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply)	0%	12%	19%	40%	43%	57%	83%	93%	100%	Schemes supported for investment in Phase II only. FY04 target estimated based on AWP04.
		0	37	56	120	128	172	250	280	300 All completed schemes verified against functionality criteria.	

2.4	Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	0%	-	-	52%	60%	80%	88%	98%	260; 100%	Study on to what extent RWSSP-WN II did manage to reached the unreached, and what change this has made in these locations; Data updated in NMIP.	Schemes supported for investment in Phase II only; Schemes that serve households from the categories A and/or B. S-FY03 data based on data from 181 Phase II schemes.
		0	No data	No data	136	157 (Previous %s were recounted based on FY06 target)	207	230	255			
2.5	Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	0%	3%	9%	23%	26%	49%	75%	100%		Counting also schools that are included into the water supply schemes (above).	
		0	6	18	46	51	97	150	200			
	Result 3	FY00	FY01	Semi-FY02	FY02	Semi-FY03	FY03	FY04	FY05	FY06	Remarks	
3.1	# of districts have D WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	0%	17%	42%	67%	75%	83%	100%	100%	Lessons learned with DSWASHPs documented.*		
		0	2	5	8	9	10	12	12			
3.2	# of VDCs have V WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	78%	100%	100%	Impact study on selected VDCs using V-WASH Plans and their revisions as baseline and midline, updating selected data for the study.	V-WASH Plan completed only if it includes prioritization of DWS schemes. Target number of V-WASH Plans reduced from 120 to 91.	
		0	0	0	0	27	71	91	91 (120)			

3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	100%	100%	Lessons learned with D-WASH Units documented.*	(District Annual Performance Evaluation for FY03 was done in 10 districts; 6 districts scored >10 marks /50%).
		0	No data	No data on ToR	No data on ToR	No data on ToR	6	12	12		
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	77%	88%	91; 100%	Position of the V-WASH-CCs in a new local governance system studied.
		0	No data	No data on ToR	No data on ToR	No data on ToR	No data on ToR	70	80		
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Final performance evaluation of each phasing out district completed with handing over package.	(Rolpa and Arghakhanchi added as district-driven in FY03, total number now 12).
		0	0	0	10	10	12 (including 2 new districts supported for water supply)	12	12		
3.6	Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools	0%	12%	26%	50%	82%	72%	80%	100%	The WASH sectoral documents produced by the Project disseminated and handed over as per knowledge management plan,	(See Annex 1 on Supporting Documents).
		0	6	13	25	36	41	45	50		

*Note: there may not be any more districts in FY06. Yet, there are number of valuable experiences to document that could contribute to central level policy dialogues regarding the new local governance structure and related public (WASH) services.

Annex 3 Capacity Building Events

RWSSP-WN II

Capacity building events in FY03 (Fiscal Year 2072/2073)

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Master training of trainers on sanitation & hygiene	22	13	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
2	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	21	34	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
3	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	16	33	Community level people/households
4	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	21	38	Community level people/households
5	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	13	32	Political parties
6	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	16	33	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
7	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	17	22	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
8	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	30	0	30	School teachers/school management committee
9	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	28	7	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
10	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	27	4	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
11	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	21	2	23	VDC secretaries
12	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	14	44	Private sector representatives
13	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	22	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
14	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	13	22	Private sector representatives
15	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	18	36	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
16	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	23	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
17	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	20	0	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
18	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	24	19	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
19	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	31	47	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
20	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	21	38	Ward Citizen Forum
21	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	29	46	Ward Citizen Forum
22	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	22	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
23	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
24	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	9	15	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
25	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
26	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
27	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	6	9	15	Students
28	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	9	15	Child/Youth clubs
29	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	11	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
30	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	11	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
31	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	6	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
32	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
33	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
34	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
35	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
36	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
37	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	9	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
38	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	9	9	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
39	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	9	15	Mother Groups
40	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
41	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
42	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	6	9	15	Community level people/households
43	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
44	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	9	15	Community level people/households
45	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	9	15	Community Based Organizations
46	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	12	18	Community level people/households
47	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	10	17	School teachers/school management committee

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
48	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	10	15	Community level people/households
49	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	9	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
50	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
51	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	8	9	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
52	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	9	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
53	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
54	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
55	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
56	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
57	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
58	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
59	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	10	9	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
60	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
61	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
62	Arghakhanchi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	10	19	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
63	Arghakhanchi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	12	36	48	Triggerers (community level)
64	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	23	14	37	Ward Citizen Forum
65	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	38	50	Ward Citizen Forum
66	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	37	59	Ward Citizen Forum
67	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	36	59	Ward Citizen Forum
68	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	38	55	Ward Citizen Forum
69	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	31	45	Ward Citizen Forum
70	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	39	55	Ward Citizen Forum
71	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene event	5	45	50	Ward Citizen Forum
72	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	35	54	Ward Citizen Forum
73	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	37	54	Ward Citizen Forum
74	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	32	48	Ward Citizen Forum
75	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	34	47	Ward Citizen Forum
76	Arghakhanchi	Other capacity development event		23	22	45	Ward Citizen Forum
77	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	43	47	Ward Citizen Forum
78	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	13	34	47	Ward Citizen Forum
79	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	34	47	School teachers/school management committee
80	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene event	13	36	49	Ward Citizen Forum
81	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	44	63	Ward Citizen Forum
82	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	30	42	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
83	Arghakhanchi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	24	0	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
84	Arghakhanchi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	4	24	28	School teachers/school management committee
85	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	23	27	Ward Citizen Forum
86	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	33	49	School teachers/school management committee
87	Arghakhanchi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	11	41	52	School teachers/school management committee
88	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	35	50	Ward Citizen Forum
89	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene event	53	27	80	Ward Citizen Forum
90	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	33	56	Ward Citizen Forum
91	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	27	48	Ward Citizen Forum
92	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	34	53	Ward Citizen Forum
93	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	27	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
94	Arghakhanchi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	0	18	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
95	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	23	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
96	Arghakhanchi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	23	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
97	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	30	0	30	Mother Groups

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
98	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	30	0	30	Mother Groups
99	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	29	0	29	Students
100	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	42	0	42	Students
101	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	30	0	30	Students
102	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	19	21	40	Students
103	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	40	0	40	Students
104	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	14	16	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
105	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	15	17	32	Ward Citizen Forum
106	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	11	16	27	School teachers/school management committee
107	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	11	26	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
108	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	10	13	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
109	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	24	12	36	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
110	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	10	18	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
111	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	4	10	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
112	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
113	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	2	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
114	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
115	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
116	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
117	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
118	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	3	5	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
119	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	3	3	6	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
120	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
121	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	6	11	RWSSP-WN Staff
122	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	4	10	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
123	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
124	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
125	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
126	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	2	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
127	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
128	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
129	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
130	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
131	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	4	11	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
132	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
133	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	7	9	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
134	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
135	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
136	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	7	2	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
137	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
138	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
139	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
140	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	13	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
141	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
142	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
143	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
144	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
145	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	9	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
146	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
147	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	2	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
148	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
149	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
150	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	10	20	30	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
151	Baglung	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	9	4	13	Ward Citizen Forum
152	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	5	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
153	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	5	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
154	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	9	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
155	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	9	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
156	Baglung	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
157	Baglung	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
158	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
159	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	7	25	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
160	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	11	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
161	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	10	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
162	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	10	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
163	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	8	30	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
164	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	4	9	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
165	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	9	17	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
166	Baglung	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	5	4	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
167	Baglung	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	5	14	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
168	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	5	26	31	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
169	Baglung	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	9	13	22	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
170	Baglung	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	15	38	53	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
171	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	7	25	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
172	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	9	17	26	Community Based Organizations
173	Baglung	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	5	26	31	Community Based Organizations
174	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
175	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
176	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
177	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
178	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
179	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
180	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
181	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
182	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
183	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	0	0	0	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
184	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	9	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
185	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
186	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
187	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
188	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	8	15	Ward Citizen Forum
189	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
190	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	9	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
191	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	14	18	32	Ward Citizen Forum
192	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
193	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
194	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	Child/Youth clubs
195	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	18	9	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
196	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	8	31	Students
197	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	34	0	34	Mother Groups

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
198	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	21	0	21	School teachers/school management committee
199	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	10	12	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
200	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	9	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
201	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	26	0	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
202	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	21	31	School teachers/school management committee
203	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	11	12	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
204	Baglung	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Other, define	0	22	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
205	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	4	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
206	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	4	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
207	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
208	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	0	2	2	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
209	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	4	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
210	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	4	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
211	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	6	4	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
212	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	3	3	6	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
213	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	4	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
214	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	2	4	6	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
215	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
216	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
217	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	9	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
218	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
219	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	6	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
220	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	7	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
221	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	5	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
222	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	4	10	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
223	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	4	10	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
224	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
225	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
226	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
227	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
228	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
229	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	12	18	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
230	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	15	12	27	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
231	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	19	10	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
232	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	28	2	30	Students
233	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	30	0	30	Mother Groups
234	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	32	0	32	Child/Youth clubs
235	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	16	9	25	School teachers/school management committee
236	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	12	13	25	Students
237	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	30	0	30	Child/Youth clubs
238	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	15	12	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
239	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	12	13	25	Child/Youth clubs
240	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	10	14	24	Triggerers (community level)
241	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	20	14	34	Students
242	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	13	10	23	Students
243	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	28	11	39	Triggerers (community level)
244	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	15	15	30	Child/Youth clubs
245	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	12	30	Community Based Organizations
246	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	12	25	37	Community Based Organizations
247	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	9	9	18	Students

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
248	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	24	23	47	Community Based Organizations
249	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	37	27	64	Mother Groups
250	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	0	31	Community Based Organizations
251	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	11	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
252	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	3	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
253	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	6	13	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
254	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	17	25	School teachers/school management committee
255	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	69	56	125	School teachers/school management committee
256	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	58	53	111	Community Based Organizations
257	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	25	20	45	Community Based Organizations
258	Baglung	V-WASH Planning	Thematic V-WASH-CC meeting	5	24	29	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
259	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	49	19	68	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
260	Baglung	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Technical refresher training	0	18	18	Community Based Organizations
261	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	7	14	Community Based Organizations
262	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	10	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
263	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	7	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
264	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	9	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
265	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
266	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
267	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	5	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
268	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
269	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
270	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
271	Baglung	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	10	6	16	Mother groups
272	Baglung	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	27	0	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
273	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	9	18	Community level people/households
274	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	16	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
275	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	11	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
276	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	12	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
277	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	13	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
278	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	16	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
279	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	11	12	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
280	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	18	13	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
281	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	16	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
282	Gulmi	Post-construction event	Public audit (PoCo)	30	33	63	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
283	Gulmi	Post-construction event	Village maintenance worker training	1	13	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
284	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	11	16	27	School teachers/school management committee
285	Gulmi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Step-by-Step facilitation training	3	23	26	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
286	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	3	22	25	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
287	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	2	45	47	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
288	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	9	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
289	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	18	13	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
290	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Orientation on improved cooking stoves	9	17	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
291	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	11	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
292	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	12	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
293	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	16	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
294	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	16	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
295	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	12	15	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
296	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	23	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
297	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	16	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
298	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	15	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
299	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	16	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
300	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	22	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
301	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	13	23	Community level people/households
302	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	15	17	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
303	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	11	16	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
304	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	17	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
305	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	19	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
306	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	26	24	50	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
307	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	48	4	52	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
308	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	112	71	183	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
309	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	113	90	203	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
310	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	19	16	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
311	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	83	91	174	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
312	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	16	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
313	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	13	22	Ward Citizen Forum
314	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	39	35	74	Ward Citizen Forum
315	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	101	56	157	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
316	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	16	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
317	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	41	51	92	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
318	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	55	42	97	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
319	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on social marketing	45	61	106	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
320	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	42	30	72	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
321	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	75	66	141	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
322	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	63	78	141	Private sector representatives
323	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	54	58	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
324	Gulmi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	70	160	230	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
325	Gulmi	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	2	21	23	Ward Citizen Forum
326	Gulmi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	WSP++ facilitation training	3	17	20	Ward Citizen Forum
327	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	15	31	Ward Citizen Forum
328	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	12	30	Ward Citizen Forum
329	Gulmi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	19	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
330	Gulmi	D-WASH Planning	DSWASHP preparation event	3	23	26	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
331	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	50	65	115	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
332	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	89	125	214	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
333	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	7	13	20	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
334	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	50	65	115	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
335	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on biogas and improved cooking stoves	7	13	20	Triggerers (community level)
336	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	10	9	19	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
337	Kapilvastu	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Step-by-Step facilitation training	7	13	20	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
338	Kapilvastu	Post-construction event	Village maintenance worker training	4	32	36	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
339	Kapilvastu	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	34	45	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
340	Kapilvastu	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	11	16	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
341	Kapilvastu	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	12	18	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
342	Kapilvastu	Post-construction event	District level thematic PoCo events for WUSCs	5	37	42	VDC secretaries
343	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	9	11	20	Triggerers (community level)
344	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	16	4	20	Ward Citizen Forum
345	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	10	10	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
346	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	4	16	20	Triggerers (community level)
347	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	9	14	23	Private sector representatives

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
348	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	12	9	21	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
349	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	6	14	20	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
350	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	8	12	20	Triggerers (community level)
351	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	10	10	20	Students
352	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	55	0	55	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
353	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	21	30	School teachers/school management committee
354	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	26	30	School teachers/school management committee
355	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	2	28	30	School teachers/school management committee
356	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	12	30	School teachers/school management committee
357	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	14	30	School teachers/school management committee
358	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	21	30	School teachers/school management committee
359	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	18	30	School teachers/school management committee
360	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	17	31	School teachers/school management committee
361	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	18	30	School teachers/school management committee
362	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	21	30	School teachers/school management committee
363	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	26	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
364	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	24	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
365	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	24	31	RWSSP-WN Staff
366	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	16	31	School teachers/school management committee
367	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	16	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
368	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	32	41	Community level people/households
369	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	8	31	Ward Citizen Forum
370	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	21	28	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
371	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	19	41	Ward Citizen Forum
372	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Training on behavior change communication in sanitation	10	9	19	Triggerers (community level)
373	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	11	10	21	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
374	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	22	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
375	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	20	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
376	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	25	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
377	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	27	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
378	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	27	41	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
379	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	27	38	Triggerers (community level)
380	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	88	222	310	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
381	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	237	268	505	Ward Citizen Forum
382	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	200	175	375	Ward Citizen Forum
383	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	276	192	468	Ward Citizen Forum
384	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	239	286	525	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
385	Kapilvastu	Other capacity development event	Other, define	1	24	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
386	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	6	13	Students
387	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	11	16	Ward Citizen Forum
388	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	3	12	Students
389	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	3	10	Community Based Organizations
390	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
391	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	5	11	Students
392	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	4	9	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
393	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	5	10	Community Based Organizations
394	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	3	9	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
395	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	9	14	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
396	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	11	15	26	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
397	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	5	9	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
398	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	Community Based Organizations
399	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	3	11	Community Based Organizations
400	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	12	2	14	Community Based Organizations
401	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	3	11	Community Based Organizations
402	Kapilvastu	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	9	14	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
403	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	184	228	412	School teachers/school management committee
404	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	National Sanitation Week Celebration (Rally)	120	0	120	Ward Citizen Forum
405	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	123	146	269	School teachers/school management committee
406	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	National Sanitation Week Celebration (Rally)	340	0	340	Ward Citizen Forum
407	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	106	137	243	Ward Citizen Forum
408	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	124	184	308	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
409	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	134	0	134	Ward Citizen Forum
410	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	121	138	259	Triggerers (community level)
411	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	8	12	20	Ward Citizen Forum
412	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	247	236	483	Ward Citizen Forum
413	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	191	213	404	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
414	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		45	50	95	Ward Citizen Forum
415	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	154	231	385	Triggerers (community level)
416	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	6	14	20	Ward Citizen Forum
417	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		54	46	100	Ward Citizen Forum
418	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		44	34	78	Triggerers (community level)
419	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	10	10	20	Ward Citizen Forum
420	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		63	43	106	Ward Citizen Forum
421	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		49	41	90	Triggerers (community level)
422	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	9	11	20	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
423	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	33	43	Ward Citizen Forum
424	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		53	40	93	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
425	Kapilvastu	Other capacity development event	Other, define	6	12	18	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
426	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	36	41	Ward Citizen Forum
427	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event		61	43	104	School teachers/school management committee
428	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	National Sanitation Week Celebration (Rally)	57	57	114	Ward Citizen Forum
429	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	National Sanitation Week Celebration (Rally)	51	42	93	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
430	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	29	43	Students
431	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	National Sanitation Week Celebration (Rally)	130	0	130	Private sector representatives
432	Kapilvastu	Other capacity development event	Other, define	0	22	22	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
433	Kapilvastu	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Other, define	8	28	36	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
434	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	128	118	246	Ward Citizen Forum
435	Kapilvastu	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	108	159	267	Private sector representatives
436	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	7	26	Ward Citizen Forum
437	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	26	39	Ward Citizen Forum
438	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	26	37	Ward Citizen Forum
439	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	28	37	Ward Citizen Forum
440	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	21	30	Ward Citizen Forum
441	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	23	31	Mother Groups
442	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	30	44	Mother Groups
443	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	37	42	Mother Groups
444	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	26	37	Mother Groups
445	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	25	34	Mother Groups
446	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	12	22	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
447	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	14	31	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
448	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	20	36	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
449	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	20	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
450	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	33	51	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
451	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	29	52	81	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
452	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	31	47	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
453	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	32	39	71	Child/Youth clubs
454	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	30	48	Child/Youth clubs
455	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	28	25	53	Child/Youth clubs
456	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	36	54	Child/Youth clubs
457	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	28	23	51	Child/Youth clubs
458	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	20	34	Child/Youth clubs
459	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	19	32	Students
460	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	14	27	Students
461	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	23	40	Students
462	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	14	22	Students
463	Mustang	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	9	25	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
464	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	20	10	30	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
465	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	16	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
466	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	12	15	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
467	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	12	22	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
468	Myagdi	Post-construction event	O&M and tariff training	12	15	27	Students
469	Myagdi	Post-construction event	O&M and tariff training	10	12	22	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
470	Myagdi	Post-construction event	Village maintenance worker training	7	14	21	Ward Citizen Forum
471	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	7	25	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
472	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	19	13	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
473	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	15	17	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
474	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	14	26	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
475	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	16	29	45	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
476	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	20	17	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
477	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	7	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
478	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
479	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
480	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
481	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
482	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
483	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	5	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
484	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	7	5	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
485	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	7	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
486	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
487	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	7	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
488	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
489	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	3	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
490	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	11	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
491	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
492	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	7	11	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
493	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
494	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	5	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
495	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	4	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
496	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
497	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	10	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
498	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	3	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
499	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
500	Myagdi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	5	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
501	Myagdi	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	9	45	54	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
502	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	25	7	32	School teachers/school management committee
503	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	13	19	School teachers/school management committee
504	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	5	12	School teachers/school management committee
505	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	13	19	Child/Youth clubs
506	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	8	22	Child/Youth clubs
507	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	13	30	Child/Youth clubs
508	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	2	26	28	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
509	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	57	62	119	Students
510	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	85	50	135	Students
511	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	211	171	382	Students
512	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	167	158	325	Students
513	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	80	64	144	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
514	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	60	57	117	School teachers/school management committee
515	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	38	42	80	Child/Youth clubs
516	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	45	64	109	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
517	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Thematic V-WASH-CC meeting	26	20	46	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
518	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Thematic V-WASH-CC meeting	34	35	69	Ward Citizen Forum
519	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	4	15	19	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
520	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Post-ODF/total sanitation training	4	3	7	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
521	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Technical refresher training	3	1	4	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
522	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Refresher training on sanitation and hygiene	0	3	3	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
523	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	12	14	26	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
524	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	30	17	47	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
525	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	8	27	35	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
526	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	24	15	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
527	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	16	13	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
528	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	17	17	34	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
529	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC-wide WASH monitoring event	21	18	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
530	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	107	114	221	Ward Citizen Forum
531	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	159	135	294	Ward Citizen Forum
532	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	125	107	232	Ward Citizen Forum
533	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	150	129	279	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
534	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	19	16	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
535	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	12	24	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
536	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	14	30	School teachers/school management committee
537	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on social marketing	7	8	15	School teachers/school management committee
538	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on social marketing	9	10	19	Child/Youth clubs
539	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on social marketing	15	11	26	Child/Youth clubs
540	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	13	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
541	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	14	25	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
542	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	12	11	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
543	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	11	12	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
544	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC-wide WASH monitoring event	12	12	24	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
545	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	19	11	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
546	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	16	19	35	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
547	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	14	7	21	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
548	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	42	8	50	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
549	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	18	10	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
550	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	21	12	33	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
551	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	11	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
552	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	24	10	34	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
553	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	21	11	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
554	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	25	15	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
555	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	18	11	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
556	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	13	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
557	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	21	14	35	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
558	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	15	29	44	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
559	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	10	22	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
560	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	18	13	31	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
561	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	19	11	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
562	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	20	9	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
563	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	20	11	31	School teachers/school management committee
564	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	8	14	22	School teachers/school management committee
565	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	7	11	18	School teachers/school management committee
566	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	8	10	18	School teachers/school management committee
567	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	10	10	20	School teachers/school management committee
568	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	6	14	20	School teachers/school management committee
569	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	12	8	20	Child/Youth clubs
570	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	14	22	Child/Youth clubs
571	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	15	28	Child/Youth clubs
572	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	14	30	Child/Youth clubs
573	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	13	30	Child/Youth clubs
574	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	17	28	Child/Youth clubs
575	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	13	30	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
576	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity development	Step-by-Step facilitation training	11	18	29	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
577	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Mason training on improved cooking stoves	14	9	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
578	Myagdi	Other capacity development event	World Water Day celebration	23	10	33	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
579	Myagdi	Other capacity development event	World Water Day celebration	36	22	58	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
580	Myagdi	Other capacity development event	World Water Day celebration	23	14	37	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
581	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	19	36	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
582	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	18	10	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
583	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	16	18	34	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
584	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	20	10	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
585	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	20	7	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
586	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	16	8	24	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
587	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	13	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
588	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	15	11	26	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
589	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	21	19	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
590	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	15	20	35	School teachers/school management committee
591	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	3	17	20	Child/Youth clubs
592	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	22	30	Ward Citizen Forum
593	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	43	26	69	Ward Citizen Forum
594	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	32	28	60	Ward Citizen Forum
595	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	20	34	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
596	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity development	WSP++ facilitation training	9	16	25	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
597	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity development	GESI & HRBA training	16	12	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
598	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	17	13	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
599	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	16	13	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
600	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	13	25	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
601	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	12	8	20	Ward Citizen Forum
602	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	229	193	422	Ward Citizen Forum
603	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	96	51	147	Ward Citizen Forum
604	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	154	152	306	Ward Citizen Forum
605	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	47	55	102	Ward Citizen Forum
606	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	84	59	143	Ward Citizen Forum
607	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	95	82	177	Ward Citizen Forum
608	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	32	33	65	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
609	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	21	25	46	Ward Citizen Forum
610	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	15	1	16	Ward Citizen Forum
611	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	44	12	56	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
612	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	56	46	102	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
613	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	91	69	160	Community level people/households
614	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	100	86	186	Community level people/households
615	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	28	36	64	Students
616	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	38	43	81	Students
617	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	46	45	91	Private sector representatives
618	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	30	32	62	Community level people/households
619	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	53	40	93	Students
620	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	29	28	57	Community level people/households
621	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	38	36	74	Students
622	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	46	36	82	Community level people/households
623	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	105	62	167	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
624	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	94	76	170	Students
625	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	84	46	130	Community level people/households
626	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	56	29	85	Students
627	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	102	82	184	Students
628	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	42	44	86	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
629	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	34	42	76	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
630	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	39	32	71	Students
631	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	31	40	71	Students
632	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	45	35	80	Students
633	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	23	19	42	Students
634	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	37	30	67	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
635	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	61	66	127	Students
636	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	42	45	87	Journalists
637	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	35	5	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
638	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	34	0	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
639	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	0	38	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
640	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	100	0	100	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
641	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	41	0	41	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
642	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	60	0	60	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
643	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	41	0	41	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
644	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	28	4	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
645	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	52	20	72	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
646	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	36	4	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
647	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	51	0	51	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
648	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	26	19	45	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
649	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	20	12	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
650	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	87	81	168	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
651	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	63	103	166	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
652	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	14	11	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
653	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	10	17	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
654	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	21	16	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
655	Myagdi	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Post-ODF/total sanitation training	34	8	42	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
656	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	18	25	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
657	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	25	20	45	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
658	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	15	11	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
659	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	22	22	44	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
660	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	13	34	47	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
661	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	18	22	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
662	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	21	24	45	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
663	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	19	21	40	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
664	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	20	24	44	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
665	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	11	12	23	Ward Citizen Forum
666	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	16	7	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
667	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	11	12	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
668	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on improved cooking stoves	14	9	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
669	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	18	17	35	Ward Citizen Forum
670	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	10	10	20	Ward Citizen Forum
671	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	9	10	19	Ward Citizen Forum
672	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	9	12	21	Ward Citizen Forum
673	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	9	14	23	Community level people/households
674	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	16	0	16	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
675	Myagdi	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	16	17	33	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
676	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	16	32	48	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
677	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	23	24	47	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
678	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	20	20	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
679	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	19	26	45	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
680	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	19	25	44	Ward Citizen Forum
681	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	175	158	333	Ward Citizen Forum
682	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	122	113	235	Ward Citizen Forum
683	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	155	144	299	Ward Citizen Forum
684	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	131	148	279	Ward Citizen Forum
685	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	88	158	246	Ward Citizen Forum
686	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	108	119	227	Ward Citizen Forum
687	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	132	148	280	Ward Citizen Forum
688	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	122	142	264	Ward Citizen Forum
689	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	100	116	216	Ward Citizen Forum
690	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	79	69	148	Ward Citizen Forum
691	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	95	108	203	Ward Citizen Forum
692	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	91	117	208	Ward Citizen Forum
693	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	105	102	207	Ward Citizen Forum
694	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	111	135	246	Ward Citizen Forum
695	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	113	117	230	Ward Citizen Forum
696	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	175	179	354	VDC secretaries
697	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	2	29	31	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
698	Myagdi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	40	45	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
699	Myagdi	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	7	15	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
700	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
701	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
702	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
703	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
704	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
705	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	3	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
706	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
707	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	3	11	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
708	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
709	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
710	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
711	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
712	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
713	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
714	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
715	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	4	6	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
716	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	4	9	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
717	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
718	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
719	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	10	16	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
720	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
721	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
722	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
723	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
724	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
725	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
726	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	4	6	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
727	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
728	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	4	6	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
729	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	4	6	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
730	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	10	10	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
731	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
732	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	8	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
733	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	10	8	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
734	Myagdi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	16	26	42	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
735	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	22	16	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
736	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	20	18	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
737	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	10	27	37	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
738	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	15	24	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
739	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	22	24	46	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
740	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	30	47	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
741	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	22	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
742	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	24	14	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
743	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	6	11	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
744	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
745	Nawalparasi	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	6	34	40	Community level people/households
746	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	27	37	Private sector representatives
747	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	16	39	Political parties

