

WASH Sector Annual Progress Review (2071/2072)

TWG reports on JSR II resolution

Legend:



Fully Achieved



Partially Met



Not Met

S. NO	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Transform existing NSHSC and NSHCC to NWASHSC and NWASHCC respectively with full WASH accountability;		Issue considered, but action not yet taken by WSED/MoUD
2.	Establish legal identity of WASH Coordination Committees (WASH-CCs) at all levels by synchronizing with Local Self Governance Act, 2055, and draft Water Supply, Sanitation and Sewerage Act;		No action taken, no progress
3.	Formulate a common WASH Operation Directive for harmonized intervention in rural and urban sub sectors;		Operational Directive for Community WSS available, but not rolled out. No progress on harmonization
4.	Promote WUSCs and their Federation(s) as a legitimate and capable organization by maintaining strong linkages with WASH-CCs		Some progress, but no additional boost detected to raise Federations' capacity
5.	Develop CHRDU as a Center of Excellence for WASH related capacity building intervention and standardize benchmarks, capacity development modules/packages		CHRDU renamed as National WSS Training Centre; Capacity Building and Training Strategy being formulated (by SEIU)

<h3>Observations</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft WASHS Policy and Act ready Institutional amendment according to WASH-CC model urgently needed: focus on National – District interaction and strengthening SEIU mandate to be reviewed and business plan to be drafted NWSSTC mandate to be formulated and business plan to drafted accordingly
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S. No	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Formulate WASH sector financing strategy as an integral component of the WASH Sector Development Plan which enables implementation of district and sub district WASH plans with due focus on unreached and un-served population;		-Draft Terms of Reference prepared to prepare the financing strategy - Partial analysis already available on costs of financing water supply and sanitation system from various sources (preparatory work for STWSSP III, RWSS modalities study, etc.)
2.	Allocate 5 - 20 percent budget for functionality component from the total WASH budget through Annual Development Plan;		-Budget allocation done on the basis on annual program submitted by various agencies through LMBS so there are common activity heads. - Analysis of the budget required to ascertain the budget allocated for functionality
3.	Seek additional financial resources to improve safe water facilities to the selected district headquarters, urban areas and emerging towns as per Nepal Drinking Water Standard, 2005;		- No consolidated effort from the Sector on this. Agencies are seeking funds on their own.
4.	Develop policy provision to obtain grants and loans from development/ commercial/financing banks & institutions for improving service level as outlined in the co-financing directive of the WASH sector.		-It is being done on a project basis. - This will be expanded once the Sector Development Plan and WASH sector financing strategy is finalized

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget allocation by GoN has been done through LMBS which is a good start to code the activities in the Sector and also to track progress against each activity. It will require consolidated effort in developing the WASH sector financing strategy beyond the Sector Finance TWG. Multiple sources of funding, including the unconditional grants to the local bodies continue to make it extremely difficult to determine the extent of funding in the sector, activities being funded, and the results achieved.

S. NO	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Prohibit open defecation through legal provision in the upcoming WASH Act. Introduce and enforce local norms, rules and regulation through local authority;		•Incorporated in SHMP- directives and draft WASH – Act •Introduced and enforced through D/M/V-WASH-CCs
2.	Promote and sustain ODF and hygiene behaviours through consistently implementing post-ODF/total sanitation interventions		•Initiated Post-ODF activities in many VDCs/Districts •Initiated/prepared Post-ODF District Strategy Plan in ODF districts •NSHCC has planned to organize National Post-ODF Workshop - October 2014
3.	Prepare an evidence based comprehensive "the State of Sanitation Document" to systematically show case social sanitation movement and knowledge management;		•Prepared evidence based case-studies and Newsletters •Initiated/established Regional/District Level Sanitation Resource Centers for Knowledge Management /documentation
4.	Mainstream health, education institutions and professionals, academia, political leaders, WSUCs, media, child clubs, civil society networks to accelerate ongoing sanitation social movement;		•Mainstreamed with government line agencies, partners , political parties, media and private sector to accelerate sanitation social movement •Implemented 1000 golden days (Multi-sectoral nutrition plan) and HHWS campaign
5.	Formulate a complete urban sanitation strategic framework to complement the Clean City Programme;		•Developed Urban Sanitation Concept and formulation of framework to complement the Clean City Program in connection with SACOSAN-V ongoing.



