

# Final Evaluation Report OF

## Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project

Supported By  
Water Aid Nepal



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**Submitted By:**

Mr. Nutan Dev Pokharel	Team Leader
Ms. Bhagawati Sangraula	Team Member, Deputy Director; Social Welfare Council
Mr. Kedar Prajapati	Team Member, Senior Divisional Engineer; Ministry of Urban Development
Mr. Ram Prasad Bhattarai	Team Member, Under Secretary; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
Mr. Gautam Bilash Joshi	Team Member, Finance Expert

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Evaluation Team

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## List of Abbreviations

APR	Annual Progress Report
AUD	Australian Dollar
CIUD	Centre for Integrated Urban Development
CLBSA	Community Led Basic Sanitation Approach
CL WASH	Community Led WASH
DDC	District Development Committee
D-WASH-CC	District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
FEDWASUN	Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users-Nepal
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GBP	Great Britain Pound
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
HDI	Human Development Index
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
IRD	Internal Revenue Department
ISTWSP	Itahari Small Town Water Supply Project
LDO	Local Development Officer
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non Government Organization
NEWAH	Nepal Water for Health
NPR	Nepali Rupee
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PA	Project Agreement
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project- Western Nepal
SACOSAN	South Asia Conference on Sanitation
SWC	Social Welfare Committee
UC	User Committee
UEMS	Urban Environment Management Society
USD	United State Dollar
VDC	Village Development Committee
V-WASH-CC	Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
WAN	Water Aid Nepal
WASH	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene
WESI	Water and Environmental Sanitation Improvement
WSH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WUC	Water Users Committee
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan
UN HABITAT	United Nation Habitat

## Executive Summary

Water Aid is UK registered International charity established in July 21, 1981 with vision of a world where everyone has access to clean water, safe sanitation and good hygiene. Water Aid Nepal is established in 1987 to provide access to clean water and safe sanitation in rural areas of Nepal. Further since 2000 Water Aid Nepal has expanded its program in urban area along with advocacy and influencing activities. Communities in geographically remote location, deprived in ethnicity, caste and economic status and with limited access to services were undertaken on top priority.

As per requirement of Social Welfare Council (SWC), this final evaluation of the project is carried. The objectives of this evaluation are to assess whether the project activities are in the line of the project agreement, to assess the progress, achievements and impact of the project till the date, explore the level of coordination with government agencies and to assess whether the project has followed financial regularities/discipline.

Water Aid Nepal has implement a five (5) years project named "Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project" from January 2008 to 30 June 2013. The project Agreement (PA) between Social Welfare Council (SWC) and Water Aid Nepal was duly signed in 23 October 2008. As per PA on 2008 water Aid will implement the project on 42 Village Development Committee (VDC) and 9 municipalities of 25 districts (service delivery on 15 district, service delivery along with advocacy and influencing on 4 district, advocacy and influencing on 9 district). The PA has amendment on June 1 2012, to cover additional 16 VDC and 1 municipality of 3 districts. However, WAN had also implemented its project on the area or VDC which are not included in project agreement with SWC. Bastipur VDC of Siraha district and Jhaukhel VDC of Bhaktapur district were not included as a working area in PA with SWC. In contrast to the PA, WAN and NEWAH has an agreement up to March 2014 for carrying project activities in the field. Due to this 33 rural schemes are in ongoing phase. Evaluation team had recognized the "Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project" as a basket program of WAN. Additional project and fund received by WAN, whatever be the duration, was accumulated in this ongoing project.

Water Aid had implemented the project through seven national NGO. Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project is funded by Water Aid UK and U.N Habitat, Kenya. The total budget of the project is NRs 1,073,547,000.00 which is totally a financial grant.

Both primary and secondary data/information was used for this evaluation. Physically project activities of 12 schemes of 5 districts were observed. WAN has already achieved its all hardware's (physical construction) target in June 2012, except Septic tank and Bio-gas connected toilets. At the same time, total 573,936 peoples were benefitted by WAN's service delivery schemes; out of them 279,052 people i.e.148% of target, were benefitted by drinking water facility while rest 294,884 peoples i.e. 215% of target, were benefitted by sanitation components. The entire partner NGOs implements the project through UC. Rural Partner of WAN implement project activities through local (district based) NGO, whereas Urban Partners

directly implement the project activities. In urban program UC were made responsible on the procurement of the non-local construction materials, where as in rural program, partner organization used to procure the non-local construction materials them-self and delivered to site.

Total 208 staffs were involved for project implementation. Among them 23 percent are female. Of which 51% of the total staffs were involved on delivering project activities of rural program.

Gravity water supply system in hill region, shallow tube wells in Terai region and pumping combine gravity system and rain water harvesting system on Jhaukhel system is found appropriate. Raised pan/plinth level of toilets, water seal pit of the latrines and special consideration to disable people has value added on the technology adapted. However, in case of support on water supply at Itahari municipality, WAN has supported ISTWSP without basic technical judgment. WAN and its partners has put their effort to maintain transparency within the scheme. Social auditing is commonly adopted tool to make project transparent. Informing beneficiaries on salient features and budget of the project to all beneficiaries through permanent type of hoarding board displayed in public place. It is suggested to mention the estimated rate of construction materials and human resource on the publically displayed project information board, to maintain more transparency on the project.

Follow up the completed schemes for two year of completion is most strength area of WAN for the sustainability of the scheme. Beneficiaries used to collect the repair and maintenance fund regularly, however the collected fund is in small amount and can only carried minor repair. Thus a VDC level basket fund for repair and maintenance of the scheme seems to be effective. At the same time the capacity enhancement of D-WASH-CC need to be included in the further program.

One of the WAN's partner; NEWAH had adopted Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) approach in its program. Initially WAN's projects are implemented in community basis, project on community basis was shifted to program basis i.e. VDC or ward coverage. The ward/VDC coverage approach has good impact to extend WASH coverage along with supporting the plan policy of government at local as well as in central level. Coordination with local government bodies and their active involvement were observed on planning, selection and implementation of the WASH activities in district/VDC was observed.

Beside service delivery WAN was also involved in research activities. A research conducted on 2010-2011, shows that 39% of water supply and sanitation schemes need minor repair, 12% need major repair, 21% need rehabilitation, 9% of schemes need reconstruction while 2% of total schemes are dysfunctional. During the period, Community Led WASH (CL WASH) approach was successfully piloted in some scheme which required rehabilitation. Likewise, a research was carried to determine the link of WAN program intervention and improved health in rural Nepal. The research shows that people with WAN's WASH intervention had better health and hygiene practices; especially women as compare to people without WASH intervention. At the same time, 51 communities in urban program area are declared Open Defecation Free (ODF). During the project period 5 Water and Environmental Sanitation Improvement (WESI) plan of 5 municipalities were prepared, which include Kamalamai and Triyuga municipality.



WAN has played an instrumental role, in coordination with partners and civil society, in ensuring the rights to water and sanitation as a constitutional right in the draft version of the new constitution of Nepal. Citizen action programme was integrated in urban program of WAN. Lobby of WAN for separate budget line on sanitation is successful. At the same time, WAN has played influencing role on integration of hygiene component in the program of the Ministry of Health, and has similarly influenced the health sector to integrate WASH component in their program.

Detail information on each and every project need to record at least for supervision and monitoring purpose. However the evaluation team faced some difficulties on receiving the scheme wise information of urban program. Because of this, achievement on physical infrastructure up to June 2012 is mention in this evaluation report.

Capacity development of the partner NGO is one of the priority sectors of WAN. Several trainings on organizational management, strategic management, media campaign & advocacy along with research support and backup were provided to partner organization. In spite of this, it is recognized that WAN can play vital role on to support its partner organization on exploring the fund from other donor.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction to Water Aid:

Water Aid is UK registered International charity established in July 21, 1981 with vision of a world where everyone has access to clean water, safe sanitation and good hygiene. Water Aid had more than 32 years' experience of bringing water, sanitation and hygiene education to mostly needed communities and areas. Water Aid's mission is to transform lives by improving access to safe water, hygiene and sanitation in the world's poorest communities. Water Aid works with local partners and provides technical, managerial and administrative support to help communities set up and manage practical and sustainable projects that meet their real needs. Water Aid delivering its programs and projects with following global aims<sup>1</sup>:

- To promote and secure poor people's rights and access to safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation.
- To support governments and service providers in developing their capacity to deliver safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation.
- To advocate for the essential role of safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation in human development.
- To further develop as an effective global organization recognized as a leader in our field and for living our values

Water Aid's ambition is to provide access to safe water, improved hygiene and sanitation to additional 25 million people (2009 to 2015 A.D). Beside this influencing the policies and practices of governments and service provider is another ambition of Water Aid. Currently Water Aid is working at 27 countries<sup>1</sup> in Africa, Asia and the Pacific region on transforming millions of lives every year with safe water, sanitation and hygiene projects. The countries includes Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, Nicaragua.

## 1.2 Introduction to Water Aid Nepal:

Water Aid Nepal is a UK registered International charity based Non-Governmental Organization established in 1987 to provide access to clean water and safe sanitation in rural areas of Nepal. Further since 2000 Water Aid Nepal has expanded its program in urban area along with advocacy and influencing activities. Since the establishment Water Aid Nepal had implement its different programs in 28 districts across five region of the country<sup>2</sup>. Water Aid Nepal has an ambition to ensure 53% of the population has access to improved sanitation and 73% has access to improved water sources, by 2015. Around 1100 sub-projects/schemes were implemented since its establishment, serving about 8,00,000 people by providing access to safe

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.wateraid.org/> (16 June 2013)

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.wateraid.org/np/> (16 June 2013)

water and sanitation and hygiene education (*Presentation to SWC Team at WAN Kathmandu office, 05 June 2013*). Water Aid Nepal work with local organization to deliver services in the target population and areas (both urban and rural) to improve water, sanitation and hygiene facilities. The program is focused on the three major sectors a) Rural, b) Urban and c) Advocacy and Influencing

Rural Program is focused in the areas, both hill and plain, with the lowest water and sanitation coverage. Communities in geographically remote location, deprived in ethnicity, caste and economic status and with limited access to services were undertaken on top priority.

Urban Program is focused on the urban poor, especially those living in slums, squatters and on the peripheries of towns. Often, it is these communities who have neither the voice, nor the means to access local services and as a result these people are regularly affected by waterborne and sanitation-related diseases.

Advocacy and Influencing is focused to amplify rights and equity of the citizen regarding water, sanitation and hygiene across the country. Likewise, Water Aid Nepal had also implement the advocacy activities in the country's biggest cities, with a focus on declaring these areas open defecation free (ODF), building and maintaining public toilets, and the extraction of groundwater, and fast depleting of water resource.

### **1.3 Project Background**

National Water Plan (2002-2017) has foreseen on attaining 90 percent water coverage and basic sanitation coverage by 2012. National coverage at 2008 is estimated 76 percent for improved water supply and 46 percent for basic sanitation; the corresponding rates for the urban and rural area are 81 percent and 41 percent respectively (*RWSSP-WN, 2008*). At the time it seems that Nepal was on the track on meeting the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) in drinking water coverage. However, due to the difference in definition of water supply facility (especially the fetching time), consistency in water supply coverage (%) was not observed. At the same time the project sustainability is another important factor to be considered to determine the drinking water supply coverage (*Project Agreement, 2008*). On other hand, National sanitation coverage is only 46% accounting the lowest sanitation coverage in South Asia. Total 10 districts in Terai region and 14 districts in hill and mountain region have sanitation coverage below 20 percent (*Project Agreement, 2008*).

Considering 15 minutes of drinking water fetching time, Country needs to serve an additional 7,000 rural households every month. Likewise, 10,000 toilets need to be constructed every month in order to meet MDG. At the same time, it is estimated that 56 % of the existing drinking water supply schemes need major repairs while 16 % requires complete rehabilitation to assure adequate water supply (*RWSSP-WN, 2008*). At the same time, it is observed that there is large gap in resources requirement to meet the national targets and rehabilitate the aging and poorly functioning infrastructure (*Annual Report, WAN 2008/2009*). Existing level of local level capacity and resources to develop and deliver effective services is considered as a significant constraint in municipalities, districts and villages (*Annual Report, WAN 2008/2009*).

This shows that, all agencies involved in WASH sector including government need to boost up the existing intervention capacity to achieve the MDG. In these aspects Water Aid Nepal has implemented a five (5) years project named "Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project" from January 2008 to 30 June 2013. The project with aim to support the government to achieve the MDG and Nepal's universal coverage policy is justifiable.

The project Agreement (PA) between Social Welfare Council (SWC) and Water Aid Nepal was duly signed in 23 October 2008. As per PA on 2008 water Aid will implement the project on 42 Village Development Committee (VDC) and 9 municipalities of 25 districts (service delivery on 15 district, service delivery along with advocacy and influencing on 4 district, advocacy and influencing on 9 district). The PA has amendment on June 1 2012, to cover additional 16 VDC and 1 municipality of 3 districts. List of working district along with VDC and municipality is presented in Annex 1.

Water Aid had implemented the project through seven national NGO. Rural Program was implemented through Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH); a national Non-Government Organization (NGO), Advocacy and influencing through two national NGO; Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users (FEDWASUN) and NGO Forum. At the same time, urban program was implemented through four (4) NGO; LUMANTI- Support Group for Shelter, Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO), Urban Environment Management Society (UEMS), Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD).

## **1.4 Introduction to Partner Organizations:**

- **Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH)**

Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) is a national level Non-Government Organization (NGO) established in 1992. NEWAH's vision is a prosperous and harmonious Nepal where every citizen has the right to access improved Water, Sanitation and Hygiene facilities.

NEWAH is working towards clean drinking water, hygiene promotion and sanitation. It has been actively partnering with local NGOs across the country to provide access to clean water and sanitation facilities to those who need it most. NEWAH has worked in 51 districts across the country serving over 1.4 million people which is a little over 5% of the national population (as of June, 2012)<sup>3</sup>.

NEWAH has more than 20 years of experience on delivering services on WASH sector in Nepal. Beside its national coverage (worked districts) of NEWAH has proven as a leading NGO of country in WASH sector.

- **LUMANTI- Support Group for Shelter**

LUMANTI- Support Group for Shelter was registered in 1993 as a non-government organization dedicated to alleviate urban poverty in Nepal through integrated approach of improving shelter conditions. Lumanti with its approach of providing housing for urban poor is also working for

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<sup>3</sup> <http://newah.org.np/>

improved access to water supply and sanitation and saving and credit to urban poor; especially slums and squatters<sup>4</sup>.

Lumanti has around 20 years of experience on improving shelter for homeless slum and squatter in urban and peri-urban area of the country. Beside this good experience on WASH sector in urban area was also observed during evaluation.

- **Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO)**

ENPHO is a service-oriented national Non-Governmental Organization, established in 1990 that envisages contributing in sustainable community development by combining research and actions through the integrated programs in the environment and public health areas. ENPHO at present runs a government accredited laboratory for environmental monitoring and analysis and is actively involved in promoting eco-friendly technologies such as SODIS, Ecosan toilets and waste water treatment through reed bed systems<sup>5</sup>.

ENPHO is well known research based NGO in water quality sector. ENPHO has an expertise on delivering project activities in environmental and public health area. It is observed that ENPHO can implement the WASH project effectively and efficiently in future.

- **Urban Environment Management Society (UEMS)**

UEMS is a Non-Government Organization, established in 2002, striving to contribute for better living environment through efforts for sustainable development. At present, it has been working in four thematic areas; Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH), Rainwater Harvesting & Rainwater Recharge, Solid Waste Management and Climate Change & Alternative Energy through integrated programs and researches<sup>6</sup>.

- **Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD)**

CIUD is a Non-Government Organization, established in 2002 to set organization capable in mobilizing resources, conducting study and research on various urban issues and aspects. It has been working vigorously for urban planning, waste management, water management, promotion of public private partnership and various urban researches<sup>7</sup>.

- **Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users-Nepal (FEDWASUN)**

FEDWASUN was established in 2004 as a representative organization for drinking water and sanitation user's organizations of Nepal. It facilitates the provision of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services to communities. Advocacy for water and sanitation rights (drinking water and sanitation for all and forever), brings people's issues to the attention of policy makers and service providers, promotes good governance in relation to user's committee/groups and service providers and capacity building of the user's committee are prime objectives

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<sup>4</sup> <http://lumanti.org.np/>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.enpho.org/>

<sup>6</sup> <http://uems.org.np/>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.ciud.org.np>

of FEDWASUN. Approximately 3400 water and sanitation users' committees (WSUCs) have already been registered under the FEDWASUN district/national networks and able to reach over 30, 60,000 people (5, 10,000 households)<sup>8</sup>. FEDWASUN; as a representative organization of drinking water and sanitation user's, has influencing role up to field level. At the same time the experience of FEDWASUN shows that it has capacity to implement more projects all over Nepal.

- **NGO Forum**

NGO Forum is a Non-Government Organization, established in 2005 to ensure urban water and sanitation reforms and environmentally sound and result in the management of responsive, accountable and sustainable water supply institution. WAN has made partnership with NGO Forum till 2012 only.

## **1.5 Project Objective**

The main purpose of the project is to "Ensured sustainable access of safe water, affordable sanitation and hygiene behavior practices by poor communities".

The five (5) key objectives of the projects are mention below (Project Agreement, 2008):

1. To develop and support rural partner NGOs to increase water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion to poor and excluded communities by focusing on un-served rural areas.
2. To develop and support urban partner NGOs to increase water supply, sanitation services, and hygiene promotion to poor and vulnerable communities in urban, peri urban and small towns.
3. To influence and advocate for improved sector policies and practices based on research, innovations and lessons learnt at the national, regional and global levels.
4. To enhance the capacity of partners in programme development, management, monitoring, evaluation, research and advocacy.
5. To improve the effectiveness and efficiency of Water Aid Nepal for achieving results and to ensure adherence of Water Aid Nepal's financial management policies.

## **1.6 Intended Outcomes of the Project**

The intended outputs/outcomes are categorized in two parts as mention below:

### **Hardware (Physical) outputs/outcomes:**

During project period, total 1, 88,500 people will have access to safe water and 1, 37,200 people will have access to safe sanitation facilities.

- Construction of 75 Hand dug wells.
- Installation and rehabilitation of 1,700 shallow tube wells.
- Construction of 106 gravity flow schemes.

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<sup>8</sup> <http://www.fedwasun.org/>

- 20 spring sources will be protected.
- Construction of 15 rainwater harvesting schemes.
- Construction of 20,750 Pit-latrines.
- Construction of 100 Eco-san toilets.
- Construction of 100 sewer connected toilets.
- Construction of 100 septic tank connected toilets.
- Construction of 50 biogas connected toilets.
- Construction of 91 community/school toilets blocks.

#### **Software outputs/outcomes:**

- Poor and excluded groups will be covered by the project activities; 60% of all beneficiaries are from poor and excluded groups and is proportionately represented in user committee.
- Embrace one-door planning process and prioritize selection of program/projects based on District/Village Development Plan.
- Shift from individual project approach to program-based approach.
- Develop capacity of partners and community people required to implement program activities, fund raising, contract management etc.
- Establish linkages with media/forums for exchange of information and to bring the key issues in the public domain.
- Identify the impacts of improved access from sanitation and water in education, health and poverty reduction.

### **1.7 Intended Beneficiaries of the Project**

Water Aid has targeted its project activities in the districts/VDC with low WATSAN coverage, poor Human Development Index (HDI) index and on top priorities area identified by government agencies.

Water Aid has implemented the project activities on program basis or VDC coverage. Priorities were provided to the poor and disadvantage communities, who have limited access to safe drinking water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene interventions. In total, 1, 88,500 and 1, 37,200 such peoples are targeted to provide an access to safe drinking water and safe sanitation facilities respectively.

### **1.8 Donor Information**

Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project is funded by Water Aid UK. The total budget of the project is NRs 787,975,000.00 which is provided as financial grant.

### **1.9 Project Composition**

Water Aid has implemented the project through seven national NGO. The project activities are focused on three different sectors; programme support (rural and urban), research and

advocacy and capacity building of partners. To achieve the set objectives and targets the implementation of the project had adopted the following approaches;

- Pro-Poor Approach
- Program Based Approach
- Sanitation Focused Approach
- Community Water Resource Management

The key activities of the project are as follows:

**Programme Support Activities:**

- Identify districts and municipalities with low water and sanitation coverage (below national coverage) and select project location with high percentage of socially excluded and the ultra poor.
- Clinch one-door planning process and prioritize selection of programme/projects based on District/Village development plans.
- Shift from individual project approach to programme-based approach.
- Implementation of gender and social inclusion in rural programmes and explore its possibilities on adaption on urban programmes.
- Explore the possibility of introducing a village level plan on integrated water resource management.
- Improvement in sanitation and hygiene initiatives through a combination of integrated WSH, CLBSA, environmental sanitation.