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
748	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	43	18	61	School teachers/school management committee
749	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	19	38	Political parties
750	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	40	2	42	School teachers/school management committee
751	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	24	39	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
752	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	24	17	41	School teachers/school management committee
753	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	23	54	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
754	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	9	40	School teachers/school management committee
755	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	16	39	School teachers/school management committee
756	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	16	33	Mother Groups
757	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	16	33	School teachers/school management committee
758	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	20	34	School teachers/school management committee
759	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	0	0	0	School teachers/school management committee
760	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	16	35	School teachers/school management committee
761	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	28	38	School teachers/school management committee
762	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	16	33	Journalists
763	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	15	7	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
764	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	9	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
765	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	15	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
766	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	15	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
767	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	12	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
768	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	13	7	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
769	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	10	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
770	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	8	17	Mother Groups
771	Nawalparasi	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	34	41	RWSSP-WN Staff
772	Nawalparasi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	9	6	15	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
773	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Master training of trainers on post-ODF/total sanitation	16	7	23	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
774	Nawalparasi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	12	12	24	Ward Citizen Forum
775	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Exposure visit	14	10	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
776	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Exposure visit	16	27	43	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
777	Nawalparasi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	33	44	Ward Citizen Forum
778	Nawalparasi	Other capacity development event	Other, define	10	3	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
779	Palpa	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	13	8	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
780	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	25	17	42	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
781	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	72	40	112	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
782	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	37	15	52	Community Based Organizations
783	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	32	19	51	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
784	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	19	49	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
785	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	24	47	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
786	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	28	24	52	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
787	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	39	65	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
788	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	40	22	62	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
789	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	37	51	88	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
790	Palpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	49	8	57	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
791	Palpa	Other capacity development event		54	30	84	Ward Citizen Forum
792	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	22	21	43	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
793	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	26	24	50	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
794	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	35	24	59	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
795	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	27	36	63	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
796	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	34	43	77	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
797	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	26	31	57	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
798	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	26	39	65	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
799	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	37	48	85	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
800	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	34	35	69	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
801	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Other, define	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
802	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	16	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
803	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
804	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	5	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
805	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
806	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	14	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
807	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	13	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
808	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
809	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	6	12	Community level people/households
810	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
811	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
812	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
813	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
814	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
815	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
816	Parbat	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	CCA & DRR training	7	19	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
817	Parbat	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	9	34	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
818	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	13	11	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
819	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	16	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
820	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	13	17	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
821	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	15	26	41	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
822	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	19	12	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
823	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	15	9	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
824	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	16	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
825	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	18	8	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
826	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	23	21	44	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
827	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	12	18	30	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
828	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	1	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
829	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	1	7	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
830	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	1	8	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
831	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	8	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
832	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	14	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
833	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	17	13	30	Students
834	Parbat	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	14	34	48	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
835	Parbat	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	14	13	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
836	Parbat	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	11	30	41	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
837	Parbat	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	11	23	34	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
838	Parbat	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	12	17	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
839	Parbat	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	12	17	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
840	Parbat	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	13	34	47	Students
841	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
842	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
843	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	3	7	Community level people/households
844	Parbat	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	9	34	43	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
845	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	14	38	52	Community level people/households
846	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	23	6	29	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
847	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	14	11	25	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
848	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	22	20	42	Ward Citizen Forum
849	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	29	22	51	Ward Citizen Forum
850	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	31	12	43	Ward Citizen Forum
851	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	31	12	43	Ward Citizen Forum
852	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	14	16	30	Ward Citizen Forum
853	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	13	15	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
854	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	12	28	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
855	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	26	17	43	Ward Citizen Forum
856	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	19	6	25	Ward Citizen Forum
857	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	26	5	31	Ward Citizen Forum
858	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	29	11	40	Ward Citizen Forum
859	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	28	6	34	Ward Citizen Forum
860	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	28	5	33	Ward Citizen Forum
861	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	32	7	39	Ward Citizen Forum
862	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	25	5	30	Ward Citizen Forum
863	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	40	17	57	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
864	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	26	11	37	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
865	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	28	17	45	Ward Citizen Forum
866	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	18	12	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
867	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	15	16	31	Ward Citizen Forum
868	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	14	14	28	Ward Citizen Forum
869	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	17	8	25	Ward Citizen Forum
870	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	20	15	35	Ward Citizen Forum
871	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	26	15	41	Ward Citizen Forum
872	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	12	10	22	Ward Citizen Forum
873	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	28	12	40	Ward Citizen Forum
874	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	24	11	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
875	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	12	14	26	Ward Citizen Forum
876	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	25	2	27	Ward Citizen Forum
877	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	21	23	44	Ward Citizen Forum
878	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	21	17	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
879	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	22	17	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
880	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	22	20	42	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
881	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	23	23	46	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
882	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	17	26	43	Students
883	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	37	25	62	Community level people/households
884	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	36	0	36	Students
885	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	21	3	24	Students
886	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	47	0	47	Students
887	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	6	14	20	Students
888	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	6	15	21	Community level people/households
889	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	48	40	88	Community level people/households
890	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	51	62	113	Students
891	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	23	24	47	Students
892	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	19	2	21	Private sector representatives
893	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	44	46	90	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
894	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	12	18	30	Students
895	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	17	17	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
896	Parbat	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Technical refresher training	1	29	30	Students
897	Parbat	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	DDC internal audit training	12	28	40	Students

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
898	Parbat	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Sanitation and hygiene training	1	31	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
899	Parbat	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	GESI & HRBA training	7	19	26	Community level people/households
900	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	5	12	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
901	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
902	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
903	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
904	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
905	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
906	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
907	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
908	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	9	17	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
909	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
910	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	7	16	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
911	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	9	7	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
912	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	7	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
913	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	7	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
914	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	7	16	Ward Citizen Forum
915	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	7	13	Ward Citizen Forum
916	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	3	11	Ward Citizen Forum
917	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	3	11	Community level people/households
918	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	3	11	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
919	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	8	17	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
920	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	4	12	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
921	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	4	12	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
922	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	6	11	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
923	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	5	6	11	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
924	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
925	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
926	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
927	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
928	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
929	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
930	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
931	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
932	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
933	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
934	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
935	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
936	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
937	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
938	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	7	12	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
939	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	19	0	19	Students
940	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	22	0	22	Mother Groups
941	Parbat	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	146	159	305	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
942	Parbat	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	17	16	33	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
943	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	16	16	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
944	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	20	17	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
945	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	16	23	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
946	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	20	0	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
947	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	20	0	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
948	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	24	22	46	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
949	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	16	11	27	Mother Groups
950	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	19	2	21	Mother Groups
951	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	25	3	28	Students
952	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	25	20	45	Students
953	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	14	58	72	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
954	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	18	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
955	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	18	27	School teachers/school management committee
956	Parbat	Other capacity development event	Other, define	10	17	27	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
957	Parbat	Other capacity development event	Other, define	93	86	179	Political parties
958	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	19	0	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
959	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	6	14	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
960	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	51	62	113	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
961	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	21	15	36	Community level people/households
962	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	VDC level post-ODF planning event	24	13	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
963	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	18	15	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
964	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	23	18	41	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
965	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	15	10	25	Community level people/households
966	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	21	9	30	Community level people/households
967	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	22	8	30	Community level people/households
968	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	14	34	48	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
969	Parbat	Other capacity development event	World Environment Day celebration	6	15	21	Community level people/households
970	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	18	8	26	Community level people/households
971	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	21	19	40	Community level people/households
972	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	11	12	23	Community level people/households
973	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	18	11	29	Community level people/households
974	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	12	22	34	Community level people/households
975	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	22	0	22	Community level people/households
976	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Ward level post-ODF planning event	9	23	32	Ward Citizen Forum
977	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Handwashing orientation	39	21	60	Community level people/households
978	Parbat	Sanitation and hygiene event	Handwashing orientation	49	33	82	Community level people/households
979	Parbat	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Post-ODF/total sanitation training	45	5	50	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
980	Parbat	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
981	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Lift scheme design training	3	25	28	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
982	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Post-ODF/total sanitation training	19	29	48	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
983	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Refresher training on sanitation and hygiene	16	22	38	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
984	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Technical refresher training	1	39	40	RWSSP-WN Staff
985	PSU	Sanitation and hygiene event	Training on behavior change communication in sanitation	19	12	31	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
986	PSU	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	15	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
987	PSU	Sanitation and hygiene event	Training on behavior change communication in sanitation	5	22	27	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
988	PSU	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	11	26	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
989	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Lift scheme design training	7	4	11	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
990	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Spring shed training	4	18	22	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
991	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	DDC internal audit training	0	18	18	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
992	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	DDCFAMP accounting software training	3	36	39	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
993	PSU	Post-construction event	Pump operator training	3	10	13	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
994	PSU	Post-construction event	Pump operator training	0	19	19	School teachers/school management committee
995	PSU	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	Spring shed training	4	22	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
996	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	8	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
997	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
998	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	13	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
999	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1000	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	10	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1001	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	11	13	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1002	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	9	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1003	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1004	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1005	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	14	10	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1006	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	17	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1007	Pyuthan	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	18	8	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1008	Pyuthan	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	11	10	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1009	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	13	7	20	Ward Citizen Forum
1010	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	12	9	21	Triggerers (community level)
1011	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	10	13	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1012	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	14	9	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1013	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	School teachers/school management committee
1014	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	23	31	Triggerers (community level)
1015	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	9	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1016	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	6	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1017	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	17	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1018	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	18	7	25	Ward Citizen Forum
1019	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	5	23	School teachers/school management committee
1020	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	17	23	Ward Citizen Forum
1021	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	4	24	Triggerers (community level)
1022	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	9	21	Triggerers (community level)
1023	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	15	27	School teachers/school management committee
1024	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	25	31	School teachers/school management committee
1025	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	24	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1026	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	6	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1027	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	32	43	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1028	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	58	62	Child/Youth clubs
1029	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	27	28	55	Political parties
1030	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	8	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1031	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	10	5	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1032	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	12	8	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1033	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	11	9	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1034	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	10	9	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1035	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Master training of trainers on sanitation & hygiene	5	21	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1036	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	16	28	Mother Groups
1037	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	10	19	Private sector representatives
1038	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	13	7	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1039	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	10	19	School teachers/school management committee
1040	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	16	28	Ward Citizen Forum
1041	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	9	30	Triggerers (community level)
1042	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	14	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1043	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	13	7	20	Private sector representatives
1044	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	10	17	Private sector representatives
1045	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	91	95	186	Ward Citizen Forum
1046	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	115	94	209	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1047	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	10	19	Triggerers (community level)

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1048	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	12	19	Triggerers (community level)
1049	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	12	19	Community level people/households
1050	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	7	12	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1051	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	7	12	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1052	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	12	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1053	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1054	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1055	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1056	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1057	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	18	6	24	Female community health volunteers
1058	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	6	27	School teachers/school management committee
1059	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	13	25	Ward Citizen Forum
1060	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	20	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1061	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	7	29	Triggerers (community level)
1062	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	17	9	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1063	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	28	59	87	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1064	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	0	66	66	Child/Youth clubs
1065	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	45	66	VDC secretaries
1066	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	0	82	82	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
1067	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	5	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1068	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1069	Pyuthan	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1070	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	25	32	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1071	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	25	55	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1072	Pyuthan	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	18	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1073	Rolpa	D-WASH Planning	DSWASHP preparation event	19	85	104	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
1074	Rolpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	9	34	43	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1075	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1076	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	18	25	VDC secretaries
1077	Rolpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	0	30	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1078	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	11	9	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1079	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	9	11	20	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1080	Rolpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	9	16	25	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1081	Rolpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	25	18	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1082	Rolpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	2	32	34	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1083	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	11	11	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1084	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	14	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1085	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	9	15	24	Mother Groups
1086	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	12	6	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1087	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	18	26	School teachers/school management committee
1088	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	11	9	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1089	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	16	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1090	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	11	9	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1091	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	Water tariff and cost recovery (SBS)	9	16	25	Journalists
1092	Rolpa	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	16	25	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
1093	Rolpa	Other capacity development event	Other, define	9	31	40	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1094	Rolpa	Step-by-Step event	O&M, DRR and WSP orientation (SBS)	13	8	21	Ward Citizen Forum
1095	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	0	0	0	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1096	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	20	0	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1097	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	12	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1098	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1099	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	5	5	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1100	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1101	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	4	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1102	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	3	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1103	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	7	4	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1104	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1105	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	5	4	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1106	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	5	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1107	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	6	9	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1108	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	3	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1109	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	3	7	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1110	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1111	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	O&M and tariff training	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1112	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	6	32	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1113	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1114	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	3	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1115	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	3	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1116	Rupandehi	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1117	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	2	28	30	Community level people/households
1118	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	201	216	417	Community level people/households
1119	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	21	16	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1120	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1121	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	5	5	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1122	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	4	6	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1123	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	4	10	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1124	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	3	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1125	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	7	4	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1126	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1127	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	5	4	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1128	Rupandehi	Step-by-Step event	Public audit (SBS)	6	5	11	Community level people/households
1129	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	30	13	43	Community level people/households
1130	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	30	28	58	Community level people/households
1131	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	32	18	50	Community level people/households
1132	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	23	21	44	Community level people/households
1133	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	64	47	111	Community level people/households
1134	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	World Toilet Day celebration	75	38	113	Ward Citizen Forum
1135	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	7	6	13	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1136	Rupandehi	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	0	0	0	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
1137	Rupandehi	Sanitation and hygiene event	Post-ODF/total sanitation orientation	269	162	431	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1138	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	19	36	D-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholders
1139	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	13	14	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1140	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	10	18	28	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1141	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	16	22	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1142	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	10	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1143	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1144	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1145	Syangja	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	GESI & HRBA training	8	11	19	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1146	Syangja	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Step-by-Step facilitation training	4	5	9	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1147	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	17	23	40	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1148	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	9	16	School teachers/school management committee
1149	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	20	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1150	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	14	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1151	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1152	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	24	36	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1153	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	2	17	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1154	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	13	19	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1155	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	74	8	82	School teachers/school management committee
1156	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	9	31	Community level people/households
1157	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	41	55	Community level people/households
1158	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	32	16	48	Community level people/households
1159	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	8	28	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1160	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	4	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1161	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	17	6	23	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1162	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	12	25	School teachers/school management committee
1163	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	13	23	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1164	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	5	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1165	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	7	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1166	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1167	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	15	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1168	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	8	12	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1169	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	5	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1170	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	17	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1171	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	21	32	School teachers/school management committee
1172	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	15	34	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1173	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	15	28	Triggerers (community level)
1174	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	13	14	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1175	Syangja	Other capacity development event	World Water Day celebration	17	20	37	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1176	Syangja	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity deve	Other, define	6	13	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1177	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	2	4	6	Mother Groups
1178	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Menstruation hygiene orientation	78	2	80	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1179	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1180	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	3	19	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1181	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	43	13	56	Ward Citizen Forum
1182	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	14	28	Ward Citizen Forum
1183	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	19	32	Ward Citizen Forum
1184	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	14	27	Ward Citizen Forum
1185	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	16	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1186	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	15	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1187	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	14	27	Ward Citizen Forum
1188	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	10	23	Ward Citizen Forum
1189	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	5	28	Ward Citizen Forum
1190	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	16	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1191	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	5	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1192	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	24	0	24	Ward Citizen Forum
1193	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	18	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1194	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	16	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1195	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	20	30	School teachers/school management committee
1196	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	14	27	Central level stakeholders
1197	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	36	30	66	Ward Citizen Forum