Observations- Hygiene and Sanitation

- **Sustainability:** (Need to be focused on sustainability from the beginning of sanitation social movement)
- **Urban Sanitation:** (Municipality related sanitation package need to be unified/finalized in present context)
- **Institution and Public Toilet :** (Must be considered for ODF declaration)
- **Resource Centre :** (Should be strengthened at all levels)

ODF Status (to date)

- Zone: 1
- Districts: 15 (15 in pipeline for ODF)
- Municipalities: 18
- VDCs: 1680
- School Catchment Areas: 3300 (about)
- Total ODF Population: 76%



Progress Summary- Disaster Risk & Climate Change

S. NO	Action Points/Recommendation	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Mainstream CCA/DRR in upcoming Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Policy and Act;		CC/DRR issues proposed in the Water Resource Act which is under development
2.	Introduce CC and DRR-resilient actions as integral component in ongoing WASH interventions;		Member agencies have started to integrate DRR in its programs e.g DWSS piloting DRR in selected districts; NRCS working in 16 districts together with Unicef; Urban DRR also in agencies program; CC/DRR as major component of some of agencies.
3.	Allocate up to 5% budget of the WASH sector for CCA and DRR for disaster mitigation and to timely reinstate projects affected by disasters;		Advocacy at the highest level on progress; DWSS in planning phase; Advocacy on development plan/agencies regular budget; Agencies like UWP, Unicef supporting LDRMP development
4.	Initiate detail assessment on the impact of CC on WASH.		ToR development in process; Documentation on the process



Progress Summary- Disaster Risk & Climate Change

S. NO	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
5	Orientation to WUC /groups, capacitate local bodies Coordination Committees on CC/DRR in WASH.		Orientation to WUC, CBO from several agencies being conducted; ToT, WIE, ENA conducted for DWSS district/national team; WRM orientation; national trainings in progress.
6	Prepare detail hazard map at district level.		Agencies supporting on pilot program (DWSS/ Unicef/NRCS) NRCS working in 16 districts together with Unicef in hazard and child centered risk mapping
7	Development of CC strategy and DRM guideline for the WASH sector		DWSS leading and review to be conducted for finalization



Observations- Disaster Risk & Climate Change

- Changing rainfall patterns and variation in climate affecting new areas/communities; new type of emergencies (e.g Sindhupalchowk, Surkhet)
- Allocation of budget still a bottleneck to timely planning and response
- Clear direction on response esp. in Govt is key to timely response;
- Big question on how we could sustain development efforts like ODF, water supply, when our investment is affected every year.
- In year 2070/71, the damage of WS was estimated USD- 1.4 Million for about 200 schemes while only 131 projects were supported USD 0.5 Million was provided almost at the end of fiscal year
- For this CC Resilience work must be a mandatory part of any WASH development work if we want to retain/save our investment
- A non- freezable amount in the Sector is very much required for timely response.



Progress Summary-Functionality & Sustainability

S. N	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Critically review and revise existing "Coverage and Functionality Survey Guideline" and collect complete		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NMIP survey guideline reviewed • SNV WASH mapping guideline
2.	Mandatorily implement minimum water tariff system to recover at least operational costs for rural utility/operators with special attention to GESI aspects		Some of WUSCs (districts) are being revived/reformed with proper representation & minimum water tariff is being set up (Progressing...)
3.	Introduce appropriate/alternative technological options & multiple use of water for livelihood;		Alternative Technology in line with Climate Change: e.g. rain water harvesting, pumping scheme, WUMP etc. (Progressing...)

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Progress Summary- Func & Sust

S. N	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
4.	Empower and strengthen utility operators/WUSCs and introduce business plans with tripartite agreement among WUSCs, VMWASHCC (local bodies) and support agencies & in line with Water Supply Service Operation Directive, 2012		Research on livelihood options of VMWs carried out, a business model being developed in Dilekh with involvement of 20 VMWs (Progressing...)
5.	Encourage and promote rehabilitation and reconstruction of existing water supply and sanitation projects, including formulation of specific guideline, with an aim to improve higher services and discourage investment in the name of new projects		A very little progress has been made except collecting the view of some concerned DEs of few districts (Slowly Progressing...)

Progress Summary - GESI			
S. No	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Implement GESI Operational Guideline 2013 (MoUD)		JESI unit has been established in PID and KUKL And is under consideration in DWSS
2.	Allocate adequate budget		No progress
3.	Promote GESI responsive technological options, promotional packages and service delivery mechanisms		No progress

Progress Summary - Water Quality			
S. No	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Intensify implementation of National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2005		-Water quality improvement projects are going on through treatment plant support and water safety plans
2.	Mainstream and scale up Water Safety Plan as integral component of water supply and sanitation projects		WSP will be implemented in completed water supply projects. Forthcoming act will address the issue
3.	Introduce and implement water quality improvement interventions in outbreak-prone districts with priority, and effectively utilize available regional WQ testing labs		WQ labs were assessed and now are being partially utilized
4.	Collect water quality data from water service providers, and share with surveillance agencies.		No progress

Key Observations - Water Quality	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Safety Plans (WSP) is fundamental and need to be mandatory for all project, and its quality should be monitored by supporting agencies and MoHP as well as. Users can be triggered by showing the microbial test results (both count and P/A). Awareness and advocacy of PoU is still very vital to control out break. 	