**Research and Advocacy Activities:**

- Play a "watchdog" role on sectoral planning and play a catalytic role with in the sector on key area such as sanitation, producing high quality research on key themes.
- Consolidate Citizen Action Programmes through user's networks
- Document the information on different lessons from civil society experiences in engaging with and influencing service providers, local government and disseminate findings.
- Establish linkages with media/forums for exchanging the information and to bring the key issues in the public domain.
- Carry out impact studies to assess the extent to which improved access from sanitation and water results in benefits in education, health and poverty reduction.

**Capacity Buildings of Partners:**

- Organize capacity building activities for partners and community people required to implement programme activities, fund raising, contract management etc.
- Support partners to develop and operationalize essential operational policy and learning documents on finance, programme, human resource, M&E, research and advocacy, learning etc.
- Enhance the technical skills of partners



- Provide access to international innovations and ideas about the sector WASH ensuring that Nepal's experience is included in the international debate.

## **1.10 Objective of the Evaluation**

The objectives of the final evaluation of the "Community water supply and sanitation support project" are as follows:

- a. To explore and evaluate the level of progress/changes made by the project and analyze the extent to which the achievements have supported the program goal and objectives.
- b. To evaluate the project effectiveness, longitudinal effect and continuity of the project activities/services as well as scope and extent of the institutionalization of the project.
- c. To identify the target and level of achievements as specified in the project agreement.
- d. To explore the coordination between the concerned line agencies in the project districts.
- e. To find out the income and expenditure in compliance with the project agreement and proportion of programmatic and administrative cost incurred by the project.
- f. To examine the financial regularities/disciplines in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations and fixed assets purchased locally and in duty free privileges.
- g. To assess the good lessons to be replicated in other projects and aspects to be improved in the days ahead.

## **1.11 Scope of the Evaluation**

The Evaluation Team carried out the study of "Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project" implemented in 28 districts in order to assess the quality and quantity of interventions, its impacts, relevancy and to explore the improvement area along with the project's strength which can be replicate in other projects in days to come. The project was analyzed at strategic, implementation and organizational level. Based on the available time, the evaluation team conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and interviews with the direct beneficiaries of water supply and sanitation schemes at Udayapur and Siraha districts, Biratnagar sub-metropolitan, Itahari municipality and Jhaukhel VDC.

## **1.12 Evaluation Research Questions**

The evaluation research questions are as follows:

1. Whether the WAN's project coincide with government policies and Project Agreement (PA) with SWC?
2. How the coordination with the government line agencies was were maintained?
3. Did the project achieve the target?
4. Whether appropriate technologies were adopted in the project?
5. In which level the transparency was maintained in scheme, district and organizational level?

### 1.13 Evaluation Team Composition

Final evaluation team comprised of five members from different sectors. The detail of the team composition is as follows:

**Table 1: Composition of evaluation team**

S.N	Name	Position	Representation
1	Mr. Nutan Dev Pokharel	Team Leader	Program Expert
2	Ms. Bhagawati Sangraula	Team Member	Deputy Director; Social Welfare Council
3	Mr. Kedar Prajapati	Team Member	Senior Divisional Engineer; Ministry of Urban Development
4	Mr. Ram Prasad Bhattarai	Team Member	Under Secretary; Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare
5	Mr. Gautam Bilash Joshi	Team Member	Finance Expert

### 1.14 Organization of the Study Report

The final evaluation report of "Community water supply and sanitation support project" has been presented in four major sections.

Section I presents the introduction part with the following sub-sections: project background, objectives, intended outcomes, beneficiaries, donor information, objectives of the evaluation, scope of evaluation, evaluations research question, evaluation team composition. .

Evaluation study approach, design, selection of participants, study instrument/tools for data collection, data presentation and analysis techniques and limitation of the study are presented in section II; Methodology of Evaluation.

Section III consist data presentation and analysis which include quantitative and qualitative analysis of the collected project data and information from office and field (users). In addition to this, supervision and monitoring; coordination, sustainability of the project, financial management was analysis under this section.

Lastly, Section IV presents the conclusion and recommendation as per the findings of the evaluation.

## **2. METHODOLOGY OF EVALUATION**

### **2.1 Study Approach**

The evaluation team adopted both qualitative and quantitative approach in this evaluation process. Key informant interviews, individual and focus-group discussions with users and stakeholders (Government and Non-Government Organization), and review of project agreement, annual, monitoring and evaluation reports and periodic progress report were conducted to generate qualitative information. Likewise, physical observations of projects activities (during field visits) were carried to obtain quantitative information of project. Information received from Water Aid and its partners were triangulated during the field visit and review of documents.

### **2.2 Study Design**

In order to generate relevant information, the following activities were carried out;

- a. Pre meetings: In order to have introduction with water aid official SWC had organized a introductory meeting. The meeting was continued at Water Aid Nepal's head office for in-depth understanding about project goals, project area, its objective and activities. Senior level managerial level staffs of Water Aid Nepal, evaluation team members had attended the meeting. During the meeting with Water Aid Nepal, the schedule for the field visit was prepared.
- b. Review of Relevant documents: Project Agreement between SWC and Water Aid, Logical framework of the project, mid- term evaluation report by SWC, Periodic and annual progress report, audit reports were collected and reviewed. In addition to this, relevant websites were visited for information collection in regards to this evaluation assignment.
- e. Planning for Field visit: Based on the available time, number of schemes and its accessibility, the team decided to visit four districts on eastern region and one in central region. Rural project activities were observed at Udayapur and Shiraha district, whereas urban project activities were observed at Biratnagar sub-metropolitan city of Morang district, Itahari municipality of Sunsari district and Jhaukhel VDC of Bhaktapur district. The field schedule was prepared in close coordination with Water Aid Nepal; and presented in Annex-2.
- c. Checklist/Questionnaire preparation: The evaluation team had developed questionnaires to be asked to partners, Government line agencies and the direct beneficiaries of the schemes/projects to gather the information at planning and implementation level. A questionnaire is presented in Annex-3.
- d. Field Visit: The evaluation team had started 5 days field observation visit from 7 June 2013. The team was divided into two groups. Each group had visited both rural and urban project activities. First group had visited rural program at Rauta VDC of Udayapur district and urban program at Itahari municipality of Sunsari district. Likewise, second group had visited rural

program at Bastipur and Padariya VDC of Siraha district and urban program at Biratnagar Municipality of Morang district. The detail of scheme visited is presented in Annex 5. Prior to field moment the brief introductory meeting regarding the project activities and progress with Water Aid's partner organization NEWAH and Lumanti was organized. In this meeting the information required for this evaluation study were gathered.

e. Consultation meetings: Separate consultation meetings were organized with Water Aid and its partners NEWAH and Lumanti at its head office, Kathmandu. In these meetings, more information regarding policy, planning and strategy of organization were gathered. At the same time finding of evaluation study was shared with concern organization.

## **2.3 Selection of the Participants**

Prior to field visit, evaluation team had completed the preparatory work including the orientation on project area, activities and expected result from the Water Aid and its partners NEWAH and Lumanti involved on implementation of the project activities.

Out of 28 project districts, five districts were selected for the field verification. The selected districts are Bhaktapur, Morang, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur. Total four rural schemes were observed in Shiraha and Udayapur district (two in each district) whereas total five urban schemes were observed in Biratnagar sub-metropolitan (2 schemes), Itahari municipality (1 scheme) and Jhaukhel VDC of Morang, Susari and Bhaktapur districts respectively.

Focus-group discussions, individual interview (semi structures and open ended questionnaires) with project beneficiaries were carried during field visit. At the same time, meeting and consultation with official of office District Development Committee (DDC), office of Municipality, Village Development Committee (VDC), Village-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene-Coordination Committee (V-WASH-CC), personnel of partner organization along with related Water Aid official were also carried to explore the impacts of the projects on overall development of WASH sector at districts/municipality and VDC. The name list of visited personal is presented in Annex-4. The following respondents were identified for the final evaluation purpose:

- Beneficiaries of scheme/project
- Member of water supply and sanitation user committee/users association
- Officials of Water Aid and its partner NGOs.
- Field level project staffs.
- Officials of concerned stakeholders, DDC representatives, Municipalities, VDC, V-WASH-CC.
- Local key informants around the project sites.

## **2.4 Study Instruments/Tools of Data Collection**

The evaluation team had collected information from both primary and secondary sources. The main sources of primary data were: key informants in WAN, PA between WAN and SWC, WAN reports, Baseline and End line survey data, Government agencies and WAN partner NGOs. Likewise observation and interviews with key informants and service users supported by WAN.

Beside this, relevant publications from different organization, websites were also reviewed to gathered related information during evaluation. The collected information was triangulated as far as, wherever is possible. Instruments/Tools used to collect the information are given below:

#### **Primary Information:**

- Review of Project agreement between SWC and Water Aid
- Field Observation:
- Focus group discussion
- Interview with structured and semi-structured questionnaires
- Formal meeting with government line agencies and other stakeholders
- Base line and End line survey data of schemes
- Audit and other financial report

#### **Secondary Information**

- Periodic progress report
- Midterm evaluation report by SWC and other related evaluation report
- Related websites

## **2.5 Data Presentation and Analysis Techniques**

Final evaluation team had collect the quantitative information were provided by water aid and its partner organizations. At the same time qualitative information was gathered from direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project along with stakeholders. The qualitative analysis of the project information was done based on the scheme visited. The finding of qualitative and quantitative analysis is presented in the chapter 3.

## **2.6 Limitation of the Study, if any**

Evaluation team had allocated 5 days time for the field visit, as the total period of time for evaluation process was 30 days as per agreement with Social Welfare Council, therefore; purposive sampling was applied, and major portion of the project activities were covered. Evaluation team visited project sites on sample basis to selected project sites, partner organizations and WaterAid office and had interaction with concerned stakeholders. The information drawn from all level of target beneficiaries was sufficient to cover the evaluation process.

This evaluation followed the qualitative study approach based on the gathered information from the WAN head office, its partner NGOs, and other stakeholders. The information is limited to the responses of the selected individuals, groups and institution that were met and observed in the process of this study visit. Similarly, the quantitative information is mostly based on the secondary data like WAN's reports, other supplementary reports and documents, which are provided by WAN, its partner NGOs and SWC and qualitative information were collected from 12 schemes of five district. The quantitative information collected from only 12 schemes may not sufficient to represent whole project implemented in 28 districts.

### 3. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

#### 3.1 Target Vs Achievements

Up to June 2012, The rural program of the evaluate project had installed and repair 2,969 units of shallow tube wells, constructed 86 unit of hand dug well. At the same time 180 gravity flow water supply schemes were constructed till afore mentioned period. On other hand, total 21,445 units of latrines/toilets are constructed till June 2012. It is observed WAN has already achieved its target in June 2012, except Septic tank and Bio-gas connected toilets. The summary of target vs. achievement of the project (till June 2012) is presented in Table 2.

Even the project period is up to June 2013, WAN is unable to provide the segregated information on type of construction work carried since June 2012. However the total numbers of beneficiaries (water and sanitation) were gathered from WAN annual report\_2012/2013. It is found that WAN has achieved 148% and 215% of targeted beneficiaries in water and sanitation component respectively.

Table 2: Target Vs Achievement

S.N	Component	Target		Achievement			
		Number	Beneficiaries	Number (up to June 2012)	%	Beneficiaries (up to March 2013)	%
	<b>WATER</b>						
1	Hand dug wells	75	7,000	86	115	279,052	148
2	Shallow tube wells (new + rehab)	1,700	150,000	2,969	175		
3	Gravity Flow Schemes	106	29,000	180	170		
4	Protected Springs/rehab of spring box	20	2,000	96	480		
5	Rainwater harvesting	15	500	60	400		
	<b>Total Water</b>		188,500			279,052	148
	<b>SANITATION</b>						
1	Pit latrines	20,750	129,000	20,895	101	294,884	215
2	Eco-san toilets	100	500	296	296		
3	Sewer connected toilets	100	500	154	154		
4	Septic tank connected toilets	100	500	18	18		
5	Biogas/ABR connected toilets	50	300	6	12		
6	Community/School latrine block	91	6,400	76	84		
	<b>Total Sanitation</b>		137,200			294,884	215

### 3.2 Human resources involved

To achieve the above mention physical as well as software component total 208 staff were involved for project implementation. Among 208 staffs 23 percent are female. NEWAH has least female staffs involved in project i.e. 13% while 45% of project staffs of ENPHO are Female. Brief information of the personals involved in the project is presented in Table 3.

**Table 3: Human resource involved in project implementation**

S.N	Organizations	Numbers of Staffs			
		Male	Female	International Expert	Total
1	Water Aid Nepal	13	6	0	19
2	NEWAH	92	14	0	106
3	LUMANTI- Support Group for Shelter	11	8	0	19
4	ENPHO	6	5	0	11
5	UEMS	10	4	0	14
6	FEDWASUN	14	7	0	21
7	CIUD	12	3	0	15
8	NGO Forum	2	1	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>208</b>

### 3.3 Progress against Objective

A review on the progress on the set objection was carried by the evaluation team. Out of five objectives, on basis of budget and beneficiaries progress review on first three objectives is presented in the Table 4. Likewise among several verifiable indicators only some key indicators (determine by the evaluation team) is considered for analysis. It observed that majority of the objective were achieved by the WAN project. However, the available sources (WAN's Annual Progress Report (APR)) remain silent on some of the verifiable indicators.

**Table 4 : Progress against objectives**

<b>Objective 1:</b> To develop and support rural partner NGOs to increase water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion to poor and excluded communities by focusing on un-served rural areas.		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
CSP Output 1.1 Partners' performance to identify & target rural poor and excluded communities improved	New GSI approach mainstreamed in all programmes	NEWAH had adopted Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI) approach in its program. WAN has supported for training on GSI approach to all NEWAH staff during the project period. At the same period an independent external review was carried to identify how NEWAH GSI approach effected the participation of women and the impact of on project outcomes on women in WAN supported projects.
	VDC approach adopted, through selection and mapping of VDCs, and development of resource allocation plans	Initially WAN's projects are implemented in community basis. In 2008/2009 total 20 water supply and sanitation project were implemented in 20 communities of 5 hill and 4 terai VDC. At the same time 48 water users committee were provided follow up support. From 2009/2010 the project has implemented in VDC approach.

<b>Objective 1:</b> To develop and support rural partner NGOs to increase water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion to poor and excluded communities by focusing on un-served rural areas.		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
	Water User Plans developed for 4 hill and 2 terai VDCs	During the project period, NEWAH had prepared Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) of 5 rural hill VDCs and 1 terai VDC. WAN has involved on National WUMP Taskforce. However, due to high investment cost and less effective of WUMP in sense of taking ownership by VDC, NEWAH has shifted on preparation of WASH plan of VDC.
	VDC approach developed through deeper engagement with local government bodies and agencies in planning, implementation and monitoring process	The active involvement of local government bodies (DDC, VDC) along with other stakeholders on planning and implementation of the WASH activities in VDC approach. DDC in coordination with D-WASH-CC will award a development non-government organization for universal coverage throughout VDC. However the involvement of local government bodies and agencies on monitoring process need to be intensified.
	Water Resources Management Program is adapted in Terai context	NEWAH had prepared WUMP and latter shifted to WASH plan of VDC. Water Resources Management Program (WRMP) is remaining unclear to partner organization.
<u>CSP Output 1.2</u> Enhanced access to poor and excluded communities to sanitation, hygiene and water services provided	Research into rehabilitation of dysfunctional GFS informed WAN and other sector actors future interventions and investment	Research into condition of the gravity water supply system was carried by NEWAH with support of WAN in 2009/2010. The research document is documented and findings are disseminated. The research conducted on 2010-2011, shows that 39% of schemes need minor repair, 12% need major repair, 21% need rehabilitation, 9% of schemes need reconstruction while 2% of total schemes are dysfunctional. In the project period, Community Led WASH (CL WASH) approach was successfully piloted in some scheme which required rehabilitation.
	Water Safety Plan are develop for all rural working areas	In the project duration, Water Safety Plan (WSP) was not developed in any working areas of WAN.
	Research is undertaken to develop link between our rural programme intervention and improved health in rural Nepal.	A research was carried to determine the link of WAN program intervention and improved health in rural Nepal. The research had compared the health condition of people benefitted by WASH project and people without WASH intervention.
<u>CSP Output 1.3</u> Local apex NGOs to provide a range of training and support services to local agencies developed	All local NGO in the programme are delivering effective WHS projects with reduced external support	NEWAH has partnership with 19 local NGO in 13 district to implement the project activities. Different trainings were provided to upgrade the capacity of the selected NGO, for effective delivery of the project components. However, design component were carried by NEWAH them self.
	All local NGO are actively engaged in District based planning WHS activities.	Partners NGO of NEWAH is active in district based planning on WASH activities.



<b>Objective 2:</b> To develop and support urban partner NGOs to increase water supply, sanitation services, and hygiene promotion to poor and vulnerable communities in urban, peri urban and small towns.		
Outputs	Verifiable Indicators	Progress to date
<b>CSP Output 2.1</b> Enhanced access to poor and vulnerable communities in selected municipalities, peri-urban areas and small towns to environmental sanitation, hygiene and water services provided	Urban programme show diverse geographical locations, complexity and expansion outside Kathmandu Valley	The urban programme is implemented in 9 municipalities and 8 VDC (peri-urban areas) of 8 districts. Beside entire district of valley, all the working area of urban program of lies in Eastern development region (2 districts) and central development region (3 districts) which has cover the hill and Terai region. WAN hasn't implemented its project in western, mid-western and far-western region.
	Health and Hygiene (HH) training manual developed by WAN adopted by partners in their H&H policy and practices	Health and hygiene promotion strategy/approach paper was developed by partners. Rapid Convenient Survey (RCS) used to carried on project area in each quarter to observed changed hygiene practices of the people.
	At least 8 Urban clusters declared as ODF	51 communities in Urban program area are declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)
	Increased understanding of water quality standards, contamination issues enable identification of mitigation measures to minimize contamination and source protection and development of Water Safety Plan (WSP).	Partner and Communities were aware on National Drinking Water Quality Standard (NDWQS) through series of trainings. WSP was prepared on 4 different communities of each Baratap, Hetauda, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur district.
<b>CSP Output 2.2</b> Water resource management with appropriate options on technical, financial institutional aspects of sanitation and water services tested and promoted	Guidelines for the development of WESI plans enables preparation of the plans in 5 urban areas in collaboration with local government	During the project period 5 Water and Environmental Sanitation Improvement (WESI) plan of 5 municipalities were prepared, which include Kamalamai and Triyuga municipality.
	A pilot research work on GW recharge through rainwater harvesting undertaken in 3 cluster communities	Research work on shallow ground water recharge from rainwater harvesting is planned for piloting piloted in 5 wards of Lalitpur sub-Metropolitan City (Annual report 2008/2009). However the updated progress cannot be figure out.
	Innovative research (PoU treatment options, urine application) undertaken with a view to exploring linkages with the alternative energy and agriculture sector	Some innovative researches which are undertaken by WAN is planned to continue in this project. However progress and location of the research cannot be identified.

<b>Objective 3:</b> To influence and advocate for improved sector policies and practices based on research, innovations and lessons learnt at the national, regional and global levels.		
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Verifiable Indicators</b>	<b>Progress to date</b>
3.1 Stakeholders influenced for coordinated planning, equitable financing, monitoring and evaluation	Programme and Advocacy linkages identified and reflected into 3 policy change objectives	<p>WAN has played an instrumental role, in coordination with partners and civil society, in ensuring the rights to water and sanitation as a constitutional right in the draft version of the new constitution of Nepal.</p> <p>Citizen action programme was integrated in urban program of WAN.</p> <p>Lobby of WAN for separate budget line on sanitation is successful. Budget speech 2009-2010 declare policy of “one toilet in one house”</p> <p>WAN has played influencing role on integration of hygiene component in the program of the Ministry of Health, and has similarly influenced the health sector to integrate WASH component in their program.</p>
	WAN’s research studies tabled at formal sector stakeholder group meeting contributes to the development of a National Sanitation Master Plan and the Government’s focus for SACOSAN III	<p>WAN had played as an active role on the task force for National Sanitation Action Committee during preparation of the National Sanitation Master Plan.</p> <p>Voices of citizens from 33 districts were collected and produced as a paper “Civil Society Voices for SACOSAN-III” and fed into South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN) paper and citizen action program was implemented for monitoring and implementation of SACOSAN III declaration.</p>
3.2 Citizens’ voices, choices and actions promoted to make service providers responsive, transparent and accountable	Consolidation (in 6 districts) & expansion (into an additional 7 districts) of Users Network provides a critical mass for “voice” & “institution” in the sector	In 9 districts, WAN has implemented merely Advocacy and influencing program. Beside these districts, the advocacy and influencing program were also implemented in integration with service delivery activities of the project.