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1198	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	20	32	Ward Citizen Forum
1199	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	16	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1200	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	14	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1201	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	8	24	Ward Citizen Forum
1202	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	7	6	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1203	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	12	25	School teachers/school management committee
1204	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	16	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1205	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	42	31	73	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1206	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	60	68	Triggerers (community level)
1207	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	24	8	32	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1208	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	7	28	Ward Citizen Forum
1209	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	15	30	Triggerers (community level)
1210	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	11	31	Triggerers (community level)
1211	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	172	128	300	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1212	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	235	172	407	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1213	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	17	22	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1214	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	9	14	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1215	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	26	28	54	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1216	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	63	51	114	Community level people/households
1217	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	17	48	Ward Citizen Forum
1218	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	112	207	319	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1219	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	20	20	40	Ward Citizen Forum
1220	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	21	32	Ward Citizen Forum
1221	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	14	30	School teachers/school management committee
1222	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	16	19	35	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1223	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	13	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1224	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	13	25	Ward Citizen Forum
1225	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	223	184	407	Ward Citizen Forum
1226	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	29	23	52	Ward Citizen Forum
1227	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	13	18	31	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1228	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Other, define	14	14	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1229	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	V-WASH Plan capacity building training to V-WASH-CC	21	16	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1230	Syangja	Post-construction event	Village maintenance worker training	0	14	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1231	Syangja	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	16	65	81	School teachers/school management committee
1232	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	13	18	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1233	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	18	22	40	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1234	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	16	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1235	Syangja	Post-construction event	Village maintenance worker training	2	16	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1236	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	46	46	92	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1237	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	16	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1238	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	22	16	38	School teachers/school management committee
1239	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	6	13	19	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1240	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	35	45	80	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1241	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	14	6	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1242	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	8	9	17	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1243	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	10	14	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1244	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	16	17	33	School teachers/school management committee
1245	Syangja	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	30	35	65	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1246	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	16	18	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1247	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	12	9	21	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1248	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	16	40	56	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1249	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	19	14	33	Ward Citizen Forum
1250	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	5	10	School teachers/school management committee
1251	Syangja	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	12	26	38	School teachers/school management committee
1252	Syangja	Post-construction event	Pump operator training	3	12	15	Community level people/households
1253	Syangja	Post-construction event	Ferrocement mason training	0	16	16	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1254	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	15	16	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1255	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	28	33	61	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1256	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	13	16	29	School teachers/school management committee
1257	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	17	21	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1258	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	15	20	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1259	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	56	57	113	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1260	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	15	29	44	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1261	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	19	25	44	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1262	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	9	21	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1263	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	11	23	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1264	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	31	30	61	Ward Citizen Forum
1265	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	28	28	56	Ward Citizen Forum
1266	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	13	14	27	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1267	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	21	26	47	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1268	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	10	20	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1269	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	20	23	43	Community level people/households
1270	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	5	7	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1271	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	9	4	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1272	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	4	15	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1273	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	5	20	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1274	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	2	14	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1275	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	11	22	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1276	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	6	16	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1277	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	20	17	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1278	Syangja	Post-construction event	Book keeping training	9	7	16	School teachers/school management committee
1279	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	5	5	10	School teachers/school management committee
1280	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	4	5	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1281	Syangja	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	10	9	19	School teachers/school management committee
1282	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	7	6	13	School teachers/school management committee
1283	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	16	19	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1284	Syangja	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	13	16	29	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1285	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	30	31	61	School teachers/school management committee
1286	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	19	18	37	School teachers/school management committee
1287	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	17	21	38	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1288	Syangja	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	7	11	18	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1289	Syangja	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	15	46	61	Journalists
1290	Syangja	Post-construction event	Pump operator training	0	19	19	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1291	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	10	12	22	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1292	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	5	7	12	Community level people/households
1293	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	25	31	56	Community level people/households
1294	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	5	6	11	Community level people/households
1295	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	37	25	62	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1296	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	38	26	64	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1297	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	34	29	63	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1298	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	20	9	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1299	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	4	34	38	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1300	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	9	15	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1301	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	10	12	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1302	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	22	18	40	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1303	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	13	8	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1304	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	36	31	67	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1305	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	11	8	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1306	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	32	24	56	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1307	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	17	14	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1308	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	60	46	106	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1309	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	25	18	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1310	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	2	43	45	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1311	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	42	35	77	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1312	Syangja	Post-construction event	Other, define	29	19	48	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1313	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1314	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1315	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	10	18	28	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1316	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	16	22	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1317	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	7	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1318	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	14	6	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1319	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	66	52	118	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1320	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	6	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1321	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	18	28	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1322	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	17	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1323	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	V-WASH Plan capacity building training to V-WASH-CC	22	18	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1324	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	15	24	39	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1325	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	17	13	30	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1326	Syangja	Other capacity development event	Other, define	33	0	33	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1327	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	38	11	49	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1328	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	V-WASH Plan capacity building training to V-WASH-CC	16	15	31	Community level people/households
1329	Syangja	Other capacity development event	Other, define	12	15	27	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1330	Syangja	Other capacity development event	Other, define	30	0	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1331	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Thematic V-WASH-CC meeting	16	26	42	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1332	Syangja	Other capacity development event	Other, define	21	0	21	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1333	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	112	233	345	Journalists
1334	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	3	19	22	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1335	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	60	68	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1336	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	3	19	22	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1337	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Mason training on improved cooking stoves	15	0	15	Others (Define in Additional Remarks)
1338	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Mason training on improved cooking stoves	16	2	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1339	Syangja	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	GESI & HRBA training	8	11	19	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1340	Syangja	DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit/SPs capacity devel	GESI & HRBA training	4	5	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1341	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	168	125	293	Community level people/households
1342	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	10	33	Community level people/households
1343	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	17	28	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1344	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	60	153	213	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1345	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	15	20	35	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1346	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	Ward level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	108	169	277	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1347	Syangja	V-WASH Planning	VDC level planning workshop for V-WASH Plan	9	27	36	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1348	Syangja	Other capacity development event	Other, define	16	15	31	Community level people/households
1349	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Handwashing orientation	9	27	36	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1350	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	19	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1351	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	140	110	250	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1352	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	45	71	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1353	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	182	150	332	Students
1354	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	5	6	11	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1355	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	88	88	176	Community level people/households
1356	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	65	84	149	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1357	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	194	145	339	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1358	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	198	135	333	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1359	Syangja	Sanitation and hygiene event	Other, define	46	67	113	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1360	Syangja	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	7	13	
1361	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1362	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1363	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	4	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1364	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1365	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1366	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	11	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1367	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	8	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1368	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1369	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1370	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	10	15	Triggerers (community level)
1371	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	8	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1372	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	10	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1373	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	10	19	Private sector representatives
1374	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1375	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	4	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1376	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1377	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1378	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	11	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1379	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	4	8	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1380	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1381	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1382	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	4	8	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1383	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	9	9	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1384	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	6	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1385	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	9	4	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1386	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1387	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	6	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1388	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	5	7	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1389	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1390	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	3	5	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1391	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	4	9	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1392	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	4	9	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1393	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	4	8	12	Ward Citizen Forum
1394	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	16	25	Ward Citizen Forum
1395	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	9	30	Ward Citizen Forum
1396	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	20	35	Ward Citizen Forum
1397	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	9	25	Ward Citizen Forum

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1398	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	33	64	Ward Citizen Forum
1399	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	30	61	Ward Citizen Forum
1400	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	30	61	Ward Citizen Forum
1401	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	25	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1402	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	25	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1403	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	20	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1404	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	8	25	Ward Citizen Forum
1405	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	25	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1406	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	20	35	Ward Citizen Forum
1407	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	20	35	Ward Citizen Forum
1408	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	26	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1409	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	29	0	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1410	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1411	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1412	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1413	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1414	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	10	6	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1415	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1416	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	6	7	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1417	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1418	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1419	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1420	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1421	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	10	6	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1422	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	7	5	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1423	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1424	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1425	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1426	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1427	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	10	8	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1428	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1429	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1430	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	4	7	11	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1431	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	5	8	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1432	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Procurement and store management (SBS)	10	8	18	Ward Citizen Forum
1433	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	501	499	1000	Ward Citizen Forum
1434	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	16	27	Ward Citizen Forum
1435	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	22	28	Ward Citizen Forum
1436	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	19	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1437	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	20	25	Ward Citizen Forum
1438	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	24	44	Ward Citizen Forum
1439	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	28	32	Ward Citizen Forum
1440	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	20	39	Ward Citizen Forum
1441	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	17	35	Ward Citizen Forum
1442	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	26	44	Ward Citizen Forum
1443	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	22	45	Ward Citizen Forum
1444	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	23	41	Ward Citizen Forum
1445	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	33	64	Ward Citizen Forum
1446	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	21	30	Ward Citizen Forum
1447	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	24	40	Ward Citizen Forum

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1448	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	21	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1449	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on improved cooking stoves	8	12	20	School teachers/school management committee
1450	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	10	21	Mother Groups
1451	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	25	0	25	Child/Youth clubs
1452	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	6	25	School teachers/school management committee
1453	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	11	20	Mother Groups
1454	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	0	20	Child/Youth clubs
1455	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	25	48	School teachers/school management committee
1456	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	9	15	Mother Groups
1457	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	7	24	Child/Youth clubs
1458	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	4	25	School teachers/school management committee
1459	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	3	16	19	Mother Groups
1460	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	0	19	Child/Youth clubs
1461	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	5	17	22	Mother Groups
1462	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	0	20	School teachers/school management committee
1463	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	12	20	Child/Youth clubs
1464	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	10	20	Mother Groups
1465	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	0	20	School teachers/school management committee
1466	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	14	20	Child/Youth clubs
1467	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	8	15	Child/Youth clubs
1468	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	8	15	School teachers/school management committee
1469	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	16	22	Mother Groups
1470	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	0	20	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1471	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	22	43	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1472	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	24	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1473	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	25	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1474	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	16	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1475	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	15	29	Triggerers (community level)
1476	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	14	23	Ward Citizen Forum
1477	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	13	28	Ward Citizen Forum
1478	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	12	23	Ward Citizen Forum
1479	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	15	27	Ward Citizen Forum
1480	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	13	19	Ward Citizen Forum
1481	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	15	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1482	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	38	16	54	Ward Citizen Forum
1483	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	37	57	Ward Citizen Forum
1484	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	20	46	Ward Citizen Forum
1485	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	26	44	Ward Citizen Forum
1486	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	28	26	54	Ward Citizen Forum
1487	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	12	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1488	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	32	41	Ward Citizen Forum
1489	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	25	17	42	Ward Citizen Forum
1490	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	28	19	47	Ward Citizen Forum
1491	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	18	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1492	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	35	65	Ward Citizen Forum
1493	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	17	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1494	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	17	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1495	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	19	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1496	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	46	22	68	Ward Citizen Forum
1497	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	32	12	44	Ward Citizen Forum

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1498	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	15	26	Ward Citizen Forum
1499	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	15	31	Ward Citizen Forum
1500	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	19	39	Ward Citizen Forum
1501	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	14	22	Ward Citizen Forum
1502	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	10	21	Ward Citizen Forum
1503	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	17	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1504	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	31	47	Ward Citizen Forum
1505	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	16	32	Ward Citizen Forum
1506	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	16	30	Ward Citizen Forum
1507	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	26	33	Ward Citizen Forum
1508	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	40	50	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1509	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	21	39	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1510	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	29	40	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1511	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	18	37	Triggerers (community level)
1512	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	16	19	35	Triggerers (community level)
1513	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	9	14	23	Triggerers (community level)
1514	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	15	15	30	Triggerers (community level)
1515	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	13	12	25	Triggerers (community level)
1516	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	14	11	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1517	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	24	54	Child/Youth clubs
1518	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	12	16	School teachers/school management committee
1519	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	6	15	School teachers/school management committee
1520	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	0	20	20	Mother Groups
1521	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	0	30	Mother Groups
1522	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	38	0	38	Mother Groups
1523	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	44	0	44	Mother Groups
1524	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	27	0	27	Mother Groups
1525	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	14	24	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1526	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	12	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1527	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	12	11	23	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1528	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	22	42	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1529	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	17	37	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1530	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	22	37	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1531	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	17	30	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1532	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	27	45	Triggerers (community level)
1533	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	24	5	29	Triggerers (community level)
1534	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	18	15	33	Triggerers (community level)
1535	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	18	12	30	Triggerers (community level)
1536	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	16	11	27	Triggerers (community level)
1537	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Triggerers' training on sanitation & hygiene	16	11	27	School teachers/school management committee
1538	Tanahun	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	25	16	41	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1539	Tanahun	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	11	22	33	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1540	Tanahun	Other capacity development event	Exposure visit	14	23	37	Ward Citizen Forum
1541	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	20	39	Ward Citizen Forum
1542	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	22	22	44	Ward Citizen Forum
1543	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	14	29	Child/Youth clubs
1544	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	7	27	Child/Youth clubs
1545	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	7	19	Child/Youth clubs
1546	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	15	31	Child/Youth clubs
1547	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	22	30	Mother Groups

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1548	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	0	30	Ward Citizen Forum
1549	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	9	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1550	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1551	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1552	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1553	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1554	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1555	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	13	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1556	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	8	14	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1557	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	14	25	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1558	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	6	12	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1559	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	6	10	16	Female community health volunteers
1560	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	9	11	20	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1561	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	7	19	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1562	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	28	46	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1563	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	8	7	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1564	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	19	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1565	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	21	22	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1566	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	65	31	96	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1567	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	17	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1568	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	3	21	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1569	Tanahun	V-WASH Planning	V-WASH Plan capacity building training to V-WASH-CC	0	0	0	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1570	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	13	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1571	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	18	41	Ward Citizen Forum
1572	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	18	30	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1573	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	29	55	Staff and SPs of DDC/DTO/DWASH Unit
1574	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	27	14	41	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1575	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation and hygiene training	37	30	67	Ward Citizen Forum
1576	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	13	16	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1577	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	34	22	56	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1578	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	14	24	38	Ward Citizen Forum
1579	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	17	37	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1580	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	25	51	Ward Citizen Forum
1581	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	46	81	127	Ward Citizen Forum
1582	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	37	67	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1583	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	42	20	62	Ward Citizen Forum
1584	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	163	119	282	Ward Citizen Forum
1585	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	31	33	64	Ward Citizen Forum
1586	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	58	32	90	Ward Citizen Forum
1587	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	16	34	Ward Citizen Forum
1588	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	23	34	Ward Citizen Forum
1589	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	11	29	40	Ward Citizen Forum
1590	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	29	30	59	Ward Citizen Forum
1591	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	25	48	Ward Citizen Forum
1592	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	36	26	62	Ward Citizen Forum
1593	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	4	38	42	Ward Citizen Forum
1594	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	37	46	Ward Citizen Forum
1595	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	6	42	48	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1596	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	19	63	82	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1597	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	36	59	Ward Citizen Forum

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1598	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	37	43	80	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1599	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	74	73	147	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1600	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	28	43	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1601	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	24	5	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1602	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	38	51	89	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1603	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	21	38	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1604	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	34	5	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1605	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	27	48	75	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1606	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	20	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1607	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	14	22	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1608	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	16	17	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1609	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	27	50	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1610	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	19	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1611	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	15	20	35	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1612	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	44	45	89	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1613	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	12	22	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1614	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	44	47	91	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1615	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	23	25	48	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1616	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	66	40	106	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1617	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	10	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1618	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	8	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1619	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	9	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1620	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	10	9	19	Ward Citizen Forum
1621	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	18	16	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1622	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	7	14	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1623	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	11	8	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1624	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	7	22	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1625	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	12	9	21	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1626	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	20	9	29	Ward Citizen Forum
1627	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	17	16	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1628	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	10	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1629	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	9	9	18	Ward Citizen Forum
1630	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	9	24	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1631	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	5	11	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1632	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	26	7	33	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1633	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	20	10	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1634	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	20	10	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1635	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	WUSC orientation with GESI (SBS)	9	3	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1636	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Financial management & book keeping (SBS)	9	3	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1637	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Preparation of CAP (SBS)	9	3	12	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1638	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	8	8	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1639	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	3	2	5	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1640	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	10	6	16	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1641	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	5	5	10	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1642	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	3	3	6	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1643	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	5	1	6	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1644	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	17	14	31	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1645	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	1	3	4	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1646	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	3	2	5	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1647	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Sanitation Week Celebration	6	9	15	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1648	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	30	30	60	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1649	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	40	22	62	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1650	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	16	21	37	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1651	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	19	13	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1652	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	17	22	39	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1653	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	21	11	32	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1654	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	10	6	16	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1655	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	5	9	14	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1656	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	3	7	10	Private sector representatives
1657	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	27	40	67	Ward Citizen Forum
1658	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	20	5	25	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1659	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	15	41	56	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1660	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	26	81	107	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1661	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	5	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1662	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1663	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	6	9	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1664	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	2	6	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1665	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	2	6	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1666	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1667	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1668	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1669	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	1	7	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1670	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1671	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	29	39	68	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1672	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	56	36	92	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1673	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	Pre-construction seminar (SBS)	10	17	27	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1674	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	52	24	76	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1675	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	10	17	27	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1676	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	24	23	47	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1677	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	30	12	42	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1678	Tanahun	Sanitation and hygiene event	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene	8	18	26	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1679	Tanahun	Step-by-Step event	During construction seminar (SBS)	10	13	23	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC
1680	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1681	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	3	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1682	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	3	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1683	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1684	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	2	4	6	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1685	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	5	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1686	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1687	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	19	30	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1688	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	11	8	19	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1689	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	12	8	20	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1690	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	17	28	45	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1691	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	3	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1692	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	6	2	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1693	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	2	5	7	Ward Citizen Forum
1694	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	2	5	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1695	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	3	6	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1696	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	5	2	7	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1697	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	11	20	31	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users

S.N.	District	Event Type	Event Name	Total Female	Total Male	All Total	Primary target group
1698	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction follow-up workshop	8	21	29	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1699	Tanahun	Post-construction event	Village maintenance worker training	1	18	19	V-WASH-CC/multi-stakeholder
1700	Tanahun	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	39	31	70	Ward Citizen Forum
1701	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	3	4	7	Ward Citizen Forum
1702	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	7	11	18	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1703	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	2	6	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1704	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	2	11	13	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1705	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	4	4	8	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1706	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	4	13	17	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1707	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	11	23	34	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1708	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	2	5	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1709	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WSP ++ preparation training	3	4	7	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1710	Tanahun	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	17	43	60	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1711	Tanahun	Post-construction event	VDC level post-construction workshop	17	34	51	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1712	Tanahun	Post-construction event	District level post-construction workshop	19	31	50	WUSC/VMWs/operators/users
1713	Tanahun	Post-construction event	WUSC post-construction workshop	31	11	42	Ward Citizen Forum/Ward WASH-CC