Summary of Progress: M&E			
S. No	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Strengthen and strongly implement web-based monitoring and evaluation system for the entire sector.		-Data collection on RWSS M&E indicator ongoing -Benchmarking of urban water utilities limited to 60 utilities
2.	Promote fast track methods of collection and generation of sectoral data and information with leadership of WASH-CCs.		-Standard formats/forms have been prepared for rural -Smart phone based data collection and reporting system being planned to introduce
3.	Assess periodic performance of the WASH sector as per agreed sector monitoring indicators;		No progress
4.	Reinforce WASH sector M&E issues with the Minimum Condition Performance Measures (MCPM) of MoFALD and regular monitoring frameworks of Health and Education sector to evaluate the performance accordingly.		No progress

WASH Sector Annual Progress Review (2070/2071) Key Observations: M&E	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WASH Sector has introduced advanced MIS system but there is no in-house MIS/IT expert at place to handle it, The first Data book published as an outcome of the Benchmarking of water utilities created sensation among the utilities, 	



Progress Summary-Functionality & Sustainability

S N	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
1.	Critically review and revise existing "Coverage and Functionality Survey Guideline" and collect, compile, disseminate & utilize M& E information for future planning purpose under the strong leadership & guidance of DWASHCC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NMIP survey guideline reviewed SNV WASH mapping guideline reviewed Revised survey guideline is in discussion phase at TWG (Progressing...)
2.	Mandatorily implement minimum water tariff system to recover at least operational costs for rural utility/operators with special attention to GESI aspects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of WUSCs (districts) are being revived/reformed with proper representation & minimum water tariff is being set up (Progressing...)
3.	Introduce appropriate/alternative technological options & multiple use of water for livelihood;		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative Technology in line with Climate Change: e.g. rain water harvesting, pumping scheme, WUMP etc. (Progressing...)







Progress Summary- Func & Sust

S N	Action Points/Resolution	Progress Update	Justification
4.	Empower and strengthen utility operators/WUSCs and introduce business plans with tripartite agreement among WUSCs, V/MWASHCC (local bodies) and support agencies & in line with Water Supply Service Operation Directive, 2012		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research on livelihood options of VMWs carried out, a business model being developed in Dailekh with involvement of 20 VMWs (Progressing...)
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Department of Education
School Health, Nutrition and Property Management
Section/Physical Improvement Section
Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

Progress of F/Y 2070/71:

- Appointing of WASH focal person in 75 districts and Regional Education Directorate.
- Conducted 3 days orientation, training in four regions. UNICEF representatives included in the program.



The orientation program addressed following contents:

- History of WASH in School.
- WASH in existing school curriculum.
- School health and nutrition strategy 2006
- School lead total sanitation.



- Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011.
- Multi Sectoral Nutrition Plan.
- Student's attendance register.
- Five key messages for WASH in school.



Toilets in school scenario:

Total number of Schools: (community and private)	35223
Number of Students: (community and private)	7542393
Total community schools:	29630
Total private school:	5593

Total number of students in community schools	6293112
Toilet-Student ratio with one set of toilet (1 room with pan and 1 with urinals) regard to 1:50 norms:	6293112/50
Total number of required toilets:	125862
Number of built toilets:	71183
Number of toilets to be constructed:	54679