### 3.4 Field Observation

To triangulate the project’s progress, implementation methodology along with its output and impact, the evaluation team had observed 12 schemes of five districts. The name and location of the visited sites is presented in Annex-5. Finding of the field observation is presented in the paragraph below:

### **3.4.1 Selection of Project Location**

- **Rural**

#### ***Udayapur District:***

Udayapur district was selected by the WAN and Partner organization; NEWAH due to its low coverage in drinking water supply and household sanitation. Two schemes of Rauta VDC were visited. District Development Committee and District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (D-WASH-CC) is being regularly monitoring the drinking water and sanitation coverage of district. In coordination with D-WASH-CC, DDC has requested and allocated six VDC's including Rauta VDC for implementation of the project activities to NEWAH. After delineating the working VDC NEWAH selects the project location in coordination and recommendation of Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Committee (V-WASH-CC). The prefeasibility study of the recommended location was carried by the partner organization and the outputs of the study were triangulated with information provided by VWASH-CC. Finally, NEWAH select the scheme for implementation upon availability of fund.

#### ***Siraha District:***

Likewise in Udayapur district, DDC Siraha had allocated 6 VDC for implementation of the project activities with low coverage on sanitation and high hardship on drinking water. Two schemes, each of Padariya VDC and Bastipur VDC were visited. V-WASH-CC of each VDC has recommended the visited site for implementation of project activities. NEWAH had implemented the service delivery activities after triangulating the information provided by W-WASH-CC.

- **Urban**

#### ***Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City:***

For the easiness on implementation of the project, WAN has selected Biratnagar municipality based on the request of the implementing partner, Lumanti. However in case of sanitation coverage, especially on Madeshi community, selection of Biratnagar municipality is justifiable. At initial phase of the project (2008-2010) Lumanti had implemented project activities, based on their own prefeasibility study within community. Afterward, Biratnagar municipality in coordination with Municipality Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (M-WASH-CC) Lumanti, a partner organization of urban program of WAN, has allocated 4 wards to implement the project activities. The scheme locations within the awarded ward were identified by Lumanti in coordination with Ward Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (W-WASH-CC). Majuwa A & B Wash Scheme and Pashupati tole Wash Scheme of Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan city ward number 16 and 19 respectively were visited.

#### ***Itahari Municipality:***

Likewise in Biratnagar Municipality, Itahari Municipality was selected by WAN based upon the request of its partner. Itahari municipality is added with In coordination with M-WASH-CC,

Itahari municipality had awarded 4 Ward to implement the project activities. The specific locations of the ward were selected in coordination with W-WASH-CC. Dedghariya WASH Scheme of Itahari municipality ward number 6 was visited.

***Jhaukhel VDC, Bhaktapur District:***

The project activities were implemented by ENPHO. ENPHO had conducted feasibility study in 2009/2010 at Jhaukhel VDC of Bhaktapur district with support from WAN. ENPHO had started implementation of the project activities in 2011 after completion of baseline survey and planning in coordination of VDC. Individual project locations were selected on the basis of hardship and quality drinking water. Lakila WASH Scheme and Jhaukhle WASH Scheme of Jhaukhel VDC ward number 9 and 8 respectively were visited.

**Summary:**

Good coordination with the local government line agencies (DDC, VDC and municipality) were observed during field visit. WAN project are supporting the local government plan and activities on providing drinking water and latrines along to hygiene promotion to the poor, marginalized people. At the same time, it is noted that the WAN had also implemented its project on the area or VDC which are not included in project agreement with SWC. Bastipur VDC of Siraha district and Jhaukhel VDC of Bhaktapur district were not included as a working area in PA with SWC.

**3.4.2 Implementation Methodology**

- **Rural**

***Udayapur District:***

All project activities were implemented through the Water Users Committee (WUC) with affordable contribution from the users. NEWAH has selected a local NGO; Jalpa Youth Society (JYS) for supervision, social mobilization and implementation of hygiene promotion activities in visited site of Rauta VDC. Beside the software part, all the hardware part (Survey, design, estimate and technical monitoring) was carried by NEWAH them self. A quadripartite (NEWAH, V-WASH-CC, local NGO and WUC) agreement was done before proceeding the implementation activities. An example of quadripartite agreement is presented in Annex- 6. WUC had prepared a work schedule of the project to be carried. After agreement, a bank account on the name of WUC was formed, where NEWAH transfer the agreed cost (e.g. Material (Local and non-local) transportation cost, skilled and unskilled labour cost etc.) on installment basis. Likewise, agreed cost to the local NGO was disbursed. However, WUC don't have any role on procurement of the non-local construction material. NEWAH procure the non-local construction material and transport them up to site. Piling the water and sanitation coverage through scheme level, NEWAH has contributed for universal coverage of VDC. Beside this, child club was also formed where, WAN has supported for construction of school latrine. On other hand, no subsidy policy was adopted on household latrine construction. However, partner NGO has provision of reward after declaration of ODF community.

***Siraha District:***

Likewise in Udayapur district, NEWAH had followed same process on implementation of the project. Entire project implementation activities are carried through user committee. A local NGO is selected Sewa foundation as partner of NEWAH for social mobilization, supervision and implementation of hygiene promotion activities. Likewise in Udayapur district a quadripartite agreement between NEWAH, V-WASH-CC, local NGO and WUC is carried. All the hardware part (Survey, design, estimate and technical monitoring) was carried by NEWAH them self.

- **Urban**

***Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City:***

Lumanti had directly implemented the project activities through User Committee (UC). At the same time, child club, women group was formed to scale up the impact of the project. Beside this, ward wise user committee, Tole<sup>9</sup> bikas<sup>10</sup> committee and ODF committee were also formed to monitor the project activities and its progress. In Biratnagar, WAN project is focused on construction of household latrines, hygiene promotion and declaration of ODF communities/ward as per the demand of municipality. The beneficiaries were categories based on their economic status and disabilities. The baseline data was further utilized to disperse support amount on building latrines. A procurement committee, which represents all user committee, was formed and is responsible for the procurement of non-local as well as local construction material.

***Itahari Municipality:***

Likewise in Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City, same model was adapted by Lumanti during project implementation at Itahari Municipality. In the visited site, beside ward wise user committee, Tole bikas committee and ODF committee a Women Cooperative named Sangini Women Cooperative was also formed. In Itahari, WAN project is focused on construction of household latrines, hygiene promotion, and declaration of ODF communities/ward along with connection of private household taps as per the demand of municipality. Likewise in Biratnagar municipality, procurement committee, representing all user committee, was formed and is responsible for the procurement of non-local as well as local construction material.

***Jhaukhel VDC, Bhaktapur District:***

ENPHO had directly implemented the project through UC. ENPHO had entered in VDC with formation of VDC level user committee and continue with the formation of ward wise user committee. The schemes were identified with coordination with the VDC level and ward level UC. A separate scheme level UC on selected scheme was formed for implementation of the project activities. However, ENPHO made agreement with VDC level UC and carried financial transaction with same UC. Detail survey, design, estimate of the construction works was

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<sup>9</sup> Tole is a area in small cluster

<sup>10</sup> Bikas is Nepali term for development

carried by WAN's partner. VDC level UC is responsible to procure the non-local construction material and transport them up to site.

### **Summary:**

The entire partner NGOs implements the project through UC. Rural Partner of WAN had involved a local NGO, whereas Urban Partners directly involved on implementation of the project. However, NEWAH had limited the local NGO on the software components of the project only. Involvement of local NGO is one of the reliable means to transfer technology and disseminate the project information and learning. In urban program UC were made responsible on the procurement of the non-local construction materials, where as in rural program, partner organization used to procure the non-local construction materials them self and delivered to site. To expose the community people to the market and maintain transparency in the project, Procurement of non-local material has played a crucial role.

### **3.4.3 Technology adopted**

- **Rural**

#### ***Udayapur District:***

Gravity water supply system is designed in the visited schemes, which is most suitable technology in such hilly region. Intake, reservoir tank, transmission and distribution pipe line, distribution chamber and tap stand were observed in the site. In average one tap stand will cover 4-6 households. Contingency water source was identified as a backup source. Two separate systems were designed, so that whole water supply system/ entire beneficiaries will not be affected, if some damage occur or need to repair. At the same time collection tank was constructed to collect waste water from tap. The collected water will be used on kitchen garden. This system had encouraged beneficiaries to get multiple benefits with multiple use of water. At the same time, water quality at tap and source were tested twice (pre & post monsoon) during the project period and also used to test on follow up period (two year after completion of project).



**Picture 1 : Toilet for disable people**

However, there is no support was provided for testing water quality once the project is completed. On other side, single pit latrine was constructed in project area. Special consideration was provided for disable people on toilet construction. Toilet constructed for the disable people is shown in Picture 1

### ***Siraha District:***

Shallow tube wells and household latrines were installed in visited sites of Siraha district. Due to the low sanitation coverage of the district, WAN was focused on sanitation component. In such Terai district, shallow tube well is one of the best and affordable technologies to provide safe drinking water. However, depth of aquifer is increasing, so that more cost has to be invested to install the tube well. In average 100 ft. pipe was dipped to get drinkable water.

- **Urban**

### ***Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City:***

Likewise in Siraha district, WAN has supported installation and rehabilitation of shallow tube wells and construction of household latrines. Technically, selection of shallow tube wells in such plain and low land is good. Water quality were tested twice (pre & post monsoon) during the project period and also used to test on follow up period (two year after completion of project). However, no any support was provided for testing water quality once the project is completed. On other hand, financial and technical supports were provided for construction of house hold latrines up to pan level. However the users have to complete the superstructure. The plinth level of the toilet was raised and pits were water sealed, which seems technically suitable on such regularly inundated area in Terai region. The technical appraisal, design and estimate of the construction component of the project were not shared with municipality.

### ***Itahari Municipality:***

WAN has supported on extension of Itahari Small Town Water Supply Project (ISTWSP) Phase-II. Itahari Small Town Water Supply Project Phase-II is a project implemented by Department of water supply and sewerage with the loan support of Asian Development Bank (ADB). In contrast to the proposed component of installation and rehabilitation of shallow tube well, WAN has provided technical and financial support to connect private tap connection to slum and squatter communities. Additional 153 private taps (household) were added to the beneficiaries of ISTWP. Even WAN had revised the support component on the request of municipality, WAN missed to carry basis technical analysis like whether the pumped water is sufficient for the extended families? Even the private connection is in interest of

municipality and users, WAN support on water component at Itahari municipality could reduce the life span of another huge government project.



**Picture 2: Private household tap**



On other hand, financial and technical supports were provided for construction of house hold latrines up to pan level. However the users have to complete the superstructure. The technical appraisal, design and estimate of the construction component of the project were not shared with municipality.

***Jhaule VDC, Bhaktapur District:***



**Picture 4: Water filter**

In Jhaukhel VDC, ENPHO along with UC and VDC has tried to explore the possibility on establishment of a single system to cover entire VDC. They drill on two locations which was unsuccessful. With

these unsuccessful results, stakeholders

decide to implement project in cluster basis, which is good strategy taken on provide drinking water to needy people. Since 2011, WAN has supported for 10 water supply system (pumped and gravity) and 330 household latrines and two institutional latrines. Ground water is pumped and collected in the reservoir tank at certain required elevation after filter. A gravity supply system was established to distribute reserved water through public tap stands. As per community and ENPHO official, the pumped water contains high iron. The filtered water was being regularly tested. For this purpose ENPHO has provided a water quality test kit to the UC, shown in Picture 4. Community people and member of UC were train on using the test kit. Beside this,



**Picture 3 : Water Quality Test Kit**

bio sand filter was also provided to treat the water at household level. In addition to this, WAN has supported for

rain water harvesting system in Shree Yapee Bhairab Lower Secondary School, Jhaukhel-5, which is appreciated.

Financial and technical supports were provided for construction of house hold latrines up to pan level. The users have to complete the superstructure. However, entire subsidy was provided on latrine construction for disable people and ultra poor. Beside this, WAN had provided support for toilet construction on latrines on two schools.



## Summary:

Gravity water supply system in hill region, shallow tube wells in Terai region and pumping combine gravity system and rain water harvesting system on Jhaukhel system is found appropriate. Raised pan/plinth level of toilets, water seal pit of the latrines and special consideration to disable people has value added on the technology adapted. However, in case of support on water supply at Itahari municipality, WAN has supported ISTWSP without basic technical judgment.

### 3.4.4 Transparency

- Rural

#### Udayapur & Siraha District:

A quadripartite (NEWAH, V-WASH-CC, local NGO and WUC) agreement was carried before implementation of the project activities at field. In agreement role and responsibilities of individual signatory were mention along with budget allocation. At the end of the project, a public audit was organized to disseminate the actual project cost. Beside this a notice board on project information with estimated budget was displayed in the public place, as shown in Picture-5. Separate flex prints was provided to UC for monitor and update the financial transaction regularly.



Picture 5 : Notice board on public place

However, evaluation team has noticed that the allocated budgets on each and every component were not published publicly. Likewise, evaluation team feels necessity on sharing the cost of each component to the stakeholders (DDC, Water Supply and Sewerage Division Office.)

- Urban

### ***Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City & Itahari Municipality***

An agreement with the UC was carried before implementation of the project activities at field. In agreement role and responsibilities of UC and funder were mentioned along with budget allocation. General project information board along with budget was placed in public place. On the completion of the project, UC call a mass meeting for public audit at the end of the project. In case of Dedghariya WASH project, only budget for latrine were

**डेडघरिया स्वामेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई अभोक्ता समिति**  
इटहरी नगरपालिका - ८

**एकिकृत स्वामेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा वातावरणीय सरसफाई कार्यक्रम**  
**सामाजिक लेखाजोखा तथा निर्माण विवरण**

जम्मा घरधुरी - ७९, महिला - १६६, पुरुष - १४७, अपाङ्ग - २, कुल जनसंख्या जम्मा ३१५

क्र.सं.	विवरण	संख्या	अनुवर्ग	काम	कुल	सामाजिक संस्था	जम्मा
१	स्वामेपानी	२८	२३०००	८५,०००	६५	६२	१२७
२	स्वामेपानी	१	७०००	७०००	८	३	८
	जम्मा		१०२०००	१००८००	७३	६५	१३५

समाप्तको योगदान: → एन सेबल भन्दा माथिमा संकेत, निर्माण तथा श्रमदान  
जम्मा परिवर्जना संकेत १०२०००

सहायकी संस्था: **Water Aid** **UN-HABITAT** **आयोजक: इटहरी नगरपालिका** **लुमन्ति**

**Picture 6: Public Information Board, Itahari Municipality**

mentioned; shown in Picture 6, whereas WAN has also supported the private tap connection. During field visit, majority of UC member has mentioned the budget of the project, while very few beneficiaries can mention the budget of the project.

### ***Jhaule VDC, Bhaktapur District:***

An agreement was carried between the ENPHO and VDC level UC. However the scheme level user committee is also formed to implement the project activities. All the financial transaction used to carry only with VDC level UC. After completion of the project a mass meeting (named public audit) was organized to announce the budget expended in the project. Unlike, in project area of NEWAH and Lumanti, no any publicly displayed information board was found.

### **Summary:**

WAN and its partners has put their effort to maintain transparency within the scheme. Social auditing is commonly adopted tools to make project transparent. In the entire visited site, on completion of the project public audit were organized by UC and verified by funder organization. Another means of maintain transparency is by informing salient features of the project and budget of the project to all beneficiaries through permanent type of hoarding board displayed in public place. It was suggested to mention the estimated rate of construction materials and human resource on the publically displayed project information board.

### **3.4.5 Sustainability of the Scheme**

- **Rural**

#### ***Udayapur & Siraha District:***

Repair, maintenance training was provided to users of visited schemes of Udayapur and Siraha districts. Spare maintenance tools like heating plate, pipes are left on the scheme for repair and maintenance purpose. Beneficiaries used to collect operation and maintenance fund regularly. However, the collected amount is only sufficient for minor repair and maintenance. Beneficiaries and V-WASH-CC has identified necessity of a VDC level basket fund for repair and maintenance of WASH scheme. NEWAH has implemented project through a local partner. This is one good move of NEWAH for the sustainability of the project. UC can update the status of the schemes easily and necessary advocacy and linkage for repair on the scheme can be carried via local NGO quickly.

Beside this, WAN has a policy to follow up the schemes for two years after completion. The required support for the scheme will be provided by WAN through partner NGO to have smooth operation of the system. V-WASH-CC, D-WASH-CC is made more responsible on planning, selection, monitoring of the scheme, which has its positive impact on the sustainability of the project. At the same time, DDC and Division office of water supply and sewerage had mentioned that the capacity of D-WASH-CC on data management and technical support to V-WASH-CC needs to be enhanced.

- **Urban**

#### **Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan city, Itahari Municipality, Jhaukhel VDC**

Beneficiaries used to collect operation and maintenance fund regularly. However, the collected amount is only sufficient for minor repair and maintenance. In case of Itahari, water supply users are linked with ISTWSP, thus responsibility for sustainability falls under the municipalities.

In Jhaukhel VDC, the installed water supply system is more expensive as compared to other systems constructed in other urban areas. Leakage on reservoir tank of Lakila WASH Scheme was observed during the field visit. At the same time, some dysfunctional household bio sand filters were also observed. Besides this, in Jhaukhel the project activities were implemented in coordination with VDC level UC, thus responsibilities of V-WASH-CC and D-WASH-CC were not observed as on other visited schemes.

Likewise, in rural program WAN will carry the follow up of the schemes for two years after completion of the scheme.

#### **Summary:**

Follow up of completed schemes for two years after completion is most positive point of WAN for the sustainability of the scheme. Majority of schemes were implemented in coordination with government line agencies including V-WASH-CC, D-WASH-CC and M-WASH-CC. This has

made the concern stakeholders more responsible on operation of the schemes. Beneficiaries used to collect the repair and maintenance fund regularly, however the collected fund is in small amount and can only carry minor repair. Thus a VDC level basket fund for repair and maintenance of the scheme seems to be effective. At the same time the capacity enhancement of D-WASH-CC need to be included in the further program.

### **3.5 Progress against the recommendation of Mid-Term Evaluation**

Final evaluation team had reviewed and tried to figure out on the progress on some recommendation of midterm evaluation conducted by SWC on 2011. The progress against some recommendations of mid-term evaluation was mentioned on following paragraph:

- WAN should establish close level of coordination with government counterparts at the district and project level for the formulation and development of future plan and policy, strategy development with local level government that for institutionalizing safe drinking water and sanitation

Close and good coordination between WAN's partners and local government bodies at district and project level were observed by the final evaluation team. It is found that WAN'S partner had played vital role on preparation the plan and strategy of local government bodies. Ganesh Raj Karki (Executive Officer of Itahari Municipality), Shiva Ram Pokharel (Local Development officer (LDO) of Morang district), Gopal Prasad Regmi (Executive Officer of Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan city), Gopal Adhikari (LDO of Udayapur district) has mention that WAN's partners had encourage their team and support local government to achieve their plan and goal.

- VDC coverage approach adopted by NEWAH in Sukranagar VDC can be replicated and expanded in other districts as well

Final evaluation had observed that WAN's project activities were implementing on VDC coverage approach in rural program and ward coverage approach in urban program.

- WAN needs to reinforce its sector from top to lowest level of the WASH beneficiaries. Moreover, there is a need for sufficient resource allocation, awareness creation and training for its sector and other concerned organs at all levels.

WAN involvement on sector reinforcement at ward, VDC, district and national level is found increased. However, more support on data management, social mobilization methodology, supervision and monitoring for capacity enhancement of D-WASH-CC, V-WASH-CC and M-WASH-CC seems required.

- Standard and regular water quality testing and certification for human consumption should be exercised solely by Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) and WAN should advocate and support for the fulfillment of the same.

Water quality test and point of use treatment training was on place on every scheme. Water Quality test was carried up to follow-up period (2 years on completion of the scheme).

However, WAN need to focus on transfer the water quality testing technology in communities level, which can ensure the consumption of safe water by beneficiaries of WAN.

- The necessary tasks are accomplished according to the agreement.

At field level, it is found that all the task or activities were carried as per agreement. However, agreement duration of WAN with SWC and partner organization is different. The agreement with its partner NEWAH last up to March 2014 while project agreement with SWC had ended on 30 June 2013. Due this, 33 rural schemes are not completed. Out of which 5 projects are of capacity building and advocacy while rest are service delivery projects.

## 4. Financial Evaluation

We have conducted the final evaluation of the project during the month of June of the English calendar year 2013. We went through the audit reports of Water Aid Nepal and its partners. At the same time discussions were carried with staff of WAN and its partners and other concerned persons for the purpose of evaluation.