Annex 4 District Progress Reports

District	VDC	Wards	Scheme name	Fiscal Year	Status	Estimated Budget						Actual Expenses											
						GoN	GoF	DDC	DDF	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	DDF	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total
Kapilvastu	Shivagadhi	1,2,7	Turantpur	2070/71	POCO	1,781,902	2,267,875	181,333	4,231,110	604,444	60,444	1,148,444	-	6,044,442	1,703,918	2,168,623	173,397	4,045,938	577,991	57,799	1,098,183	-	5,779,911
Myagdi	Arman	6	Mulpani Poka	2070/71	IPC	472,562	472,562	75,516	1,020,640	113,275	127,930	626,068	-	1,887,913	464,553	464,553	74,236	1,003,342	113,355	127,931	613,283	-	1,857,911
Myagdi	Arman	9	Okhreni	2070/71	IPC	1,294,694	1,294,694	167,074	2,756,462	250,611	41,769	1,128,008	-	4,176,850	1,252,492	1,252,492	161,612	2,666,596	242,418	41,769	1,131,283	-	4,082,066
Myagdi	Arman	8,9	Thantikuna	2070/71	IPC	1,111,416	1,111,416	143,408	2,366,240	215,112	35,852	968,007	-	3,585,211	1,094,924	1,094,924	141,280	2,331,128	211,920	35,852	953,112	-	3,532,012
Myagdi	Arman	6,8	Kharsudhara	2070/71	IPC	831,337	831,337	107,133	1,769,807	160,904	26,817	724,204	-	2,681,732	818,934	818,934	105,669	1,743,537	158,503	26,817	712,865	-	2,641,722
Myagdi	Arman	6	Pipalbot DWS	2072/73	IPO	462,729	462,729	59,707	-	89,560	124,786	293,162	-	1,492,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Babiyachaur	9	Patlepani DWS	2072/73	IPO	901,269	901,269	143,448	-	215,172	115,956	1,309,084	-	3,586,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Barangja	6,7,8	Bagh Hanne Gauda DWS	2072/73	IPO	2,418,000	2,418,000	323,739	-	485,608	262,883	2,185,235	-	8,093,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Beni NP	12	Pulachaur Daduwa WSS	2072/73	IPO	4,148,714	4,148,714	535,318	-	802,977	372,179	3,375,047	-	13,382,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Bhakimli	1	Chisapani	2070/71	IPC	485,555	485,555	62,650	1,033,760	93,978	15,663	422,902	-	1,566,303	480,801	480,801	62,039	1,023,641	93,058	15,663	418,608	-	1,550,970
Myagdi	Bima	8,9	Okhle Bimbang	2072/73	IPO	2,661,509	2,661,509	380,047	-	570,071	965,796	2,262,249	-	9,501,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Chimkhola	1	Namila	2071/72	IPC	538,759	538,759	69,517	1,147,035	104,276	17,379	469,242	-	1,737,932	532,626	532,626	68,726	-	103,089	17,181	463,900	-	-
Myagdi	Darbang	4	Lamochhahara	2070/71	IPC	857,814	857,814	110,686	1,826,314	166,028	27,671	747,128	-	2,767,141	772,934	772,934	104,111	1,649,979	166,028	27,671	759,096	-	2,602,774
Myagdi	Ghara	7,8,9	Birauta DWS	2072/73	IPO	1,058,238	1,058,238	160,527	-	240,790	148,016	1,347,360	-	4,013,169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Okharbot	1,2	Thaple Danda Bhumithan	2071/72	IPC	1,310,027	1,310,027	169,035	2,789,089	253,553	42,258	1,140,990	-	4,225,890	1,241,371	1,241,371	160,177	-	240,265	40,044	1,081,194	-	-
Myagdi	Okharbot	1	Khalkhola DWSS	2072/73	IPO	1,065,906	1,065,906	160,753	-	241,129	119,082	1,366,039	-	4,018,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Pakhapani	9	Mulpani	2071/72	IPC	493,663	493,663	63,698	1,051,024	95,548	15,924	429,964	-	1,592,460	481,852	481,852	62,174	-	93,262	15,544	419,677	-	-
Myagdi	Pakhapani	9	Riokhor Ulleri	2071/72	IPC	962,744	962,744	126,866	1,984,654	190,299	-	928,990	-	3,007,051	941,716	941,716	124,095	-	186,142	-	908,699	-	-
Myagdi	Ruma	9	Seulung Aadhibhara DWSS	2072/73	IPO	888,498	888,498	119,037	-	178,555	117,644	783,688	-	2,975,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Ruma	8	Eagre	2071/72	IPC	182,946	182,946	23,606	389,498	35,409	5,901	159,340	-	590,148	181,516	181,516	23,421	386,453	35,408	5,901	157,771	-	585,533
Myagdi	Ruma	3,4,5	Damsilekh	2071/72	IPC	2,082,801	2,082,801	268,748	4,434,350	403,123	67,187	1,814,053	-	6,718,713	2,045,515	2,045,515	263,937	-	395,906	65,984	1,781,578	-	-
Myagdi	Shikha	1	Sisneri WSS	2071/72	IPC	862,358	862,358	111,272	1,835,988	166,908	27,818	751,086	-	2,781,800	811,388	811,388	104,695	-	157,043	26,174	706,693	-	-
Myagdi	Takam	3,4,5,6,9	Kotkhola III WS	2072/73	IPO	4,219,880	4,219,880	1,071,542	-	1,607,313	903,563	8,198,459	6,567,917	26,788,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Baidauli	2	Aarti Devi Badki Baidauli	2070/71	IPC	40,617	48,008	3,693	92,318	6,155	1,240	23,387	-	123,100	40,617	48,008	3,693	92,318	6,155	1,240	23,387	-	123,100
Nawalparasi	Bharatipur	7	Dumrespani (Chuyeni)	2071/72	IPO	504,392	504,392	65,083	1,073,867	97,624	16,271	439,309	-	1,627,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Bharatipur	3	Gullyapani WSS	2071/72	IPC*	367,531	367,531	47,423	782,485	71,135	11,856	320,108	-	1,185,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Dhaubadi	1,5	Harde	2070/71	IPC	646,692	1,101,125	73,851	1,821,668	123,086	24,617	492,343	-	2,461,714	646,692	1,101,125	1,101,125	2,848,942	123,086	24,617	492,343	-	3,488,988
Nawalparasi	Dhaubadi	4, 5, 6	Ramche Solar	2070/71	IPC	320,788	546,207	36,635	903,630	61,056	12,211	244,224	-	1,221,121	320,788	546,207	36,635	903,630	61,056	12,211	244,224	-	1,221,121
Nawalparasi	Pratappur	1	Khairahani Solar Lift	2070/71	IPC	1,109,539	1,889,215	124,948	3,123,702	208,247	41,649	791,338	-	4,164,936	1,109,539	1,889,215	124,948	3,123,702	208,247	41,649	791,338	-	4,164,936
Nawalparasi	Ramgram Muni	12	Kasiya Pachgaur	2070/71	IPO	1,753,034	2,072,406	159,378	3,984,458	265,631	53,126	1,009,396	-	5,312,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Ramgram Muni	13	Padatikar Siwangadh	2070/71	IPC	1,707,590	2,018,332	155,247	3,881,169	258,745	51,749	983,229	-	5,174,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Ramgram Muni	12, 13	Kunwar OHT	2070/71	IPO	1,210,387	1,547,926	119,064	2,877,377	198,440	39,688	754,071	-	3,869,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Ratanapur	1	Damar WSS	2071/72	IPC*	943,330	943,330	121,720	2,008,380	182,580	30,430	821,610	-	3,043,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Ratanapur	3	Rangola WSS	2071/72	IPC	792,778	792,778	102,294	1,687,849	153,441	25,737	690,484	-	2,557,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Bachchra	9	Kyudanda Saidada DWS Scheme	2072/73	IPO	1,266,442	1,266,442	163,412	-	245,118	40,853	1,103,031	-	4,085,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Barachaur	2,7	Paharepani	2071/72	IPC	307,470	307,470	39,674	654,614	59,510	8,000	269,715	-	991,839	261,602	261,602	33,755	-	50,633	8,000	228,286	-	-
Parbat	Barachaur	7	Kattike Gaira Asimure	2071/72	IPC	328,654	328,654	54,149	711,457	121,990	10,000	265,691	-	1,109,138	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Barachaur	3,4,6,8	Tadapani	2071/72	IPC	983,250	983,250	126,871	2,093,371	190,306	12,000	876,097	-	3,171,774	919,149	919,149	118,600	-	177,900	1,200	818,199	-	-
Parbat	Barachaur	4	Aambari Lift	2070/71	IPC*	89,537	70,351	6,662	166,550	11,103	2,221	42,193	-	222,067	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Dhairing	6	Mahabhir Khalikhola DWSS	2071/72	IPO	585,042	585,042	75,489	1,245,573	113,234	18,000	510,425	-	1,887,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Dhairing	8	Kulbandha Gunekhet	2071/72	IPC	356,806	356,806	48,012	761,624	72,018	12,000	354,664	-	1,200,306	315,351	315,351	42,429	-	63,643	12,000	311,943	-	-
Parbat	Dhairing	2	Purja Khola DWS	2072/73	POCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Dhairing	1, 6 to 9	Chaurasi Dhara II	2071/72	IPC	1,995,187	1,995,187	319,022	4,309,396	478,534	82,000	3,105,631	-	7,975,561	1,732,300	1,732,300	276,946	-	415,420	82,000	2,684,695	-	-
Parbat	Hosrangdi	4,5,9	Horsyapani Lift DWS Scheme	2072/73	IPO	5,379,944	5,379,944	665,020	-	997,530	440,000	3,763,061	-	16,625,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Khanjagaun	1,2,6,7,9,3	Gramin Khanjapani	2070/71	IPC	1,046,635	1,332,080	118,435	2,497,150	196,392	-	1,261,394	-	3,954,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Khanjagaun	9	Lukuwa Archale	2070/71	IPC	432,563	432,563	66,274	838,436	138,107	1,200	343,742	-	1,270,358	400,637	400,637	61,383	-	127,913	12,000	317,486	-	-
Parbat	Khanjagaun	9	Kharete Let Jalkani	2070/71	IPC	694,902	694,902	89,665	1,479,469	134,497	22,000	605,653	-	2,241,619	694,902	694,902	89,665	-	111,956	22,000	500,461	-	-
Parbat	Limithhaha	1,2,3,4	Limithhaha Kali Daha	20																			

District	VDC	Wards	Scheme name	Fiscal Year	Status	Estimated Budget						Actual Expenses												
						GoN	GoF	DDC	DDF	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	DDF	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	
Rupandehi	Aama	1 & 2	Aama OHT	2070/71	IPC	1,290,816	1,857,516	124,613	3,272,945	218,196	43,639	829,145	-	4,363,925	1,038,556	1,494,507	100,260	2,633,323	175,555	35,111	667,108	-	3,511,097	
Rupandehi	Devadaha NP	9	Chargeang OHT	2070/71	IPC	3,748,891	5,394,746	380,985	9,524,622	634,975	126,995	2,412,904	-	12,699,496	3,748,891	5,394,746	380,985	9,524,622	634,975	126,995	2,412,904	-	12,699,496	
Rupandehi	Farena	1 to 9	Farena STW	2071/72	IPC	300,000	300,000	24,000	624,000	36,000	8,942	252,230	-	894,172	234,500	3,748,891	24,000	493,000	36,000	8,942	252,230	-	766,172	
Rupandehi	Jogada	5	Jogada (Dhupahi) OHT	2070/71	IPC	1,083,085	1,558,586	110,070	2,751,741	183,449	36,690	697,108	-	3,668,988	924,488	1,330,361	89,248	2,344,097	156,273	31,255	593,838	-	3,125,463	
Rupandehi	Sainamaina NP		Kotamari	2070/71	IPC	31,055,215	4,468,480	315,571	7,889,265	525,951	105,190	1,998,614	-	10,519,020	3,117,403	4,446,021	300,948	7,904,372	526,958	105,392	2,002,411	-	10,539,163	
Rupandehi	Sainamaina NP		Bhramababa OHT	2070/71	IPC	3,428,880	4,934,243	348,463	8,711,586	580,772	116,154	2,206,935	-	11,615,447	2,438,170	3,508,588	235,376	6,182,134	412,142	82,428	1,566,141	-	8,242,845	
Rupandehi	Sakron Pakadi	09-Jan	Sakrunpakadi STW	2072/73	IPC	362,500	362,500	51,351	770,226	12,838	417,552	-	1,283,767	362,500	362,500	51,351	770,226	12,838	417,600	3,000	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Semra	1 to 9	Semra STW	2072/73	IPC	362,500	362,500	46,030	769,045	11,508	299,168	-	1,150,751	362,500	362,500	46,030	750,004	11,508	292,914	-	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Silautiya	6	Pulbariya (Silautiya) OHT	2070/71	IPC	1,170,690	1,684,651	118,972	2,974,313	198,287	116,154	753,493	-	4,042,247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	ThumhawaPipara	1,2,3,4,5,6,7	Thumhawa Piparhawa OHT	2071/72	IPO	1,325,000	1,325,000	149,557	2,799,957	224,963	37,494	686,944	-	3,749,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Alamadevi	7	Satuka DWSS	2070/71	POCO	590,082	590,082	72,626	1,252,790	108,938	18,156	435,753	-	1,815,637	598,539	598,539	74,817	1,271,895	112,226	18,704	467,609	-	1,870,434	
Syangja	Alamadevi	8	Karangi Source Improvement	2071/72	IPC	207,503	207,503	26,774	441,780	40,162	6,694	180,729	-	669,365	206,082	206,082	26,591	438,755	39,887	6,648	179,491	-	664,781	
Syangja	Alamadevi	6,7	Dohate Source Improvement	2071/72	IPC	159,144	159,144	20,534	338,822	30,802	4,961	138,782	-	513,367	159,145	159,145	20,535	338,825	28,199	5,137	141,589	-	513,750	
Syangja	Alamadevi	7	Rinjaldi Source Improvement	2071/72	IPC	153,679	153,679	21,811	329,168	32,717	5,453	183,386	-	550,724	153,678	153,678	21,811	329,167	34,249	5,708	201,694	-	570,818	
Syangja	Alamadevi	6,7,8,9	Dhushkola (Dumai) DWSS	2071/72	POCO	-	-	-	926,183	-	-	-	-	1,404,285	-	-	-	926,142	-	-	-	-	1,409,595	
Syangja	ChandiBhanjyang	1,2,3,6,7,9	Jaruwa Khola DWSS	2070/71	POCO	5,682,410	5,682,410	558,925	11,923,745	931,542	186,308	5,589,255	-	18,630,849	5,582,409	5,582,410	558,925	11,723,744	931,542	186,308	5,589,255	-	18,430,848	
Syangja	ChitreBhanjyang	8,9	Banpale Lift	2070/71	POCO	2,809,507	2,809,507	380,579	5,999,593	570,868	95,145	2,848,862	-	9,514,466	2,645,794	2,645,794	358,388	-	537,581	89,597	2,682,530	-	-	
Syangja	ChitreBhanjyang	2 to 5	Dhaukhani Grihakat Jaruwakhola	2071/72	POCO	279,688	279,688	56,827	616,203	85,241	11,800	707,442	-	1,420,686	271,022	271,022	55,057	597,101	82,587	13,764	682,991	-	1,376,443	
Syangja	ChitreBhanjyang	6	Dharapani	2070/71	POCO	168,476	168,476	20,735	357,687	31,103	5,184	124,413	-	518,387	167,292	167,292	20,590	355,174	30,885	5,147	123,539	-	514,745	
Syangja	ChitreBhanjyang	1	Chappani DWSS	2070/71	POCO	252,559	252,559	39,463	544,581	47,355	7,892	189,420	-	789,248	252,559	252,559	39,463	544,581	47,355	7,892	189,420	-	789,248	
Syangja	Fedikhola	5	Mattikhani DWS	2071/72	IPO	2,679,497	2,679,497	355,141	5,714,135	532,712	88,785	2,542,894	-	8,878,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Kalikakot	6,7	Bhuthute Gadare	2071/72	IPO	2,859,587	2,859,587	367,611	6,086,785	551,416	91,903	2,460,168	-	9,190,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Kalikakot	2	Kapase	2070/71	POCO	885,318	885,318	134,198	1,904,834	201,297	34,650	1,214,170	-	3,354,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Kyarki	6	Kutumsa A DWS	2071/72	IPO	1,328,935	1,328,935	217,069	3,256,040	54,267	1,792,875	379,223	5,426,908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Kyarki	7,9	Baireni Lifting DWS	2072/73	IPO	1,762,731	1,762,731	249,111	3,737,667	62,278	2,071,266	-	6,227,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Kyarki	2	Bidhalyaya, Gairakhola Sewak DWSS	2071/72	POCO	1,098,859	1,098,859	162,506	2,360,224	243,759	40,540	1,418,127	-	4,062,650	1,099,556	1,099,556	162,506	2,361,618	246,016	41,003	1,451,626	-	4,100,263	
Syangja	Kyarki	4	Khamari Shwara Dovan	2070/71	POCO	340,336	340,336	41,888	722,560	62,831	10,472	251,325	-	1,047,188	340,336	340,336	41,801	722,473	62,831	10,472	251,325	-	1,047,101	
Syangja	Kyarki	4	Koirale	2070/71	POCO	288,595	288,595	35,519	612,709	53,279	8,880	213,116	-	887,984	288,595	288,595	35,519	612,709	53,279	8,880	225,697	-	900,565	
Syangja	Kyarki	7,8	Jagathan Solar Lifting DWSS	2071/72	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syangja	Kyarki	4	Nakedhara (Gairigoan)	2071/72	POCO	575,790	575,790	85,140	1,236,720	127,709	21,300	742,762	-	2,128,491	558,698	558,698	82,612	1,200,008	123,918	20,653	720,729	-	2,065,308	
Syangja	Kyarki	8	Omiar DWS	2072/73	IPC	843,703	843,703	142,758	2,134,727	286,952	47,825	813,031	1,500,000	5,533,272	786,260	786,260	133,039	1,995,558	33,259	1,354,337	-	-	-	
Syangja	Nibuwalkharka	3,5,7	Khola Kharka Karangdi	2072/73	POCO	3,490,852	3,490,852	450,936	7,432,640	676,404	112,734	3,051,626	-	11,273,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Pelkachaur	7	Chandrakot Bagare	2071/72	IPC*	2,570,245	2,570,245	300,723	5,441,213	451,084	75,181	1,550,595	-	7,518,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Sakhar	4	Dharapani DWS	2069/68	POCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syangja	Sakhar	7	Turture DWSS	2070/71	POCO	107,555	107,555	4,390	219,500	19,087	3,181	76,348	-	318,116	107,555	107,555	4,390	219,500	19,087	3,181	77,348	-	319,116	
Syangja	Sakhar	6	Charchharchare Pahale Devistan	2071/72	IPC	87,623	87,623	11,306	186,552	16,959	2,900	76,244	-	282,655	86,463	86,463	11,156	184,082	16,735	2,789	75,304	-	278,910	
Syangja	Sakhar	2	Bihule Solar Lifting	2070/71	POCO	971,713	971,713	191,301	2,134,727	286,952	47,825	813,031	1,500,000	5,533,272	786,260	786,260	133,039	1,995,558	33,259	1,354,337	-	-	-	
Syangja	Sakhar	3	Dharapani Turture	2070/71	POCO	202,132	202,132	24,878	429,142	37,317	6,219	149,267	-	621,945	202,132	202,132	24,878	429,142	37,317	6,219	149,267	-	621,945	
Syangja	Sakhar	2,3	Panchari Solar Lifting	2070/71	POCO	198,800	198,800	24,000	421,500	148,941	24,824	408,590	1,500,000	2,503,955	198,800	198,800	24,000	420,000	148,941	24,824	388,590	1,500,000	2,482,355	
Syangja	Sakhar	6	Seti Aap	2070/71	POCO	89,109	89,109	10,967	189,185	16,451	2,742	65,804	-	254,955	89,109	89,109	10,967	189,185	16,451	2,742	67,804	-	276,182	
Syangja	Sakhar	3	Gadaudi Kuwa	2070/71	IPC	26,125	26,125	3,474	52,250	4,543	18,931	-	75,724	26,125	26,125	3,474	52,250	4,543	18,931	20,931	-	-	77,724	
Syangja	Sakhar	2	Aiingare DWSS	2071/72	POCO	118,094	118,094	17,569	253,577	26,353	4,392	154,728	-	439,230	117,009	117,009	17,409	251,427	26,113	4,352	153,328	-	435,220	
Syangja	Sakhar	3	Shankar Primary School DWS	2072/73	POCO	49,273	49,273	7,413	111,320	1,853	66,399	-	185,332	47,058	47,058	7,080	160,620	1,770	63,413	-	-	-	-	
Syangja	Sakhar	3,4,5,6	Alaiche Charchharchare	2071/72	POCO	278,677	278,677	44,399	601,753	66,598	11,100	430,528	-	1,109,979	300,416	300,416	44,399	645,231	66,948	11,158	392,465	-	1,115,802	
Syangja	Sakhar	9	Kalimati Falaudi Jamme	2071/72	IPC	135,358	135,358	17,465	288,181	26,196	4,360	117,899	-	436,636	135,382	135,382	17,469							