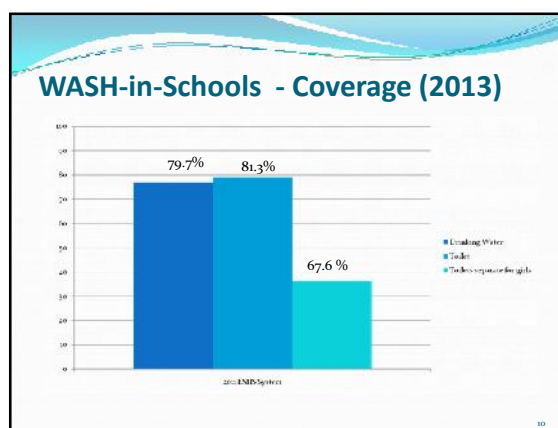
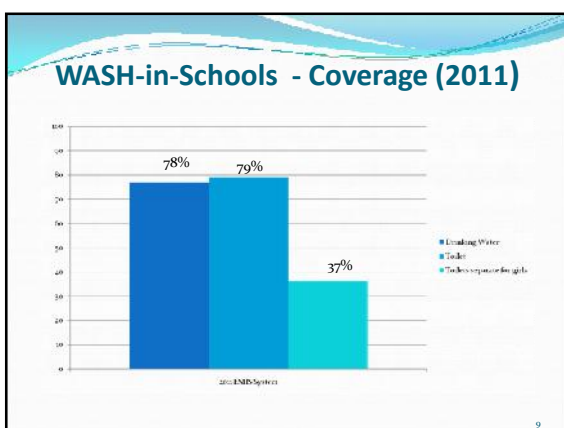
Source: flash report DoE

To meet the target till 2017 AD, construction of 13670 toilets is to be constructed every year. If existing toilet is repaired it will be managed even is a question of quality and quantity.

Financing by DoE for WASH-in-Schools		
F.Y.	External Environment	Girls Toilet
2066/67	4,500 nos @ Nrs 150,000	-
2009/10	Nrs 675 Millions	
206768	4,862 nos @ Nrs 200,000	5,500 nos@ Nrs 200,000
2010/11	Nrs 972.40 Millions	Nrs 1100 Millions
2068/69	4,000 nos @ Nrs 200,000	3,000 nos @ Nrs 200,000
2011/12	Nrs 800 Millions	Nrs 600 Millions
2069/70	1,001 nos @ Nrs 250,000	1,000 nos @ Nrs 250,000
2012/13	Nrs 250.25 Millions	Nrs 250 Millions
2070/71	3,000 nos @ Nrs 250,000	2,000 nos @ Nrs 250,000
2013/14	Nrs 775 Millions	Nrs 500 Millions
2071/72	600nos @ Nrs 250,000	2,500 nos @ Nrs 250,000
2014/15	(Proposed) Nrs 150 Millions	(Proposed) Nrs 625 Millions

Status of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Community School					
Total Community Schools	Toilet		Toilets with urinals		Schools with adequate drinking water facilities
	Schools with toilet	Schools with separate toilet for girls	Toilets with urinal	Girls toilets with urinal	
29630					
	81.3 %	67.6 %	40.9 %	28.2 %	79.7 %

Source: DoE/EMIS



Activities and progress on WASH in school

- Formation of thematic working group for WASH in school. Stakeholders are involved; DoE, UNICEF, Save the Children, NCED, CDC, NFE, Water Aid.
- Regular meeting of thematic working group is being organized every month.
- Alternative design/drawing focusing on CGD (child friendly, gender and disabled friendly) is being prepared and implemented.

- Every year engineers and sub engineers are trained on school WASH sector.
- Training of trainers (tot) is conducted in four regions for the district focal person.
- Initiation of work in districts like co-ordination with D-WASHCC, V-WASHCC according to the guidelines of Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 approved by Government.
- Working together with other partners: DFID 18 districts 45 girls toilet with water facilities funding @ 4 lakh per unit cost, Water aid, Save the children etc.



Some issues and challenges

- Lack of software activities for DEO, SS, RP, school teacher, student and SMC team.
- Reluctance to build toilet is a big challenge.
- Community contribution (25 % minimum) to 100% is difficult.
- Not effective monitoring, evaluation and reporting system.
- Insufficient water supply (esp. in hill/mountain areas)
- Inadequate awareness of health, sanitation & hygiene
- Just starting software program & budget for health, sanitation and hygiene practical life skills based education from FY 2070
- Lack of operation and maintenance (O&M) fund for WASH activities.
- Lack of coordination.
- Difficulty in implementation in some districts (needs strengthen of govt. governance system)

Contd.

- Low unit cost for WASH facilities (blanket cost not considering mountain and hill scenario) (Note: community contribution : 25% to 100%)
- Limited human resources for supervision of hardware facilities and software activities. (232 engineers/sub engineers)

Special progress for WASH in School

- Many school have at least one toilet.
- Many school have separate toilet for girls and boys. (secondary schools)
- Some school have managed the hand washing facilities with soap.
- Hand washing practice before eating and after the use of toilet.
- Only gents and ladies toilet not separate toilet for teacher. (good practice started)

Purposed Program and Activities for FY 2071/72 as software activities

- Orientation training on Three Star Approach and Software components
- Strengthening Monitoring and Evaluation at national level (including software indicators into EMIS system)
- Regional Orientation incorporating DoE Regional review meeting on CGD and software components including O&M
- WASH in Schools TWG monthly meetings
- Development of Strategy plan with social norms and O&M