### 4.1 Objectives and scope of financial evaluation

We were assigned with the following objectives for the purpose of evaluation:

- To assess the efficiency of the projects/cost effectiveness
- To check the compliance with general agreement/project agreements
- To examine the compliance with tax laws
- To review fixed assets records and physical verification
- To evaluate the internal control system
- To examine the financial reporting framework
- To review the budgeting procedure.
- To compare the actual budget with the committed project cost.

### 4.2 Source of information

Financial evaluation report were prepared based on the information provided to us by the management of Water Aid Nepal, the partner organizations, management of the beneficiaries and the concerned government officials in response to specific questions or as obtained and extracted from the financial report of Water Aid Nepal and the partner NGOs.

### 4.3 Findings of Financial Evaluation

#### 4.3.1 Total Budget of the Project:

GBP 6,407,000.00 (Pound sterling six million four hundred and seven thousand only). Later with the amendment on June 2012 the total budget was increased to 1,073,547,000.00 NPR (NPR One billion seventy three million five hundred and forty seven thousand only.) The Table 5 shows the details of the budget amended.

Amount in NPR '000

Table 5: Original and Amended Budget

Particular	Fiscal Years					Total
	Year 1 (2008/09)	Year 2 (2009/10)	Year 3 (2010/11)	Year 4 (2011/12)	Year 5 (2012/13)	
Original Budget	179,840	151,808	160,384	173,824	154,240	820,096
Amended Budget	179,840	135,239	283,660	232,878	241,930	1,073,547

Source: Water Aid Nepal

Initially WAN has got the approval of implementing of WASH program in 25 districts through its partners. In order to expand its support in water, sanitation and hygiene sector to additional three districts viz. Surkhet, Doti and Sunsari with its own additional funding of Water Aid U.K. so there was some changes in the budget due to the additional activities in the proposed districts.

The Table 6 shows the fund received by Water Aid Nepal on the five fiscal years of the program period from different sources. Water Aid is major funding agency of WAN.

**Table 6: Source of Fund**

S · N	Description	Fiscal Year					Total
		08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	
	Water Aid	155,520,512	141,399,901	291,113,219	222,412,328	336,100,001	1,146,546,622.
	U.N Habitat, Nairobi, Kenya	4,640,408	3,538,997	6,022,041	688,587	-	14,890,035
	<b>Total</b>	<b>160,160,920</b>	<b>144,938,898</b>	<b>297,135,260</b>	<b>223,100,916</b>	<b>336,100,661</b>	<b>1,161,436,657</b>

Source: Water Aid Nepal

### 4.3.2 Project and Program Disbursements

The Table 7 shows the amount released to the various partner agencies by Water Aid Nepal in duration of the project.

**Table 7 : Fund transfer to partner organization**

S.N	Name of Partner NGOs	Fiscal Years				
		2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
1	NEWAH	69,384,971	53,337,000	182,573,000	158,370,000	242,639,000
2	LUMANTI	16,507,233	14,493,500	14,927,000	14,800,000	30,700,000
3	UEMS	5,733,600	5,274,400	6,328,000	6,835,000	9,285,900
4	CIUD	6,439,000	8,228,000	8,801,000	2,200,000	5,765,971
5	ENPHO	6,528,700	4,920,000	4,829,000	4,475,000	11,390,000
6	FEDWASUN	3,669,800	3,166,000	3,307,000	3,800,000	6,220,000
7	NGO FORUM	3,830,800	3,231,000	3,236,000	3,300,000	1,225,000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,094,104</b>	<b>92,649,900</b>	<b>224,001,000</b>	<b>193,780,000</b>	<b>307,225,871</b>

Source: Water Aid Nepal

### 4.3.3 Banking Agreements

Name and Address of the Bank:

Water Aid Nepal has been operating banking transactions from Standard Chartered Bank, Lazimpat, Everest Bank Limited, Pulchowk and Nabil Bank Limited, New Baneshwor. Funds from Water Aid UK and fund transfer to WAN partners is on monthly basis based on the approved annual monthly cash forecast/reforecast and fund request (WAN as well WAN partners) duly signed off by the WAN CR. In case of transfer to partners WAN Finance Manager and respective Programme Managers also signed off and approved before fund released. The details of these accounts are illustrated in the table below:

**Table 8: List of banks and account number of WAN**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Bank Name</b>	<b>Branch</b>	<b>Currency of A/c</b>
1	Standard Chartered	Lazimpat	<b>NPR</b>
2	Standard Chartered	Lazimpat	<b>NPR</b>
3	Standard Chartered	Lazimpat	<b>GBP</b>
4	Everest Bank Limited	Pulchok	<b>NPR</b>
5	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>NPR</b>
6	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>NPR</b>
7	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>AUD</b>
8	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>USD</b>

Source: Water Aid Nepal

The Evaluation team found the following bank balance during the evaluation period:

**Table 9 : WAN's bank balance**

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Bank Name</b>	<b>Branch</b>	<b>Currency of A/c</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1	Standard Chartered	Lazimpat	<b>NPR</b>	459,323.80
2	Standard Chartered	Lazimpat	<b>NPR</b>	1,689,265.54
3	Standard Chartered	Lazimpat	<b>GBP</b>	5,336.52
4	Everest Bank Limited	Pulchok	<b>NPR</b>	5,759,278.03
5	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>NPR</b>	2,800.00
6	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>NPR</b>	319,650.00
7	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>AUD</b>	2,823.66
8	Nabil Bank Limited	New Baneshwor	<b>USD</b>	163.77

Source: Water Aid Nepal



#### 4.3.4 Analysis of Agreed and Actual Support

The Tables 10 and 11 show the details of administrative overhead cost and programme cost before and after the amendment of the budget. Before the amendment the ratio of programme and administrative cost was 87: 13 and later it was changed to 88: 12.

Amount in NPR '000

**Table 10 : Planned Administrative and program cost**

Particulars	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%
Administrative/ Overhead	22,144	12	17,218	13	20,464	14	22,995	14	21,240	14	104,061	13
Programme cost	157,696	88	118,021	87	130,371	86	145,803	86	132,023	86	683,914	87
Total	179,840	100	135,239	100	150,835	100	168,798	100	153,263	100	787,975	100

Source: Water Aid Nepal

Amount in NPR '000

**Table 11: Planned Administrative and program cost (with amendment cost)**

Particulars	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%
Administrative/ Overhead	22,144	12	17,218	13	28,366	10	27,945	12	33,870	14	129,543	12
Programme cost	157,696	88	118,021	87	255,294	90	204,933	88	208,060	86	944,004	88
Total	179,840	100	135,239	100	283,660	100	232,878	100	241,930	100	1,073,547	100

Source: Water Aid Nepal

Amount in NPR '000

**Table 12 : Actual Administrative and program cost**

Particulars	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Total	
	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%	NRs	%
Administrative/ Overhead	29,361	19	26,915	19	26,654	10	26,581	11	22,247	6	131,761	11
Programme cost	127,469	81	111,435	81	240,321	90	209,889	89	365,706	94	1,054,819	89
Total	156,830	100	138,350	100	266,975	100	236,470	100	387,953	100	1,186,580	100

The Table 12 shows the annual expenditure in program and administration. Water Aid Nepal committed to keep the program expenses 89% and administrative expenses to 12%. In reality it turned out to be 88.89% versus 11.11%.

The breakdown of yearly sector wise budget is shown in Table

**Table 13 : Sector wise budget Fiscal year**

Fiscal year 2008/09

S.no.	Sector	Budget	Spent
1	Rural	63,232,350	62,381,626
2	Urban	29,620,662	28,986,857
3	Advocacy	17,177,079	16,866,559
4	Research	10,894,135	11,135,934
5	Capacity building	12,251,017	8,826,004
6	Organizational Effectiveness	31,067,009	28,633,085
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>164,242,252</b>	<b>156,830,065</b>

Fiscal year 2009/10

S.no.	Sector	Budget	Spent
1	Water	41,497,946	37,293,847
2	Sanitation	21,011,416	18,053,799
3	Hygiene	10,776,828	8,609,483
4	X-Sector	41,816,960	35,944,394
5	Organizational Effectiveness	41,212,844	38,448,897
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>156,315,994</b>	<b>138,350,420</b>

Fiscal year 2010/11

S.no.	Sector	Budget	Spent
1	Water	114,524,581	111,217,252
2	Sanitation	33,365,928	31,928,909
3	Hygiene	20,265,653	18,943,167
4	X-Sector	65,395,142	55,520,682
5	Organizational Effectiveness	50,109,074	49,365,305
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>283,660,378</b>	<b>266,975,316</b>

Fiscal year 2011/12

S.no.	Sector	Budget	Spent
1	Water	87,781,451	81,672,407
2	Sanitation	36,573,120	31,734,027
3	Hygiene	19,395,768	16,653,202
4	X-Sector	74,431,396	60,820,854
5	Organizational Effectiveness	52,236,139	45,590,350
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>270,417,874</b>	<b>236,470,839</b>

Fiscal year 2012/13

S.no.	Sector	Budget	Spent
1	Water	135,544,628	197,986,575
2	Sanitation	60,630,264	54,619,005
3	Hygiene	23,165,077	26,741,531
4	X-Sector	74,390,779	67,482,143
5	Organizational Effectiveness	55,366,263	41,124,348
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>349,097,012</b>	<b>387,953,602</b>

Source: Water Aid Nepal

Yearly planned budget is shown in Table 14.

**Table 14 : Yearly planned budget**

In '000						
Particulars	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	Total
	(2008/09)	(2009/10)	(2010/11)	(2011/12)	(2012/13)	
	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR	NPR
<b>Total planned</b>	179,840	135,239	283,660	232,878	241,930	<b>1,073,547</b>
<b>Total spent</b>	156,830	138,350	266,975	236,471	387,954	<b>1,188,580</b>

Source: Water Aid Nepal

#### **4.3.5 Reporting Currency**

Audit report of Water Aid Nepal reports the assets and liabilities and revenue and expenditure in Nepalese currency (NRs.).

#### **4.3.6 Accounting and Reporting System**

Water Aid Nepal has the practice of yearly reporting system to its Donor i.e. Water Aid UK, Social Welfare Council and project wise to other donors like UNHABITAT. During the project period WAN has shifted from VT accounting system(Sun software) to global accounting system (GAS) (from 1st June 2009) and take the financial report from its partners on the monthly basis.

The corresponding exchange rate for foreign currency is applied based on the monthly system rate in sun system.

The partner organizations of Water Aid Nepal have been submitting financial returns on monthly basis since the fiscal year 2011/12. Before 2011/12 it was on quarterly basis and the expenditures accounted accordingly on the basis of financial returns submitted by the partners.

Monthly reports prepared by the partner organizations of Water Aid Nepal were in line with standards prescribed by the Water Aid Nepal. Uniformity in reporting can be seen as Water Aid Nepal has developed a monthly report format for its partner agencies. The partner organization sends monthly reports to Water Aid Nepal and Water Aid Nepal reports on to its headquarter in UK.

#### **4.3.7 Assess the Efficiency of the Project (cost effectiveness)**

The planned cost and actual cost have been reviewed for project period covered by our evaluation. Comparison of program and administrative cost is made based on project documents and audited financial statements restated to resemble the activities of the project documents. The program and admin expenses are in the ratio of 88.89 Vs 11.11. The administrative expenses were comparatively less indicating that most of the budget has been reached to provide services to the targeted section, hence we can say the project is cost effective.

#### **4.3.8 Procurement of Goods and Services**

Purchase orders should be completed by the procurement unit, the Country Representative (CR) or Admin director is responsible for the approval of purchase orders and verification. All the disbursement should be covered by an approved budget. Purchases not included under the approved budget or exceeding the budget demands the approval from CR. Petty cash system is applied up to ten thousand and payment of more than NRs. 10,000 should be made through the banking payment.

Tendering process: sealed tenders need to be invited from the suppliers while fixing the rates of different commodities having the value more than NRs. 10,00,000. The government's tax policy and other legal consideration need to be properly addressed in the terms and condition of the procurement contract. No any procurement has been made through duty free in the project period.

#### **4.3.9 Compliance with the Income Tax Laws and Regulations**

While accessing financial transactions in our sample review of some of the transactions like payments to suppliers, payment of salary, payment of house rent, consultancy fees etc. we found that the Water Aid Nepal has deducted required tax at source. As per the income Tax Act 2058 all the income or deemed income should be taxed and TDS should be deducted. In case of TDS deducted at source the same has been deposited in IRD within the time stipulated by the Tax Act. It has been found that Organization has deducted the tax and submitted to IRD and followed the Income Tax Laws and Regulations of Government of Nepal.

WAN has attained PAN and tax exemption certificate from the Inland Revenue office. WAN has been registered in IRD office Kathmandu Lazimpat. PAN of WAN is 303627865. The record shows that WAN has deposited all the necessary TDS and income taxes and other forms of payment taxes as and when transactions incurred.

Water Aid Nepal has altogether paid a tax of NRs. 17,679,774.50 from the year 2008/09 A.D to 2012/13 A.D. The details have been given in the Table 15.

**Table 15 : Tax paid by WAN**

<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
<b>2008/09</b>	2,816,632.50
2009/10	2,976,875.00
2010/11	3,885,821.00
2011/12	3,974,629.00
2012/13	4,025,817.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,679,774.50</b>

Source: Water Aid Nepal

#### **4.3.10 Financial System and Internal Control**

There is Internal Auditing practice in WAN and we have observed internal control mechanism. Frequently financial management training has done in the central level and occasional field visit of the finance manager to the project location is the internal mechanism of controlling. Annual Project Steering meeting and board meeting were held in time and regular interval.

#### **4.3.11 Fixed Assets Reporting, Management and Depreciation Policy at WAN**

Fixed assets are charged to the cost of program performance at the time they are purchased. There is the practice of reporting a separate list of fixed assets. Such assets are subject to donor/auditor and government requirements regarding use, title and disposition. WAN has maintained an asset register for control purpose for assets having per unit acquisition cost or having useful life of more than one year.

A separate memorandum fixes asset register (FAR) listing all assets is maintained for assets procure from the fund of Water Aid Nepal. The bank reconciliation statements were prepared on a regular basis in both donor and NGOs office.

External Audit: The Income and Expenditure Account was audited by chartered accountants for the Water Aid Nepal as well as NGO visited by the team and time for completion of audit was within the time statutorily required.

The practice of social audit has started.

#### **4.4 Conclusion (Financial Evaluation)**

The financial statement namely balance sheet and statement of activities include accounting of revenue and expenses by Water Aid Nepal only. Monthly and annual reports prepared by the partners of Water Aid Nepal were in line with standards prescribed by WAN. Uniformity in reporting can be seen. Financial rules and administration were made public.

With the analysis made so far the overall progress of the project was satisfactory with varied quality of works and impacts. Based on the physical progress made, it can be rated as one of the successful project.

## **5. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.1 Summary**

Water Aid Nepal is a UK registered International charity based Non-Governmental Organization established in 1987 to provide access to clean water and safe sanitation in rural areas of Nepal. Water Aid Nepal has implemented a five (5) years project named "Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project" from January 2008 to 30 June 2013. The project Agreement (PA) between Social Welfare Council (SWC) and Water Aid Nepal was duly signed in 23 October 2008. As per PA on 2008 Water Aid will implement the project on 42 Village Development Committee (VDC) and 9 municipalities of 25 districts (service delivery on 15 district, service delivery along with advocacy and influencing on 4 district, advocacy and influencing on 9 district). The PA has amendment on June 1 2012, to cover additional 16 VDC and 1 municipality of 3 districts. Water Aid had implemented the project through seven national NGOs. Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project is funded by Water Aid UK and U.N Habitat, Kenya. The total budget of the project is NRs 1,073,547,000.00 which is totally a financial grant. WAN has already achieved its all hardware's (physical construction) target in June 2012, except Septic tank and Bio-gas connected toilets. At the same time, total 573,936 people were benefitted by WAN's service delivery schemes.

Gravity water supply system in hill region, shallow tube wells in Terai region and pumping combine gravity system and rain water harvesting system on Jhaukhel system is found appropriate. Raised pan/plinth level of toilets, water seal pit of the latrines and special consideration to disabled people has value added on the technology adapted. Follow up the completed schemes for two years of completion is most positive point of WAN for the sustainability of the scheme. Beneficiaries used to collect the repair and maintenance fund regularly, however the collected fund is in small amount and can only carry minor repair.

Good coordination with the local government line agencies (DDC, VDC and municipality) were observed during field visit. WAN project are supporting the local government plan and activities on providing drinking water and latrines along to hygiene promotion to the poor, marginalized people. The project is highly accepted by the local people and local government too.

WAN used to collect the multiyear project proposal from partner organization. Partner submit 5 years plan with detail feasibility of each scheme and components. However WAN can't ensure the approval of the budget and project. In case of shrinking the budget, partner organization had faced difficulties to manage organizational setup and resources. Thus Partner organization has expressed their view of demanding yearly proposal rather than multiyear proposal.

Based on the PA, all the activities of Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project should be completed within 30 June 2013. However, in contrast to the PA, WAN and NEWAH has an agreement up to March 2014 for carrying project activities in the field. Due to this 33 rural schemes are in ongoing phase. Evaluation team had recognized the "Community Water Supply and Sanitation Support Project" as a basket program of WAN. Additional project and

fund received by WAN, whatever be the duration, was accumulate in the ongoing project. Beside this, WAN has implemented its project activities some VDC, which are not mention on the PA with SWC; like urban program in Jhaukhel VDC of Bhaktapur district and rural program in Bastipur VDC of Siraha district.

Large number of schemes was implemented by WAN during the project period. In the same period WAN has supported on establishment of Management Information System (MIS) of the partner organization. Detail information on each and every project need to record at least for supervision and monitoring purpose. However the evaluation team faced some difficulties on receiving the scheme wise information of urban program. Because of this, achievement on physical infrastructure up to June 2012 is mention in this evaluation report (refer Table 2). Whereas the beneficiaries are abstracted from WAN's annual progress report 2012/2013

Adapted technology and workman ship of the constructed structures are good. Maintaining privacy on the public tap stands, bio-sand filters, proposed of multiple use of water in gravity water supply systems, rain water harvesting technology, raised pan level on the inundated places, special consideration for disable people on household latrines and provision of incineration facilities on school latrines are some good examples of the WAN's projects. However, WAN is unable to conduct basic technical judgment in Itahari municipality while supporting ISTWSP. Water Aid is well renowned INGO in water sector, thus solely expanding coverage of water supply upon the request of users is not justifiable. At the same time it is observed that none of the partner organization is sharing the technical details to the stakeholders. Beside WAN, there are also other stakeholders working in WASH sector. Thus sharing the technical details and unit rate of construction seems necessary at district level, which helps to share the technology adapted by sectoral organization and to maintain the same capita per person.

Capacity development of the partner NGO is one of the priority sectors of WAN. Several trainings on organizational management, strategic management, media campaign & advocacy along with research support and backup were provided to partner organization. In spite of this, it is recognized that WAN has to support its partner organization on exploring the fund from other donor. Till the period partner organization had made its own approach to other donors, while WAN can play vital role on linking partner organization to other donor.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

Based on review of documents and information provided by WAN and its partner organization along with field visit; Evaluation team conclude that overall the outputs and outcomes of the project is good. Coordination with local government agencies is one of the strength of the project. Beside this follow up policy, research activities, technology adapted had added value of the project at field, VDC and district level. The project is highly accepted by the community people and demanding more from such type of project. Preparation of Water and Environmental Sanitation Improvement (WESI) plan and Water Use Master Plan (WUMP)/WASH plan has increase responsibilities and accountability of local government along with WASH coordination committee at different level. It is found that some of the recommendations of mid-term



evaluation by SWC are reflected in the project. In spite of this, there are several areas which need to be corrected or improvement in future project of WAN.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

Based on the analysis of field finding and analysis of information the evaluation team recommends WAN to incorporate following issues in their future projects:

- It is recommended to strictly follow the project agreement with SWC during implementation of the project activities. Any deviations on the project agreement need to be amendment on time i.e. before implementation of the deviated frame of the project.
- It is recommended to make sure that the agreements with partner organizations coincide with project agreement with SWC.
- The financial agreements done between Water Aid and SWC should be shared with the partner organizations.
- It is recommended to initiate or coordinate with relevant stakeholders; government and non-government, to establish and maintain VDC level repair and maintenance fund in future project.
- It is recommended to share the technical design detail and per unit cost of the project with government line agencies; DDC, VDC, Division office of water supply and sewerage system
- It is recommended to include unit rate of major construction materials, skilled labour and other required item/material in the information board and display at public place. Alternatively the information for easy access on detail estimate of the project can be display in the publicly displayed information board.
- It is recommended to include the some activities to enhance capacity on data management, supervision and monitoring system of WASH-CC at VDC, district and municipality level.
- It is recommended to ensure regular test of water quality even after follow up period of WAN. This can be done by delivering knowledge and equipment for water quality test to V-WASH, D-WASH-CC or M-WASH-CC
- It is recommended to adopt a common policy to all partners on procurement of construction material. Procurement through UC seems more effective and transparency.
- It is recommended to scale up the sanitation and hygiene promotion activities in Terai region of the country.

## Annex- 1 List of Working District with VDC/Municipality

S.N	District	Village Development Committee	Municipality	Remarks
1	Udayapur	1. Sirise		
		2. Rauta		
		3. Risku		
		4. Tawashree		
		5. Panchawati		
		6. Chilaune		
2	Siraha	7. Padariya		
		8. Siswani		
		9. Itharwa		
		10. Bramhin		
		11. Gauchri		
		12. Fulbariya		
3	Gorkha	13. Dhuwakot		
		14. Gakhu		
		15. Ghyachok		
		16. Makaisingh		
4	Morang	17. Darbesa	1. Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan city	
		18. Sorabagh		
		19. Takuwa		
		20. Babiyabirta		
		21. Urlabari		
5	Chitwan	22. Meghauri	2. Bharatpur Municipality	
		23. Kathar		
6	Dhading	24. Jharlang		
		25. Darkha		
		26. Gumdi		
		27. Jiwanpur		
7	Baglung	28. Bhim Githa		
		29. Narayansthan		
8	Sindhuli	30. Ranichuri	3. Kamalamai Municipality	
9	Makawanpur		4. Hetauda Municipality	
10	Syangja	31. Chilaunebas		
11	Bhojpur	32. Tungecha		
		33. Kaurenipani		
12	Kavrepalanchok	34. Mahankal Chour		
13	Shankhuwasava	35. Mamling		
14	Kathmandu		5. Kathmandu Metropolitan city	
			6. Kirtipur Municipality	
15	Lalitpur	36. Thecho		
		37. Chapagaun		

		38. Lubhu		
		39. Bungmati		
		40. Jharuwasi		
16	Bhaktapur		7. Bhaktapur Municipality	
			8. Madhyapur Thimi Municipality	
17	Surkhet	41. Dahachour		
		42. Dasarthpur		
		43. Ghoreta		
		44. Salkot		
		45. Kunathari		
		46. Lekhgaon		
		47. Gutu		
18	Doti	48. Banlekh		
		49. Dahakalikasthan		
		50. Warpata		
		51. Latamandu		
		52. Lamikhal		
		53. Manpakadi		
		54. Panchali		
		55. Mudbara		
		56. Ghanggal		
19	Sunsari		9. Itahari Municipality	
20	Ilam	All district (Advocacy)		
21	Dhankutta	All district (Advocacy)		
22	Ramechhap	All district (Advocacy)		
23	Gulmi	All district (Advocacy)		
24	Pyuthan	All district (Advocacy)		
25	Dang	All district (Advocacy)		
26	Baitadi	All district (Advocacy)		
27	Darchula	All district (Advocacy)		
28	Dadeldhura	All district (Advocacy)		

## Annex- 2 Field Visit Schedule

S.N	Date	Activities	Remarks
1	7 June 2013	From Kathmandu to Biratnagar	Morning flight (7:45 -8:30 AM)
		Interaction with Municipalities (Biratnagar and Itahari), other stakeholders and DDC_Morang and Sunsari .	Itahari Municipality (10:30-11:30 AM) Biratnagar Municipality (1:00-2:00 PM) DDC Morang (2:15 to 3:00 PM)
		Review Document and Meeting with Partners at Biratnagar (NEWAH & LUMANTI) with Presentation	3:30 to 6:00 PM
		Night Stay at Biratnagar	
2	8 June 2013	Field Visit (Itahari) 1 <sup>st</sup> Group _Minimum two site (one of 2008/2009 and next 2011/2012) To Gaighat after field visit (tentative 4 hours) “ Night Stay at Gaighat”	Team will divided into two group 1 <sup>st</sup> group will visit the urban program at Itahari and rural program at Siraha while 2 <sup>nd</sup> group will visit urban program at Biratnagar and rural program at Udayapur
		Field Visit (Biratnagar) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Group _Minimum two site (one of 2008/2009 and next 2011/2012) To Siraha after field visit (tentative 4 hours) “Night Stay at Siraha (Lahan)”	
3	9 June 2013	Field Visit (Gaighat ) 1 <sup>st</sup> Group _Minimum two site (one of 2008/2009 and next 2011/2012) Interaction with V-WASH-CC Night Stay at Ghaighat	
		Field Visit (Siraha ) 2 <sup>nd</sup> Group _Minimum two site (one of 2008/2009 and next 2011/2012) Interaction with V-WASH-CC and Return Back to Biratnagar Possible return back to Kathmandu or Night stay at Biratnagar	
4	10 June 2013	Group 1 <sup>st</sup> Interaction with DDC_Udayapur, D-WAH-CC, other stakeholders. Return Back to Biratnagar. Possible return back to Kathmandu or Night stay at Biratnagar	
5	11 June 2013	Return Back to Kathmandu	
6	21 July 2013	Field Visit; Urban Program, Jhaukhel, Bhaktapur	

## **Annex- 3 Questionnaires**

### **For Government Officers**

1. How government line agencies and other stakeholders were involved on Project and location selection process?
2. Did the project coordinate on Technical appraisal and technology adopted?
3. What is and could be the role of your organization on sustainability of the project (both hardware and software component)?
4. Does the project have maintained transparency (at organization and also at field level)? How you had monitored it?
5. What are the contributions of the project on overall development of the municipality/District /VDC/ Community?
6. Do you think that community can manage and operate the handed over projects?
7. Do you realize that the capacity of your organization was increased by this project? If yes, in which sector.
8. In your opinion, which of the sector (within your organization) need to be strengthened?
9. What are the challenges in your area on WASH sector?

### **For Community People/Users**

Interview Date:

Agreement date with project:

Completion date:

1. Before project what is the source of the drinking water supply?
2. Why do you need this project?
3. How do you approach to the organization?
4. Where and how the agreement was carried?
5. Did the project official discussed on the technology adopted?
6. Do you know; what and how many components were estimated / designed on this project?
7. Do you know the total project cost?
8. Did you contribute on the project? If yes, how much (cash, person- days)
9. Whether the contribution is mandatory or the contribution is as per your wish?
10. What do you think about your contribution on the project?
11. Is the water is sufficient for you and your community?
12. What about the quality of water from your tap? Do you have information about the quality of water that you use?
13. How many times project had tested the quality of water?
14. Do you know the water treatment process?
15. How frequently do you treat the drinking water? Which process do you use?
16. How frequently regular meeting of the user committee was held?
17. How frequently does project official used to visit the project?

18. Do you received the repair and maintenance training; of the instrument and structure installed?
19. Who purchase the construction (local and non-local) materials?
20. Did you receive the construction materials on time?
21. How much cash and materials did you received? Is there any deviation than the agreement?
22. Is there any deviation than the agreement?
23. Is there repair and maintenance worker in your scheme? Did you pay for them? If yes, how much?
24. Do you used to collect regular repair and maintenance fund? If yes, How much?
25. Do you think, it is sufficient to repair and maintain the scheme?
26. List down the trainings that you received?
27. Is the support cost (subsidy) for latrine construction is sufficient for you (up to plinth level)?
28. Have you experience delay on budget release or freezing the budget?
29. What are the changes that you observed in your house and community after completion of project?
30. Do you have any suggestions for further improvement in such type of project?
31. Any Opinions;

## Annex- 4 List of personal visited during Final Evaluation

S.N	Name	Designation	Organization	
1	Gopal Prasad Regmi	Executive Officer	Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan city	
2	Upendra Baral	Team Leader	STUIP project	
3	Rajendra Pradhan	Member Secretary	Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan city	
4	Mohan Bhattarai	Officer	Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan city	
5	Shiva Ram Pokharel	Local Development Officer	Office of District Development Committee, Morang	
6	Roshan Kumar Joshi	Officer, Environment Department	Office of District Development Committee, Morang	
7	Ganesh Bahadur Thapa	Divisional Chief	Division of water supply and sanitation, Morang	
8	Ganesh Raj Karki	Executive Officer	Itahari Municipality	
9	Tek Nath Sapkota	Officer	Itahari Municipality	
10	Ram Prasad Chaulagai	President	User Committee, Small town water supply system, Itahari	
11	Laxman Shrestha	President	Janasel Manch Nepal, Itahari	
12	Krishna Pahadur Karki	Secretary	Office of Village Development Committee, Rauta	
13	Durga Yeske	Member	V-WASH-CC, Rauta	
14	Bir Bahadur Raut	President	Nepali Congress party, Rauta VDC	
15	Hari Pokharel	Coordinator	Jalpa Youth Group	
16	Ram Chandra Tamang	Secretary	Dhangle Tallo Khanitar W/S user committee	
17	Gopal Adhikari	Local Development Officer	Office of District Development Committee, Udayapur	
18	Janak Giri	Officer	Office of District Development Committee, Udayapur	
19	Ramakanta Duwadi	Divisional Chief	Division of water supply and sanitation, Udayapur	
20	Nirmala Dhakal		Office of District Development Committee, Udayapur focal person for monitoring of D-WASH-CC	
21	Janak Giri	General Secretary	Panchawati Rural Development Centre	
22	Suresh Kafle	Secretary	Office of Village Development Committee, Jhaukhel	
23	Rameswor Thapa	President	User Committee, Jhaukhel W/S and sanitation project	
24	Dan Bahadur Thapa	Secretary	User Committee, Jhaukhel W/S and sanitation project	
25	Bijaya Thapa	Member	User Committee, Jhaukhel W/S and sanitation project	
26	Umesh Pandey	Director	Nepal Water For Health (NEWAH)	

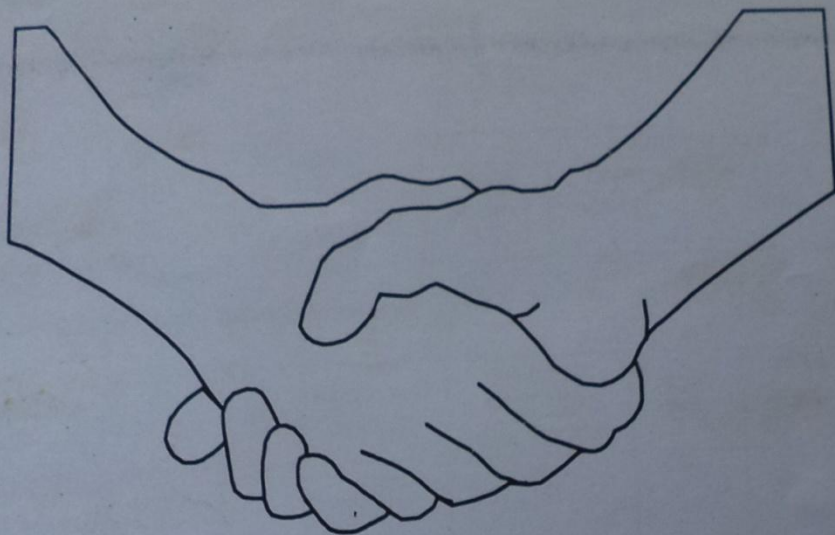
## Annex- 5 List of Visited Schemes and its location

S.N	Name of Scheme	Program Component	Location of Scheme	Visited Date
1	Dedghariya WASH Scheme	Urban Program, Tap stand, latrine and hygiene promotion	Itahari Municipality- 6, Sunsari District	8 June 2013
2	Majuwa A & B Wash Scheme	Urban Program, Shallow tube well, latrine and hygiene promotion	Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City – 16, Morang District	8 June 2013
3	Pashupati tole Wash Scheme	Urban Program, Shallow tube well, latrine and hygiene promotion	Biratnagar Sub-Metropolitan City – 19, Morang District	8 June 2013
4	Bastipur WASH Scheme	Rural Program, Shallow tube well, latrine and Hygiene promotion	Bastipur VDC, Siraha District	10 June 2013
5	Padariya IV WASH Scheme	Rural Program, Shallow tube well, latrine and Hygiene promotion	Padariya VDC-6, Siraha District	10 June 2013
6	Puware Shikhar WASH Scheme	Rural Program, Gravity Water supply system, latrine and Hygiene promotion	Rauta VDC-5,8 Udayapur District	10 June 2013
7	Dhangle Tallo Khanitar WASH Scheme	Rural Program, Gravity Water supply system, latrine and Hygiene promotion	Rauta VDC-9, Udayapur District	10 June 2013
8	Janata Sana Kishan Lower Secondary School	School's Drinking water supply and Latrine	Rauta VDC-5, Udayapur District	10 June 2013
9	Lakila WASH Scheme	Urban Program, Lift water supply system, latrines and hygiene promotion	Jhaukhel VDC-9, Bhaktapur District	21 July 2013
11	Jhaukhle WASH Scheme	Urban Program, Lift water supply system, latrines and hygiene promotion	Jhaukhel VDC-8, Bhaktapur District	21 July 2013
12	Shree Yapee Bhairab Lower Secondary School	Urban Program, School water supply and latrine	Jhaukhel VDC-5, Bhaktapur District	21 July 2013



## Annex-6 Quadripartite agreement

आयोजना सम्झौता पत्र



नेपाल स्वास्थ्यको लागि पानी (नेवा) पूर्वाञ्चल क्षेत्रीय कार्यलय बिराटनगर,  
गाउँ विकास स्तरिय खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति, रौता  
जाल्पा युवा समुह (JYS), उदयपुर र  
..धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार.. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति विचको  
..धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार..खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना  
सञ्चालन सम्बन्धि

चारपक्षिय  
आयोजना साभेदारी संझौता पत्र  
२०६९/७० (२०१३)

लिखित तपसिलमा उल्लेख भएका शर्तहरूको पूर्ण रुपमा पालना गर्ने गरि तपसिल बमोजिमको विवरण भएको खानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई आयोजना संचालनार्थ नेपाल स्वास्थ्यको लागि पानी (नेवा) बिराटनगर, जाल्पा यूवा समुह उदयपुर, गाउँ विकास स्तरिय खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति रौता र धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार.. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति बीच आज मिति २०६९ साल ..माघ २६ गतेका दिन मिति २०६९ साल ..पुष १७ गते देखि लागु भई मिति २०७० साल ..असार.. महिना १५ गते सम्पन्न हुने गरी तपसिलका बुदाहरुमा सहामति भै यो सम्झौता गरिएको छ ।

#### तपसिल

आयोजनाको विवरण :

स्थान	आयोजनाको नाम	आयोजना नम्बर (नेवा)	आयोजना स्थल			
			अंचल	जिल्ला	गा.वि.स.	वडा नं
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	३ ई १२१३	सगरमाथा	उदयपुर	रौता	९

लाभान्वित हुने जम्मा घरसंख्या : जाति जनजातीको आधारमा

क्र.सं.	आयोजनाको नाम	जाती जनजाती					
		दलित	पहुँचनभएका जनजाती	तुलनात्मक रुपमा पहुँच वाला जनजाती	बाहुन क्षेत्री	धार्मिक अल्प संख्यक तथा अन्य	उपेक्षित गैर दलित तराई जाती
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	१	४०	९	८	०	०

लाभान्वित हुने जम्मा घरसंख्या : सम्पन्नताको आधारमा

क्र.सं.	आयोजनाको नाम	अति गरिव	गरिव	मध्यम	जम्मा
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	२०	१९	१९	५८

लाभान्वित हुने जनसंख्या : लैङ्गिक आधारमा

क्र.सं.	आयोजनाको नाम	लाभान्वित हुने जनसंख्या				
		महिला	पुरुष	केटा	केटी	जम्मा
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	१०९	१०३	६१	८२	३५५

विद्यालय संख्या :

क्र.सं.	विद्यालयको नाम	विद्यालय संख्या			
		उ.मा.वि.	मा.वि.	नि.मा.वि.	प्रा.वि.
१	श्री दावा धेछेन छयोलिङ्ग गुम्बा प्राथमिक विद्यालय	०	०	०	१



विद्यार्थी संख्या		विद्यार्थी संख्या		शिक्षक	शिक्षिका	कर्मचारी	जम्मा
क्र.सं.	विद्यालयको नाम	छात्र	छात्रा				
१	श्री दावा धेछेन छयोलिङ्ग गुम्बा प्राथमिक विद्यालय	४८	५३	१	३	०	१०४

खानेपानीको लक्षित विवरण:									
क्र.सं.	आयोजनाको नाम	इन्टेक संख्या	ट्याङ्की संख्या	सेडीमेन्ट ट्याङ्की	धारा संख्या	ट्याङ्की + धारा	श्रोत संरक्षण	डीस्टील्युसन । RT कलेक्सन ट्याङ्की	पाइप लाइन (मी)
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	२	१	०	१६	१	०	१	HDP ४३५० GI ०

लक्षित घरेलु चर्पी विवरण:			
क्र.सं.		घरेलु चर्पी बनाउने घर संख्या	
आयोजनाको नाम		आयोजना पहिलेका पक्की चर्पी	आयोजनाबाट बनाउनु पर्ने पक्की चर्पी
धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना			

नोट: समुदायले आफै गरेको सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरण अनुसार, क वर्ग भनेको अति गरिव, ख वर्ग भनेको गरिव र ग वर्ग भनेको मध्यम हो ।

लक्षित विद्यालय चर्पी तथा स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा					
क्र.सं.	विद्यालयको नाम	विद्यालय धारा संख्या	विद्यालय चर्पी संख्या	स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सेसन संख्या	फोहर फाल्ने खाडल संख्या
१	श्री दावा धेछेन छयोलिङ्ग गुम्बा प्राथमिक विद्यालय	१	०		१

#### स्वास्थ्य प्रवर्धन विवरण :

क्र.सं.	आयोजनाको नाम	फोहर फाल्ने खाडल संख्या	भाडा सुकाउने चाड संख्या	भाडा धुने स्लाव संख्या	सुधारिएको चुल्हो संख्या	स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा सेसन संख्या	स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई अभियान	बाल पेन्टीङ्ग संख्या	सामुदायिक स्वास्थ्य परिक्षण तथा चेतना जागरण	करेसावारी संख्या
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	५८	५८	५८	०	६	३	५	०	०

#### आयोजनाको अनुमानित बजेट विवरण

		श्रमदान तथा स्थानिय सामाग्री		नगद तथा सामाग्री			जम्मा रु
क्र.सं.	आयोजनाको नाम	जन-सहभागीता रु	संस्थाको सहयोग रु	गा.वि.स. सहयोग रु	जि.वि.स. सहयोग रु	नेवाको सहयोग रु	
१	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना	५६३१४४।००				१५०२७५८।००	२०६५१०२।००

नोट : आयोजना लाई गा.वि.स. बाट प्राप्त रकम, गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति मार्फत क्षेत्रगत खा.पा. तथा स.स. समितिले खानेपानी र सरसफाई क्षेत्रमा परिचालन गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

#### नेवाको बजेट सहयोग सम्बन्धमा विस्तृत विवरण

क्र.सं	नेवाको सहयोग रु	धाङ्गले तल्लोखानीटार खा.पा.,स.स. तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना
१	नेवाले सिधै खर्च गर्ने रकम रु	११५८२०८।००
२	नेवाले आयोजना खातामा पठाई त्यसबाट संस्था र उपभोक्ता समितिले तोकिएको शिर्षकमा खर्च गर्ने रकम रु	२४८२५०।००
३	नेवाले साभेदार संस्था V-WASH-CC को खातामा पठाई त्यसबाट साभेदार संस्थाले खर्च गर्ने रकम रु	९०००।००
४	नेवाले क्षमता विकास संस्थाको खातामा पठाई त्यसबाट संस्था ले तोकिएको शिर्षकमा खर्च गर्ने रकम रु	८७३००।००
	जम्मा रु.	१५०२७५८।००

#### नोट

- जन- सहभागीताको सहयोग रकम रु भनेको समुदायले र समितिले आयोजनाका लागि व्यतितसमयको रुपान्तरित रकम, जुन अबैतानिक हुन्छ, लाई सम्झनुपर्दछ ।
- संस्थाको सहयोग रकम रु भनेको संस्थाका सदस्यहरुले कार्यक्रम तथा आयोजनाका लागि व्यतितसमयको रुपान्तरित रकम, जुन अबैतानिक हुन्छ, लाई सम्झनुपर्दछ ।

मिति ..२०६९.. साल ..पुष..महिना..१७.. गते देखि लागु भई मिति ..२०७०.. साल ..असार..महिना..१५.. गते सम्पन्न हुने यस आयोजनामा १५ दिन अगाडीनै हिसाब फरफारक गरी नेवामा बिल भरपाइ पठाउनु पर्ने छ ।

#### संझौताका शर्त तथा जिम्मेवारिहरु

#### नेपाल स्वास्थ्यको लागि पानी (नेवा) का जिम्मेवारि तथा शर्तहरु :

##### व्यवस्थापन तर्फ :

१. नेवाले ग्रामिण समुदायमा एकिकृत खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता आयोजना संचालनमा आर्थिक, प्राविधिक तथा व्यवस्थापकिय सहयोग गर्दछ । सोहि अनुसार यस आयोजना साभेदारीताको आधारमा संचालन गरिनेछ ।
२. नेवाको नीति अनुरूप आयोजनाको व्यवस्थापन, संचालन र कार्यान्वयन गर्न गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग र विभिन्न तालिम प्रदान गरिनेछ ।
३. नियमित मासिक प्रगति प्रतिवेदन प्रणालीद्वारा गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति मार्फत प्रेषितले गरेको विवरणको अध्ययन गरी समस्या भएमा सर सल्लाह प्रदान गरिनेछ ।



- १.४ साभेदारी संस्था र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिती मार्फत आयोजनाको लागि विभिन्न कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत खर्च गरिने रकम किस्ता अनुसार प्रदान गरिनेछ । जसमा अधिल्लो निकास भएको रकमबाट खर्चको ९५ % बिल भर्पाई प्राप्त भई फरछ्यौट भएपछि मात्र अर्को किस्ता उपलब्ध गराइनेछ । खर्चको बिल भौचर कार्यक्रम संयोजकले तयार पारी उपभोक्ता समितिले प्रमाणित गरि, नेवा को प्रतिनिधिबाट जांच गरि, स्विकृतिका लागि खानेपानी तथा खानेपानी, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति मार्फत नेवामा पठाउने छ । उक्त वील भर्पाई अनुसारको आम्दानि र खर्च समितिको बैठक बसि अनुमोदन गर्नु पर्ने सो बैठकमा गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिको अनिवार्य उपस्थिति हुनु पर्ने छ । स्वीकृत शिर्षक बाहेक अन्य शिर्षकको खर्चलाई मान्यता दिइने छैन । साथै गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिका लागि छुट्याईएको रकम समन्वय समितिको बैक खातामा पठाईने छ (उक्त शिर्षकको खर्च समन्वय समितिको समन्वयमा कार्यक्रम संयोजकले गरि वील भौचर नेवामा पठाउनु पर्ने छ ।
- १.५ आयोजनाको विभिन्न क्रियाकलाप संचालन गर्नको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने बजेट लागत (जुन आयोजना बजेट विवरणमा समन्वय समिति र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति मार्फत खर्च गरिने भनि उल्लेख गरिएको छ) रकम आयोजनाको संयुक्त बैक खाता र समन्वय समितिको खातातमा पठाईने छ । ( आयोजनाको कार्य संचालनको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने सबै व्यवस्थापन गर्ने कार्य खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति संस्थाले खटाएको कार्यक्रम संयोजकले नेवाको प्रतिनिधिको रोबरमा गर्ने छ ।)
- १.६ आयोजनाको कार्यान्वयन अवधिमा सम्बन्धित समन्वय समितिको विभिन्न पक्षमा नेवाले निर्धारण गरेको विभिन्न सूचकहरु ( जुन सम्बन्धित साभेदारी संस्थालाई उपलब्ध गराईनेछ ) को आधारमा कार्य सम्पादन र प्रगतिको मूल्याङ्कन गरिनेछ र भविष्यमा पुनः आयोजना संचालन गर्न सहयोग गर्ने वा नगर्ने भन्ने निर्णय सोही मूल्यांकनको आधारमा गरिनेछ ।
- १.७ आयोजनाको कार्य सम्पन्न भएपछि नेवा र सम्बन्धित गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिका र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिती बीच हुने आयोजना सम्पन्न सहमति पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरिनेछ ।
- १.८ गैर स्थानिय सामाग्री ढुवानी तथा वोकानीको लागि आवश्यक समन्वय सम्बन्धित निकाय तथा प्रशाशनीक इकाईहरुमा समन्वय समिति र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति ले गर्ने छ । जसको लागि नेवाले पनि आवश्यक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउने छ ।
- १.९ नेवाले सहयोग गर्ने आयोजनाहरुमा महिला पुरुष बिकास तथा सामाजिक समावेशिकरण र गरिबी संवेदनशील सामुदायिक व्यवस्थापन पद्धतिलाई जोड दिनेछ ।
- १.१०. आयोजनाको सम्पुर्ण निर्माण कार्य २०७० असार १५ गते.. भित्र सम्पन्न गर्नुपर्ने छ । यसका लागि नेवा द्वारा प्रेषित त्रैमासिक योजनाको आधारमा सामुदायिक कार्य योजना बनाई सोही अनुसारको कार्य खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र समन्वय समितिले गर्नु पर्ने छ ।
- १.११ आयोजनामा गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वच्छता तथा सरसफाई समन्वय द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारिले कार्य विवरण अनुसार कार्य नगरे वा निजको ब्यवहार बाट समिति र नेवाको कार्यमा प्रतिकूल असर परेमा गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति र नेवा बसि छलफल गरि निजलाई अबकास दिन सकिने छ ।
- १.१२ गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समितिको क्षमता विकासमा नेवाले आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने छ ।



## २. आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन तर्फ :

- २.१. नेवाले, समन्वय समिति र उपभोक्ता समिति मार्फत गरिने खर्चका शिर्षकहरूमा त्रैमासिक रुपमा रकम बैंक डाफ्ट मार्फत वा विशेष परिस्थितिमा नगद नै उपलब्ध नै छ । नगद निकासी गर्नुपर्दा नेवाको योजना अनुगमन तथा मुल्याङ्कन शाखाको सिफारिसको आधारमा गरिने छ ।
- २.२. समन्वय समिति र समितिले आयोजनाको संभौता भएपछि आयोजनाको नाममा नेवाको निति अनुसार बैंक खाता खोली बैंक भौचर साथ अन्य आवश्यक कागजात सहित नेवा कार्यालयमा प्राप्त भएको मितिले १५ दिन भित्र पहिलो किस्ता संस्था मार्फत खर्च गरिने बजेट योजनाका आधारमा ( त्रैमासिक योजना र बजेट विवरण) पठाइने छ ।
- २.३. उपभोक्ता समितिको बैंक खाता कार्यक्रम समन्वय समितिको अध्यक्ष र कार्यक्रम संयोजक र उपभोक्ता समिति बाट दुई जना गरि ४ जनाको नाममा खोलीने छ । बैंकबाट रकम निकासी गर्दा समितिबाट कुनै १ जना र समन्वय समितिबाट कुनै एकजना गरि दुई जना बाट संचालन हुने गरि बैंक खाता खोल्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्ने छ ।
- २.३. दोस्रो किस्ता रकम निकासी गर्दा संस्थाले आयोजनाको प्रगति समग्रमा २० प्रतिशत भए पछि दोस्रो किस्ता रकम पठाइने छ । यदि आयोजनाको प्रगति छिटो भएमा सोहि अनुसार निकासी पठाइने छ भने आयोजनाको प्रगति ढिलो भएमा निकासी गरिने छैन ।
- २.४. अन्तिम किस्ता रकम निकासी गर्दा आयोजनाको प्रगति १०० प्रतिशत समाप्त भएको र पहिलो र अघिल्लो किस्ताको कम्तिमा ८० प्रतिशत फरक्यौट भइ सकेको हुनुपर्ने छ र अन्तिम किस्ता वास्तविक खर्चको आधारमा निकासी गरिने छ ।
- २.५. उपलब्ध गराईएको बजेट विवरणको आधारमा मात्र खर्च भएको रकम फर्छोटी गरिने छ अन्य खर्चहरूलाई स्विकृत गरिने छैन ।
- २.६. नेवा कर्मचारीको सिफारिस भएको विललाई मात्र मान्यता प्रदान गरिने छ तर विलभर्पाई हरूमा संस्था संयोजक वा पदाधिकारी तथा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति पदाधिकारीहरूको पनि सिफारिस तथा समितिको छाप आवश्यक पर्ने छ ।
- २.७. यदि नेवाको कार्यालयमा समयमा रकम प्राप्त नभएमा समन्वय समिति र नेवा बिच छलफल गरि समय अनुसार निकासी गर्ने छ ।
- १.८. आयोजनामा पठाईएको रकम खर्च गर्दा नियमानुसार अग्रिम कर कटि गर्नुपर्ने भएमा सम्बन्धित समन्वय समिति र आयोजना समितिले कटि गरि भुक्तानी गर्नु पर्ने छ ।
- १.९. गा.वि.स. बाट व्यवस्थापन गर्नु पर्ने रकम समन्वय समिति र उपभोक्ता समितिले समयमै निकासी गरि बजेट विवरणमा निश्चित गरिएको शिर्षकमा खर्च गरि आवश्यक विल भर्पाई गा.वि.स.लाई उपलब्ध गराई खर्चको वीलको एक प्रति नेवालाई उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने छ ।

## ३. खानेपानी तर्फ :

- ३.१. आयोजनाको काम गर्न सर्वेक्षणको समयमा तय भए अनुसारको संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्नको लागि मापदण्ड अनुसारको नक्सा एवं साभेदार मार्फत गरीने खर्चको रकम विवरण समेत उपलब्ध गराईनेछ ।
- ३.२. आयोजनाको कार्यमा सहयोग गर्न नेवाले आवश्यकता अनुसार कर्मचारिको व्यवस्था गर्ने छ । जस्तै स्थानिय तालिम दिने, निर्माण कार्यको सुपरिवेक्षण गर्ने, आयोजना संचालनमा अन्य सहयोग गर्ने र प्राविधिक समस्या समाधान गर्न मद्दत गर्नेछन् ।
- ३.३. निर्माणको लागि आवश्यक नेवाबाट पठाईएका तथा स्थानिय स्तरमा नै खरीद गरीएका गैर स्थानीय निर्माण सामग्रीहरूको व्यवस्था समन्वय समिति र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिले नेवाको सहयोगमा गरि आयोजना स्थल सम्म सुरक्षित तवरले लाने व्यवस्था मिलाउनु पर्ने छ । खरीद गरिएको र

प्रयोग भएका सामग्रीहरूको रेकर्ड नेवा द्वारा खटिई जाने कर्मचारिको सहयोगमा कार्यक्रम संयोजक द्वारा राखीने छ ।

- ३.४. आयोजना कार्यान्वयन चरणमा नेवाका कर्मचारीहरूबाट सुपरिवेक्षण तथा अनुगमन हुनेछ जसको अर्थ प्रगति मूल्यांकन तथा विविध समस्या समाधानमा सहयोग गर्नु हुनेछ ।
- ३.५. प्राविधिक परिशिष्टाङ्कमा उल्लेखित निर्माण कार्यमा विशेष कारणवस थपघट हुन गएमा सो को लागि उपलब्ध गराईने रकम पनि सोही बमोजिम घटी हुनेछ र नेवाको सम्बन्धित कर्मचारीबाट सोको पुष्टि गरिनेछ ।
- ३.६. निर्माणका लागि पठाईएका सम्पूर्ण सामग्रीहरूको सुरक्षाको जिम्मेवारी समन्वय समिति र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिको हुनेछ । कुनै पनि सामग्रीको प्रयोगको लागि नेवाको सम्बन्धित आयोजना निरीक्षकको सल्लाह लिई निजको रोहवरमा गरिनेछ ।
- ३.७. आयोजना संचालनार्थ व्यवस्था गरिएको औजार तथा सामग्रीहरू मध्ये बाकि रहेका सामग्री तथा औजारहरू (मर्मत संभारलाई छोडिने १ सेट औजारहरू बाहेक ) आयोजनाको निर्माण कार्य समाप्ती पछि रोडहेड सम्म निशुल्क ढुवानी गरी नेवामा फिर्ता गर्नु पर्ने छ ।
- ३.८. प्राविधिक परिशिष्टाङ्कमा उल्लेख गरिएको दक्ष मिस्त्री ज्यालाको रकमले पूर्व निर्धारित निर्माण कार्यहरू ( कुनै निर्माण ईकाई थपघट गर्नु नपरेको अवस्थामा ) पुरा गर्नु पर्नेछ । सोही कार्यको लागी रकम कम भएमा नेवाले थप गर्ने छैन ।

#### ४. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई तर्फ :

- ४.१. नेवाको नीति अनुरूप स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा कार्यक्रम संचालन, अनुगमन र मूल्याङ्कन गर्नको लागि गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र सामुदायिक महिला पुरुष स्वयमसेवकहरूलाई तालिम र आवश्यक सहयोग गरिनेछ ।
- ४.२. छनोट भएका सामुदायिक स्वयम सेविकाहरूलाई सामान्य प्राविधिक एवं स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाई सम्बन्धी तालिम प्रदान गरिनेछ ।
- ४.३. नेवाले आयोजना स्थलका (उपभोक्ता महिला पुरुष) उपभोक्ताहरूले आफ्नो पानी संकलनबाट बचत समय करेसाबारीमा लगाउन भन्ने चाहन्छ । त्यसका लागि आवश्यक तालिम उपलब्ध गराउनको लागि पहल गर्नेछ ।
- ४.४. आधारभुत स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तर्फ सचेत गराउनको लागि समुदायका उपभोक्ताहरूलाई टोल शिक्षा मार्फत चेतनाकरण गरिने छ र प्रत्येक घरमा भाडा सुकाउने कार्यको लागि चाङ्ग, भाडा माभ्ने स्याल्व, फोहोर खाडल तथा खेर गएको पानीको व्यवस्थापन गर्न उत्प्रेरित गरिने छ ।
- ४.५. आयोजना क्षेत्रमा नेवाको नीति अनुसार सरसफाई कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत खुल्ला दीसा मुक्त गाउँ घोषणागर्न वा गरिएका लाई दीगो राख्न अभियान संचालनगर्न सहयोग गरिनेछ । समुदायका प्रत्येक घरलाई चर्पी बनाउन लगाउनको लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति, गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिलाई उत्तरदायी बनाईने छ ।
- ४.६. गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति, र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई मिस्त्री छनोट गर्न लगाई (महिला/पुरुष) र मिस्त्रहरूलाई (महिला/पुरुष) आवश्यक तालिम उपलब्ध गराईनेछ ।



- ४.८ समन्वय समितिले जिल्ला स्थित सरोकारवालाहरु संग समन्वय तथा श्रोत व्यवस्थापन तथा परिचालन गरि खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त गा.वि.स. निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक पहल गर्ने छ ।
- ४.९ समन्वय समितिले खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त गा.वि.स.घोषणा भएको दिनलाई प्रत्येक वर्ष सरसफाई दिवसको रूपमा मनाउने छ ।
५. स्याहार संभार तथा मर्मत तर्फ :
- ५.१ समन्वय समिति, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र मर्मत कार्यकर्ता एवं सामुदायिक स्वयमसेवकहरुलाई आयोजना स्याहार संभार तथा मर्मत सम्बन्धि आवश्यक जानकारी तथा तालिम प्रदान गरिनेछ ।
- ५.२ आयोजनालाई दिगो बनाई राख्न, स्याहार, संभार तथा मर्मत सम्बन्धि समस्या समाधान गराउन, जगेडा सामानहरु पाईने स्रोतबारे जानकारी गराउन, जगेडा सामानको व्यवस्था राम्रोसंग गराउन र मर्मत संभार सम्बन्धि कार्यको अनुगमन एवं मूल्याङ्कन गर्न आयोजना समापन पश्चात २ (दुई) वर्ष सम्म समय समयमा आयोजनाको स्थलगत भ्रमण गरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई आवश्यक सल्लाह एवं सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।
- ५.३ आयोजना कार्य सम्पन्न पछि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिबाट प्राप्त हुने नियमित जानकारीहरु अध्ययन गरी आवश्यक सल्लाह एवं नेवाको नीति भित्र पर्ने सहयोग प्रदान गर्नेछ ।
- ५.४ यस आर्थिक वर्ष भरी सञ्चालन भएका खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाको स्याहार संभार र मर्मत सम्बन्धि कार्यमा उल्लेखनिय काम गर्ने खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र मर्मत कार्यकर्ताको वार्षिक मूल्याङ्कन गरी एउटा उत्कृष्ट आयोजना र मर्मत कार्यकर्तालाई प्रोत्साहन स्वरूप पुरस्कृत गर्नेछ ।
- ५.५ आयोजनालाई आर्थिकरूपमा पनि सक्षम बनाउनको लागि सम्पन्नता स्तरिकरणको आधारमा प्रतिधारा रु. १०००/ ( रु. एक हजार ) का दरले मर्मत संभारकोष उठाउनको लागि उपभोक्ता समितिलाई उत्तरदायि बनाईने छ । साथै नियमित मर्मत संभार कोष संकलनका लागि मर्मत कोष कार्ड, रजिष्टर तथा आवश्यक तालिम उपलब्ध गराइनेछ ।
- ५.६ खानेपानी लाई असर नपर्ने गरि खेर गएको पानी वा बढि भएको पानीलाई उपयोग गरि समुदायले आय आर्जनका गतिविधिको योजना बनाउने छ र सोहि अनुसार कार्यान्वयन गर्न नेवाले प्रविधिक सहयोग गर्ने छ ।

#### साभेदारी संस्थाको जिम्मेवारी तथा शर्तहरु :

१. व्यवस्थापन तर्फ :
- १.१ नेवाको नीति भित्र रहेर आयोजनालाई सफलतापूर्वक सम्पन्न गर्न समन्वय, व्यवस्थापन (आर्थिक र सामाजिक) र प्रतिवेदनको प्रमुख जिम्मेवारि साभेदार संस्थाको हुनेछ । यसमा संस्थाले गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति, र उपभोक्ता समिति संग समन्वय गरि कार्य गर्नेछ ।
- १.२ आयोजना क्षेत्रका सम्पूर्ण महिला पुरुष, जनजाती आदिलाई आयोजना सम्बन्धि नीति कार्यविधि, स्थानिय स्तरमा प्राप्त गर्न सकिने श्रोतको व्यवस्थापन र आयोजनामा समुदायको तर्फबाट गर्नु पर्ने जनसहभागिता आदि कुराहरु राम्रो संग बुझाउने र सो उचित कीसीमले परिचालन गर्न समितिहरु लाई सहयोग गर्नेछ ।
- १.३ नेवाको नीति अनुसार आयोजना संचालनमा व्यवस्थापकीय काम गर्न एक जना कार्यक्रम संयोजक नेवाले उपलब्ध गराएको निर्देशिकाको आधारमा निष्पक्ष रुपमा छनौट गरिनेछ । निजलाई नेवाले आयोजना गरेको तालिममा पठाईनेछ । तालिमबाट फर्केपछि नियुक्ति दिई तालिममा उपलब्ध गराईएको कार्य विवरण अनुसार कार्य गर्न लगाईनेछ । साथै निजलाई नेवावद्धा उपलब्ध गराइने मासिक तलब भुक्तानी गरिनेछ ।
- १.४ साभेदारी संस्थावद्धा आयोजनाको लागि नियुक्त गरिएका सम्पूर्ण महिला पुरुष कर्मचारीहरु एवं दक्ष कामदार र मिस्त्रीहरुको कामको रेखदेख गरी आवश्यक सल्लाह र मार्गदर्शनका लागि गा.वि.स स्तरिय



- खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई सहयोग गर्ने छ ।
- १.५. प्रत्येक धारा र ईनार पिच्छे सामुदायिक कार्यकर्ता (महिला तथा पुरुष बाट) र आयोजनाको दिर्घकालीन स्थायित्वको लागि एउटा महिला पुरुष समानुपातिक गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति गठन गर्नेछ । (समितिको गठन प्रकृया, काम कर्तव्य बारे साभेदारी संस्थाको कार्यशाला गोष्ठी र तालिममा जानकारी गराईनेछ )
  - १.६. नेवाद्वारा समय समयमा प्रदान गरिने विभिन्न तालिममा प्रत्यक्ष रुपमा संलग्न भई उक्त तालिममा महिला तथा पुरुष दुवै सहभागीहरूलाई भेला गराउन सहयोग गर्नेछ ।
  - १.७. आयोजना गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति, संग समन्वय राखी आयोजनाको कार्य योजना तयार पार्ने र साथै उक्त समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग एवं सल्लाह प्रदान गर्नेछ ।
  - १.८. आयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने निर्माण सामग्री जुन खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र साभेदार संस्थाले खरिद गरि व्यवस्था गर्ने भनि सम्झौतामा उल्लेख गरिएको छ सो कार्य गर्नको लागि खा.पा.तथा स.स.उपभोक्ता समिति र नेवा संग समन्वय गरि कार्य गर्ने छ ।
  - १.९. आयोजनालाई सुचारु रूपले संचालन गर्न, अनुगमन गर्न र भएका कार्यहरूको मूल्याङ्कन गर्न प्रत्येक महिनाको १ (एक) पटक नियमित रुपमा बस्ने खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति/खानेपानी तथा समन्वय समितिको बैठकमा साभेदारी संस्थाको पदाधिकारी मध्येबाट कम्तीमा एक जना उपस्थित हुनेछ र आयोजना कार्यान्वयन अवधिमा आई पर्ने सम्पूर्ण विवाद एवं समस्याहरु (संस्था वा स्थानिय अवस्था संग सम्बन्धित) समाधान गर्न पहल गर्नेछ ।
  - १.१०. प्रत्येक महिना आयोजनाको मासिक र त्रैमासिक रुपमा कार्य प्रगति विवरण र त्रैमासिक रुपमा ( यसैसाथ सलग्न लेखा प्रगति विवरण ) लेखा विवरण अनिवार्य रुपमा नेवामा पठाउनेछ । प्रगति विवरण प्रत्येक आगामी महिनाको ७ गते भित्र पुग्ने गरी पठाईनेछ । लेखा सम्बन्धि विवरण पठाउंदा नेवाको लेखा प्रणाली अनुरूप पठाउनेछ ।
  - १.११. आयोजना संचालन गरैको र त्यसको गतिविधि बारे सम्बन्धित गाउँ विकास समिति, जिल्ला विकास समिति र जिल्ला खानेपानी कार्यालयमा जानकारी गराउनेछ र सो को जानकारी नेवामा दिनेछ । गा.वि.स., जि.वि.स र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई डिभिजन / सब डिभिजन. कार्यालयलाई बुझाउने सम्झौता पत्रको प्रति नेवाले उपलब्ध गराउने छ । साथै आयोजनाको जानकारी गाउँ परिषद र जिल्ला परिषदबाट पारित गराउनको लागि र आयोजनालाई जिल्ला अभिलेखमा राख्न लगायतको लागि आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाईने छ ।
  - १.१२. आयोजना सम्पन्न सहमति पत्रमा नेवा, साभेदारी संस्था, गा.वि.स स्तरीय समन्वय समिती र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिसंग हस्ताक्षर गरी आयोजना सम्पन्न भएको जानकारी सम्बन्धित सबैलाई गराउनेछ ।
  - १.१३. आयोजनामा संस्था द्वारा नियुक्त कर्मचारिले कार्य विवरण अनुसार कार्य नगरे वा निजको व्यवहार बाट संस्था वा नेवाको कार्यमा प्रतिकूल असर परेमा संस्था र नेवा बसि छलफल गरि निजलाई अबकास दिन सकिने छ ।
  - १.१४. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई समुदायले चाहेमा बचत तथा ऋण सहकारी संस्था दर्ता गर्नको लागि आवश्यक सहयोग गर्नेछ ।

## २ आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन तर्फ :

- २.१ साभेदार संस्थामार्फत खर्चहुने रकमको लागि बैंक खाता सम्झौता पत्रमा उल्लेख भए अनुसारको खोली बैंक भौचर समेत नेवामा पठाईने छ ।
- २.२ साभेदार संस्था मार्फत खर्च हुने रकमको बारेमा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई जानकारी गराई आयोजनामा खर्च हुने प्रक्रियाको बारेमा नेवाको निती अनुरूप जानकारी गराईने छ ।

- २.३ आयोजनाको प्रगति विवरण र आर्थिक विवरण तोकीएको समयमा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति मार्फत पेश गरिने छ ।
- २.४ उपलब्ध गराईएको बजेट विवरणको आधारमा सम्बन्धित शिर्षकमा मात्र आयोजनाको कार्यहरूमा खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाईने छ ।
- २.५ साभेदार संस्था तथा उपभोक्ताको संयुक्त खाता मार्फत खर्च गरिने रकमको आर्थिक प्रगति विवरण पेश गर्दा संस्था संयोजक, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति पदाधिकारी, आयोजना सहजकर्ता र नेवाका आयोजना निरीक्षकको सिफारिस, छाप तथा आवश्यक दस्तखत सहित पेश गरिने छ । साथै विल भर्पाइहरूमा पनि माथि उल्लेख भए बमोजिम नै हुने छ ।
- २.६ आयोजनामा पठाईएको रकम खर्च गर्दा नियमानुसार अग्रीम कर कटि गर्नुपर्ने भएमा सम्बन्धित साभेदार संस्था र समितिले कट्टा गरि भुक्तानी गरिने छ ।

### ३. खानेपानी तर्फ :

- ३.१. खानेपानीको ईनार बनाउने जमिन कसैको निजी जग्गामा पर्न गएमा उक्त जमिन आयोजनालाई निसुल्क रुपमा उपलब्ध गराउन पहल गर्नेछ । जग्गा धनीलाई सहमत गराई उक्त जामिनको सार्वजनिक उपयोग गर्न विना रोकटोक दिने सम्बन्धमाको मन्जुरीनामाको कागजात तयार गरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई सहयोग गर्ने छ । स्थानिय महिला, पुरुषले यस सम्बन्धमा पछि गुनासो गरे सम्बन्धित उपभोक्ता समिति र खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिले सुल्झाउने जिम्मेवारिका लागि सस्थाले सहजिकरण गर्ने छ ।
- ३.२. नेवाद्वारा पठाईएका निर्माण सामग्रीहरूलाई आयोजना स्थलमा सुरक्षित गोदाममा राख्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने छ । (उक्त सामग्रीहरू हानी नोक्सानी भएमा वा हराएमा थप सामग्री पठाउन नेवा असमर्थ हुनेछ) ।
- ३.३. आयोजना कार्यान्वयनको लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिसंग मिलेर दक्ष कामदारहरूको साथै जनसहभागिता परिचालनको व्यवस्था गर्नेछ । दक्ष कामदारहरूको छनौट गर्दा आर्थिक अवस्था, लैंगिक समानता र जातियतालाई ध्यान दिईनेछ तर यसरी दक्ष कामदार छनौट गर्दा दक्षतालाई प्रमुख आधार बनाइने छ । तिनिहरूको हाजिरीको नियमित अभिलेख राखी तोकीएको दरमा भुक्तानी दिनेछ ।
- ३.४. दक्ष कामदार तथा अन्य स्वीकृत कार्यको भुक्तानी गर्दा आयोजना खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र नेवाका आयोजना निरीक्षकको रोहवरमा दिनेछ ।
- ३.५. प्रयोग भएका सामान तथा औजारहरूको स्पष्ट विवरण राखिनेछ र आयोजना सम्पन्न भए पछि बाँकि रहेका सामान र औजारहरू (मर्मत संभारकालागी छोडिने १ सेट बाहेक) फिर्ता गर्न नेवालाई सहयोग गर्नेछ ।
- ३.६. खानेपानीका लागि निर्माण गरिने ईनारहरूमा नेवा र दातृ संस्थाको सुरक्षा नितिलाई अबलम्बन गरिने छ । नेवाले आवश्यक सुरक्षा सामग्री उपलब्ध गराउने छ भने गाँउ विकास समितिलाई ईनार खन्दा हुन सक्ने जोखिमलाई मध्यनजर गरि ईनार खन्ने व्यक्तिको बिमाकालागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिमार्फत आवश्यक पहल गरि सोहि अनुसार कार्यलाई अगाडि बढाईने छ ।

### ४. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई तर्फ :

- ४.१. स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई सहजकताको छनौट नेवाले उपलब्ध गराएको निर्देशिकाको आधारमा निष्पक्ष रुपमा गर्नका लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने छ । । निजलाई नेवाले आयोजना गरेको तालिममा पठाईनेछ । तालिमबाट फर्केपछि नियुक्ति दिई तालिममा उपलब्ध गराईएको कार्य विवरण अनुसार कार्य गर्न खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिले सिफारिस गरे बमोजिम उपभोक्ता समितिबाट नियुक्ति दिई काममा लगाउन समन्वय समिति र उपभोक्ता समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने छ ।



- ४.२. स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई सहजकताको कामको अनुगमन उपभोक्ता समिति/कार्यक्रम संयोजकले गर्नेछ । प्रत्येक महिनामा प्राप्त निजको प्रतिवेदन अध्ययन गरि नियमित मासिक प्रगति प्रतिवेदन प्रणालीद्वारा नेवामा पठाउने व्यवस्था कार्यक्रम संयोजकले गर्ने छ ।
  - ४.३. प्रत्येक धारा वा ईनारका सामुदायिक कार्यकर्तालाई प्रदान गरिने मर्मत, स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई सम्बन्धि तालिमको आयोजना एवं अन्य आवश्यक सहयोग गर्नेछ ।
  - ४.४. आयोजना स्थलका उपभोक्ता महिला पुरुषहरूले आफ्नो पानी संकलनबाट बचत समय करेसावारीमा लगाउन भन्ने चाहना संस्थाको रहेकोछ । त्यसका लागि आवश्यक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।
  - ४.५. नेवाको सरसफाई नीति अनुरूप खानेपानी र स्वास्थ्य शिक्षाको साथै घरेलु / विद्यालय चर्पी निर्माण कार्यक्रम संचालन गरिने कार्यको लागि आवश्यक चर्पीको रकम सरसफाई नीतिमा उल्लेख भए बमोजिम संकलन गरिनेछ ।
  - ४.६. चर्पी निर्माण बाहेक अन्य कुनै पनि सरसफाई सम्बन्धि (जस्तै: नुहाउने ठाउँ, लुगा धुने ठाउँ,) गतिविधिहरू संचालन गर्ने वारे समुदायका महिला पुरुष र नेवासंग विचार विमर्श गरिनेछ ।
  - ४.७. चर्पीको सामग्री निर्माण गर्ने महिला वा पुरुष सरसफाई मिस्त्रिको व्यवस्था गरी निजहरूले निर्माण गरेका चर्पीका सामग्रीहरूको निरीक्षण गर्ने, त्यसको विवरण राख्ने र निजहरूलाई पारिश्रमिक भुक्तानी गरिनेछ ।
- ४.८. आयोजना क्षेत्रमा नेवाको नीति अनुसार सरसफाई कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत घरेलु र विद्यालय चर्पी निर्माण गर्न सहयोग गरिनेछ समुदायका प्रत्येक घरलाई चर्पी बनाउन लगाउनको लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति, गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति, र साभेदार संस्थालाई उत्तरदायी बनाईने छ । नेवाको नीति बमोजिम उपलब्ध गराएको सहयोगलाई नेवाको रोहबरमा सरसल्लाह दिई गरिब तथा समाजिक न्यायका आधारमा निति नियम बनाई परिचालन गरिने छ । र आयोजनालाई खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त समुदाय घोषणा कार्ययोजना निर्माण गरे पछि वा घोषणा गरे पछि सो रकम परिचालन गरिने छ । (सो रकम बाट अति विपन्न घर परिवार “क वर्ग” लाई कमिमा २० प्रतिशत बराबरको सहयोगरकम थप सहूलियत स्वरुप बिनियोजन गरिनेछ )

#### ५. स्याहार संभार तथा मर्मत संभार तर्फ :

- ५.१. मर्मत संभारको लागी प्रति धारा रु १०००। बाट नघटने गरी प्रत्येक धाराका उपभोक्ताहरूसंग सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरणको आधारमा रकम उठाई खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिको बैंक खातामा जम्मा गर्न उपभोक्ता समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने छ ।
- ५.२. आयोजना प्रतिको स्वामित्व र दिगो बनाईराख्ने बारे सम्पूर्ण महिला तथा पुरुष उपभोक्ताहरूलाई, बोध गराईनेछ । मर्मत कार्यकर्ता (महिला पुरुष) लाई नियुक्त गरी निजलाई कार्य विवरण र नियमित पारिश्रमीक दिने व्यवस्था मिलाईनेछ ।
- ५.३. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति र मर्मत कार्यकर्ताले स्याहार संभार र मर्मतको काम गरे नगरेको अनुगमन तथा मुल्याड.कन गरी नेवालाई जानकारी पठाईनेछ ।
- ५.४. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिको क्षमता भन्दा बाहिरका खानेपानी मर्मत कार्य गर्नु परेमा सम्बन्धित निकायमा सम्पर्क गरी खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई सहयोग गरिनेछ ।

#### खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिका जिम्मेवारि तथा शर्तहरू :

##### १. व्यवस्थापन तर्फ :

१. आयोजना संचालन तथा स्याहार संभार र मर्मत गर्न आवश्यक पर्ने जनसहभागिता तथा रकम महिला तथा पुरुष उपभोक्ताहरूबाट जुटाईनेछ ।

- १.२. आयोजनाको सफल कार्यान्वयन र स्थायित्वको लागि कार्यरत साभेदारी संस्था संग मिलाई नेवाको नीति भित्र रहेर काम गरिनेछ र नेवाद्वारा उपलब्ध गराईने विभिन्न तालिमहरुमा सकृय सहभागी हुनुका साथै समुदायमा संचालन हुने अन्य तालिमहरुमा सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउनेछ ।
- १.३. आयोजनालाई सुचारु रुपमा संचालन गर्न तथा भएका कार्यहरुको अनुगमन गर्न र देखा परेका समस्या समाधान गर्न महिनामा कम्तीमा १ (एक) पटक खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति को बैठक बस्नेछ । सो को अभिलेख राखी एक प्रति समन्वय समितिमा पठाईनेछ ।
- १.४. आर्थिक कारोबार बजेट परिशिष्टाड.कमा उल्लेख भए अनुसार र आयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने निर्माण सामग्री जुन खा.पा.उ.स. र समन्वय समितिले नेवाको सहयोगमा खरिद गरि व्यवस्था गर्ने भनि सम्झौतामा उल्लेख गरिएको छ सो कार्य गर्नको लागि समन्वय समिति र नेवा संग समन्वय गरि कार्य गर्ने छ ।
- १.५. आयोजना सम्पन्न भै सकेपछि सम्बन्धित आयोजना सम्पन्न सहमति पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गरी आयोजना सम्पन्न भएको जानकारी समुदायका सम्पूर्ण महिला, पुरुष उपभोक्तालाई दिईनेछ ।
- १.६. आयोजना सम्बन्धि सम्पूर्ण कृयाकलापहरु संचालन गर्न, अनुगमन गर्न र मूल्याड०कन गर्न साभेदारी संस्थालाई पूर्ण रुपले सहयोग गरिनेछ ।
- १.७. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति, समन्वय समिति र गा.वि.स. को विचमा गा.वि.स.ले रकम उपलब्ध गराउने रकमसम्झौता अनुसारको आधारमा उपलब्ध गराउन सहयोगको संझौता गरी समयमै रकम निकास गर्नुका साथै समयमै फल्र्याउट गरिनेछ ।
- १.८. महिला पुरुष सम विकास तथा गरीबी संवेदनशिलको अवधारणा अनुसार आयोजनाको कार्य विधी अघि बढाउन समिति सक्रिय रहने छ ।
- १.९. गा.वि.स स्तरि खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति संग आवश्यक समन्वय गर्ने समितिको नियमित बैठकमा त्यस समितिबाट प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने सदस्यलाई नियमित बैठकमा उपस्थित गराईने छ ।
- १.१०. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई जिल्ला जलश्रोत समितिमा दर्ता गराई खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता महासंघमा आबद्ध हुने ।

## २. आर्थिक व्यवस्थापन तर्फ :

- २.१. उपभोक्ता समिति तथा समन्वय समिति मार्फत खर्चहुने रकमको लागि सम्झौता पत्रमा उल्लेख भए अनुसारको बैक खाता खोली बैक भौचर समेत नेवामा पठाईने छ ।
- २.२. उपभोक्ता समितिले समिति मार्फत खर्च हुने रकमको वारेमा समन्वय समिति संग आवश्यक समन्वय गरि आवश्यकता अनुसार खर्च हुने रकमहरु नेवा को निती अनुसार खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाईने छ ।
- २.३. आयोजनाको प्रगति विवरणको आधारमा आर्थिक विवरण पनि समयमा पेश गरिने छ ।
- २.४. उपलब्ध गराईएको बजेट विवरणको आधारमा सम्बन्धित शिर्षक मात्र आयोजनाको कार्यहरुमा खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाईने छ ।
- २.५. उपभोक्ता समिति तथा साभेदार संस्था मार्फत खर्च गरिने रकमको आर्थिक प्रगति विवरण पेश गर्दा संस्था पदाधिकारी, खा.पा.उ.स. पदाधिकारी कार्यक्रम संयोजक र नेवाका आयोजना निरीक्षकको सिफासि, छाप तथा आवश्यक दस्तखत सहित पेश गरिने छ । साथै विल भर्पाइहरुमा पनि माथि उल्लेख भए वमोजिमनै हुने छ ।
- २.६. आयोजना सम्पन्न भएपश्चात सहमती पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर गर्नुपुर्व आयोजनाको समाजिक लेखा परीक्षण गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- २.७. गा.वि.स. बाट व्यवस्थापन गर्नु पर्ने रकम समन्वय समिति र उपभोक्ता समितिले समयमै निकास गरि बजेट विवरणमा निश्चित गरिएको शिर्षकमा खर्च गरि आवश्यक विल भर्पाई गा.वि.स.लाई उपलब्ध गराई खर्चको वीलको एक प्रति नेवालाई उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्ने छ ।



३. खानेपानी तर्फ :

- ३.१. खानेपानीको मूल, ट्याङ्की वा धारा बनाउने जमिन कसैको जग्गामा पर्ने गर्नामा उक्त जमिन आयोजनालाई निःशुल्क रुपमा उपलब्ध गराईनेछ । आधारभूत सर्भेक्षणको समयमा तय गरीएका स्थानमा नै उक्त संरचनाहरू निर्माण गर्नुपर्ने छ र सो को लागि निर्माण गर्नु अगावै उक्त ठाउँको विवाद रहित मञ्जुरीनामा आयोजनाको कार्यालयमा उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्नेछ ।
- ३.२. आयोजनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने निर्माण सामग्रीको व्यवस्थापन साभेदार संस्था र नेवाको सहयोगमा गरि आयोजना स्थल सम्म सुरक्षित रुपले पुर्याईने व्यवस्था मिलाईने छ । मोटर पुग्ने बाटो सम्म पुर्याई भण्डारण गरिएका निर्माण सामग्रीहरू सम्बन्धित आयोजनाका सहजकर्ता र नेवाका आयोजना निरीक्षकसंगको सरसल्लाह अनुरूप आयोजना स्थल सम्म निःशुल्क रुपमा (यदि बोकानी समय १ दिन भन्दा कम लाग्ने भए बिस्तृत सर्भेक्षणका आधारमा निर्णय भए बमोजिम ईस्टीमेट भए अनुसार हुनेछ) ढुवानी गराई सुरक्षित गोदाममा भण्डार गराउने व्यवस्था गरिनेछ । गोदाममा रहेका सम्पूर्ण सामग्रीहरू आयोजना सम्पन्न सहमति पत्रमा हस्ताक्षर नभए सम्म सम्बन्धित समन्वय समिति, खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति तथा मातहतमा सुरक्षित रहनेछ । उक्त सामग्रीहरूको खर्च विवरणको लागि नेवा प्राविधिक संगको समन्वयमा गरिने छ ।
- ३.३. प्रत्येक निर्माण कार्य नेवाद्वारा उपलब्ध गराईएको नक्सा र कार्य विवरण अनुरूप गराईनेछ ।
- ३.४. निर्माण कार्यको लागि साभेदारी संस्थासंग समन्वय राखी सम्बन्धित प्राविधिकको सिफारिशमा दक्ष कामदार (महिला पुरुष) को व्यवस्था गर्नुको साथै दक्ष कामदारको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने अदक्ष कामदार जनसहभागीताबाट गराईनेछ ।
- ३.५. आयोजना संचालनार्थ लिएका निर्माण सामग्री तथा औजारहरू मध्ये निर्माण कार्य सकिएर बाँकि रहेका सामग्री तथा औजार (मर्मत स्याहार संभार कार्यको लागि छोडिने १ सेट औजार बाहेक) रोडहेड सम्म निःशुल्क ढुवानी गरी फिर्ता गर्न साभेदारी संस्थालाई र नेवा लाई सहयोग गरिनेछ ।
- ३.६. गरीवी संवेदनशिल शिर्षकमा छुट्याइएको रकम सम्बन्धित वा लक्षित वर्गलाई नै नियमानुसार उपलब्ध गराउनु पर्नेछ ।

४. स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा सरसफाई तर्फ :

- ४.१. स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई सहजकर्ता ले गरेका कृयाकलापको नियमित जानकारी राखी आवश्यक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराईनेछ ।
- ४.२. नेवा द्वारा उपलब्ध गराईने आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा तथा मर्मत स्याहार संभार तालिममा प्रत्येक धारा उपभोक्ता समूहका सदस्यहरूलाई सहभागी गराउनुका साथै तालिम आयोजना गर्न आवश्यक व्यवस्था गरिनेछ ।
- ४.३. खेर गएको पानीबाट उपभोक्तालाई करेसाबारी लगाउनमा प्रोत्साहित गरिनेछ ।
- ४.४. आयोजना क्षेत्र भित्रका सम्पूर्ण महिला पुरुषहरूलाई घरेलु चर्पी बनाउन उत्प्रेरणा गरीनेछ ।
- ४.५. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिका प्रत्येक सदस्य एवं सामुदायीक कार्यकर्ताहरूले सवै भन्दा पहिले आ आफ्नो घरमा चर्पी बनाई आफै एउटा कार्यक्रमको नमुना भई समुदायका अन्य महिला पुरुषलाई उत्प्रेरित गरिनेछ ।
- ४.६. विद्यालय चर्पीको निरन्तर मर्मत संभारको व्यवस्थापनको लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समिति संग समन्वयमा विद्यालय संग संभौता गरी सो को नियमित अनुगमन गरी व्यवस्थित रुपमा संचालन गर्न आवश्यक सहयोग गर्नेछ ।
- ४.७. आयोजना क्षेत्रमा नेवाको नीति अनुसार सरसफाई कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत घरेलु चर्पी निर्माण गर्न सहयोग गरिनेछ समुदायका प्रत्येक घरलाई चर्पी बनाउन लगाउनको लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता

समिति, गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिलाई उत्तरदायी बनाईने छ । नेवाको निती बमोजिम उपलब्ध गराएको सहयोगलाई नेवाको रोहवरमा सरसल्लाह दिई गरिब तथा समाजिक न्यायका आधारमा निती नियम बनाई परिचालन गरिने छ । र आयोजनालाई खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त समुदाय घोषणा कार्ययोजना निर्माण गरे पछि वा घोषणा गरे पछि सो रकम परिचालन गरिने छ । (सो रकम बाट अति विपन्न घर परिवार "क वर्ग" लाई कम्तिमा २० प्रतिशत बराबरको सहयोगरकम थप सहूलियत स्वरूप विनियोजन गरिनेछ )

#### ५. मर्मत स्याहार संभार तर्फ :

- ५.१. आयोजनाको मर्मत स्याहार संभारका लागि प्रति धारा रु. १०००० बाट नघट्ने गरी सम्बन्धित धाराका महिला पुरुष उपभोक्ताहरूसँग सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरणको आधारमा प्रारम्भिक मर्मत कोष उठाई आयोजना व्यवस्थापन तथा मर्मत स्याहार संभार समितिको बैंक खातामा जम्मा गरिनेछ ।
- ५.२. प्रत्येक धारा उपभोक्ताको सूची तयार पारी प्रत्येक महिना प्रत्येक घरधूरीबाट मासिक रुपमा समितिको निर्णय बमोजिम ( सम्पन्नता स्तरीकरणको आधारमा ) मर्मत संभार शुल्क उठाई व्यवस्थित गरी बैंकमा रहेको मर्मत संभार कोषमा जम्मा गरिनेछ ।
- ५.३. खानेपानी आपूर्ति, स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा र सरसफाई आयोजनालाई व्यवस्थित गर्न र आत्मनिर्भर रहन एक वा एक भन्दा बढी मर्मत कार्यकर्ताको नियुक्ति गरी तिनलाई मासिक रुपमा भुक्तानी गर्ने व्यवस्था गरिनेछ । मर्मत कार्यकर्ताले गर्नु पर्ने कार्यको विवरण नेवाले उपलब्ध गराउने छ ।
- ५.४. प्रत्येक महिनाको कम्तीमा १ (एक) पटक समितिको बैठक बस्नेछ । बैठकमा भएका निर्णयहरुको कार्यान्वयन गर्नेछ ।
- ५.६. मर्मत कोषलाई कुन तरिकाले कहाँ कसरी प्रयोग गरिन्छ भन्ने बारे सम्पूर्ण महिला, पुरुष उपभोक्ताहरुलाई जानकारी गराईनेछ ।
- ५.७. मर्मत संभारको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने जगोडा सामान खरीद गरी सुरक्षित राखिनेछ । सो को विवरण राखी प्रयोग भएमा वा विप्रेमा खर्चगरी तत्काल सोधभर्ना गरीनेछ ।
- ५.८. प्रत्येक वर्षको अन्त्यमा सम्पूर्ण उपभोक्ताहरुलाई बोलाई एउटा साधारण सभा गर्नेछ । उक्त सभामा आम्दानी तथा खर्चको विवरण र आयोजनाको वस्तुस्थिती बारेमा सम्पूर्ण महिला, पुरुष उपभोक्ताहरुलाई जानकारी गराई आयोजनाको वार्षिक कार्ययोजना बनाईने छ । साथै सम्बन्धित कागत पत्र र हिसाव किताव व्यवस्थित रुपमा राखिनेछ ।
- ५.९. मर्मत कार्यकर्ताको कामको रेखदेख र निज मार्फत प्रत्येक ३ महिनामा एक पटक खानेपानीको त्रैमासिक स्थिति विवरण नेवामा पठाईनेछ ।
- ५.१०. आयोजनाको वस्तुस्थिति बुझ्न समय समयमा नेवाबाट आउने कर्मचारीलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गरीनेछ ।
- ५.११. २ वर्षपछि समितिको क्षमता भन्दा बाहिरको कुनै पनि त्यस्तो क्षति भएमा सम्बन्धित निकायमा विस्तृत विवरण सहित लिखित अनुरोध गरिनेछ ।
- ५.१२. समितिले कुनैपनि संरचना थपघट गर्ने छैन ।
- ५.१४. महिला पुरुष विकास र गरीबि संवेदनशिल भई वचत रकम मध्येबाट मर्मत संभार पक्षलाई असर नपुग्ने गरी आय मुलक कार्यमा महिला, पुरुष उपभोक्ता भित्र रकम ऋण स्वरूप प्रवाह गरिनेछ ।



गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिका सर्त तथा जिम्मेवारिहरु

१. खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाको नियमित अनुगमन गरि उपभोक्ता समितिहरुलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने । विशेष गरि समितिका पदाधिकारीहरु वाट महिनामा कमिमा एक पटक आयोजनाको अनुगमन गरि सल्लाह र सुझाव दिने कार्य हुने छ ।
२. स्थानिय स्तरमा छनौट गरिने स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई सहजकर्ता नेवा,संग समन्वय गरि छनौट गरि उपभोक्ता समितिले नियुक्ति दिई कार्य लगाउने ।
३. आयोजनाहरुमा स्थानिय श्रोत व्यवस्थापन र परिचालन गर्ने ।
४. गाँउ विकास समितिको प्रतिबद्धताका आधारमा कोषको निकास गरि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति, र नेवा बिच सहमति गरि उक्त कोष परिचालन गर्ने मा सहयोग गर्ने ।
५. आयोजना क्षेत्रमा नेवाको नीति अनुसार सरसफाई कार्यक्रम अन्तर्गत घरेलु चर्पी निर्माण गर्न सहयोग गरिनेछ, समुदायका प्रत्येक घरलाई चर्पी बनाउन लगाउनको लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति, गा.वि.स. स्तरिय खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिलाई सहयोग गरिनेछ । नेवाको निती बमोजिम उपलब्ध गराएको सहयोगलाई नेवाको रोहवरमा सरसल्लाह दिई गरिब तथा समाजिक न्यायका आधारमा निती नियम बनाई परिचालन गरिने छ । र आयोजनालाई खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त समुदाय घोषणा कार्ययोजना निर्माण गरे पछि वा घोषणा गरे पछि सो रकम परिचालन गरिने छ । (सो रकम वाट अति विपन्न घर परिवार "क वर्ग" लाई कमिमा २० प्रतिशत वरावरको सहयोगरकम थप सहुलियत स्वरुप बिनियोजन गर्न समितिलाई सहयोग गरिनेछ )
६. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिलाई जिल्ला जलश्रोत समितिमा दर्ता र खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता महासंघमा आबद्धताका लागि उपभोक्ता समितिलाई सहयोग गर्ने ।
७. कार्यक्रम संयोजकले तयार पारेको प्रगति विवरण अध्ययन गरि नेवा र सस्थामा पठाउने व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।
८. जिल्ला खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिमा आयोजनाको गतिविधि , यसका उदाहरणिय कार्य र प्रभावका बारेमा जानकारी आदान प्रदान गर्ने ।
९. गाँउ विकास समितिलाई खुल्ला दिसा मुक्तक्षेत्र बनाउन आवश्यक समन्वय गर्ने ।
१०. खानेपानी स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाई आयोजना सञ्चालनका क्रममा आएका समस्याहरु समाधान गर्न समितिलाई आवश्यक सहयोग गर्ने ।
११. गाँउ विकास समितिमा खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई आयोजनाको दिगोपनाका लागि आवश्यक कोषको व्यवस्थाका सम्भावना हेरि छलफल गरि त्यसको व्यवस्थापनका लागि खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई मर्मत सम्भार खाता खोली रकम जम्मा गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउने ।
१२. स्वीकृत आयोजनाहरु गा.वि.स. परिषदमा पास गराई जिल्ला योजना लगतमा (किताव) राख्ने ।
१३. समन्वय समितिले जिल्ला स्थित सरोकारवालाहरु संग समन्वय गरि खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त गा.वि.स. निर्माणका लागि आवश्यक पहल गर्ने छ ।
१४. समन्वय समितिले खुल्ला दिसा मुक्त गा.वि.स.घोषणा भएको दिनलाई प्रत्येक वर्ष सरसफाई दिवसको रुपमा मनाउने छ ।
१५. गा.वि.स. मा गा.वि.स. स्तरिय समन्वय समितिको कार्यालय स्थापना गरि कार्य सञ्चालन गर्ने ।

विविध :

साभेदारी संस्था , खानेपानी स्वाथ्य तथा सरसफाई समन्वय समितिले गरेका क्रियाकलापबाट आयोजनाको कार्यमा प्रतिकुल असर परेको देखिएमा नेवाले साभेदारी संस्था संग छलफल गरी आपसी समझदारीको आधारमा साभेदारी संस्थासंगको सम्झौता रद्द गरी आयोजना खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समिति

- संग सम्झौता गरी आयोजनालाई अगाडी बढाउन यस सम्झौता पत्रमा उल्लेखित कुनै पनि शर्तहरूले नेवालाई बाधा पुर्याउने छैन ।
२. साभेदारी संस्थाको क्षमता वा नेवाको नीति भन्दा बाहिरका कुराहरूबाट स्थानिय स्तरमा आयोजनालाई प्रतिकूल असर पर्न सक्ने स्थिति उत्पन्न भएको कुरामा साभेदारी संस्था र नेवा सहमत भएमा आयोजना सम्झौतालाई रद्द गरी सम्पूर्ण सहयोग बन्द गर्ने यस सम्झौता पत्रमा उल्लेखित कुनै पनि शर्तहरूले नेवालाई बाधा पुर्याउने छैन ।

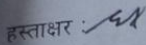
७. अन्य :

माथि उल्लेखित शर्तहरूको परिधि भित्र रही आयोजना संचालन गर्न मन्जुर भई हस्ताक्षर गरेका छौ ।

१. खानेपानी तथा सरसफाई उपभोक्ता समितिको तर्फबाट हस्ताक्षर गर्ने  
( अध्यक्ष, कोषाध्यक्ष र सचिव मध्ये कुनै दुई को अनिवार्य हस्ताक्षर )

नाम : धर्म सिंह तामाङ

पद : अध्यक्ष

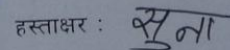
हस्ताक्षर : 

छाप :



नाम : सुब्रभाया तामाङ

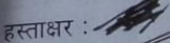
पद : कोषाध्यक्ष

हस्ताक्षर : 

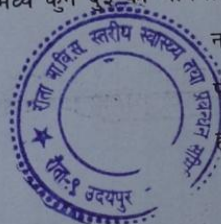
२. साभेदारी संस्थाको तर्फबाट हस्ताक्षर गर्ने ( गाउँ विकास स्तरिय खानेपानी, सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता समन्वय समिति )  
( अध्यक्ष, कोषाध्यक्ष र सचिव मध्ये कुनै दुई को अनिवार्य हस्ताक्षर )

नाम : कृष्ण बहादुर कार्की

पद : अध्यक्ष

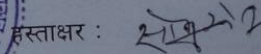
हस्ताक्षर : 

छाप :



नाम : सोम बहादुर बस्नेत

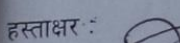
पद : सदस्य

हस्ताक्षर : 

३. क्षमता विकास संस्थाको तर्फबाट हस्ताक्षर गर्ने ( जाल्पा युवा समुह, उदयपुर )  
( अध्यक्ष, कोषाध्यक्ष र सचिव मध्ये कुनै दुई को अनिवार्य हस्ताक्षर )

नाम : कमल बहादुर कुटुवाल

पद : अध्यक्ष

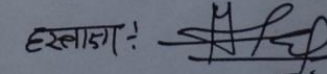
हस्ताक्षर : 

छाप :



नाम : हरी प्रसाद पोखरेल

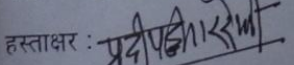
पद : कार्यक्रम संयोजक

हस्ताक्षर : 

४. नेपाल स्वास्थ्यको लागि पानी (नेवा) को तर्फबाट हस्ताक्षर गर्ने :

नाम : प्रदीप कुमार रेग्मी

पद : पि.एम.ई. निरीक्षक

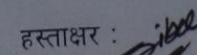
हस्ताक्षर : 

छाप :



नाम : बिबेक प्रसाद दाहाल

पद : आयोजना सुपरभाइसर

हस्ताक्षर : 

ईति सम्वत् २०६९ साल माघ महिना २६ गते रोज ०६ शुभम् ।



सेतो गुरांस वाल विकास सेवाद्वारा रौता गाविसमा संचालित कार्यक्रमहरु :-

क्र.स.	योजना/कार्यक्रमको नाम	कुल बजेट	कैफियत
१.	विधालयमा आधारभुत तालिम नलियका शिक्षकहरुलाई ५ दिवसिय वालमैत्री शिक्षण तथा सिकाई तालिम	२९,०००/-	
२.	आचार संहिता निर्माण गोष्ठी	१०००/-	
३.	आचार संहिता फ्लेक्स सहयोग	८,७००/-	
४.	विधालय व्यवस्थापन तालिम	१९,०००/-	
५.	समिक्षा बैठक	१,४००/-	
६.	विधालय भवन निर्माण	३००,३०६/-	
७.	विधालयलाई फर्निचर सहयोग	१७,०००/-	
८.	वालमैत्री खेल सामग्री सहयोग	१,७००००/-	
९.	पुस्तकालय सहयोग	२४,८००/-	
१०.	स्रोत केन्द्र मुर्कुचीलाई कार्पेट,दराज, वुक्-यांक सहयोग	३३,०००/-	
११.	वाल विकास केन्द्र व्यवस्थापन तालिम	६,७००/-	
१२.	गाविस स्तरिय समिक्षा बैठक	२,२५०/-	
१३.	वाल विकास केन्द्रहरुलाई लेखा सम्बन्धी २ दिने तालिम	१२,०००/-	
१४.	वाल विकास केन्द्रका सहयोगी कार्यकर्ताहरुलाई आधारभुत तालिम	८३,५६६/-	
१५.	अभिभावक शिक्षा तालिम	११,७०९/-	
१६.	वाल विकास केन्द्र भवन मर्मत	८४,०००/-	
१७.	वाल विकास केन्द्रलाई खेल सामग्री सहयोग	१,२५०००/-	
१८.	वाल विकास केन्द्रलाई घेरावारा	२८,०००/-	
१९.	वाल विकास केन्द्र भित्तेलेखन	४०,५२२/-	
	जम्मा	९,९७,९५३/-	

सेतो गुरांस बाल विकास सेवाद्वारा चैत्य गाविसमा सम्मिलित आगामी कार्यक्रमहरु :-



क्र.स.	योजना/कार्यक्रमको नाम	कल बजेट	कैफियत
१.	अर्ध वार्षिक समिक्षा	५,१०४१-	
२.	बाल विकास केन्द्र गाविस स्तरिय समिक्षा बैठक	२,७३२१-	
३.	बाल विकास केन्द्र दिगो निरन्तरताको लागि long term योजना गोष्ठी (१ दिन)	७,८३६१-	
४.	बाल विकास सम्बन्धि सरोकारवाला सँगै १ दिने गोष्ठी	२,७३२१-	
५.	बाल विकास केन्द्रका सहयोगी कार्यकर्ताहरुको गाविस स्तरिय त्रैमासिक बैठक	२,७००१-	
६.	बाल विकास केन्द्रका सहयोगी कार्यकर्ताहरुलाई ५ दिने अभिभावक शिक्षा तालिम	६९,११३१-	
७.	विद्यालयका शिक्षकहरुलाई बाल मैत्री सिकाई सम्बन्धी ९ दिने आधारभुत तालिम	७४,३३३१-	
	जम्मा	१,६४,५५०१-	



## Annex- 7 Photographs



People using public tap stand at Puware shikher drinking water supply scheme, Rauta VDC of Udayapur district. This scheme is supported by WAN and implemented by NEWAH. For privacy tap stand is surrounded by temporary wall of bamboo



Waste water collection tank. This tank used to collect used water from tap and applied to kitchen garden. (Puware shikher drinking water supply scheme, Rauta VDC Udayapur district.)





House hold latrine construction at Rauta VDC of Udayapur district. Notice on wall mention that “**Keep on slipper while using latrine**”





Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with beneficiaries of Puware Shikhar Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme, Rauta VDC, Udayapur district.



Ferro-cement Reservoir Tank with beneficiaries of Puware Shikhar Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme, Rauta VDC, Udayapur district.



Meeting with VDC official and V-WASH-CC of Rauta VDC, Udayapur



Household level Bio-Sand filter supported by project in Jhaukhle VDC, Bhaktapur district.

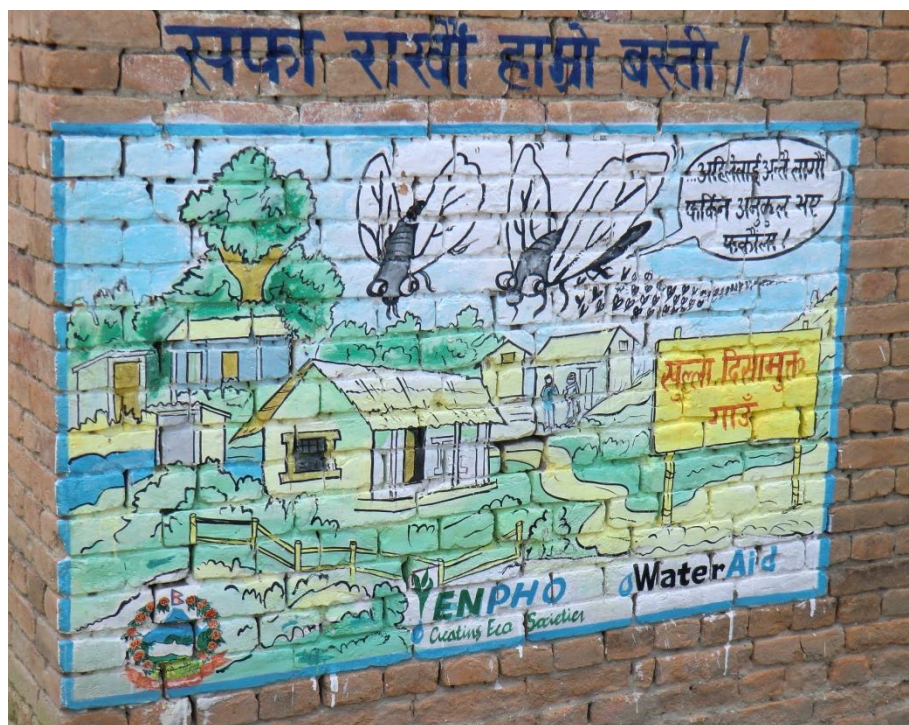




Filter Media Installed on Jhaukhel Water Supply Project at Jhaukhel VDC-8, Bhaktapur District.



Water Quality Test Kit, supported by project at Jhaukhel VDC.



Wall hygiene information on Jhaukhel VDC.





Public Tap stand and drain supported by



Public Information Board



School Latrine with facility for incineration disposal at Yapi Bhairab Lower Secondary School at Jhaukhle, Bhaktapur