District Public, Institutional and School Toilets Details

District	VDC	Ward(s)	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated Budget							Actual Expenses									
					GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	
Arghakhanchi	Khandaha	1	Khandaha Public Toilet	IPC	385,500	385,500	-	50,000	-	377,000	-	-	-	377,500	377,500	-	50,000	-	377,000	-	30,000
Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka NP	9	Gachhe Public Toilet	IPC	385,500	385,500	-	50,000	-	204,000	-	-	-	385,500	385,500	-	50,000	-	204,000	-	30,000
Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka NP	2	Chutrabesi Public Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	50,000	200,000	-	-	-	-	385,500	385,500	-	50,000	200,000	-	-	30,000
Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka NP	1	District hospital public toilet	IPC	427,000	427,000	48,800	73,000	246,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arghakhanchi	Thada	3	Thada Public Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	50,000	247	-	-	-	-	385,500	385,500	-	50,000	247	-	-	30,000
Arghakhanchi	Thulapokhara	2	Public toilet at SupaDeurali temple,Thulapokhara	IPC	454,000	454,000	52,000	78,000	259,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Bana pa	5	Deurali tole Public toilet	IPC	82,241	82,241	9,969	74,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Bihun	2	Dobilla Bazar	IPC	81,131	81,131	9,834	73,755	-	-	-	245,851	81,067	81,067	9,826	73,697	-	-	-	-	245,657
Baglung	Damek	3	Shiva Mandir	IPO	93,674	93,674	11,354	85,158	-	-	-	283,860	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Hugdishir		Bareng bazar Public toilet	IPC*	94,171	94,171	11,415	85,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Jaidee	4	Thumak Public Toilet	IPC	32,451	68,318	-	-	-	70,026	-	-	170,795	29,894	62,936	-	-	-	-	65,720	158,550
Baglung	Kalika NP (Baglung)	1	Hariyali Park	IPC	84,468	84,468	10,238	76,789	-	-	-	255,963	84,434	84,434	10,234	76,758	-	-	-	-	255,860
Baglung	Kandebas	2	Samaj Sevi Aama Samuha	IPC	88,530	88,530	10,731	80,481	-	-	-	268,272	82,426	82,426	10,039	76,091	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Kandebas	1	Janachetana aama samuha	IPO	99,672	99,672	12,081	90,610	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Kusmisera	4	Janjyoti Bal Bikash Kendra	IPC	42,699	42,699	14,602	1,708	-	69,088	-	170,796	41,303	41,303	14,124	-	-	-	68,477	-	165,207
Baglung	Kusmisera	4	Krishni upaj sankalan kendra	IPC*	92,094	92,094	11,163	83,722	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Malma	3	Pragatisil Women Toilet	IPC	42,699	42,699	14,602	-	1,708	69,088	-	170,796	42,699	42,699	14,602	-	-	-	-	75,942	175,942
Baglung	Malma	7	Pragati School	IPC	42,699	42,699	14,602	-	1,708	69,088	-	170,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Narayansthan	4	Ilaka Police Post	IPC	42,699	42,699	14,602	-	1,708	69,088	-	170,796	42,699	42,699	14,602	-	-	-	-	73,126	173,126
Baglung	Paiyunthanthap	4	Paiyunthanthap Sub Health Post Toilet	IPO	87,036	87,036	10,550	79,124	-	-	-	263,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung	Rayadanda	9	Santi Buddha Bihar Toilet	IPC	42,699	42,699	14,602	-	1,708	69,088	-	170,796	38,032	38,032	13,006	-	-	-	63,059	-	152,129
Baglung	Sigana	3	Kot Mandir Toilet	IPC	87,163	87,163	10,565	79,239	-	-	-	264,130	87,163	87,163	10,565	79,239	-	-	-	-	264,130
Baglung	Singana	1	Ranibhumi Public Toilet	IPC	39,276	39,276	6,831	-	1,708	83,675	-	170,766	36,409	36,409	6,332	-	1,708	77,369	-	-	158,227
Baglung	Singana	3	Ram Mandir Toilet	IPC	88,128	88,128	10,682	80,117	-	-	-	267,055	79,884	79,884	9,683	72,623	-	-	-	-	-
Baglung		2	Rudrepipal Toilet	IPC	68,767	68,767	12,466	150,000	-	199,064	-	499,064	68,767	68,767	12,466	150,000	-	-	199,064	-	499,064
Gulmi	Juniya	1	Juniya VDC Toilet, Juniya	IPC	76,000	76,000	-	157,000	-	-	-	76,000	76,000	-	157,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulmi	Resunga NP	8	Tamghas Jeep Park Public Toilet	IPO	256,000	256,000	-	512,000	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gulmi	Rupakot	1	Rupakot VDC Toilet, Rupakot	IPC*	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GULMI	Ruru	6	Ridhi Public Toilet, Ruru VDC	IPC	340,000	340,000	-	122,500	398,041	-	-	1,200,541	336,000	336,000	-	122,500	398,041	-	-	-	1,192,541
Kapilvastu	Abhirawa	1	Abhirawa Institutional Toilet	IPC	80,276	80,276	80,276	80,276	-	-	-	324,315	80,276	80,276	80,276	109,210	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Baluhawa	1	Baluhawa VDC Ins. Toilet	IPC	74,874	74,874	74,874	74,874	-	-	-	302,491	52,395	52,395	52,395	74,874	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Barkalpur	2	Barkalpur (Imiliya Hatbazar Toilet)	IPC	156,561	156,561	156,561	156,561	-	-	-	626,244	142,782	142,782	142,782	142,782	-	-	-	-	571,128
Kapilvastu	Buddhabatika NP	5	Tharu Kalyan Kari Institution Toilet	IPO	90,000	90,000	90,000	175,000	-	-	43,760	488,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Dohani	1	Dohani VDC Toilet	IPC	90,234	90,234	90,234	90,234	-	-	-	360,935	84,990	84,990	84,990	90,500	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Gauri	6	Gauri VDC Institution Toilet	IPC	90,405	90,405	90,405	90,405	-	-	3,616	361,620	69,063	69,063	69,063	90,404	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Harnampur	2	Harnampur VDC Toilet	IPC	91,942	91,942	91,942	91,942	-	-	-	367,768	89,140	89,140	89,140	91,942	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Harnampur	7	Narul Walum Madarsa Institution Toilet	IPC*	92,335	92,335	92,335	92,335	-	-	-	369,341	75,746	75,746	75,746	92,335	-	-	-	-	-
Kapilvastu	Rajpur	3	Rajpur VDC Toilet	IPC	72,552	72,552	72,552	72,552	2,902	-	-	293,110	69,487	69,487	69,487	69,487	2,779	-	-	-	280,727
Mustang	Chhonhup	5	Chhonup Thinger Public Toilet	IPC	163,000	163,000	20,000	24,000	4,000	96,000	-	163,000	163,000	20,000	24,000	4,000	96,000	-	-	-	-
Mustang	Chhusang	6	Chhusang Public Toilet	IPC	100,000	433,000	100,000	45,000	26,646	-	-	100,000	433,000	100,000	45,000	26,646	-	-	-	-	-
Mustang	Dhami	1	Ghami Public Toilet	IPC	300,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	300,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mustang	Jomsom	5	Jomsom Public Toilet	IPC	228,000	228,000	28,000	42,000	5,000	120,000	-	228,000	228,000	28,000	42,000	5,000	120,000	-	-	-	-
Mustang	Marpha	1	Marpha Public Toilet	IPC	300,000	300,000	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mustang	Muktinath	1	Muktinath Public Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Babiyaichaur	2	Simalchaur Public Toilet	IPC	68,274	68,274	8,276	-	-	62,067	-	67,646	67,646	8,200	-	5,000	61,496	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Beni NP	6	Kaligandaki Institutional Toilet	IPC	43,572	43,572	7,578	-	-	94,722	-	42,099	42,099	7,322	-	5,000	91,520	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Beni NP	6	Darul Ulum Madarsa School Toilet	IPC	37,897	37,897	21,988	35,000	-	11,724	-	34,356	34,356	21,988	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	11,724
Myagdi	Bhakimi	3	Sworga aasharam Public Toilet	IPC	95,441	95,441	11,569	-	-	86,764	-	95,140	95,140	11,532	-	5,000	86,491	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Dagnam	9	Shiva Primary School Toilet	IPC	37,414	37,414	-	-	-	10,050	-	34,791	34,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,050
Myagdi	Dana	6	Ghattedanda Public Toilet	IPC	35,178	35,178	-	-	-	9,352	-	34,953	34,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,352
Myagdi	Ghara	9	Dhirchyang Public Toilet	IPC	62,495	62,495	-	-	-	52,296	-	61,012	61,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,296
Myagdi	Marang	3	Kalleni Public Toilet	IPC	72,015	72,015	8,729	-	-	65,468	-	71,991	71,991	8,726	-	5,000	65,446	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Pakhapani	2	Deurali Dada Public Toilet	IPC	78,853	78,853	9,558	-	-	71,685	-	78,570	78,570	9,524	-	5,000	71,431	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Pakhapani	8	Sangam Public Toilet	IPO	80,148	80,148	9,715	-	-	72,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Rakhu Bhagwati	9	Gaurishankar Public Toilet	IPC	75,335	75,335	9,131	-	-	68,486	-	73,200	73,200	8,873	-	5,000	66,546	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Ramche	7	Karbakeli Institutional Toilet	IPC	76,216	76,216	9,238	-	-	69,288	-	75,883	75,883	9,198	-	5,000	68,985	-	-	-	-
Myagdi	Shikha	9	Paudwar Shikha Tatopani Public Toilet	IPC	70,619	70,619	-	-	-	140,712	-	70,356	70,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,712
Nawalparasi	Baidauli	8	Baidauli Police Post	IPC	103,272	122,065	9,398	15,648	3,130	59,464	-	312,977	103,272	122,065	9,398	15,648	33,130	59,464	-	-	342,977
Nawalparasi	Deurali	6	Deurali Public Toilet	IPO	316,090	316,090	36,125	54,187	9,031	171,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

District	VDC	Ward(s)	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated Budget								Actual Expenses							
					GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total
Nawalparasi	Hakui	3	Hakui Public Toilet	IPO	325,383	325,383	37,187	55,780	9,297	176,637	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Prasauni	4	Prasauni Public Toilet	IPO	317,942	317,942	36,336	54,504	9,084	172,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Pratappur	4	Pratappur Health Post	IPO	103,272	122,065	9,398	15,648	3,130	59,464	-	312,977	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nawalparasi	Tilakpur	1	Tilakpur Public Toilet	IPO	325,217	325,217	37,168	55,752	9,292	176,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palpa	Argali		Bhagwati Mandir Toilet	IPC	100,000	100,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	325,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	125,000	-	-	325,000
Palpa	Barangdi		Mahila Sewa Bhawan Toilet	IPC	50,000	50,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	175,000	50,000	50,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	175,000
Palpa	Barangdi		Nagarik Sachetena Kendra Toilet	IPC	25,000	25,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	95,000	25,000	25,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	95,000
Palpa	Dobhan		Siddhababa Public Toilet	IPC	217,500	217,500	-	315,000	-	-	-	750,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palpa	Dobhan		Ban Samuha Toilet	IPC	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	225,000	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	225,000
Palpa	Jalpa		Mahila Bhawan Toilet	IPC	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	225,000	75,000	75,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	225,000
Palpa	Nayarnamtales		Pasu Sewa Kendra Toilet	IPC	30,000	30,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	120,000	30,000	30,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	120,000
Palpa	Nayarnamtales		Nayar Hatiya Public toilet	IPC	100,000	100,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	350,000	100,000	100,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	350,000
Palpa			Aaryabhangyanj Public toilet	IPO	162,500	162,500	-	-	225,000	-	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Barachaur	7	Odare Public Toilet	IPC	40,766	40,766	16,306	65,226	-	-	-	-	39,618	39,618	15,847	63,389	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Dhairing	4	Dhairing Public Toilet	IPC*	23,036	23,036	9,214	36,857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Khanigaun	4	Jhaklak Public Toilet	IPC	38,798	38,798	15,519	62,077	-	-	-	-	38,798	38,798	15,519	62,077	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Khanigaun	9	Armana Public Toilet	IPC	38,798	38,798	15,519	62,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Kushma NP	17	Silmi Public Toilet	IPO	38,300	38,300	15,320	61,280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Limithhana	8	Chirdikhola Public Toilet	IPC	41,795	41,795	16,718	66,872	-	-	-	-	36,258	36,258	14,503	58,014	-	-	-	-
Parbat	Tribeni	9	Tribeni Public Toilet	IPO	40,212	40,212	16,085	64,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyuthan	Dhungegadhi	3	Dhungegadhi Public Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pyuthan	Khalanga NP	2	Khalanga Public Toilet	IPC	227,000	227,000	24,000	-	40,000	42,681	-	227,000	227,000	24,000	-	40,000	42,681	-	-	-
Pyuthan	Sworgadwarikhali	1	Sworgadwarikhali Public Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolpa	Dubidanda	4	Holeri Public Toilet	IPC	172,828	172,828	172,828	-	-	-	-	172,828	172,828	172,828	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolpa	Eriwang	2	Duikholi Public toilet	IPC	-	-	-	796,244	720,000	602,640	117,360	-	76,244	-	-	797,554	720,000	602,640	117,360	-
Rolpa	Jelwang	4	Thulogaun Public Toilet	IPC	230,892	230,892	230,892	-	-	-	-	230,892	230,892	230,892	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolpa	Jinawang	1	Sukhaodar Public Toilet	IPC	319,966	319,966	319,966	-	-	-	-	319,966	319,966	319,966	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rolpa	Libang	7	Bhagwati School Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	297,313	297,313	248,851	48,462	-	-	-	-	297,313	297,313	248,851	48,462	-
Rolpa	Mijhing	7	Mijhing Public Toilet	IPC	-	-	-	745,892	720,000	602,640	117,360	25,892	-	-	733,943	708,465	592,985	115,480	-	-
Rupandehi	Butwal NP	13	Public Toilet Yogi guti	IPC	200,000	200,000	34,587	300,385	8,647	129,701	-	200,000	200,000	34,587	300,385	8,647	150,000	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Chhipagadh	1	School toilet	IPC	150,000	150,000	17,403	26,103	4,351	84,482	4,351	150,000	150,000	17,404	26,103	4,400	84,500	43,500	-	-
Rupandehi	Chiliya		Chiliya Police Post Toilet	IPC	98,812	98,812	-	13,174	2,634	50,064	-	263,496	94,828	94,828	-	12,644	2,529	48,046	-	252,875
Rupandehi	Devadaha		Apanga Samaj Toilet	IPC	127,490	127,490	-	16,988	3,399	64,595	-	339,972	65,754	65,754	-	8,767	1,753	33,316	-	175,344
Rupandehi	Gajedi	3	Gajedi Taal Toilet	IPC	175,000	175,000	28,136	219,780	37,813	67,693	-	-	175,000	175,000	28,135	219,780	37,813	75,000	-	-
Rupandehi	Gonaha		Tinai Ni. Ma Bi	IPC	185,258	185,258	20,580	30,876	5,146	87,483	-	514,601	185,258	185,258	20,580	30,876	5,146	87,483	-	-
Rupandehi	Jogada		Jogada Haat Bazar Toilet	IPC	175,000	175,000	28,135	219,733	-	105,506	-	703,374	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Khadwa Bangai	9	SiSai School Toilet	IPO	157,500	157,500	18,528	27,792	4,632	97,253	4,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Manpakadi		Barkalpur Ma Bi	IPC	185,258	185,258	20,584	30,876	5,146	5,146	87,483	519,751	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Motipur		Bhibare Hat Bazar Toilet	IPC	86,406	86,406	-	11,520	2,304	43,779	-	230,415	84,544	84,544	-	11,272	2,254	42,835	-	225,449
Rupandehi	Parroha		Murgiya Hatbazar Toilet	IPC	124,593	124,593	-	16,612	3,322	63,127	-	332,247	126,302	126,302	-	16,840	3,368	63,993	-	336,805
Rupandehi	Parroha		Bankatta Parroha Toilet	IPC	124,218	124,218	-	16,562	331,248	62,937	-	659,183	105,079	105,079	-	14,011	52,802	53,240	-	330,211
Rupandehi	Silautiya		Harinampur Toilet	IPC	120,618	120,618	-	16,082	3,216	61,113	-	321,647	114,236	114,236	-	15,231	3,046	57,879	-	304,628
Rupandehi	Silautiya		Naresh Janta School	IPC	120,618	120,618	-	16,082	3,216	61,113	-	321,647	114,236	114,236	-	15,231	3,046	57,979	-	304,728
Rupandehi	Suryapura		Suryapura Bazar Toilet	IPC	175,000	175,000	28,134	219,733	105,506	-	-	175,000	175,000	28,134	219,733	105,506	-	-	-	-
Rupandehi	Thumha Piparhaw	6	Thumhawa Piparhawa Ni. Ma. Bi.	IPC	149,152	149,152	16,572	24,859	41,431	70,433	-	451,599	144,000	144,000	12,000	24,859	41,431	70,433	-	436,723
Syangja	Alamadevi	8	Chhap Danda Public Toilet	IPC	52,500	52,500	-	-	-	71,847	-	176,847	52,500	52,500	-	-	-	78,166	-	183,166
Syangja	Arukarkha	8	Ramchedevi Primary School	IPC	146,797	146,797	19,572	29,359	-	146,797	-	470,913	150,692	150,692	-	28,283	4,714	137,009	-	471,390
Syangja	Arukarkha	6	Jan Adarsha School Toilet	IPC	128,372	128,372	17,116	25,674	4,279	124,093	-	427,906	111,913	111,913	14,922	22,383	3,730	108,183	-	373,044
Syangja	Bhatkhola	5	Dandapakha Public Toilet	IPC	15,001	15,001	-	-	32,002	-	-	62,004	15,001	15,001	-	-	32,002	-	-	62,004
Syangja	Birgha	3	Matri Bhumi Pustakalaya	IPC	61,218	61,218	-	-	-	122,436	-	244,872	61,218	61,218	-	-	-	123,436	-	245,872
Syangja	Biruha Archale	6	Biruha bazar Public Toilet	IPC	317,513	317,513	46,184	69,275	-	404,108	-	1,154,593	277,921	277,921	40,425	60,637	10,106	353,717	-	-
Syangja	Chapakot NP	7	Suntalit public toilet	IPO	302,791	302,791	36,702	137,632	9,175	128,457	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Chapakot NP	2	Thulopokhara public Toilet	IPO	120,381	120,381	15,048	22,571	94,048	3,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Chapakot NP	2	Chadibhangyang Public Toilet	IPO	90,673	90,673	11,334	17,001	2,834	70,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Faparhum	4	Bhagwati HS Toilet	IPC	141,274	141,274	18,836	28,255	-	141,275	-	470,914	128,887	128,887	18,836	25,777	4,296	124,591	-	-
Syangja	Fedikhola	2	Fedikhola Community Building	IPC	119,363	119,363	17,362	26,043	-	151,916	-	434,047	113,368	113,368	16,490	24,735	4,122	140,164	-	412,247
Syangja	Fedikhola	4	Siddhartha Community Multiple Campus	IPC	74,996	74,996	-	-	-	149,993	-	299,985	74,996	74,996	-	-	-	150,238	-	300,230
Syangja	Fedikhola	2	Fedikhola Public Toile	IPO	245,193	245,193	30,178	45,266	7,544	181,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Fedikhola	5	Thulo Padhera Toilet	IPC	22,988	22,988	3,998	5,997	999	42,977	-	22,988	22,988	3,998	6,015	1,002	43,256	-	-	-
Syangja	Khilung Deurali	4	Dhowadi Shiv Mandir	IPC	24,986	24,986	-	-	49,973	-	-	99,945	24,986	24,986	-	-	54,038	-	-	104,010

District	VDC	Ward(s)	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated Budget								Actual Expenses							
					GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total
Syangja	Khilung Deurali	6	Khilung Kalika Dev. Tourism	IPC	88,728	88,728	-	-	44,364	-	-	221,820	87,728	88,728	-	-	44,364	-	-	220,820
Syangja	Khilung Deurali	1	Koldanda	IPC	86,766	86,766	11,569	17,353	3,000	83,766	-	289,220	71,852	71,852	9,580	14,370	2,395	69,457	-	239,506
Syangja	Malyangkot	1	Darshing Public Toilet	IPC	60,003	60,003	-	-	-	120,006	-	240,012	60,003	60,003	-	-	-	123,004	-	243,010
Syangja	Manakamana	6	Pandhara Suchana Kendra	IPC	25,030	25,030	-	-	-	50,061	-	100,121	25,030	25,030	-	-	-	50,061	-	100,121
Syangja	Pauwegaude	1	Bhairabthan Public Toilet	IPC	24,986	24,986	-	-	49,973	-	-	99,945	24,986	24,986	-	-	50,973	-	100,945	
Syangja	Pauwegaude	2	Dhand Public Toilet	IPC	101,593	101,593	13,546	20,319	3,386	98,207	-	101,593	101,593	13,546	20,319	3,386	98,207	-	100,945	
Syangja	Phedikhola	7	Majtol Suchana Kendra	IPC	24,986	24,986	-	-	49,973	-	-	99,945	24,986	24,986	-	-	49,334	-	99,306	
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	8	Shramik Pustakaiaya Thulo Pandhero Toilet	IPC	146,797	146,797	19,573	29,359	4,893	141,904	-	99,945	141,274	141,274	18,836	27,842	4,640	130,169	-	100,245
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	1	Chauki Public Toilet	IPC	35,003	35,003	-	-	-	70,007	-	140,013	35,003	35,003	-	-	-	75,484	-	145,490
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	1	Gumba Toilet	IPC	62,500	62,500	-	-	-	112,134	-	237,134	62,500	62,500	-	-	-	113,134	-	238,134
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	5	Kajiman Haritaka HSS Toilet	IPC	74,996	74,996	-	-	149,993	-	-	299,985	74,996	74,996	-	-	150,993	-	300,985	
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	8	Chandithan Mandir	IPC	59,888	59,888	-	-	119,776	-	-	239,552	59,888	59,888	-	-	120,199	-	239,975	
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	4	Badkhola Public Toilet	IPC	100,082	100,082	-	-	85,784	-	-	285,948	100,082	100,082	-	-	87,123	-	287,287	
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	1	Putalibazar W.N 1	IPC	203,830	203,830	-	-	-	135,884	-	543,544	203,830	203,830	-	-	-	136,884	-	544,544
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	12	Rangkhola Public Toilet	IPC	200,000	200,000	-	-	201,062	-	-	601,062	200,000	200,000	-	-	206,939	-	606,939	
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	7	Haripala Ramkos Public Toilet	IPC	289,416	289,416	35,620	-	8,905	267,153	-	890,509	269,386	269,386	33,155	-	8,289	248,664	-	-
Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	8	Rajasthal Maidan	IPC	97,270	97,270	11,790	-	3,000	85,428	-	294,758	90,344	90,344	10,951	-	2,738	79,393	-	-
Syangja	Rapakot	4	Damai Chautara Public Toilet	IPC	50,034	50,034	-	-	-	100,067	-	200,135	50,034	50,034	-	-	-	100,134	-	200,202
Syangja	Sakhar	2	Siddha Baba Youth Club	IPC	49,077	49,077	-	5,609	8,413	28,044	-	140,220	49,077	49,077	-	5,609	8,413	27,044	-	139,220
Syangja	Sakhar	3	Ward Bhawan Toilet	IPC	49,434	49,434	-	5,650	8,474	28,248	-	141,240	48,934	48,934	-	5,650	8,474	28,248	-	140,240
Syangja	Sakhar	8	Nari Kalyan Public Toilet	IPC	58,734	58,734	5,683	9,473	-	56,838	-	189,462	58,734	58,734	5,683	9,473	-	57,838	-	190,462
Syangja	Sekham	5	Manakamana Mother Group	IPC	46,007	46,007	5,577	8,366	5,577	27,884	-	139,418	46,007	46,007	5,577	8,366	5,577	25,884	-	137,418
Syangja	Setidobhan	2	Jugle Bazar Public toilet	IPC	146,797	146,797	19,573	29,359	4,893	141,904	-	489,323	146,797	146,797	19,573	29,545	4,924	149,253	-	496,889
Syangja	Tindobate	6	Chiuri Public Toilet	IPO	226,332	226,332	30,178	45,266	7,544	218,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syangja	Waling Municipality	4	Shiv Shakti Mandir	IPC	60,774	60,774	-	-	-	121,549	-	243,097	64,179	64,179	-	-	-	128,358	-	256,716
Syangja	Waling Municipality	4	Waling Multiple Campus	IPC	154,143	154,143	-	-	-	308,286	-	616,572	96,830	96,830	56,340	-	5,634	307,776	-	563,410
Syangja	Waling Municipality	3	Waling Khel Maidan Toilet	IPC	262,880	262,880	31,864	-	7,966	231,016	-	796,606	261,957	261,957	31,752	-	7,938	230,204	-	-
Tanahun	Bandipur NP	8	Chun Pahara	IPC	284,621	284,621	30,759	51,264	10,253	363,767	-	1,025,285	254,639	254,639	27,521	45,869	10,000	324,713	-	917,381
Tanahun	Byas NP	10	Panchamandir Public Toilet	IPC	128,362	272,769	21,112	-	5,278	100,283	-	527,804	202,267	202,267	15,761	-	5,254	99,832	-	525,381
Tanahun	Byas NP	7	Parasar Public Toilet	IPC	278,086	278,086	111,234	111,234	-	333,703	-	1,112,343	259,843	259,843	103,937	103,937	10,479	301,333	-	-
Tanahun	Dulegaunda	2	Dharapani Public Toilet	IPC	156,233	331,996	30,045	45,067	7,511	180,269	-	751,121	222,284	222,284	20,533	41,066	6,900	171,360	-	684,427
Tanahun	Dulegaunda	7	Gachhepani Krishi Kendra Toilet	IPC	48,816	103,733	6,831	11,384	2,277	54,644	-	227,685	74,954	74,954	6,993	11,384	2,400	62,401	-	233,086
Tanahun	Khairentar	3	Gachhepani Public Toilet	IPC	511,110	511,110	42,592	70,987	14,198	269,752	-	1,419,749	482,640	482,640	41,510	69,183	13,900	293,789	-	1,383,662
Tanahun	ShambuBhagawatipur	6	Deurali Public Toilet	IPC	67,813	67,813	8,346	12,519	2,087	50,078	-	208,656	67,813	67,813	8,346	12,519	2,087	50,078	-	208,656
Tanahun	ShambuBhagawatipur	6	Shambu Public Toilet	IPC	67,813	67,813	8,346	12,519	2,087	50,078	-	208,656	67,813	67,813	8,346	12,519	2,087	50,078	-	208,656
Tanahun	Shymgha	5	Galekhamkot Paryatan Chhetra Toilet	IPC	104,623	140,711	10,985	18,308	3,661	87,884	-	366,172	104,623	104,623	9,140	18,308	3,661	87,884	-	328,239
Tanahun	Thaprek	8	Thantibhanjyang Public Toilet	IPC	51,583	69,376	5,416	9,026	1,805	43,331	-	180,537	60,442	60,442	5,416	9,027	1,805	44,572	-	181,704
Tanahun	Thaprek	1	Serabesi Public Toilet	IPC	74,996	74,996	29,998	29,998	-	89,995	-	299,983	70,732	70,732	28,293	28,293	2,830	82,049	-	-

District Recharge Scheme Details (when recharge is not included in DWSS)

District	VDC	Scheme Name	Estimated Budget							Actual Expenses								
			GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	VDC	Users Cash	Users Kind	Others	Total
Baglung	Lekhani	Setichaur Recharg Pond	90,695	90,695	18,139	27,208	-	226,737	-	453,474	88,578	88,578	17,716	26,573	-	221,445	-	442,889
Baglung	Chhisti	Puranogaoan Recharg Pond	53,280	109,520	6,000	-	-	83,397	-	252,197	53,280	109,520	6,000	-	-	83,397	-	252,197
Gulmi	Hardineta	Deuralikhola Bhalupani WSS recharge structure																
Nawalparasi	Dhaubadi	Harde Recharge Pond	140,940	239,979	-	-	-	133,836	-	514,755	140,940	239,979	-	-	-	133,836	-	514,755
Parbat	Limithana	Limithana Recharg Pond	47,512	60,470	6,645	9,967	41,532	-	-	166,126	47,512	60,470	6,645	9,967	43,339	-	-	167,933
Parbat	Thulipokhari	Majpani Recharg Pond	38,794	49,374	3,673	6,122	1,225	23,269	-	122,457	38,794	49,374	3,673	6,122	1,225	23,269	-	122,457
Syangja	Sakhar	Gadu Bhanjyang	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	49,642	-	99,642	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	50,262	-	100,262
Syangja	Sakhar	Rohani Danda	49,222	49,222	5,966	8,949	-	35,798	-	149,157	49,222	49,222	5,966	8,949	-	35,798	-	149,157
Syangja	Sakhar	Jalime Danda Recharge Pond	48,333	48,333	7,333	10,999	1,833	66,485	-	183,316	48,346	48,346	7,307	10,961	1,827	65,896	-	182,684
Syangja	Keware Bhanjyang	Bichare Chungyang Recharge Pond	48,182	48,182	7,636	11,454	1,909	73,540	-	190,903	48,198	48,198	7,604	11,406	1,901	72,788	-	190,095
Syangja	Alamadevi	Kota Kot Recharge Pond	48,183	48,183	7,633	11,454	1,909	73,539	-	190,902	48,183	48,183	7,633	11,454	1,908	73,477	-	190,839
Syangja	Chitre Bhanjyang	Ramchedanda Recharg Pond	48,184	48,184	7,636	11,454	1,909	73,535	-	190,902	48,184	48,184	7,636	11,454	1,909	73,535	-	190,902
Syangja	Sakhar	Baraha Danda	25,368	25,368	-	-	-	50,018	-	100,754	25,368	25,368	-	-	-	50,018	-	100,754
Syangja	Keware Bhanjyang	Sapaude Recharg Pond	50,260	50,260	-	-	-	43,079	-	143,599	50,260	50,260	-	-	-	45,079	-	145,599
Syangja	Sakhar	Tahu recharge pond	39,270	39,270	6,460	9,690	1,616	65,196	-	161,502	39,270	39,270	6,460	9,690	1,616	65,196	-	161,502
Tanahun	Barbhanjyang	Nagnageni Recharg Pond	51,329	30,146	3,703	6,172	-	32,097	-	123,447	51,329	30,146	3,703	6,172	-	32,097	-	123,447

Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations

Original recommendations as a reference (Mid-Term Evaluation, Final Report, April 30, 2016, table pp.53-55)

Issue	Finding	Recommendations	Responsibility
Sanitation (Result 1)	In terms of ODF declarations, RWSSP-WN II has performed well; the actual situation in many ODF declared VDCs is below ODF standard. Situation is better in the Hills but in the Terai, ODF has often been forced by local authorities and politicians. More simplistic sanitation and behaviour change promotion tools would be needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> focus more on ensuring the true ODF status where it has been declared and on ODF follow-up and monitoring rather than further ODF declarations; <input type="checkbox"/> emphasize strong community-wide hygiene education programs before, during, and after physical water and sanitation interventions are implemented; <input type="checkbox"/> ensure adequacy of water supply as part of total sanitation; <input type="checkbox"/> apply more intensive and diversified promotion methods for ODF, post-ODF and total sanitation as well as source protection, especially in the Terai), and use students in school-led total sanitation more intensively <input type="checkbox"/> integrate solid waste management in promotion of total sanitation; <input type="checkbox"/> work out drainage improvement measures in the Terai in order to maintain hygiene and sanitary conditions at the level compliant with ODF and total sanitation. 	RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers DMCs in three Terai districts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> discourage and penalise local authorities using forceful measures when aiming at ODF and total sanitation 	DoLIDAR and district authorities
Water supply (Result 2)	The project has been very successful in reaching the unreached but this is becoming increasingly costly and, at the same time, more vulnerable in regard to financial and technical sustainability. Concerns include (financial) sustainability of schemes and safety of water (to some extent).	Technical and financial sustainability:	RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> use the structures of old WS schemes to the extent possible; <input type="checkbox"/> consider setting a ceiling per capita cost, adjusted to the capacity of the users to cover O&M costs; <input type="checkbox"/> assess the applicability of rainwater harvesting where piped water supply is unfeasible; <input type="checkbox"/> continue to consider options, such as protection of communities' water sources, i.e., point source improvement (without piping) to provide safe water, albeit below the "basic" level in terms of accessibility; <input type="checkbox"/> advocate for mainstreaming WASH initiatives in VDC and DDC periodic plans for resource leveraging, ownership and sustainability; 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> carry out a study, jointly with RVWRMP, on appropriate principles and criteria for rehabilitation/reconstruction of old schemes while new schemes become too costly. 	RWSSP-WN & RVWRMP PSUs
		Safe water supply:	RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> no support to construction of shallow tube wells, due to high risk of arsenic in shallow aquifers in the Terai, high risk of micro-biological contamination, and low cost suitable for private wells; <input type="checkbox"/> instruct designers of schemes to pay particular attention to contamination risks; <input type="checkbox"/> put more emphasis to visual inspections (in WSPs) to be applied in monitoring of schemes by 	

		WUSCs, especially in the Hills.	
		<p>Quality of water supply schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> ensure that all required items are included in design estimates (faults, resulting in problems in completing schemes, were observed in the field); construction works shall be completed before final monitoring of schemes (not always the case in spite of guidelines); and <input type="checkbox"/> identify and rectify all design and construction errors of Phase I and Phase II, in order to leave behind usable and sustainable schemes. 	RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers
		<p>Sustainability of water supply schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> pay more attention to training delivery – instead of standardised training more tailored refresher training, responsive to capacity gaps should be provided; <input type="checkbox"/> design minimum requirements for the quota of women to be appointed as Treasurers and Secretaries of WUSCs or, if women are unavailable, there should be flexibility, possibly in exchange of female majority in WUSC; <input type="checkbox"/> explore cooperation with livelihood projects/activities in order to enhance financial sustainability; and <input type="checkbox"/> prepare and distribute ledger books, O&M diaries, templates/forms for meeting minutes, etc. with relevant training to WUSCs and VMWs. 	RWSSP-WN PSU, PCO and WASH Advisers
Institutional aspects (Result 3)	The project has a very systematic approach in WUSC capacity building but the impact of training has not always been permanent. The future of the key actors at the district level – D-WASH Units is not ensured. The project has produced and updated a considerable number of manuals, guidelines, briefs, brochures, etc., some of them innovative, some too comprehensive.	<p>Improved institutional sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Appoint DDC-WASH focal persons and information and communication officers to be ex-officio member of D-WASH Units for institutional memory and sustainability (the crucial role of D-WASH Units), 	District authorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> make WASH performance one of the indicators of Performance Appraisal Review of relevant senior officials (duty bearers); 	MoFALD and district authorities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> explore the performance of districts and their institutional capacity with reduced project support, possibly jointly with other sector actors (GoN or external) who could continue resourcing of D-WASH Units; 	DoLIDAR, MoFALD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> actively explore new channels and approach more active sector institutions (other than DoLIDAR) – especially SEIU – to have its knowledge products adopted in wider use 	RWSSP-WN PSU

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Exit and future Finnish support	The investment budget of Phase II would allow the continuation of scheme implementation at the pace of the first two years of Phase II by additional four months. Thereafter there would be a dramatic decline of implementation capacity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ there should be a no-cost extension of Phase II by one full year (for FY06), including 1 MEUR from GoF and another 1 MEUR from GoN; ❑ the project shall prepare a proposal for an overall plan for the remaining period of Phase II, including the one-year extension; and ❑ the project working area should not be expanded from the 14 districts to ensure sustainability of achieved results. ❑ the project shall be adapted to new institutional structure (if such emerges); 	Competent Authorities Supervisory Board
		<p>Implementation pace and project exit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ slow down the implementation down for FY04; slowing down would also allow more time for adaptation to new institutional arrangements, which are expected to be in place by then; there would be more time to prepare districts (if they then exist) to continue the work for the benefit of WUSCs. 	Supervisory Board RWSSP-WN PSU and PCO
WASH sector enhancement	As long as the key WASH sector players continue their operations in isolation, there is little hope – if any – to have sustainable institutional capacity to efficiently provide support to sustainable community based rural WASH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Finnish support, possibly from RWSSP-WN and/or RVWRMP should increasingly be directed to sector development at the central level simultaneously with RWSSP-WN II in its remaining time. This should be part of profound efforts to improve sector efficiency and ultimate strengthening of national and local institutional capacity in a sustainable manner. ❑ at the central level, a rural department should be established under MoWSS, combining resources from DWSS, DoLIDAR and RWSSFDB; ❑ a financing mechanism, providing WUSCs with access to borrowing capital for major rehabilitation, repair and upgrading of water supply schemes should be developed at the national level; ❑ at the district level, D-WASH Units, accountable to DDC, should be replicated throughout the country and take the overall responsibility for facilitating rural WASH 	Competent Authorities Supervisory Board GoN, MoWSS, MoFALD, RWSSFDB, key sector supporters

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Issue, Risk and Assumption	Suggested Project Action and Status at the end of FY03
General	
<p>High turnover of officials and insufficient district staff and WASH capabilities affect efficiency, result quality and sustainability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Project aims at ownership and sustainability at DDC and community level; the ownership at the district and DoLIDAR/DTO level is critical for future D-WASH-Units. Temporary field staff and service providers hired by the Project now fill in the gaps and more facilitators are being recruited through TA funds. In this regard we acknowledge that there are more expectations during the Project period than what there would be under the “ordinary” situation with no extra funds at hand. Yet, staffing remains critical: with no permanent staff at all the capacity development in D-WASH Units will not result in continued WASH services if none of the trained staff (or any staff for that matter!) remains. At the end of FY03 the future of entire district remains unclear as the new constitutions sees DDC as a coordinating body, the services being shifted into VDCs and municipalities. At the start of FY04 we have not been able to find out what is the future of DTOs themselves. This is a critical questions: what level of activity (i.e. schemes that are not completed, for instance) can we leave behind after Phase II is closed? If DDC takes responsibility to complete, but there is no more DTO and/or D-WASH Unit type of services, then who will complete and carry on? • DoLIDAR is incorporated as a final beneficiary. It will need to be more actively involved especially in making central-level decision with regards to the future of D-WASH Units and related national level policy dialogues. The project is ready to support in this effort, but the leadership and active participation at the central level events should come from DoLIDAR itself. During FY03 a new Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation was established, and the WASH Sector Development Plan was moving ahead. Yet, there has been no changes with regards to the role of DoLIDAR in rural WASH. • PD suggested not to add new districts into the Project area; during FY02 there were four non-core districts for support in sanitation only with no TA staff posted in the district. • From the beginning of FY03, Arghkhanchi and Rolpa are supported for both water supply and sanitation with no TA staff in the districts as discussed in Supervisory Board and Steering Committee Meetings. • During FY03 five new districts, namely Manang, Lamjung, Dang, Salyang, and Dhading DDCs, approached RWSSP-WN II for support. None of these districts have been formally responded to yet.
<p>Lack of internal accountability mechanisms at the district and VDC level affect project selection and result quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD recommended increased monitoring. A Monitoring Concept Note was developed to clarify the different levels of monitoring, practices that have been already launched and the areas that are still work in progress, and to make the difference in between project-specific monitoring & related information needs, and the monitoring that is being introduced as a best practice that could continue after the project has phased out. The District MIS thinking is in this line – it should serve the wider district WASH interests, not only the project. Monitoring concept note prepared in FY02 (Annex 6.B in AWP FY03). • PD recommended to establish Monitoring Task Force at every district. This is relevant for the annual VDC-wide monitoring that is part of the District’s annual performance evaluation and also the

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

	<p>VDC phase out as per the Completion Strategy. The VDC wide annual WASH monitoring format has been introduced. Individual scheme monitoring as per the Step-By-Step approach will continue to have mixed set of people involved, with support from PSU and PCO. The Step-By-Step has introduced public audits and public hearings, the Step-By-Step Manual providing detailed instructions on how to do these properly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring formats for public, school and institutional toilets and recharge ponds were introduced in FY02. • During FY03 PSU staff has been heavily involved with scheme monitoring. During FY04 the attention will shift towards VDC-wide monitoring and into bringing the browser-based MIS into such interface that it can be operated even from the VDC.
<p>Strong project going on with ready-to-use tools, mechanisms and networks</p> <p>Assumption: Most of the guidelines, facilities, plans, networks can be continued with some adjustments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Optimal use of existing results, guidelines, facilities, plans, staff, networks; after thorough review and revision in inception period. • Status: Step-By-Step with its inbuilt monitoring adapted from RVWRMP. Manuals and Guidelines (V-WASH-Plan, DSWASHP, HRBA & GESI, scheme monitoring formats, WSP with CCA/DRR, VDC Post-ODF Guideline) adjusted, reviewed & updated, developed and launched gradually. The Annex 1 on this document provides the full list of guidelines and manuals in use. • At the end of FY03 it is still evident that there is no national WASH Guideline, and that even the Sector Development Plan is not yet available. RWSSP-WN II continues to proceed with its own manuals and guidelines, with constant improvements and re-edits in process.
<p>Possibly useful pilot results from Phase I, RVWRMP and UNICEF</p> <p>Assumption: Pilots with lift water supply, deep tube wells and OHT for arsenic mitigation, sanitation marketing prove successful; integrated watershed management and CCA/DRR are feasible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Conduct assessments. Expand lift water supply, deep tube wells and overhead tanks, sanitation marketing, integrated watershed management, CCA/DRR. • Status: Given that by the end of the reporting period the basic work with Step-By-Step, monitoring and V-WASH Plan preparation and updates are ongoing, therefore the project has not launched new pilots by far. CCA/DRR and elements of watershed management have been integrated in the WSP concept and guidelines of RWSSP-WN II. • Behaviour change communications study made in December/January will be followed up during 2016. (Annex 5.B in AWP FY03). • Private sector financing for rehabilitation and extensions of drinking water supply schemes. The point of entry is that there are thousands of water supply schemes that are not fully functional or are in need of extensions, service level improvement or just in need of more capacity due to increased expectations that will not be in the priority lists of any programme or project. Access to private financing and merging this with output based financing through DDFs would be worth piloting. RWSSP-WN II studied the options how to use cooperatives for saving O&M funds collected by WUSCs and what kind of capacity building is needed for it. During FY03 we explored also what kind services are available through the private sector financing to WUSC but the result is negative: to get a loan WUSC members should take the loan as individual persons – a WUSC as

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

	<p>WUSC would not get a loan. Our further calculations revealed that very few cases are bankable in the first place, given that very few WUSCs are making any profit, rather their balance tends to be negative or very close to break even point. Mobilizing domestic financial resources and with it the private sector financing remains, however, a highly relevant topic for the WASH sector in Nepal even if it not something a one individual project can tackle alone.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloting DDC-wide sector programme in Arghakhanchi and Rolpa by financing through DDFs and workplans through the local self-governance planning cycle as identified in the DDC’s annual workplan with no attempt to get involved from the project side other than monitoring and capacity building. This pilot tests whether the future Finnish support to rural water sector could be channelled through DDFs with minimum TA team, whose role would be in monitoring and capacity development only. (Annex 6.E in AWP FY03). • District MIS, aiming to develop functional, reliable and regular flow of information from V-WASH-CCs to the district to guide D-WASH-CC in planning and to update national records with regards to coverage and functionality. This is potentially a pilot to be done together with RVWRMP and UNICEF. The VDC wide annual WASH monitoring format was developed in FY02. This links to strengthening of V-WASH-CCs, post-construction phase support, service levels and eventually, indicators related to the VDC Exit (Annex 6.C in AWP FY03). In AWP FY04 the post-construction related functionality and WUSC sustainability aspects are getting increasing attention with beneficiary targets set for the post-construction beneficiaries.
<p>Growing urbanisation rate is proving a risk to the sustainability of the schemes, particularly at Terai. There are semi-urban settlements which are officially rural but, in reality, have rather urban character and may have access to urban rural water supply in the future.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original PD suggested that this is a risk for water supply only; VDCs with acknowledged urban character, i.e. that are among the newly declared but not yet practically established municipalities of budget speech 2011 or belong to the VDCs that the ADB supported Small & Emerging Towns project considers eligible for a small town status not to be selected as a programme VDC for water supply support. • Status: The risk is also related to sanitation – the municipal sanitation is already now the most critical issue especially for Terai sanitation where the population in municipalities and peri-urban/semi-urban areas can be very high. One VDC in Terai can have the same population as an entire Mustang district. • It has been suggested that the Project will not start any new OHTs at this point of time. It should focus on completing the carry over OHTs and in making them sustainable. However, Rupandehi DDC has started drilling work of three boreholes for overhead tanks (one combined scheme). Concept note was developed to guide the drinking water supply scheme selection (Annex 6.A in AWP FY03). • Many project VDCs have been merged into larger municipal units, even if they do remain largely rural in character. Municipality status alone should not be the leading criteria to drop out any VDCs – the same criteria should be applied for VDC phase out whether or not in a municipality. This trend is likely to continue with the new restricting of local governance – in this drive, the GON is merging VDCs and municipalities into larger units in preparation of eventual phasing out of districts. Sanitation in municipal areas needs to

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

	<p>closely coordinated with those programmes that do work on municipalities, and with M-WASH-CCs.</p>
<p>Since the final date for local elections are not confirmed, all the political parties had committed to conduct local election within one year of second CA poll. (...)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact on the project implementation is to be seen. The current D-WASH and V-WASH strategies/plans might need to be adjusted as per elected DDC/VDC body, or in case any district borders are shifted. • Status: Situation remains fluid. Absence of local bodies continues to be a concern. Elections have been planned for this Fiscal Year.
<p>Delay in constitution promulgation and frequent strikes called by different parties and groups disturb project implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper planning of implementation to minimize effect of strikes. Status: Constitution is delayed again. The strikes did not disturb as seriously as they could have. However, at the time of reporting especially Terai districts are phasing prolonged strikes hampering the work.
<p>Human Rights, WASH Access</p>	
<p>No reliable and detailed-enough data on access and functionality; Decentralised decision structures can be hijacked to direct project towards “already served”. Biased selection of VDCs, some vulnerable steps in the planning and management that are prone to interference</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: More PSU/DoLIDAR monitoring & support for local decision making, emphasis on access and unserved communities; repair, rehabilitation and reconstruction of water supply schemes is discontinued • PD Design: District WASH Strategic Plans in place by end of Phase I and provide adequate information in selecting additional VDCs for water supply activities; VDC WASH Plan provides information on unserved communities; communities further selected on the basis of VDC WASH plans; care taken to prioritise the previously unserved and disadvantaged communities; ODF campaigning and post-ODF support in all VDCs of 9 districts • Status: RWSSP-WN II is emphasising in V-WASH planning and hardship scheme selection model that the priority must be given to the unreached and unserved communities in order to avoid only focusing on improving the service level. The categorization of beneficiaries was introduced in the feasibility study and scheme card systems to collect the data on the status of the beneficiaries if they are ‘truly unreached’, ‘design period over unreached’, un-functional ‘Phase I scheme beneficiaries’ or others. • All these measures together, have increased the knowledge of communities and DDC to select schemes that are aiming to serve the unreached. DSWASH Plans have been utilized for VDC selection where applicable. See concept note for water supply scheme selection (Annex 6.A in AWP FY03). This is also the key tool for reducing disparity in water supply coverage, helping to find the hardship locations and the unserved. • HRBA & GESI Strategy and Action Plan was published in FY02 with clear cut action items. The study on the uptake of this actions, a collaboration with RVWRMP, takes place in FY03 (Annex 5.A in AWP FY03). In FY04 the actual results and impacts will be getting closer attention (Annex 5.A in AWP FY04).
<p>The Hard-to-reach live scattered in isolated, difficult places or are from communities with low levels of exposure, education and organisation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Accept higher unit costs and lower targets; Ensure extra support activities and skilled staff; Use Phase I tools and results for a fast head-start; accept higher unit costs and lower targets • PD Design: Cooperate with local projects like LGCDP and PAF.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

<p>Assumption: Working more with Hard-to-reach will need more effort and time and will slow down progress</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status: RWSSP-WN II does not have limitation for the unit cost of the schemes. During the feasibility study and scheme preparation phase the feasibility for further implementation is assessed. Especially, more focus is needed on small lift schemes whether the community is able to run the scheme later on. RWH and source improvement are also applied technologies. • To support especially technical aspects in scheme implementation, PSU has appointed short-term Technical Facilitators to work in the districts. RWSSP-WN cooperates closely with LGCDP in terms of sanitation and hygiene campaigning, data collection etc. LGDP staff is included in the relevant trainings provided by RWSSP-WN II.
<p>Result quality. Low quality of infrastructure field work and social inclusion. Decentralised set-up does not deliver quality services and results due to lack of staff, development focus and political interference</p> <p>Assumption: More focus on pure WASH, more direct supervision and monitoring and simplification of approaches will help increase quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: More quality assessments by both PSU and beneficiaries. Simpler GESI guidelines and focus on field work; More feet on the ground; implementation through staff working in WASH Unit or VDC; no addition of districts, which might dilute quality • Status: Through the Step-by-Step approach and related scheme monitoring events it is expected that the quality of work is improved. Also the PSU hired short-term Technical Facilitators are supporting districts in technical matters. SPs are appointed to work as VDC based. Also SPs' performance is assessed on annual basis. The SPs monthly or bi-monthly meetings are practiced in the districts for better planning and reporting of the field activities.
<p>Exit. Issues with results from Phase I and Year 1-3 will complicate exit from concerned communities, VDCs and districts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Clear arrangement about the period of assistance, planning for early exit, step-wise phasing out will allow systematic exit • Status: The VDC exit planning tool has been developed to be applied in the Phase I project VDCs. It relates to the VDC wide annual WASH monitoring. Through WSP preparation it is expected that the sustainability of Phase I schemes will be improved enabling the VDC exit (Annex 6.C in AWP FY03).
<p>Low sanitation progress in Terai due to social and cost factors</p> <p>Assumption: Using lessons from Phase I and sanitation marketing and more intensive approaches will help to achieve higher sanitation results in Terai in Phase II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Use lessons from existing Terai ODF VDCs; Full ODF for all Terai districts is aimed for; resources allocated accordingly (budget, staff) • Status: RWSSP-WN II conducted a study on behaviour change communication in the Terai context. The learnings of the study will be applied in improving the pre-triggering, triggering and post-triggering processes & tools. Nawalparasi district was declared ODF in FY02. More focus is needed in Kapilvastu and Rupandehi. (Follow up TOR in Annex 5.B in AWP FY03).
<p>Phase I ODF not sustainable yet</p> <p>Assumption: Many ODF-VDCs and ODF-districts will regress to pre-ODF status, while many will not capitalise on TBC opportunities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Less focus on ODF VDCs, more on ODF households. Post-ODF software support, no expansion • Status: RWSSP-WN II developed a VDC Post-ODF Guideline and Model Plan and the post-ODF activities are getting more emphasis in district and VDC agendas. Post-ODF approach is giving more emphasis on sustaining the toilet use, updating the toilets or constructing the missing ones. New and updated VDC WASH Plans are also addressing the sustainability of ODF. As part of the implementation of new DWS schemes, the community is motivated to construct and update their toilets.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

<p>O&M feasibility of pump/lift Technologies not yet proven for the area's communities</p> <p>Assumption: with capacity building support, the WUSC will maintain pump schemes adequately</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: assessment and continuous monitoring; work on post-construction support system, involve agencies and private sector with extra focus on O&M technologies; post-construction monitoring and interaction • Status: RWSSP-WN II developed WSP preparation guidelines separately for gravity, overhead and lift schemes. WSP concept integrates now the O&M plan and tariff calculation. It is expected that WPS preparation and implementation will improve the sustainability of the lift schemes. • RWSSP-WN is also finding options to support WUSCs to use cooperatives for saving O&M funds for better benefits and mobilization of funds in case of repair and maintenance needs. In FY02, solar lift scheme O&M manual draft was prepared. The special focus in FY03, will be on training SPs more on lift scheme design and implementation, lightning protection, electro-mechanics, etc.
<p>CCA/DRR and watershed management</p>	
<p>Water supply vulnerable to climate change and disasters and watershed overuse; During monsoon Terai districts highly vulnerable to floods, hill districts vulnerable to landslides and floods; lightings, earthquakes and other natural hazards may strike the drinking water systems, water towers, solar panels and electricity lines.</p> <p>Assumption: Sustainability of interventions can be increased by mainstreaming CCA/DRR and integrated watershed management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Disaster Risk Reduction will be mainstreamed in the training activities ; DRR concerns will be addressed during design and construction of structures; careful involvement of all stakeholders to mainstream DRR issues across the board; incorporate integrated watershed management in planning • Status: The trainings included in the Step-by-Step process include CCA/DRR orientation to WUSCs. CCA/DRR aspects are also integrated into the V-WASH Planning Guideline, as well as in the DSWASH Plans. RWSSP-WN II developed scheme specific WSP preparation guidelines which include CCA/DRR and applicable watershed measures. In FY03, more training on CCA/DRR and watershed management will be provided to the SPs. RWSSP-WN II supports construction of recharge ponds/structures and other DWS scheme related bioengineering where applicable.
<p>Institutions</p>	
<p>Weak sector integration</p> <p>Assumption: weak sector integration will persist for some time.</p> <p>JSR II has recommended to formulate water supply and sanitation act revising previous rural & urban water supply policies and other relevant directives and guidelines. Similarly, DWSS has established rehabilitation section under it and proposed to establish Post Construction Service (PCS) unit in all districts under DWSS.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Follow/support national guidelines and initiatives; support coordinating roles of D/R/NWASHCC; capacity development support for DoLIDAR incorporated in the project design; M&E system aligned with the national monitoring system. Role of local governments and DoLIDAR provisioned under the act to be closely monitored and align the project monitoring system accordingly. • Status: RWSSP-WN II has continued following and supporting the national processes as applicable. RWSSP-WN supports D-WASH-CCs and V-WASH-CCs to coordinate and implement the WASH activities in line with the national efforts. RWSSP-WN developed the district-driven implementation model without TA staff in districts for Arghakhanchi and Rolpa. The project supports these districts with Technical Facilitators who are shared in between the adjoining districts, as well as by the PSU staff that has been actively providing training and facilitating such as recruitment of SPs. The lessons learned from that will contribute to the D-WASH Unit discussion.
<p>Possible rearrangement of country in federal states, possible political instability</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: given the uncertainty on political rearrangement, no provisions have been incorporated in the project design. Subject to the timing and substance of changes, Project and its implementation arrangements may need to be readjusted; Competent Authorities

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 5 Risks and Recommendations
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

<p>Assumption: consequences of a new constitution, new administrative structures and political instability are not substantial and can be dealt with by the project set-up and budget</p>	<p>will take decision on that.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status: At the time of reporting the national level discussion on administrative structure is going on, however no decisions have been made so far. Many bandhas are organised due to political instability.
<p>WUSCs not maintaining schemes adequately</p> <p>Assumption: WUSCs lack O&M experience and skills and lack access to O&M support; duration of capacity building too short</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD Design: Create post-construction support system, involving agencies and private sector, post-construction monitoring and interaction. • Status: WSP++’s integrates with O&M plan and tariff calculation. This is expected to improve scheme sustainability. The post-construction support concept was developed in FY02, and the full guideline launched in FY03. WUSC level VMW and pump operator trainings are organized in the districts. There is an increasing number of schemes with ‘POCO’ status, selected from the district-level post-construction workshops conducted over FY03. These include also Phase I schemes as per the results targets set for Phase II. FY03 is the first time we report ‘POCO Completed’ schemes, and the first time we set a numerical beneficiary target for these beneficiaries for FY04. This is an aspect of VDC Exit while ensuring that before exiting, all schemes are fully functional with capable WUSC who has WSP++ and fully functional scheme with safe water.
<p>Vulnerability of financial management arrangements (district fund); one district during Phase I adopted a fund flow and project modality whereby VDCs have been tasked with supporting WUSCs and channelling funds. Under current circumstances there are few if any VDCs that have required human resources in terms of quantity and quality; auditing by Auditor General’s Office does not yet extend to VDC level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD design: DWIG and financial management guidelines of RWSSP-WN to be revised to maintain financial management responsibility with DDCs; further delegation down to VDCs to be pulled back at the beginning of Phase II • Status: The fund from DDF is flowing directly to WUSCs in the project districts. PSU is practicing the regular DDF monitoring in all project district. The aim is to monitor each DDF twice within FY. During the reporting period the Project prepared a Brief that explains the different procurement options step-by-step. In addition to each WUSC member and each member of its Procurement Committee, this Brief is distributed widely also to such stakeholders as local Chambers of Commerce and local Bazaar Committees. There is an increasing number of investigations where the main question is why and how WUSC is allowed to procure? The Brief is available at the web-site in both English and Nepali.
<p>Bacteriological contamination an issue at household wells (not aquifers); provision of piped supply – in some cases subject to contamination for example at intakes or reservoirs / tanks as a result of inadequate protection – may multiply the risks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PD design: The concept of water safety should be internalised by designers, contractors and supervisors during planning and construction phase and by communities during planning, construction, and post-construction phases; training and improved modalities for Water Safety Planning incorporated in the project design. • Status: Water quality testing is part of WSP++ process, and reported in this APR FY03 accordingly. Bacterial contamination remains a huge concern, while the other parameters are usually within the acceptable limits. Lime encrustation tends to be locality-specific problem, while arsenic remains a concern in Tarai even if less and less WASH stakeholders seem to be concerned about it anymore.

Annex 6 Districts' Annual Performance Evaluation

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 6 Districts Annual Performance Evaluation
 Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

RWSSP-WN II									
Annual Performance Evaluation Results of Districts FY072/073									
Name of Districts	Parameters							Total of 072/073	Total of FY 071/072
	Planning Vs Achievement*	DDC Contribution	Sanitation & Hygiene**	Monitoring and Reporting	DMC Meeting	Fund Utilization and Transparency	Institutional Capacity		
Max score	25	15	10	15	5	10	20	100	100
Arghakhanchi	22	10	0	10	3	10	15	70	0
Baglung	24	15	4	8	3	10	20	84	78
Gulmi	24	10	10	10	5	10	9	78	63
Kapilvastu	11	5	12	10	4	10	14	66	53
Myagdi	24	5	10	10	3	10	19	81	78
Nawalparasi	2	0	10	10	5	5	16	48	48
Parbat	12	10	4	8	3	10	15	62	63
Pyuthan	21	15	10	13	3	10	19	91	83
Rupandehi	9	0	16	8	4	10	14	61	58
Rolpa	9	-10	10	13	5	10	15	52	0
Syangja	25	0	8	11	5	10	19	78	83
Tanahun	24	15	4	10	5	10	20	88	77

District Annual Performance Evaluations Indicators, revised in FY03

S.N	Parameter	Indicator	Total Score	Scoring	Means of Verification	Source of Information
1	Annual work plan and achievement (25)	1.1 Percentage of annual plan activities are physically completed in the last fiscal year (public construction)	10	More than or equal to 80% are completed Score=10	Analysis and verification of approved plan and annual report	DDC reports
				70-79% are completed, score=7		
				60-69% are completed, Score=5		
				Less than 60% are completed, score=0		
		1.2 Percentage of expenditure against budget in the last fiscal year	10	90% or more expenditure achieved against to planned capital development budget, Score= 10	Analysis of actual expenditure against capital development budget.	Account and Planning section, DDC reports
				80-89% expenditure is achieved, Score=8		
				70-79% expenditure is achieved, score=6		
				60-69% expenditure is achieved, score=4		
				Less than 60% expenditure is achieved, Score=0		
		1.3 Capacity Building Activities	5	90% or more expenditure achieved against to planned capital development budget, Score= 10	District MIS	
				80-89% expenditure is achieved, Score=8		
				70-79% expenditure is achieved, score=6		
60-69% expenditure is achieved, score=4						
Less than 60% expenditure is achieved, Score=0						
2	DDC contribution in DDF (DDC Matching Fund(15)	2.1 Budget Release -10	10	100 % released =10	Analysis and audit of DWASH Fund account	Account/Finance section
				75 to 99 % released=7		
				Less than 75% only contribution , score=0		
				No Contribution = -10		
		2.2 Expenditure of released fund in the	5	100% expended in the same fiscal year = 5	Analysis and audit of DWASH Fund account	Account/Finance section
				More than 75% expended = 3		

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 6 Districts Annual Performance Evaluation
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

		same fiscal year		Less than 75% expended = 0		
3	Sanitation and Hygiene (Plan & achievement) (10)	Declaration ODF/TS VDC/Ward	10	90% or more achieved, Score= 10	Analysis of Submitted Reports	District MIS
				80-89% target is achieved, Score=8		
				70-79% target is achieved, score=6		
				60-69% target is achieved, score=4		
				Less than 60% target is achieved, Score=0		
4	Monitoring and Reporting (10)	4.1 Monitoring of activities regularly by Monitoring Task Force.	5	Monitored as planned 100 %, Score=5	Analysis of Monitoring Report	DDC reports
				80-99% target is achieved, Score=3		
				Less than 80 % = 0		
		4.2 All the required reports submitted regularly	5	All reports regularly submitted = 5	Submitted Reports	PCO record/DDC reports
All reports regularly submitted = 0						
5	Monitoring Task force(5)	VDC wide monitoring of core VDCs by Task force	5	All core VDC monitored = 5		
				more than 50 % VDC monitored=3		
				Less than 50% VDCs monitored =0		
6	DMC Meeting (5)	Regularity of DMC Meeting	5	Regular DWASHCC meeting each month(12 no) = 5	DMC Minutes	DDC reports/DDC
				Irregular meeting but at least 12 in a year = 4		
				6 or more but less than 12 meetings in a year = 3		
				Less than 6 meetings in a year = 0		
7	Utilization of District WASH Fund (15)	Proper utilization of District WASH Fund in specified headings	10	WASH Fund expended only for specified heading and expenditure statement made public in DDC notice Board = 10	Financial record of DDC office	Published notice in Paper and DDC notice board
				WASH Fund expended only for specified heading and expenditure statement not published = 5	WASH Fund monitoring report	

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 6 Districts Annual Performance Evaluation
 Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

				WASH Fund expended in other headings than planned/agreed and reimbursed within recommended time period (0)		
				WASH Fund expended in other headings than planned/agreed and not reimbursed within recommended time period (-10)		
8	Institutional Capacity building (20)	8.1 District WASH plan/sanitation Strategy and implementation	5	All plan finalised and implemented, Score= 5	Submitted Reports	District MIS
				All plan finalised but not implemented, Score= 0		
				finalised but not implemented Score=-5		
		8.2 VDC ODF/TS/VWASH plan/strategy and implementation	5	90% or more achieved, Score= 5	Submitted Reports	District MIS
				80-89% target is achieved, Score=4		
				70-79% target is achieved, score=3		
				60-69% target is achieved, score=2		
				Less than 60% target is achieved, Score=1		
		8.3 Human resource (SP) in D-WASH unit	10	100 % position SPs hired score =10	DMC Minutes of staff hiring & contract papers	DWASH unit/contract paper
				80-89% Sps hired, Score=8		
				70-79% SPs hired, score=6		
				60-69% sps hired, score=4		
				Less than 60% SPs hired, Score=0		
		Total	100			

Annex 7 D-WASH-CCs Annual Performance Evaluation

D-WASH-CCs Theory vs. Practice

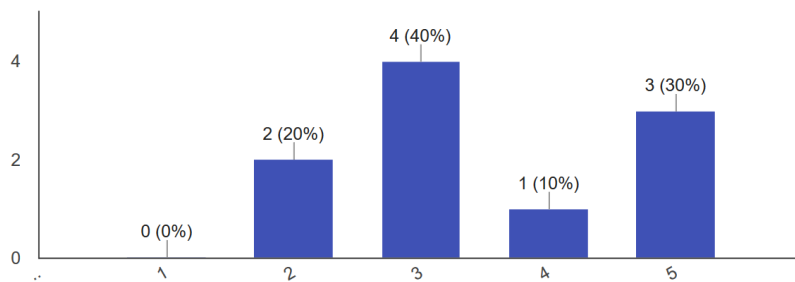
This assessment is done with regards to results indicator **3.3 # of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning** through D-WASH CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. This originates from the Nepal National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011.

The following scoring was used, the total sample including 10 core districts:

- 1- Activity not happening at all
- 2- Activity has taken place once or twice
- 3- Average case, not very often but more than twice
- 4- Activity done quite often but not regularly
- 5- Regular activity

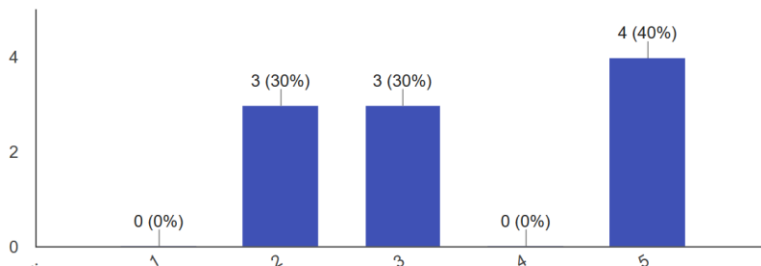
1. Prepare the district profile of hygiene and sanitation and strategic Master Plan/Plan of Action

(10 responses)



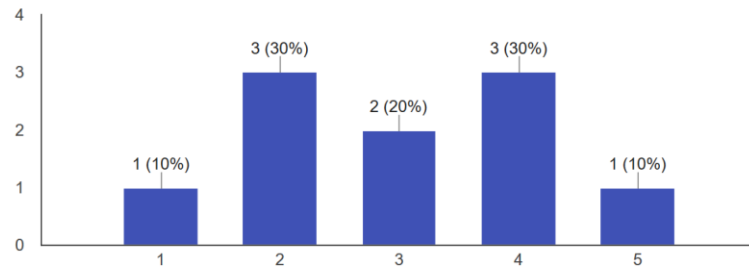
2. Endorses of Strategic Plan/Plan of Action on total sanitation for the DDC approval

(10 responses)



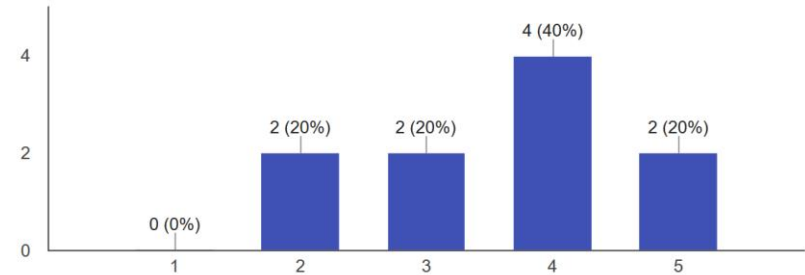
3. Encourage the VDCs and Municipalities for formulating and implementing their own Master Plan for sanitation and support them

(10 responses)



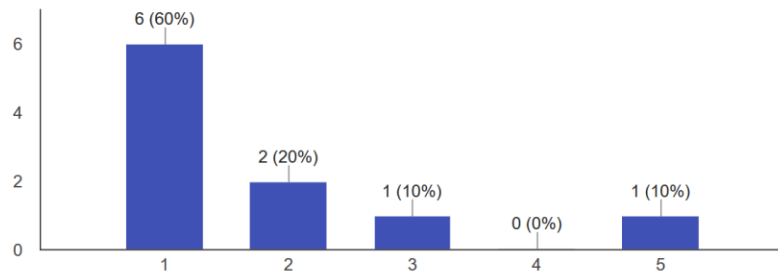
4. Monitor the performance of the VDCs and Municipalities in sanitation

(10 responses)



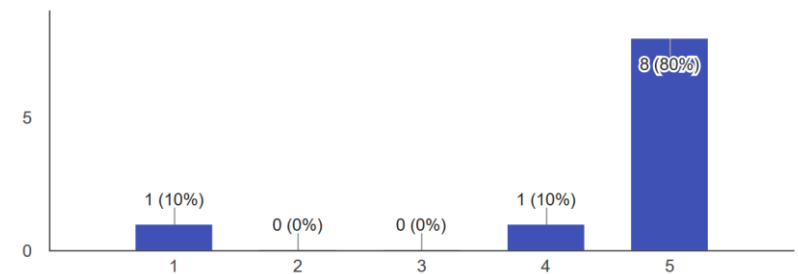
5. Establish and manage a district level basket fund for sanitation, which would consist of DDC funds, allocations from the central basket fund managed by the DWSS and possible funds from other sources

(10 responses)



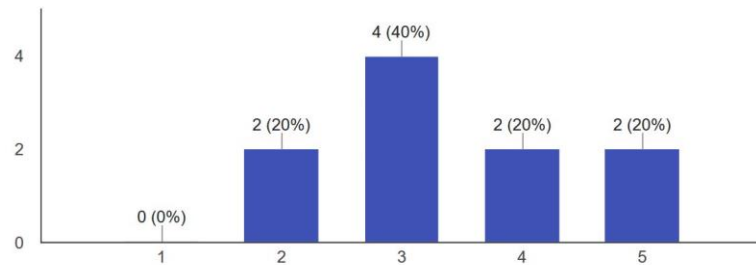
6. Encourage and support the VDCs and Municipalities to declare ODF by providing financial incentives from the DDC funds

(10 responses)



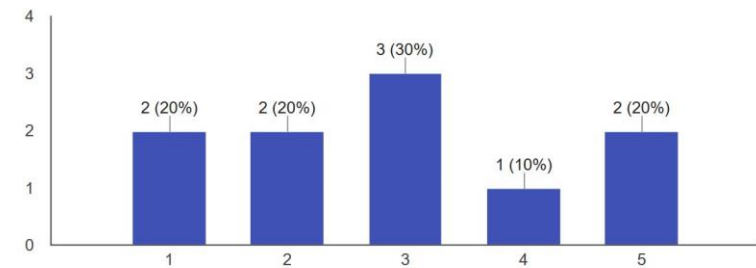
7. Grant reward and recognition to various individuals/institutions that have noteworthy contribution in promoting hygiene and sanitation in their communities. And recognize them as 'sanitation champion'

(10 responses)



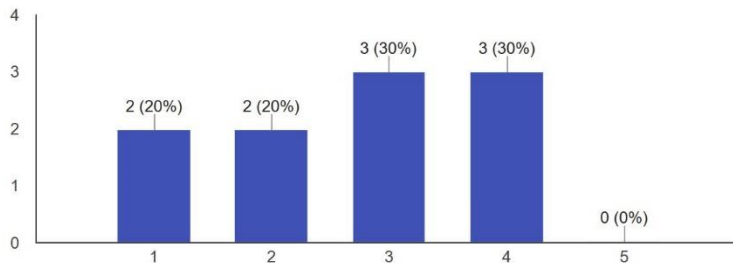
8. Identify the issues of gender, inclusion and participation through proper planning and financing mechanism by considering socio-economic situation, geographical condition and ethnic diversity specifically for addressing the support need of poor and socially disadvantaged groups

(10 responses)



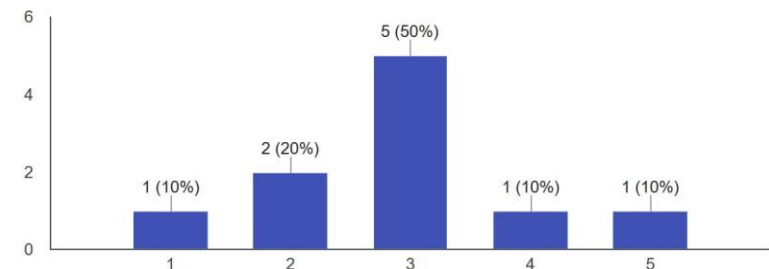
9. Regularly organize seminars and conferences to review the performance of the local bodies in sanitation promotion

(10 responses)



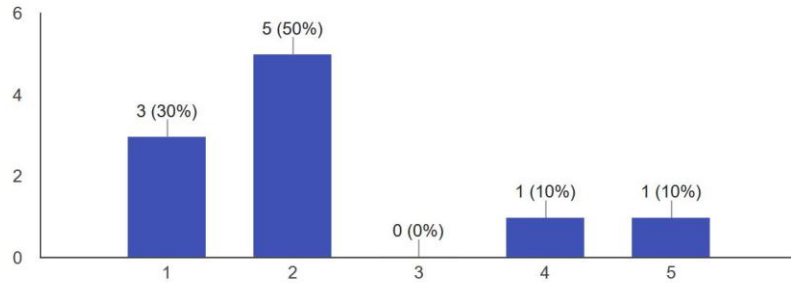
10. Link, coordinate and integrate concerned stakeholders so that they plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report outcomes together using mutually agreed procedures and tools

(10 responses)



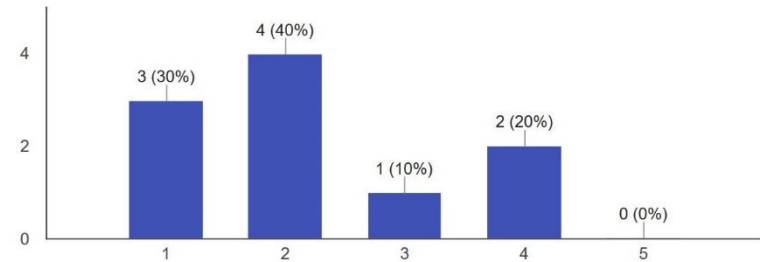
11. Create conducive environment to mainstream private sector in WASH activities

(10 responses)



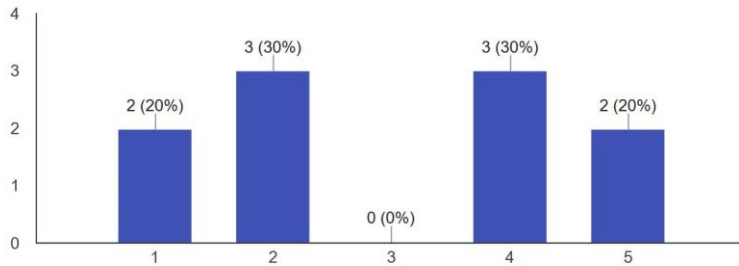
12. Coordination of the preparation of periodic and annual district and VDC/municipality WASH planning processes

(10 responses)



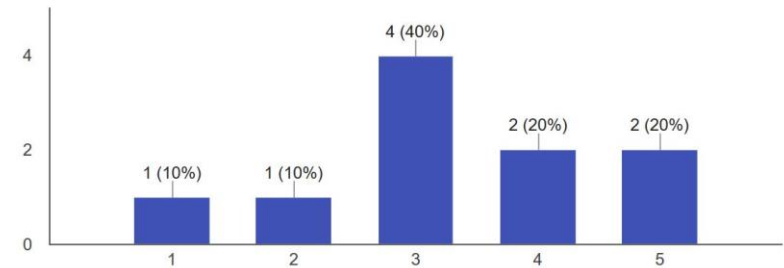
13. Follow-up of the use of District Development Fund, financial management, expenditures, VDC contribution and user group contribution for WASH implementation

(10 responses)



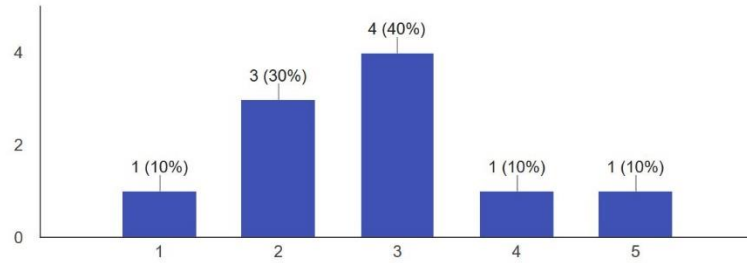
14. Facilitate to endorse strategic plan/plan of action and budgets for total sanitation for approval from DDC council

(10 responses)



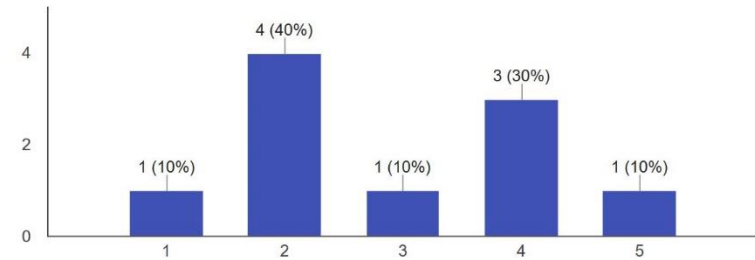
15. Foster relationships with and elicit support from external and civil society development partners

(10 responses)



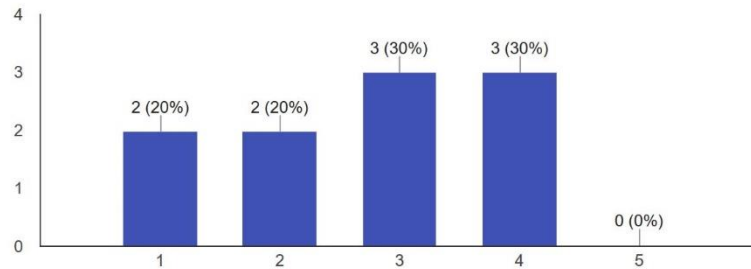
16. Establish coordination and communication with NSHSC and R-WASH-CC for collaboration and information sharing

(10 responses)



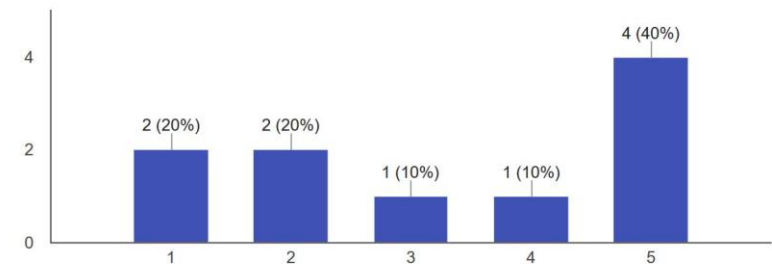
17. Do resource mapping and stakeholders analysis for the effectiveness of program

(10 responses)

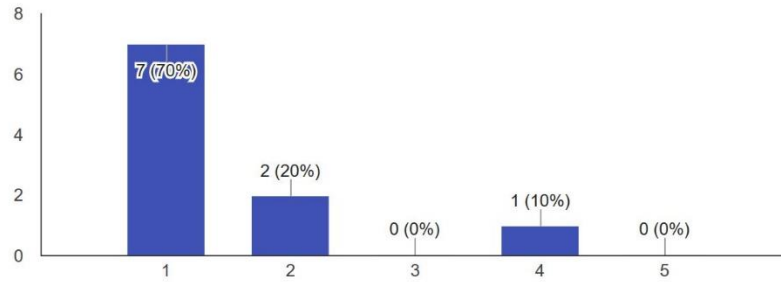


18. Organize meeting at every three months for planning, programming and appraisal of the performance of sector activities

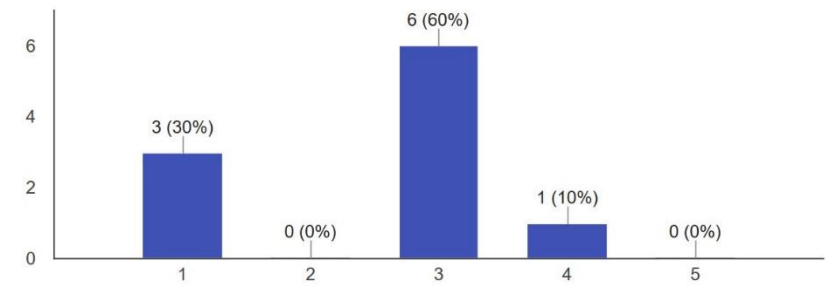
(10 responses)



19. Establish district level resource center (10 responses)



20. Innovative and creative activities as appropriate (10 responses)



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Annex 7 D-WASH-CCs Annual Performance Evaluation
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

District Name	Gulmi	Baglung	Pyuthan	Rupandehi	Syangja	Tanahun	Parbat	Kapilvastu	Myagdi	Nawalparasi
1. Prepare the district profile of hygiene and sanitation and strategic Master Plan/Plan of Action	3	3	5	3	2	4	5	3	2	5
2. Endorses of Strategic Plan/Plan of Action on total sanitation for the DDC approval	2	3	5	3	3	5	5	2	2	5
3. Encourage the VDCs and Municipalities for formulating and implementing their own Master Plan for sanitation and support them	1	2	3	5	3	4	2	2	4	4
4. Monitor the performance of the VDCs and Municipalities in sanitation	2	4	3	5	3	5	2	4	4	4
5. Establish and manage a district level basket fund for sanitation, which would consist of DDC funds, allocations from the central basket fund managed by the DWSS and possible funds from other sources	1	1	1	3	1	5	2	1	2	1
6. Encourage and support the VDCs and Municipalities to declare ODF by providing financial incentives from the DDC funds	4	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5
7. Grant reward and recognition to various individuals/institutions that have noteworthy contribution in promoting hygiene and sanitation in their communities. And recognize them as 'sanitation champion'	3	4	3	5	2	4	2	3	5	3

District Name	Gulmi	Baglung	Pyuthan	Rupandehi	Syangja	Tanahun	Parbat	Kapilvastu	Myagdi	Nawalparasi
8. Identify the issues of gender, inclusion and participation through proper planning and financing mechanism by considering socio-economic situation, geographical condition and ethnic diversity specifically for addressing the support need of poor and socially disadvantaged groups	1	1	3	5	2	3	4	2	5	3
9. Regularly organize seminars and conferences to review the performance of the local bodies in sanitation promotion	1	3	4	4	1	2	2	3	4	3
10. Link, coordinate and integrate concerned stakeholders so that they plan, implement, monitor, evaluate and report outcomes together using mutually agreed procedures and tools	1	3	4	3	2	3	3	2	5	3
11. Create conducive environment to mainstream private sector in WASH activities	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	5	4
12. Coordination of the preparation of periodic and annual district and VDC/ municipality WASH planning processes	1	1	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	3
13. Follow-up of the use of District Development Fund, financial management, expenditures, VDC contribution and user group contribution for WASH implementation	1	1	4	4	2	5	2	2	5	4

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District Name	Gulmi	Baglung	Pyuthan	Rupandehi	Syangja	Tanahun	Parbat	Kapilvastu	Myagdi	Nawalparasi
14. Facilitate to endorse strategic plan/plan of action and budgets for total sanitation for approval from DDC council	3	3	4	1	3	5	3	2	5	4
15. Foster relationships with and elicit support from external and civil society development partners	1	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	5	3
16. Establish coordination and communication with NSHSC and R-WASH-CC for collaboration and information sharing	1	4	2	5	2	3	2	2	4	4
17. Do resource mapping and stakeholders analysis for the effectiveness of program	3	3	4	4	1	3	1	2	2	4
18. Organize meeting at every three months for planning, programming and appraisal of the performance of sector activities	1	4	5	1	3	2	5	2	5	5
19. Establish district level resource center	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	2	1	1
20. Innovative and creative activities as appropriate	1	3	4	1	1	3	3	3	3	3

Annex 8 Project Staff List

RWSSP-WN II staff list

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station/ District	Commencement Date
List of DoLIDAR Staff/Project Coordination Office (PCO)				
1	Mr. Pawan Kumar Shrestha	National Project Director	DoLIDAR/KTM06.2016
2	Mr. Narayan Prasad Shrestha	National Project Coordinator	DTO Kaski	10.09.2013
3	Mr. Atma Ram Poudel	Account Officer	RHTC, Kaski	09.02.2014
4	Ms. Raj Kumari Thapa	Engineer	PCO	07.10.2012
5	Mr. Amol Rupakheti	Engineer	PCO	15.06.2014
6	Mr. Choodamani Bhattarai	Computer Operator/Na.Su.	PCO	07.07.2011
7	Ms. Meena Kumari Sharma	Office Assistant	PCO	18.09.2011
List of Consultants Team Member (Project Support Unit & Districts based)				
8	Ms. Sanna-Leena Rautanen	Chief Technical Advisor	PSU	17.09.2013
9	Ms. Sini Pellinen	Field Specialist	PSU	21.10.2014
10	Mr. Prem Dishwa	Chief Administrative & Account Officer	PSU	20.09.2013
11	Mr. Chandra Bhakta Bista	Sanitation & Hygiene Specialist	PSU	24.06.2015
12	Mr. Tej Prasad Ojha	WST Specialist	PSU	11.02.2014
13	Ms. Sangita Khadka	SD Specialist	PSU	20.02.2014
14	Mr. Shirish A. Adhikari	Technical Monitoring Specialist	PSU	06.04.2015
15	Ms. Kalpana Dishwa	National Field Specialist	PSU	16.04.2015
16	Mr. Bidur Pokhrel	MIS Officer	PSU	01.01.2016
17	Mr. Shambu Prasad Sah	District WASH Adviser	Nawalparasi	05.02.2014
18	Mr. Pramod Lal Shrestha	District WASH Adviser	Pyuthan	10.02.2014
19	Mr. Ritu Prasad Chaulagain	District WASH Adviser	Baglung	10.02.2014
20	Mr. Min Prasad Basnet	District WASH Adviser	Syangja	01.08.2014
21	Mr. Bashu Dev Pandey	District WASH Adviser	Tanahun	13.08.2014
22	Mr. Ajay Kumar	District WASH Adviser	Rupandehi	07.04.2015
23	Mr. Binod Prakash Luhar	District WASH Adviser	Gulmi	20.04.2015
24	Mr. Prashanna Prasad Pandey	District WASH Adviser	Parbat	22.07.2015
25	Mr. Bipin Poudel	District WASH Adviser	Kapilvastu	01.09.2015
26	Mr. Tharendra Poudel	District WASH Adviser	Myagdi	07.01.2016
List of Administrative Support Staff/PSU				
27	Mr. Shyam Bahadur Rana	Store M./Fleet Assistant	PSU	17.09.2013
28	Ms. Sushma Rana	Accountant	PSU	17.09.2013
29	Ms. Suman K.C.	Office Secretary	PSU	17.09.2013
30	Ms. Amisha Gurung	Receptionist	PSU	17.09.2013
31	Mr. Man Bahadur Gurung	Driver	PSU	17.09.2013
32	Mr. Tol Prasad Gurung	Driver	PSU	17.09.2013
33	Mr. Chandra Bahadur B.K.	Driver	PSU	17.09.2013
34	Mr. Balaram Thapa Chhetri	Driver	Butwal	08.10.2014
35	Mr. Bedu Prasad Rawat	Driver	PSU	30.10.2014
36	Mr. Prem Bdr Balampaki Magar	OA/Gardener	PSU	17.09.2013
37	Ms. Sharmila Thapa Magar	Office Cleaner	PSU	17.09.2013
38	Ms. Laxmi Ghimire	GH Cleaner/Sauna Manager	GH, Pokhara	24.11.2013
List of Liaison Office, Kathmandu				
39	Mr. Shital Subedi	Liaison & Administrative Officer	KTM	15.01.2014
List of District based Technical Staff (long term)				
40	Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari	TF (90%Gulmi& 10% Arghakhanchi)	Gulmi HQ	18.09.2015
41	Mr. Damber Bahadur Bohara	TF (100% Baglung)	Baglung HQ	18.09.2015
42	Mr. Tej Bohara	TF (90%Tanahun & 10% Nawalpa. hill)	Tanahun HQ	18.09.2015
43	Mr. Hem Bahadur Praja	TF (100% Parbat)	Parbat HQ	29.03.2016
44	Mr. Dipendra Khatri	TF (100% Syangja)	Syangja HQ	29.03.2016
45	Mr. Satya Raj Pandey	TF (90%Pyuthan & 10% Rolpa)	Pyuthan HQ	02.05.2016
46	Mr. Bikas KC	TF (100% Myagdi)	Myagdi HQ	02.05.2016
47	Mr. Pandam Chand	Monitoring Facilitator	Syangja HQ	15.01.2016
48	Mr. Dal Bahadur Saud	Water Supply Technical Trainer	Parbat HQ	15.01.2016
49	Ms. Bishnu Gurung	Engineer (WSP)	PSU	15.01.2016
List of District Messengers				
50	Ms. Sushma Gharti Thapa	Messenger & Office Assistant	Syangja	18.09.2015
51	Ms. Budhi Sara Bhujel	Messenger & Office Assistant	Tanahun	18.09.2015
52	Mr. Lok Bahadur Gurung	Messenger & Office Assistant	Pyuthan	18.09.2015
53	Mr. Prakash Panthi	Messenger	Gulmi	18.09.2015
54	Mr. Padam Bahadur Khatri	Messenger	Baglung	18.09.2015
55	Mr. Ram Chandra Poudel	Messenger	Parbat	18.09.2015
56	Mr. Santa Kumar Tharu	Messenger	Rupandehi	18.09.2015
57	Ms. Sarika Bhattarai	Messenger & Office Assistant	Nawalparasi	21.04.2016
58	Ms. Dek Kumari KC Thapa	Messenger	Myagdi	14.05.2016
59	Ms. Sita Kumari Chaudhari	Messenger	Kalpivastu	17.07.2016
List of Service provider/OJTs				
60	Mr. Yogesh Chapagain	Service Provider/OJT(University, Finland)	PSU(study)	02.05.2016

Updated & Checked on 28-07.2016 by : Prem Dishwa, CA AO