- National workshop on WASH in Schools
- Development of program Booklet and IEC materials
- Model District Support (Bhajhang and Nawalparasi)
- Hiring consultant: Research and Documentation on WASH in Schools
- District Level software activities in 110 schools in 7 districts



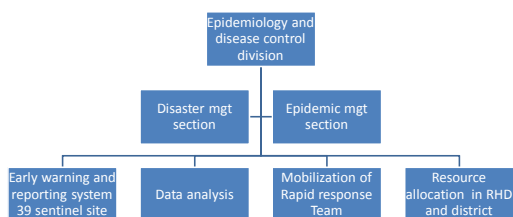
Thank you

Progress status WASH related activities of MOHP

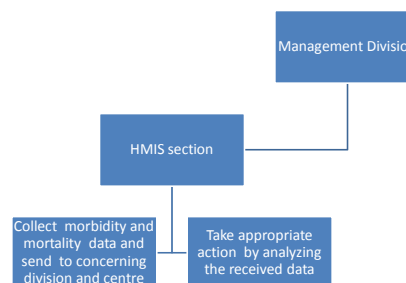
Mr. Ghana Shyam Pokharel
Chief
Disaster Management Section,
DOHS

- Appalling, 10,500 under fives die each year in Nepal due to diarrhoeal diseases. It is estimated that the simple practice of washing hands with soap could actually prevent around 45% of these deaths.

Department of Health Services



Department of Health Services



Regional Level (RHD)

Formation and participation in R –WASH-CC

Function : is to

help formation of D WASH CC

Functionalize health and nutrition cluster

Facilitate in ODF

Support and lobbying resource allocation and mobilization in WASH

District Level (D/DPHO)

- Participate in DWASH-CC
- Functional health and cluster meeting
- Trend analysis of water borne diseases
- Formation RRT
- Orientation and Mobilization of RRT
- Resource pooling and mgt
- Support to form V-WASH CC
- Recording and reporting of water borne diseases
- If epidemic is beyond the district's capacity, the support is demanded from centre

Progress Achieved

- Decreased cases of water borne disease in Nepal
- Increased awareness level of peoples on hand washing and use of toilet
- Information dissemination by Radio, TV and FM
- Situation of Jajarkot, Rukum and Dailekh is normal since 2067
- Formed Regional health coordination team (by involving all concerning stakeholders) to support the disaster, R-WASHCC and others health related activities

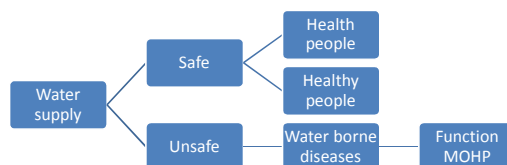
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Modeling tool and use	<p>MS Office Software (2016)</p> <p>MS Excel Software (2016)</p> <p>MS Word Software (2016)</p> <p>Statistical Aid (2016)</p> <p>Microsoft Access (2016)</p> <p>Statistical Software (2016)</p>	<p>Health Tools: 1. Health Atlas, Malaria, Zoonotic, HIV, TB and COVID-19 Survey Tooling</p> <p>2. Health Data, Software</p> <p>3. Best Practices for Health Data Surveys for 2015/16</p> <p>4. Surveys in Public Health: Training, Steps to Survey Management, Training, Learning Tools</p>	
Project Officer	<p>Shirani Lal Acharya</p> <p>WCD</p>	<p>Reporting Date: 2023-09-13</p>	<p>Approved by:</p> <p>Joint Joint Head</p> <p>Dr. Nisha</p>

Immediate responses

- DDRC meeting
- Health and nutrition cluster meetings
- Regional health coordination meeting
- Onsite visit to the affected areas
- Regular monitoring of shelters and precautionary health check up.
- Mobile health teams and camps by GON and Private sectors
- Supply of water purifier, ORS , hygiene kits and emergency medicine Mosquitoes net by Development partners (UNICEF, WHO, GIZ and other partners)
- 24 hours ambulance services and rescue the patients and pregnant women
- Mobilized all available supports and resources of supporting partners and GoN in one door system.
- Toilet ?

Challenge



Challenge/issues



Babiachaur Surkhet



Surkhet



Surkhet



Urgency of actions to be taken for post disaster management

- Immediate relief support to fully displaced people.
- Re settlement of the completely displaced people
- Construct temp toilet with shelter
- Establish disaster fund in central level for immediately mobilization of HR and logistic support
- Establish water quality control centre in each region

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION