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## **Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA) *Annual Work Plan 2082-2083* **(2025-2026)****

*(AWP approved by 12<sup>th</sup> SvB Meeting held on .....2025)*



**NIRAS**  
Technical assistance

No.	Date	Description	Prepared by	Verified by	Approved by
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Cover photo: By Jaya Ram Suni, WASH Advisor, SUSWA

Brief Description of Photo: Bishwo Raj Rokaya and Subha Laxmi Budha sharing IEC tools at a Total Sanitation mass meeting in Chhayal Village, Mugum Karmarong-Mugu



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## Acronyms

Annual Work Plan	AWP
Sustainable WASH for All	SUSWA
Annotated Water Integrity Scan Workshop	AWIS
Behaviour Change Communication	BCC
Child, Gender and Disability	CGD
Climate Change Adaptation	CAA
Climate Change Vulnerability Risk Assessment	CCVRA
Coordinating Committee	CC
Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management	DWSSM
Dignified Menstruation Management	DMM
Disaster Risk Reduction	DRR
European Union	EU
Federal Water Supply and Sewerage Management Office	FWSSMO
Female Community Health Volunteer	FCHV
Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion	GEDSI
Gender Responsive Budgeting	GRB
Government of Finland	GoF
Government of Nepal	GoN
Human Resources	HR
Human Rights Based Approach	HRBA

Information, Education and Communication	IEC
Karnali Alliance for Dignified Menstruation Management	KADMM
Line Ministry Budget Information System	LMBIS
Local Government	LG
Local Government Institutional Self-Assessment	LISA
Local Resource Person	LRP
Master Training of Trainers	M-ToT
Memorandum of Understanding	MoU
Menstrual Health Management	MHM
Ministry of Water Supply	MoWS
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	MEL
Municipal Association of Nepal	MUAN
Municipal WASH Fund	MWF
National Association of Rural Municipalities in Nepal	NARMIN
National Federation of the Disabled-Nepal	NFDN
Open Defecation Free	ODF
Operation and Maintenance	O & M
Organisations of Persons with Disabilities	OPD
Outcome Area	OA
Participatory Annual Performance Assessment	PAPA
Persons with Disability	PwD
Project Coordination Office	PCO
Provincial Level Ministry of Water Resources and Energy Development	MoWRED
Sanitation and Hygiene	S&H
Sanitation and Hygiene Implementation Plan	SHIP
School Management Committee	SMC
Service Support Centre	SSC
Sub-national Treasury Regulatory Application	SUTRA
Supervisory Board	SvB
Technical Assistance	TA
Terms of Reference	ToR
Total Sanitation Task Force	TSTF
Transparency, Accountability, Participation and Anti-Corruption	TAP-A
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	WASH
WASH Management Committee	WASH-MC
Water User and Sanitation Committee	WUSC

## 1 Executive Summary

The fourth Annual Work Plan (AWP) of the Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA) project outlines the strategy, activities, and resource allocations for FY 2082/83, covering July 2025 to July 2026. SUSWA is a bilateral initiative implemented across 28 municipalities in Nepal's Karnali Province and funded by the Governments of Nepal and Finland, the European Union, and participating local governments. The project supports inclusive and sustainable WASH services through three outcome areas: (1) strengthened enabling environment and governance for sustainable WASH services and GEDSI, (2) climate-resilient and functional water supply in project municipalities, and (3) sustainable sanitation and hygiene and dignified menstruation management.

Outcome Area 1 focuses on strengthening local WASH governance by building institutional structures, enforcing inclusive policies, and enhancing planning and monitoring systems. In FY 2082/83, WASH Units and Committees in the 3 newest LGs will be capacitated, while support continues in the 25 others. Policy implementation, strategic plan finalization, and the institutionalization of Service Support Centers (SSCs) remain priorities. Participatory performance tools like PAPA and AWIS will assess governance progress, and dedicated activities will advance gender-responsive budgeting and disability-inclusive planning.

Outcome Area 2 targets 56,485 new water beneficiaries through 124 construction and rehabilitation projects, representing the last year of major WASH infrastructure investment. Repairs of partially functioning water systems will be implemented through the SSC-led operation and maintenance mechanism using a dedicated fund of ~NPR 68.8 million. Water safety will be promoted through WSP+++ planning in over 160 schemes, and municipal staff will receive specialized training on water system design and maintenance. The Multiple Use Water System model will be scaled up and promoted for national adoption.

Outcome Area 3 prioritizes sanitation access and behavioral change. Around 41,859 people are expected to gain access to improved sanitation, while 52 institutional toilets will be built or improved. Total sanitation strategies will be implemented Palika-wide, supported by trained Local Resource Persons (LRPs), and integrated with Dignified Menstruation Management (DMM) campaigns targeting harmful norms. The school WASH program will promote child, gender and disability-friendly facilities in alignment with national 3-star standards. Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) options piloted in earlier years will be consolidated into local training and business models.

The FY 2082/83 budget totals EUR 9.1 million, of which EUR 5.16 million is from GoF/EU and EUR 1.55 million from the GoN. Due to prior budget cuts and constraints in Year 5 (which ends in March 2027), approx. EUR 1 million is anticipated to remain unspent, mainly affecting institutional sanitation targets. While water beneficiary goals remain on track, only 190 of the targeted 210 institutional sanitation facilities are expected to be completed. The Technical Assistance team continues to engage with stakeholders to explore resource mobilization for bridging this gap.

This AWP represents a critical transition phase for ensuring institutional sustainability, promoting inclusive WASH practices, and preparing for a strategic and impactful project closeout.

## 2 Brief Project Overview

Sustainable WASH for All in Nepal (SUSWA) is a bilateral project funded by the Government of Nepal (GoN), Government of Finland (GoF), the European Union (EU), and 28 Rural Municipalities, with contributions from beneficiaries in Karnali Province. Municipalities are the main agencies implementing the project, with the support of the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM) under the Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS). The Federal Water Supply and Sewerage Management Office (FWSSMO) in Surkhet serves as the Project Coordination Office (PCO). NIRAS Finland offers

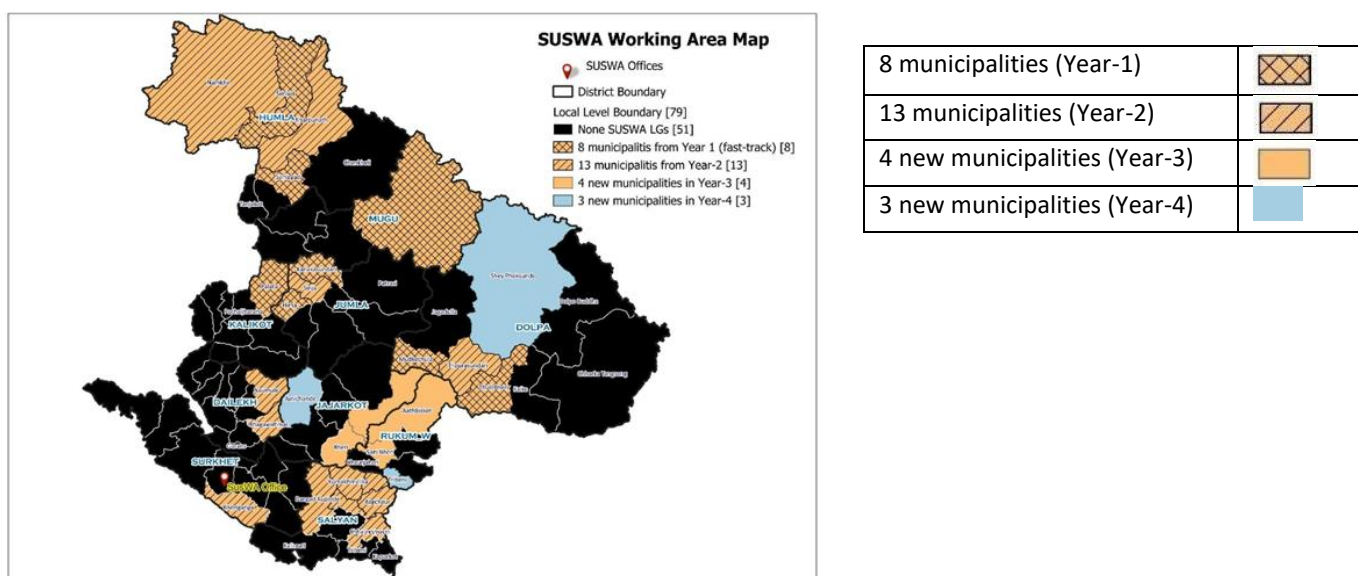
technical assistance (TA) through the Project Support Unit (PSU) in Surkhet. The Supervisory Board (SvB), chaired by the Secretary of MoWS, includes voting members such as the Director General of DWSSM, a MoWS Joint Secretary, and representatives from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland (MFA) via the Embassy of Finland (EoF), the EU to Nepal, and members from the Ministry of Water Resources and Energy Development (MWRED) as an observer, and the Ministry of Finance as a voting member as decided in the 4th SvB on March 10, 2023.

The project has three Outcome Areas: 1) strengthened enabling environment and governance for sustainable WASH services and gender equality, disability, and social inclusion (GEDSI); 2) climate resilient, safe and functional water supply; and 3) sustainable sanitation, hygiene (S&H), and dignified menstruation management (DMM). It follows a Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), with GEDSI, Climate Resilience, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) as cross-cutting priorities to meet the needs of marginalized groups and encourage their participation.

### 3 Project Municipalities and Preparatory Activities

This fourth AWP for the SUSWA project covers the Nepali Fiscal Year 2082/083 (July 16, 2025 to July 15, 2026). In addition to the 25 municipalities and rural municipalities from the previous years, 3 new rural municipalities are included, as decided in the 11th SvB meeting. To expedite the activities in these new local governments (LGs), the TA was asked to begin capacity-building and the establishment of WASH governance structures from February 2025, preparing for July 2025.

**Figure 1: Rural municipalities and municipalities in the SUSWA working area**



Regarding the implementation cycle, SUSWA initially planned to support each LG for two years. However, in December 2024 and January 2025, the SvB decided to extend this cycle and reduce the number of municipalities from 42 to 28. This allows continued work in each LG, ensuring a gradual phase-out. The updated timeline is in Table 2. Annual budget tables are in Annex 2.

**Table 2: Updated Implementation Timeline**

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	FY 079/80	FY 080/81	FY 81/82	FY 82/83	FY 83/84
<b>New LGs</b>	8	13	4	3	-
<b>Total LGs per year</b>	8	21	25	28	28

## **Preparatory activities and planning**

In January 2025, the Supervisory Board (SvB) approved a plan to spend 94% of the total budget by the end of Year 4, with the remaining 6% allocated for the final year. The budget was distributed to 28 Local Governments (LGs) based on principles of equity, providing proportionally more support to the LGs that received less in previous years, and on the past performance of the LGs in managing the SUSWA. Based on these considerations, SUSWA began preparing the Annual Work Plan (AWP) during a two-day in-house planning workshop held on 18–19 February 2025, led by the PSU team.

However, a letter from the MoWS in March 2025 indicated a reduced budget ceiling, which was expected to result in spending only 73% of the budget by the end of Year 4, and potentially 86% overall. In response, a series of consultations among the Embassy of Finland (EoF), the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage Management (DWSSM), the MoWS, and the Ministry of Finance (MoF) was conducted to advocate for an increased budget. Consequently, a revised ceiling of NPR 710 million was approved and reflected in the Line Ministry Budget Information System (LMBIS) on 30 April. As a result, the original contributions committed by MFA/EU were restored. However, the contributions from the Government of Nepal (GoN) were not increased.

Following this update, SUSWA uploaded the budget into LMBIS, allocating funds across five major budget headings for the 28 municipalities. To finalize the detailed action plan, SUSWA convened another two-day workshop on 15-16 May with WASH Advisors and Specialists. The finalised work plan, developed in alignment with municipal WASH plans and the SUSWA project document, is provided in Annex 3. All proposed activities are aligned with the indicators outlined in the project's results framework (Annex 1).

## **Budget implementation overview and outlook on budget and targets for the final year**

Over the past three years (Years 2, 3, and 4), the project experienced progressive budget reductions. Looking ahead, along with the preparation of this Year 4 AWP, the budget for Year 5 has been reviewed in light of both financial and operational constraints. As the final year of the project field activities will close in March 2027, omitting the typical peak construction season in the last quarter, it will not be possible to allocate significant funds to WASH infrastructure. Consequently, the Year 5 plan will focus on software-based interventions such as total sanitation campaigns, GEDSI outreach, and water supply scheme (WSS) sustainability support. These activities have lower financial absorption capacity, and it is anticipated that approximately 1 million EUR of the initially committed budget will remain unspent. A detailed budget table that includes last year budget balance and projected underspend is provided in Annex 2.1.

Importantly, this forecasted underspend will not affect the number of water beneficiaries, according to current analysis. The revised targets endorsed in January 2025, following the Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE), remain achievable within the adjusted budget. However, the number of institutional sanitation facilities (schools and health care posts) will fall short of the revised target of 210; only 190 are expected to be completed, leaving a gap of 20 facilities. This shortfall is directly linked to cuts in the toilet construction budget. The Technical Assistance (TA) team remains committed to engaging with government counterparts and development partners in the upcoming year to explore solutions and potential resource mobilization to address this gap.

## **4 Annual Work Plan Contents and Activities**

This section provides an overview of the planned activities under the three outcome areas. The activities under each outcome area are presented in thematic clusters, highlighting the key methodologies and approaches, activities, expected contribution to SUSWA's goals, critical aspects, risks, and challenges, as well as budget and human resource (HR) implications.

#### 4.1 Outcome area 1: Strengthened enabling environment and governance for sustainable WASH services and GEDSI in Project Municipalities

In its fourth year, SUSWA aims to consolidate gains from the previous years by strengthening the inclusive and accountable governance systems within local governments (LG) with the focus on institutionalization and upscaling.

The expected results will be reached through the activities grouped in this workplan under the following thematic cluster:

- A. Strengthening the WASH management structures of local governments
- B. Improving the capacities of LGs and WUSCs to manage WASH services in a sustainable manner
- C. Enhancing transparency, accountability, participation and anti-corruption to improve WASH governance
- D. Building gender-responsive and disability-inclusive policies, budgets, and plans

**Table 3 Outcome area 1: Indicators and Targets**

Indicator	Total Project Target	Progress as of 15/1/2025	Annual Target (FY 81/82)	Annual target (FY 82/83)
<b>Output 1.1. 1.1 The project Municipalities are able to mobilize and direct human and financial resources to support WSUCs in provision of equitable, safe and affordable drinking water and able to facilitate access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene</b>				
1 Number of WASH Unit staff of local governments capacitated and mobilised by the project	168	185	30	18
2 Percentage of implemented schemes versus WASH implementation plans	90%	41.83%	90%	90%
3 Percentage of requests / queries of WUSCs/WUAs responded to	90%	71.96%	90%	90%
4 Stakeholder satisfaction	70%	94% (FY2 result)	100%	70%
5 Number of municipalities having incorporated M-WASH Units into permanent organisations	28	0	21	7
<b>1.2 Municipal Councils, Water Boards/MWRCs and WUAs/UCs in the Project Municipalities able to manage the WASH sector providing safe and inclusive services in a sustainable manner</b>				
6 Number of municipalities being able to perform basic water quality tests	28	18	3	7
7 Number of municipalities having up-to-date strategic and inclusive municipality WASH Plans approved by relevant authorities	28	18	10	4 LGs update the plan
8 Key positions in UCs of improved WSS are held by women, Dalit, Janajati, persons with disabilities and by minority populations	50%	56%	50%	50%
<b>1.3 Up-to-date financial and management and MIS tools in active use in the Project Municipalities</b>				
9 Number of municipalities systematically using MIS for WASH information	28	21	4	3

Indicator	Total Project Target	Progress as of 15/1/2025	Annual Target (FY 81/82)	Annual target (FY 82/83)
<b>1.4 Project municipalities develop and implement evidence-based gender and disability-responsive laws, plans and budgets</b>				
10 Number of municipalities with gender-responsive budgets	28	21	4	3 new (25 update)
11 Number of municipalities having a plan of action for the eradication of harmful practices	28	16	4	3
12 Number of municipalities that involve disability organisations in the WASH planning and monitoring	28	16	4	12
<b>1.5 Efficient knowledge sharing and linkage building with relevant actors for strengthened enabling environment for sustainable WASH services</b>				
13 Municipalities well informed about WASH sector developments and capacitated to adopt changes	28	25	4	3
14 Number and types of strategic partnerships and initiatives between the SUSWA-supported WASH programme and other actors related to gender, disability, dignified menstruation management, CCA and DRR	4	4	0	0

## **A. Strengthening the WASH management structures of Local Governments**

### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

In Year 4, the project will continue strengthening WASH governance and institutional capacities across the 28 project LGs. In the three newest LGs (Shey Phoksunde, Triveni, and Junichande), SUSWA will help to establish WASH Units and WASH Management Committees, train staff on governance, community engagement, and NWASH-MIS, and assist in the formulation of the municipality level WASH Acts and other relevant policies, such as the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) and Dignified Menstruation Management (DMM) policies. In these two last years of implementation, the project focuses on supporting the enforcement of approved acts and policies and advocating for making the WASH governance structures permanent, with the external support of NARMIN and MuAN. The project aims to support 4 LGs in updating WASH Plans.

### **2) List of activities**

#### **2.1) Capacity building training and workshops by PSU**

The PSU will organize orientation and skill enhancement sessions for officials and elected representatives of all 28 LGs, as in the previous fiscal years, to strengthen coordination, planning, and technical backstopping for effective WASH management. Various and on-demand themes will be covered to adapt to the needs of the LGs.

#### **2.2) Development and enforcement of WASH policies, rules, regulations, and manuals**

SUSWA will provide technical assistance to the new project LGs on the development of WASH sector policies, directives, and manuals. The older project LGs will be supported in policy implementation and enforcement. Policy dialogues will also be conducted as needed to facilitate the implementation.

#### **2.3) WASH unit staff training to the new LGs**

The project will provide a five-day capacity enhancement session for the newly established WASH Units in the three new LGs, focusing on WASH governance, effective community engagement, and the use of the Government of Nepal's NWASH information management system.

#### **2.4) Endorsement of WASH plan in LG assembly/Council**

The PSU will support the development and endorsement of Municipal WASH Plans in Bangadkupinde Municipality, Chhatreshwari Rural Municipality, Siddhakumakh Rural Municipality, and Sinja Rural Municipality.

#### **2.5) WASH MC and WASH Unit staff meetings**

Recognizing that WASH Management Committees are the main implementing bodies in the LGs and the WASH Units serve as the backbone in delivering WASH services, SUSWA continues to provide logistical and coordination support for the regular meetings of WASH Management Committees and WASH Unit staff across the 28 LGs. The WASH Management Committee toolkit provided by the PSU to the LGs helps review progress, strengthen governance, and facilitate effective planning in the monthly meetings. The meeting reports will continue to feed into the monthly reports the PSU provides to the GoN.

### **3) Contribution and progress towards SUSWA goals**

The planned activities contribute to achieving SUSWA's goal of strengthening local WASH governance and ensuring sustainable service delivery. By supporting regular WASH MC and WASH Unit meetings, the project reinforces institutional mechanisms and promotes informed decision-making at the local level. Capacity-building sessions for newly established WASH Units enhance their technical competencies and alignment with national systems like NWASH. The facilitation of WASH Plan endorsement ensures that the WASH priorities are embedded in the municipal planning frameworks, promoting ownership and accountability. Collectively, these interventions advance SUSWA's objectives of institutional strengthening, inclusive governance, and sustainable WASH outcomes across the project LGs.

### **5) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

Key challenges include potential delays in policy endorsement and implementation due to bureaucratic processes, limited capacity or turnover of WASH Unit staff, and ensuring inclusive participation of marginalized groups in WASH governance. Year 4 is also critical in terms of preparing the project LGs to carry WASH governance activities forward effectively beyond the project period. In this regard, the PSU has identified the following areas where the Federal and Provincial Ministerial support will be beneficial: 1) continued project visibility; 2) advocacy for permanent municipal WASH Units; 3) institutionalisation of the Service Support Centre; 4) endorsement of the LG level O&M procedures; and 5) integration of the MUS design package into national guidelines.

### **6) Budget and HR implications**

The budget of these activities represents around 19% of the total Municipal WASH Fund (MWF) budget. The activities are implemented in the LGs with the leadership of the WASH Coordinator and WASH Management Committees and with the support of other WASH Unit members (200+ staff members across 28 LGs). From the PSU, the support is provided especially by the WASH Advisors and the Governance Specialist.

## **B. Improving the capacities of LGs and WUSCs to manage the WASH services in a sustainable manner**

### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

In Year 4, SUSWA will continue to strengthen sustainable WASH service delivery and operation and maintenance capacities in 28 LGs by promoting and strengthening Service Support Centers (SSCs). The SSC will monitor infrastructures, coordinate rapid repairs, and lead preventive maintenance and capacity building efforts. In addition, SSCs will engage local vendors for spare parts and work closely with municipal engineers, user committees, and community groups to enhance accountability. By institutionalizing SSCs, SUSWA aims to build resilient, inclusive WASH systems that remain effective beyond the programme's duration.

### **2) List of activities**

### **2.1) SSC Induction in 7 LGs and Wards (2 days workshop) - continued**

Three new LGs (Shey Phoksundo, Junichande, and Tribeni) and four from year 3 (Bheri, Sanibheri, Nalagad, and Kumakh) will host a two-day workshop. Provincial SSC operators, the PSU WASH Advisors, and SSC specialists will facilitate the workshop for the key LG and Ward stakeholders. The Municipal WASH Plan and NAWASH inventory will be reviewed with Ward chairpersons during the workshop. In addition, functionality data collection, and the SSC concept will be also discussed. The workshops aim to prepare preliminary inventories and contact lists of existing WUSCs, appoint LG and Ward focal persons to support SSC Operators in connecting with WUSCs, and validate an action plan for future assessments and community training. This will ensure the completion of the activities across 28 LGs.

### **2.2) SSC Operators training (seven days, 6 SSC operators from 6 LGs) - continued**

SSC Operators will be recruited by LGs and deployed in Shey Phoksundo, Junichande, and Tribeni to ensure implementation of SSC activities effectively. A seven-day training session will take place during the first quarter of the year, led by the 2 SSC provincial operators along with the PSU SSC specialist. Furthermore, the 3 SSC operators from the local governments of Aathbiskot, Sanibheri, and Bheri, who missed last year's training, will also participate in this session. Additionally, the training will be open to a selected group of relevant LG operators who require a refresher course to achieve an optimal participant-to-trainer ratio.

### **2.3) Operation and Maintenance Fund Mobilisation Procedure set and validated by 7 LGs - continued**

The SUSWA will support seven Local Governments (Shey Phoksundo, Junichande, Tribeni, Bheri, Sanibheri, Nalagad, and Kumakh) to endorse the Operation and Maintenance Fund Mobilisation Procedure. Following the procedure, municipalities will be ready to establish the LG-level O&M fund, primarily for water system repair and maintenance. Furthermore, SUSWA Municipal WASH Fund has allocated around NPR 68.8 million across 28 LGs to finance repairs regulated by these procedures (please refer to OA2). This will ensure the validation of the Procedures across 28 LGs.

### **2.4) Post-mortem assessment and Signature of SSC MoUs - continued**

The post-mortem assessment is a one-day participatory discussion and assessment that helps community members to analyze the water service provided in the community in previous years and in particular the lack of operation and maintenance on the existing infrastructure that has led to the current poor functionality. The methodologies lead to an agreement on improving management in the future, and the signature of a formal commitment with the LGs to join the SSC system and respect its rules. The discussion is facilitated by the SSC operators and supported by WASH Facilitators and Social Mobilizers of the WASH Units. The key output is a formal commitment and the signature of the SSC MoU between provincial SSC, LG and WUSCs. At the end of the next fiscal year, this activity will be performed across 100% of the around 2,400 WUSCs existing in the 28 LGs.

### **2.5) UCs CB training (WUSCs-Palika) and registration - continued**

The training is based on a capacity development package designed to equip WUSCs with skills for managing water systems. Facilitated by WASH Unit members and supervised by the WASH Coordinator and SSC operator, it includes 8 modules over 13 days: 12 on WSS operation and maintenance (covering technical, financial, disaster management, water safety, and leadership/conflict resolution) and 1 on sanitation and hygiene. The training content is customized based on a post-mortem assessment to meet actual WUSC needs and avoid redundancy. The training also involves regularising users' committee registration with the LG as required by law. By the end of next fiscal year, around 1,500 WUSCs are expected to be trained and registered, representing about 70% of the around 2,400 WUSCs in the 28 LGs. The training is targeted at the executive board of the WUSCs, typically composed of eight members (minimum 50% women); an estimated 12,000 people will be trained, though the final number of participants may vary by module based on community needs.

### **2.6) Village Maintenance Worker training - continued**

The SUSWA will provide 3 days hands-on technical training in plumbing and WSS maintenance operations. There will be a minimum of two maintenance workers from approximately 1,500 WUSCs in the training. A total of 3,000 maintenance workers will be trained through the training conducted by technical facilitators, with additional support provided by the PSU technical team as needed.

### **2.7) UC-VMW Functionality and Sustainability Conference**

Local conferences will be organized in each LG to assess the functionality and sustainability of UCs and VMWs. Key stakeholders, including WUSCs, will review service delivery performance and identify areas for improvement. The conferences will promote local ownership, accountability, and collaborative problem-solving.

### **2.8) Updating LG's NWASH MIS and integrate SSC functionality data management into NWASH**

A training session on NWASH MIS is planned for seven local governments to equip them with skills to update MIS data for planning and monitoring. The TA reporting officer will assess the capacities and barriers of local governments in updating N-WASH. Based on the findings, a tailored action plan will be prepared for each local government. Finally, the TA will support the DWSSM NWASH team and service providers in upgrading the NWASH platform to host monthly data and reports from SSC operators, increasing compliance with national requirements and enhancing visibility of SSC data at the national level.

### **3) Contribution and progress toward SUSWA goals**

These activities will contribute to addressing the functionality challenges and improve the long term sustainability, climate resilience, and inclusiveness of water supply in the project area. By the end of the Year 4, 100% of the approximately 2,400 UCs will be assessed and introduced to the SSC, and around 81% of them will be trained and will sign an MoU on O&M rules with the LGs. The remaining around 450 WUSCs will be trained in year 5.

### **4) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

Limited technical capacity and resource gaps at the local level may delay timely repairs and maintenance. Weak coordination among SSCs, municipal staff, and user committees can impact functionality. Delays in community procurement engagement and spare part availability may disrupt continuous WASH service delivery.

### **5) Budget and HR implications**

The budget of these activities represents around 2% (NPR 17 million) of the total Municipal WASH Fund (MWF) budget. However, the connected SSC activities under Outcome Area 2 represent a significant budgetary effort, including approximately NPR 68.8 million allocated for small and minor repairs of WSSs where the repair costs exceed NPR 500 per capita.

The registration and training of UCs' boards are conducted by the Local Government (LG) SSC Operators, with support from WASH Facilitators and Social Mobilizers. Maintenance workers receive training facilitated by a Technical Facilitator. In the Provincial Support Unit, these activities will be supervised and monitored by an SSC specialist who will be recruited at the beginning of the year.

The Governance Specialist leads the support to the LGs on these activities from the PSU side. Furthermore, the Technical Assistance (TA) will fund two short-term international assignments aimed at assessing the Small Community Support Committee (SCSC) model and improving the training manual. The TA will also support the continued mobilization of two long-term SSC operators who will coordinate activities at the provincial level, connecting the 28 municipal SSCs with the National WASH (NWASH) initiative.

## **C. Transparency, Accountability, Participation and Anti-Corruption are enhanced to improve WASH governance**

### **1) Strategy and methodology**

In Year 4, SUSWA will continue promoting and using the four main tools to enhance transparency, accountability, participation, and anti-corruption practices in the project area: the Participatory Annual Performance Assessment (PAPA), the Annotated Water Integrity Scan (AWIS) workshop, grievance handling mechanism, and stakeholder satisfaction survey.

### **2) List of activities**

### **2.1) Participatory Annual Performance Assessment (PAPA) and Budget Allocation**

The PAPA tool will continue to assess WASH planning, governance, monitoring, community engagement integrity, and resource management capacities of the LGs. The PAPA process includes field visits to verify data and final workshops to discuss results. Capacity building will be focused on underperforming LGs through tailored support and training. Finally, detailed reports will be compiled and disseminated to key stakeholders.

### **2.2) Annotated Water Integrity Scan Workshop**

The Water Integrity Network (WIN) has developed integrity assessment and management tools to increase integrity and reduce corruption in the water sector. SUSWA has prepared a facilitator's guide for the Annotated Water Integrity Scanning (AWIS) and organizes a one-day workshop in every LG. As a result, each LG develops action plans tailored to their specific needs, focusing on improving governance structures, enhancing transparency in water service delivery, and ensuring community participation. In Year 4, SUSWA will implement AWIS workshops in the three new local governments. Additionally, a review of the existing action plans developed through the previous AWIS workshops will be carried out in the 25 LGs.

### **2.3) Grievance Handling Mechanism**

In Year 4, SUSWA will continue to support the establishment of grievance handling mechanisms in new WUSCs, School Management Committees, and LGs to promote transparency and accountability. Orientation sessions will be organized, and toll-free numbers introduced for complaint registration. Information disclosure will continue through public hearings and scheme boards.

### **2.4) Stakeholders Satisfaction Survey**

A stakeholder satisfaction survey assesses perceptions regarding the WASH service delivery across project municipalities, with the findings intended to measure SUSWA's results and inform future planning, enhance accountability, and guide improvements in the LGs.

## **4) Contribution and progress toward SUSWA goals**

By identifying performance gaps, the PAPA strengthens evidence-based decision-making and promotes continuous improvement of WASH services. Furthermore, PAPA aims to contribute to the LG's accountability and stimulate valuable discussions regarding the governance and effectiveness of WASH services. The AWIS workshops and the review of action plans directly support SUSWA's goal of strengthening accountable and transparent WASH governance at the local level. By identifying integrity risks and systemic weaknesses, LGs are better equipped to improve planning, service delivery, and decision-making processes. These actions aim to enhance trust, reduce vulnerabilities to corruption, and institutionalize the long-term integrity mechanisms in the local WASH systems.

## **5) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

Risks include inconsistent data availability for the PAPA due to poor record-keeping at LG level and limited preparedness despite prior notice. There is also a risk of resistance or low ownership from local officials if the scores are unfavorable. Integrity issues and lack of follow-up action on identified gaps may hinder meaningful improvements. Limited availability of trained resource persons and varying local government commitment may delay workshop implementation. Resistance to openly discuss integrity issues can hinder honest assessment. The implementation of follow-up on action plans may be weak without strong ownership and coordination from the LG leadership.

## **6) Budget and HR implications**

The activities are implemented in the LGs with the leadership of the WASH Coordinator and WASH Management Committees and with the support of other WASH Unit members. The MWF budget of these activities is around NPR 3.4 million in total. On average, the cost of the activity is around NPR 45,000 for organizing a workshop for a group of 30 participants, which includes LG executive members, officials, and section heads. The Governance Specialist facilitates the activities from the PSU side with the support of WASH Advisors and coordinates training and data analysis for reporting with the support of the Management Information System Advisor.

## **D. Gender-Responsive and Disability-Inclusive Policies, Budgets and Plans are improved**

### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

The findings and recommendations of SUSWA's GEDSI study, along with diverse field observations have informed the activities of this thematic area. Overall, the project will focus on strengthening the municipalities' capacities to prioritise activities and address contextual risks and challenges through risk frameworks, particularly in the identified "high priority" LGs where harmful menstruation practices persist. The focus will also be on strengthening municipal reporting systems for GEDSI budgeting and Dignified Menstruation Management (DMM) implementation and ensuring regular monitoring of approved plans and policies.

In addition, SUSWA will continue to strengthen the emphasis on the meaningful involvement of persons with disabilities and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in the LG and WUSC level activities through representation and/or structured consultations with expert civil society organizations. Inclusion guidelines will be distributed to all new WASH Units to ensure improved representation and accommodation of persons with disabilities in community planning and events. Confidence-building training will be provided to women and Dalit members of WUSCs to empower them to speak up and contribute meaningfully.

#### **A. Gender Responsive and Disability Inclusive Plans:**

SUSWA supports LGs in mainstreaming GEDSI by developing budgets and plans as per the GoN laws and guidelines. In FY 082/83, SUSWA will support three new municipalities to formulate 5-year inclusive plans and 25 municipalities to review and update their existing plans. Two special focus areas are disability inclusion and the promotion of dignified menstruation management. In year 5, a workshop will be held in the designated "high priority" LGs to develop a Tailored Local Action and Risk Mapping initiative, evaluate the action plan and priorities, and create a budget amendment proposal aimed at mobilising additional financial and human resources. This budget amendment is scheduled for submission by September 2025 for review and approval by SvB.

#### **B. DMM Policy Formulation and Enforcement:**

Preliminary findings from the GEDSI study and field observations reveal diverse menstruation management practices across SUSWA-supported areas. Two main aspects have emerged:

1. **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM)** is a common issue across all LGs and requires uniform interventions.
2. **Discriminatory Practices** vary by ethnicity, religion, and geography. There is not any report about discrimination in Janajati communities of Namkha, Simkot, and Mugum Karmarong, however MHM remains a concern. In contrast, strict discriminatory practices are prevalent in Jumla, Kalikot, and Humla (excluding the Lama/Janajati community), while milder forms exist in Dailekh, Salyan, Jajarkot, and Rukum West (no/less discrimination among Janajati). Dolpa (excluding Shey Phoksundo) shows moderate discrimination.

To promote DMM, three new municipalities will receive support to develop and adopt local DMM policies tailored to their specific contexts. At the same time, twenty-five local governments that have already approved DMM procedures will be further supported to ensure effective implementation. A workshop with vice-chairs from all 28 municipalities will be held in collaboration with KADMM and the Provincial Ministry to review progress. Municipal-level DMM Committees will lead awareness campaigns and prepare annual plans. In high-risk areas—Jumla, Kalikot, and Humla—focused DMM activities will be implemented with support from an external service provider.

### **2) List of activities**

#### **2.1) Gender Responsive and Disability Inclusive Plans.**

1. **GEDSI Training to LG executive members (for the selected LGs (5)):**

SUSWA will organize a three-day training at the Local Government (LG) level targeting the members of the Executive Committee. The training aims to conceptualize and mainstream GEDSI in local planning and implementation processes.

**2. WASH Unit Training on GEDSI/DMM:**

The PSU will provide a three-day GEDSI/DMM training to WASH Unit staff of the newest project LGs and a two-day refresher training to the older project LGs. The training aims to familiarize newly recruited staff with the fundamental concepts of GEDSI, as well as with SUSWA's HR/GEDSI Strategy and Action Plan, and the DMM in WASH programming, and update the older project LGs on GEDSI and DMM.

**3. Formulation and review of Gender Responsive and Disability Inclusive Plans through Inclusive Policy Analysis and Planning/Budgeting Workshop:**

The project will organize a two-day workshop in three new LGs to help LGs formulate a five-year gender-responsive and disability-inclusive plan and review workshops in the Year 1, Year 2 and Year 3 LGs to review and update the existing plans based on progress, challenges, and emerging priorities.

**4. GEDSI/Gender-Responsive Budgeting training for section head of Women, Children and Senior Citizen Section and Account Section (funded from TACB):**

The PSU will organize a two-day training with a primary focus on strengthening understanding and application of gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting. The training will cover key concepts of gender responsiveness, the identification and classification of activities based on their level of gender responsiveness, and the coding of these activities in the SuTRA accounting software. The training will also include components on monitoring and reporting of gender responsive activities.

**5. ToT on Disability Inclusion to OPDs (funded from TACB):**

The PSU in collaboration with NFDN, will organize a two-day training to active OPDs from project-implementing LGs or districts. The objective is to build the capacity of OPDs to deliver training to Local Coordination Committees on disability inclusion.

**6. Disability inclusion training to local coordination committee for disability inclusion:**

This is a one-day training for Local Coordination Committee (LCC) as provisioned in the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2074. The aim of the training is to capacitate LCCs on disability inclusion, accessibility and proportionate meaningful participation in local development focussing on WASH sector facilities.

**A. DMM Policy Formulation and Enforcement**

**1. DMM Policy Consultation Workshop (one day at LG level):**

This workshop will bring together key stakeholders to review and provide input on the draft DMM policy. It aims to build consensus on formulation and approval of DMM procedure.

**2. Orientation on DMM to DMM Committees and Other Stakeholders:**

An orientation programme will be conducted to enhance understanding of DMM among committee members of LG and ward level committees and stakeholders. This will help to clarify roles and responsibilities of committees for effective implementation. LG level DMM Committees will be supported to develop, implement, and monitor and report on the DMM action plans. The GEDSI specialist and Advisors from PSU will facilitate Monthly meetings in every LGs to review progress and address challenges.

**3) Contribution and progress toward SUWA goals**

These activities will support the Local Governments to effectively integrate GEDSI into WASH interventions and LGs according to the local contextual needs and priorities and in line with the project's GEDSI and human rights objectives. The focus on enhancing the involvement of OPDs and persons with disabilities and building the capacities of Local Coordination Committees aim to help ensure that WASH facilities are accessible and inclusive for everyone. The planned activities help institutionalize DMM in LGs and integrate menstrual hygiene management into WASH services.

**4) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

Institutionalizing gender-responsive budgeting and OPD's involvement in WASH planning requires sustained efforts beyond a single year. Strong collaboration under the leadership of Local Governments is essential. A clearer understanding of gender responsiveness, as defined in GoN's GRB Guidelines, is still lacking and must be strengthened. Strong coordination among LGs, communities, religious leaders, and other stakeholders is essential for enforcing the DMM

procedure and ensuring effective implementation of the annual action plan. Therefore, the LGs must prioritize both the formulation and execution of these plans to achieve meaningful and sustained impact.

### 5) Budget and HR implications

The budget of these activities is around 2% of the total MWF budget, around NRP 16.6 million. The trained WASH Unit staff and the WASH MCs, with support from the GEDSI Specialist and WASH Advisors, will lead the activities. Additionally, for specialized areas—such as gender-responsive budgeting and Training of Trainers (ToT) for OPDs—external resource persons will be contracted to deliver targeted training sessions.

Most of the DMM activities will be implemented by WASH Units with the leading role of LGs and Ward-level DMM Committees, as provisioned in the LG’s DMM Procedure. Priority will be given to the engagement of Local Resource Persons (LRPs), youth, religious and social leaders, and influencers. PSU’s GEDSI Specialist and GEDSI Monitoring Officer will provide technical assistance and guidance.

## 4.2 Outcome area 2: Climate Resilient, Safe and Functional Water Supply in Project Municipalities

The fiscal year 2082/83 will be the final year for starting new WASH infrastructure activities, making it a critical year for the achievement of the project target to provide climate-resilient, safe, and functional water supply to 160,000 people. For this reason, and despite the reduced budget, the Year 4 budget has been dominated by capital investment, which accounts for 65% of the total budget.

The results will be reached through the repair and construction of water supply systems through the Step-by-Step approach, WSP+++ action plans, and utilisation of the O&M fund provisioned through the SSC.

**Table 7 Outcome area 2: Indicators and Targets**

Indicator	Total Project Target	Cumulative progress as of 15/1/2025	Ongoing Target FY 81/82	Annual target (FY 82/83)
<b>2.1 Functionality and safety of drinking water supply improved</b>				
15 Number of people served by non-functional schemes made functional and safe (disaggregated by service level, gender, caste and disability)	160,000	48,380	40,762	45,942
<b>2.2 Functional and safe drinking water supply extended to unreached people</b>				
16 Number of people served by new water supply schemes (disaggregated by service level, gender, caste and disability)	16,000	8,796	735	10, 543
<b>2.3 Extended Water Safety Plans (WSP+++ ) introduced, prepared and implemented</b>				
18 Number of schemes monitoring water safety and taking measures if necessary	433	136	70	172
19 Number of WUSCs operational and maintaining scheme functionality	1,400	0	70	630

20 Number of people trained on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	At least 3 people in each municipality and partner WUSCs	2,391	12 (at least 3 people in the four new LGs)	500
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### 1) Strategy and methodology/approach

In addition to the 93 major repairs and rehabilitations and the 14 new schemes, the project will focus on repairing partially functioning water supply systems (WSS). 56 of these repairs have already been identified and budgeted accordingly. Additional repair needs will arise from the WSP+++ action plans and the post-mortem assessment conducted in the communities. Starting FY 2082/83, these repairs will utilise the O&M fund provisioned through the SSC. The focus of these repairs will be on restoring functionality and ensuring water safety, without upgrading water service standards (notably avoiding the transition from public to household connections). This initiative is expected to enhance the overall functionality rate within local governments and benefit a larger segment of the population.

In this fourth year, the target is to reach 56,485 beneficiaries which is around 32% of the total target of the project. The project has already supported 57,176 water beneficiaries in the first years of implementation and additional 44,132 water beneficiaries will be achieved by the end of FY 2081/82. Therefore, it is expected that 157,793 water beneficiaries can be achieved by the end of FY 2082/83 with the target of 56,485. Table 8 outlines the WSS types and estimated number of beneficiaries for FY 2082/83.

**Table 8 Number of water supply schemes, budget, and population**

LG and WSS category	Count of WSS	Estimated Users	Anticipated Budget
<b>New</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10,543</b>	<b>84,473,374</b>
Year 4 (New)	14	10,543	84,473,374
<b>Not Functional</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>45,942</b>	<b>467,153,288</b>
Year 4	93	39,669	427,150,465
Year 3 (Carried Forward)	17	6,273	40,002,823
<b>Partially functional (Repair through SSC O&amp;M fund)</b>	<b>On demand</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>68,795,214</b>
Year 4	on demand	NA	68,795,214
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>124↑</b>	<b>56,485↑</b>	<b>620,421,876</b>

### 2) List of Activities

#### 2.1) Construction and repair of water supply systems

124 water supply schemes will be under construction in FY 082/83 of which 17 schemes will be carried over from FY 2081/2082, and 107 are newly prioritized (Annex 4: WASH Facilities Prioritized in LGs for FY 082/83). Table 8 presents the summary of the water schemes by types, anticipated budget, and beneficiaries. The selection of the schemes is guided by the municipal WASH Plans and LGs' priorities. However, the WASH Units will estimate the volume and cost of the repairs during the detailed survey/design and cost estimation that will be conducted in the field, and double-check the list of selected WSS in the light of the available budget. Next year, SUSWA aims to serve 56,485 people. However, some schemes

might not be completed as expected due to bigger and scattered communities and workplans exceeding 12 months. Due to this, out of the next year's target of 56,485 people, the TA anticipates that 11,905 people in 8 water schemes will not be served fully during the year and the work will be completed only in Year 5. Please refer Below **Table 7, Table 8, Annex 4.1, Annex 4.2** for details of proposed schemes.

### **2.2) Repairs of WSS through the mobilisation of O&M fund**

Through OA1, section "B. Improving the capacities of LGs and WUSCs to manage WASH services," 28 LGs will be equipped with human resources (trained operators), financial resources (NPR 68.8 million allocated to 28 O&M funds), and administrative tools (O&M guidelines and SOP) to identify and address breakdowns in approximately 2,400 registered communities that have signed SSC MoUs. Data from SSC suggests that an estimated 250 WSS are not fully operational across these 28 LGs. The O&M funds should cover repairs for about one hundred of these issues, aiming to enhance the overall functionality rate to 90% in the project area.

When communities and Wards submit requests, SSC operators first provide remote assistance. If a remote fix is not possible, the SSC operator evaluates whether financial support from the O&M funds is necessary for the repair<sup>1</sup>. If so, the SSC facilitator will initiate a repair application, which includes a Technical Assessment (evaluating technical viability and existing infrastructure conditions) and a Social Assessment (checking WUSC compliance). Once the repair application receives approval from the LG, the SSC operator helps mobilize resources and oversee the repair of the WSS using a simplified step-by-step process, reporting back to the LGs once the repair has been completed.

### **2.3) Water Quality and WSP+++**

In FY 082/83, the project will carry out water quality tests in all schemes and finance the purchase of reagents in 18 of the water labs equipped in the LGs. WASH Units will be helped to procure the required water testing kits and equipment. The results contribute to the national baseline data of water quality through the NAWASH system and as per the National Drinking Water Quality Standards, 2079. 167 WSP+++ plans will be prepared in 60 WSS repaired during year 3 and in the 107 WSS planned in Year 4. SUSWA aims to ensure that the WSP+++ planning processes involve women, persons with disabilities, and disadvantaged groups to ensure that their needs and views are incorporated in the plans.

### **2.4) Multiple Use Water System**

SUSWA is promoting and advocating MUS with "One Multiple Use Water Systems (MUS), one LG" approach to fulfill the domestic and productive needs of water at the communities. For this, SUSWA has developed a MUS design tool and provides a 8-day training to the technical staff of LGs. Technical design training will be delivered to project and LG staff, extending the use of MUS beyond SUSWA scope.

Furthermore, SUSWA will provide the technical parameters for MUS to the DWSSM, enabling them to incorporate these into their revised rural water supply design guidelines. Likewise, a comprehensive MUS learning study will be conducted, examining various organizations' practices regarding MUS, in accordance with DWSSM recommendations. Nature-based solutions, such as bio-fencing, stone fencing, plantation, and source recharging options, will be piloted in the MUS schemes wherever possible.

### **2.5) Knowledge Transfer and Technical Training**

SUSWA will train the municipal staff in detailed survey, design, and cost estimation of a gravity fed water supply system, solar and electrical water lifting systems, the MUS system, and WSP+++ . The PSU will organise the following training and workshops to strengthen the technical capacities of municipal staff to support the project communities:

- Detailed survey, design, and estimation (MUS-focused) refresher training to municipal engineers/sub-engineers/TF/SSC facilitators
- Water lifting system design and cost estimation refresher training (where lifting schemes exist)
- Step-by-Step Procedure and community procurement (During WASH Unit refresher Training)
- CCA/DRR, bio-engineering, springshed management, drainage/MUS refresher training

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<sup>1</sup> According to the O&M fund procedures approved by LGs, small and minor repairs of water supply systems (WSS) are eligible for financial support where the repair costs exceed NPR 500 per capita.

- Operators’ training to pump operators of lifting schemes
- Water safety training to the new three LGs and new staff
- Quality control and scheme detailed discussion workshop with WASH Technicians at the cluster level in Humla, Jumla, Salyan-Dailekh-Surkhet, and Jajarkot.

As part of creative and new technology piloting, SUSWA will explore the possibility of chlorine production by electrolysis process on the site of water scheme and practice direct dosing system so that chlorine purchasing cost can be avoided. Similarly, for lime contaminated water sources, lime encrustation technologies will be implemented.

### 3) Contribution and progress towards SUSWA goals

The activities aim to ensure that the objectives of the Outcome Area 2 will be achieved and connect the infrastructure development to the new LG level WASH governance and O&M mechanisms.

### 4) Critical aspects, risks, and challenges

The targeted number of beneficiaries is ambitious and based on the assumption that the SSC mechanism will enable the project to cover more communities and reach beneficiaries also through minor WSS repairs in addition to the prioritised major repair and new schemes.

### 5) Budget and HR implications

The budget of these activities covers a significant part of the total MWF budget, around 65% (NRP 688 million). The Technical Facilitators of the WASH Units lead the implementation of the activities in the LGs with the support of PSU’s Technical Team and WASH Advisors.

## 4.3 Outcome area 3: Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene and Dignified Menstruation Management

Table 9 Outcome area 3 Indicators and Targets

Indicator	Total Project Target	Cumulative progress as of 15/1/2025	Annual Target (FY 81/82)	Annual target (FY 82/83)
<b>3.1 Personal and household sanitation and hygienic behaviours improved</b>				
21 Number of people having permanent access to improved sanitation facilities and using them (disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	90,000	18,642	23,676	41,859
22 Number of additional people with access to basic toilet (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	21,000	13,298	5,593	4,826
23 Number of municipalities with action plans developed and implemented for achieving safely managed sanitation and total sanitation	28	5	10	12
24 Number of households with hand washing facilities on premises with availability of soap and water	29,000	6,257	8,012	11,255
25 Number of households fulfilling total sanitation criteria	15,000	3,975	4,146	6,192
<b>3.2 Institutional such as school, health station, public sanitation facilities and their maintenance improved in the Project Municipalities</b>				

Indicator	Total Project Target	Cumulative progress as of 15/1/2025	Annual Target (FY 81/82)	Annual target (FY 82/83)
26 Number of improved institutional toilets with water supply (disaggregated by type of institution, CGD friendliness of facilities, and for the 3-star approach categories)	210	78	61	52
<b>3.3 Dignified menstruation promoted</b>				
28 Number of religious and community leaders, youth networks and teachers mobilised against harmful Chhaupadi practice	486	716	360	410
29 Proportion of women using toilets during menstruation (data disaggregated by ethnicity and PWD)	90%	87.14%	85.33%	90%
30 Number of people trained on MHM including sanitary pad making (data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	2,313	2,887	525	560
<b>3.4 Faecal sludge management promoted</b>				
31 On-site faecal sludge management options reviewed, assessed, piloted and introduced to project municipalities	2-5	3	3	
32 Faecal sludge issues incorporated into toilet design and O&M manuals	100% of relevant manuals		100%	

Activities under this outcome area aim to ensure an increased and improved access to sanitation and hygiene facilities and improved total sanitation, with a specific focus on menstrual hygiene management. SUSWA has developed a Sanitation and Hygiene Implementation Plan (SHIP) and a Behavioural Change Strategy to guide the strategic implementation of activities. Since Year 3, the PSU has encouraged LGs to adopt a Palika-wide approach to sanitation and hygiene, meaning that the activities are targeted at communities with the greatest needs and interventions are prioritized based on contextual gaps and challenges, instead of implementing sanitation and hygiene activities only in the communities where SUSWA constructs or repairs water supply systems. The new IEC and behavioural change materials produced in Year 3 will be used to support the implementation of the community level activities, with an increased emphasis on tailoring interventions to the local contextual needs and priorities.

The following cluster of activities contributes to the results of this outcome area:

- A) Influencing proper sanitation and hygiene behaviour – with a particular focus on dignified menstruation management
- B) Household toilet construction and improvement
- C) WASH in schools and health centres
- D) Promoting safe faecal sludge management

The targets of the activities are provided per each LG in Annexes 6 (Sanitation and Hygiene) and 7 (DMM).

## **A) Influencing proper sanitation and hygiene behaviour – with particular focus on dignified menstruation management**

### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

In Year 4, SUSWA will promote a Palika-wide approach to sanitation, focusing on training LGs and WASH Units while implementing LG-level sanitation action plans and community behaviour change activities. The WASH Unit will identify areas with high demand for improvements and allocate staff/resources accordingly. Each WASH Unit will create its own action plan, targeting critical behaviours and selecting appropriate tools from PSU IEC materials. The PSU will review BCC campaign statuses across all LGs. WASH Units and LRPs will receive refresher training on material use and support for planning and executing LG-specific interventions and BCC tools. The support of Total Sanitation Task Forces and religious and community leaders, youth, teachers, and other influential persons will be activated to ensure community leadership and ownership.

Menstrual hygiene management is a critical part of sanitation and hygiene promotion in SUSWA's working areas, particularly in places where discriminatory practices and norms exist. SUSWA's GEDSI study, along with other field observations, have provided strategic direction to menstrual hygiene management promotion during the remaining project period. Based on the findings and recommendations, the project will emphasize the engagement of religious and traditional leaders in structured dialogue and training on health and safety consequences of menstruation-related restrictions. The project will also initiate targeted discussions with mothers, female-headed households, and local women leaders to identify culturally sensitive alternatives to harmful practices in the areas where they persist according to the study. The project will also analyse the purpose, scope, and results of strategic partnerships focused on social norm change, particularly KADMM, and conduct self-evaluation of their impact.

## **2) List of activities (ref. annexes 6 and 7 for targets)**

### **2.1) Total sanitation action plan development and monitoring**

SUSWA will assist the new LGs in developing total sanitation action plans and coordinate the monitoring and review of the existing plans and their results.

### **2.2) Formation / reformation and mobilization of Total Sanitation Task Forces**

To ensure the ownership and leadership of communities in total sanitation activities, especially toilet improvement and construction, WASH Units will continue facilitating the formation, reformation and strengthening of Total Sanitation Task Forces with the involvement of local government representatives and officials, influential people, and stakeholders. The task forces will be formed in around 150 communities. They are also mobilized to assess and facilitate the construction and improvement of sanitation facilities.

### **2.3) Mobilization of WASH Units and Local Resource Persons for the promotion of total sanitation**

The WASH Unit staff and LRPs will continue to raise awareness of total sanitation and organise behavioural change activities by utilizing the IEC and BCC materials and total sanitation assessment and monitoring guidelines provided by the SUSWA project. The WASH Units will visit each targeted community to assess the total sanitation status and assist in the preparation of a plan of action. The LRPs will be trained and mobilized with performance-based service contracts. Their activities cover all thematic areas of total sanitation, with the focus on tailoring the work to the local context to address the most significant challenges and gaps. Some LRPs continue to focus specifically on the promotion of DMM.

### **2.4) DMM-related events and day celebrations**

The LGs, communities, and schools will be encouraged to celebrate key national and international days and organize awareness raising events related to sanitation and hygiene, including DMM. These events will engage communities, promote dialogue, and drive action. The activities include concerts and other musical activities, essay competitions, quizzes, social media campaigns, and other interactive creative events. LGs may also assign and mobilise local influencers and goodwill ambassadors.

### **2.5) Religious/Social Leaders Provincial Conference:**

Based on the recommendations of the GEDSI study and other field monitoring findings, a provincial-level conference will be organized to engage religious and social leaders in promoting dignified menstruation, given their central leadership role in many communities.

### **2.6) Mobilization of different social groups and local role models**

The WASH Units will facilitate adolescent and child club formation and mobilize community actors such as teachers, female community health workers, and other active community members for the promotion of sanitation and hygiene and particularly menstrual hygiene management.

#### **2.7) DMM and sanitary pad-making training**

WASH Units will organise training on dignified menstruation management along with practical sessions on reusable menstrual pad making to community groups. The project aims to train 560 additional people on DMM and sanitary-pad making.

#### **2.8) Across-Generation Workshops (Sasu-Buhari/Mother-Daughter)**

Intergenerational workshops will be organized to foster open dialogue on menstruation between mothers and daughters, as well as mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law. These sessions aim to challenge menstrual taboos and promote supportive, understanding relationships within families.

#### **4) Contribution and progress toward SUSWA goals**

The activities listed above contribute directly to the project's goal to advance total sanitation, including improving menstrual hygiene management and addressing discriminatory practices. SUSWA promotes the Palika-wide approach to total sanitation aims to contribute to the institutionalization of the total sanitation in the project LGs through the development and monitoring of the LG level total sanitation action plans.

#### **5) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

The leadership and ownership of both LGs and the community actors in total sanitation activities is critical, but may be limited due to other competing priorities. To achieve behavioural change objectives, the local staff and leaders must be motivated and committed to facilitating planned activities and have the capacity to prioritise activities according to the local needs in close coordination with the communities and local leaders. Behavioral change results may not be achieved in a short time due to deep-rooted norms and beliefs. Continuous training and engagement of local actors, including staff and community members, is needed to maintain the momentum and gradually shift attitudes and practices. A limited budget in some LGs may affect the effective implementation of DMM activities and may lead to gaps in achieving the expected results.

#### **6) Budget, and HR implications**

Approximately 6%, NRP 64 million, of the MWF budget has been allocated for these activities, which are executed primarily by WASH Unit staff, particularly Social Mobilizers, with the WASH Facilitator taking a leading role. Local Resource Persons are essential to these efforts. PSU's Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist, Sanitation Market Officer, GEDSI Specialist, and GEDSI Monitoring Officer provide technical support and assistance to the LGs and monitor the implementation of the activities. In addition, an International Consultant will be hired from the TA budget to review SUSWA's behaviour change strategy and municipal action plans.

### **B) Household toilets construction and improvement**

#### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

SUSWA continues to improve access to basic and improved toilets through capacity building and awareness raising in communities by WASH Units and Local Resource Persons and mobilisation of masons trained by the project. Additionally, efforts to expand the availability of affordable sanitation and hygiene products across the project area through coordination with local retailers and importers/wholesalers will continue with the support of the Sanitary Marketing Officer. The GoN "zero subsidy" policy will be followed. This means that the results in this area will be achieved through technical support and guidance as well as awareness-raising activities only, without capital investments from the project.

#### **2) Key activities**

##### **2.1) Masons training (including training materials) and mobilisation**

At least 170 local masons will be trained in 17 LGs to improve sanitation facilities and support toilet construction. After training, masons will coordinate with WASH Units to assist households with toilet improvements. WASH Units will connect trained masons to households needing construction or repair and maintain an inventory of the masons. SUSWA won't pay for their work but will facilitate connections and monitor progress. WASH Units will hold meetings to discuss construction demands, linking masons with households responsible for payment while ensuring timely project completion.

## **2.2) Sanitation market development**

SUSWA's Sanitation Marketing and sales Officer continues to coordinate with the local retailers and wholesalers to improve the availability of sanitation products, including products required for toilet constructions, and help promote products in the targeted communities. Palika level workshops will be organized to promote sanitation products and services and discuss strategies to enhance availability of the products to the households.

### **3) Contribution and progress toward SUSWA goals**

The activities contribute directly to output 3.1 on improved personal and household sanitation and hygiene behaviour. By training local masons and strengthening the sanitation market, SUSWA aims to ensure that the LGs and communities have the capacities to carry forward sanitation related activities and maintenance work after the project completion as well.

### **4) Critical areas, challenges and risks**

Toilet construction and repair is based on the household's own initiative and willingness to invest in a new or improved sanitation facility, given that the project does not fund household level construction or repair work. This implies that project targets depend entirely on household demand, which can be influenced by external factors affecting family expenditure priorities. These activities, on the other hand, must be tailored to the local needs and context to meaningfully and effectively support households. While the training of masons can be an effective way to scale the availability of skilled support across communities, there may be challenges in their mobilization if the households are not ready to pay for their support.

### **5) Budget and HR implications**

Around NPR 6.8 million of the MWF budget has been allocated to these activities. The work is implemented in the LGs primarily by the WASH Unit's WASH Facilitators and Social Mobilizers in collaboration and coordination with the local stakeholders such as Total Sanitation Task Forces and with the support of LRPs. The Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist and the Sanitation Marketing Officer of the PSU provide technical support and assistance and monitor the implementation of the activities.

## **C) School WASH including the construction of Child, Gender, and Disability (CGD) friendly toilet facilities**

### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

The GoN has enacted and endorsed the School WASH procedure which envisions to improve the learning outcomes through improved learning environment at the schools. The so called 3-star assessment includes 10 indicators which are assessed in a participatory manner to rate the status of the schools. SUSWA utilises this assessment in the planning and implementation of school WASH activities and identifying the project's role in the plans.

Based on the needs assessment, SUSWA also supports the repair and improvement of existing toilets along with the construction of new user-friendly toilets in the targeted schools. In addition, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are conducted in the targeted schools together with the School WASH Coordination Committees. School-based DMM efforts will be integrated into SUSWA's sanitation, hygiene, and 3-star school activities.

Following the recommendations of the GEDSI study and other field observations, SUSWA will strengthen the focus on menstrual hygiene-friendly WASH infrastructure in schools, including private toilets, disposal bins, and handwashing facilities. In addition, the project will emphasize the installation of accessible infrastructure—such as ramps and handrails—in public and community spaces.

### **2) List of activities**

**2.1) School WASH STAR assessment, plan of action, and follow up:** The WASH Units facilitate self-assessments and action plan preparation in the targeted schools, and follow-up and support the implementation of the school WASH activities. As part of the School WASH Plan, the WASH Units will facilitate sanitation and hygiene promotion activities also in the area surrounding the schools.

**2.2) Construction and repair of user-friendly institutional toilets:** Based on the school level assessment and plan of action, a feasibility survey of the targeted school toilets will be conducted and the PSU's technical team will facilitate the further process of repair or construction. The project aims to construct or repair 52 institutional toilets in Year 4.

#### **4) Contribution and progress toward SUSWA goals**

These activities are directly connected to SUSWA's results indicator 26 on improved user-friendly institutional toilets with water supply for handwashing and the adoption of the 3-star approach.

#### **5) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

Construction or repair alone is not sufficient for ensuring the sustainable WASH services in schools. The role of the school management committee (SMC) and functional school WASH-CC as mandated by the school WASH procedure play an important role in the everyday management and coordination of sanitation and hygiene activities in schools and maintenance of the toilets.

#### **6) Budget, and HR implications**

The budget for the construction and repair of institutional toilets has been included in the MWF budget around NPR 55 million is allocated to activities under Output 3.2 "Institutional such as school, health station, public sanitation facilities and their maintenance improved in the Project Municipalities," accounting for 5% of the total MWF. The majority (88%) of this budget is directed towards infrastructure, with an average investment of around NPR 900,000 per facility. The planning, assessment, and monitoring of the works are carried out by WASH Coordinators, Technical and WASH Facilitators, and the TA plays a key role in reviewing the plans for compliance with technical standards (Technical Specialist) and the 3-star needs assessment (Sanitation Specialist). Additionally, the TA will engage an external contractor to assist in assessing the schools' plans and the relevance of the proposed works.

## **Fecal Sludge Management**

### **1) Strategy and methodology/approach**

SUSWA has assessed the FSM options which include: 1) twin pits for the most rural setting, 2) simple trenching options which entail natural drying in small towns, and 3) Fecal Sludge Treatment Plan (FSTP) for the growing towns. All these options are subject to the demand and contextual needs as well as readiness and willingness of the LGs to adopt and implement them. In Year 4, SUSWA will conduct capacity building and training on Fecal Sludge Management (FSM) in all project LGs, so that they will be aware of the means to improve toilets and safely manage sanitation.

### **2) List of activities**

2.1) Palika level orientation on Fecal Sludge Management including occupational health and safety, bi-laws, business models, and guidelines.

2.2) Training on occupational health and safety to key people who are engaged in emptying and managing FSM.

2.3) Preparation of a FSM business plan model and related guidelines to help LGs understand the financial sustainability and cost recovery to comply with GoN requirements.

2.4) Ward level orientation on-site safely managed sanitation to ensure improved understanding and adoption of FSM related options, WASH unit will provide training to the wards and communities on FSM.

### **3) Contribution and progress toward SUSWA goals**

The activities related to FSM will not only support the realization of the SUSWA associated results indicators, but also contribute to ensuring improved toilets and ensuring the long-term safety and usability of the toilets.

#### **4) Critical aspects, risks and challenges**

The risk associated with this activity is that local governments might not have a proper budget for implementing the FSM activities identified in the business plans, and the financial and technical support from DWSSM might not be available as required.

#### **6) Budget and HR implications**

The MWF budget for these activities is approximately NPR 1.6 million. SUSWA will also engage a national expert to prepare documents for training 28 LG officials on FSM. The TACB budget will be used to facilitate the organisation of two training events for the LG staff, facilitate the preparation of their business plans and adopt the catalogue of FSM options.

## **5 Resource Allocation and Budget**

### **5.1 Plan for Human Resources: Technical Assistance and Partner Inputs**

#### **Technical Assistance Team**

In FY 082/83, the PSU will be composed of 42 members: 19 specialists and advisors and 23 administrative and support staff. This includes one new position and two positions scheduled to end during the year, as detailed below.

#### **Long-Term Experts**

Among the 19 specialists and advisors, 16 are national long-term experts, while 3 are international experts (CTA, CC/DRR, and Field Specialists), with two of them set to conclude their assignments within the year. Below is a list of the positions, highlighting the new and expiring ones underlined:

##### **National Long-term (LT) experts:**

1. Monitoring and Evaluation/Coordination Specialist (Deputy Team Leader); he will take over the CC/DRR cross-cutting component after the end of the international expert contract.
2. Technical Specialist
3. Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist
4. Governance Specialist
5. Non-discrimination/Behaviour Change (GEDSI) Specialist
6. SSC Specialist – Institutional Support and O&M Supervision
7. Management Information Systems (MIS) Adviser
8. Municipal WASH Advisers (9 WAs will be assigned to 9 of the 12 LGs Clusters for all 28 LGs in FY 2082/83; the remaining 3 clusters will be managed by 3 additional WAs contracted through NEWAH NGO).

The new specialist position will be recruited in July/August and will work during the year supporting the 28 WASH Units and 2 SSC operators in capacitating WUSCs and supervising the compliance of the O&M activities. The need for this dedicated specialist is based on the huge number of committees to be registered and trained in the year (more than 1,500) and the new tools that will be implemented (O&M fund guidelines and SOP). A job description for this position is provided in **Annex 8**. The contract will be signed initially for 10 months, with the possibility of extension depending on the availability of TA months for the remaining project period.

##### **International LT consultants:**

1. Chief Technical Advisor

2. Field Specialist (International Junior Technical Adviser); scheduled to end in December 2025;
3. Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Preparedness Specialist; scheduled to end in September 2025.

### Administrative and Support Staff

In FY 082/83, the PSU support and administrative team will have 23 members, and no new positions. An updated list of PSU support and administrative staff is provided here below, along with the source of funding:

	Position	Staff	Budget source
1	Chief Administration and Finance Officer (CAFO)	1	TA running costs
2	Account Monitoring Officer (AMO)	2	TA running costs
3	Technical quality control officer	1 4	TA running costs TA capacity building
4	Fleet Manager and Drivers	4	TA running costs
5	Logistician/accountant	1	TA running costs
6	Office Support/Helper	1	TA running costs
7	Communication and Visibility Officer	1	TA running costs
8	GEDSI Compliance Monitoring Officer	1	TA running costs
9	Sanitation Marketing and Sales Officer	1	TA running costs
10	Reporting Officer	1	TA running costs
11	Municipal WASH Advisors	3	TA capacity building
12	SSC operators	2	TA capacity building
	TOTAL	23	

### Anticipated needs of short-term experts in AWP FY 2082/2083

The estimated need of short-term experts is assessed in total 17 days for nationals in OA3 and 70 days for internationals (in OA2 and cross-cutting). The assignments are summarized in Table 11 and draft ToRs are provided in [Annex 8](#).

**Table 11 List of short-term experts, days of the assignment objectives and deliverables**

S. N.	Outcome Area	What	Why	Deliverables	Inputs required
1	OA1	One International Expert to	to generate evidence on the performance, relevance, and sustainability of Rural Water Supply Service Support Centers (RWSSSCs)	Inception Report with detailed methodology, tools, and work plan,	25 working days; international

		evaluate the relevance, sustainability and impact of the Rural Water Supply Service Support Center	and local WASH governance systems supported by SUSWA, in order to inform future programming, policy engagement, and potential scaling-up of the SSC model in Nepal.	debriefing notes, Draft/Final Impact Study Report Presentation of key findings to sector stakeholders	
2	OA1	One international expert to review the UCs capacity building training package	to ensure the WUSC training package reflects best practices in community-based rural water supply management, particularly for gravity-fed systems, and is technically sound, contextually relevant, and methodologically appropriate for the target audience.	reviewed and edited training package, improved asset management module with updated templates, and a technical note summarizing key recommendations and contextual best practices.	15 home-based working days; international
4	OA3	One International Consultant – Review of Behaviour Change Strategy and Municipal Action Plans	to validate and improve the SUSWA Behaviour Change Strategy and municipal action plans by aligning them with field realities, baseline data, and practical observations.	revised Behaviour Change Strategy and a set of recommendations for improving and prioritizing actions in the 28 municipal BC plans	20 working days; international
5	OA3	One national Faecal Sludge Management expert	To prepare documents for training 28 LG officials on FSM and ensure that piloted on-site solutions are integrated, and effectively communicated to local governments for practical implementation.	1. FSM technology catalogue 2. Training manual for LG official	17 days of National expert
6	Cross-cutting	MEL Specialist to support SUSWA's end of project reporting and assessment of capacity building results	The purpose of this assignment is to provide the SUSWA team with support in ensuring methodologically strong end-of-project reporting, including developing a methodology for gaining deeper insights into the results of capacity development activities implemented by the project at the community and municipal levels. The assessment of capacity building results will be analysed during the last full financial year (2025-2026) to ensure that the results can guide the planning and prioritization of activities of the last year of the project. The results will also be used in the end-of-project reporting.	1) Practical and methodologically strong plan for the end-of-project data collection process 2) WUSC capacity building results: Analysis of community level results in sanitation and hygiene and water supply system operation and maintenance 3) Stakeholder consultation methodology and analysis of institutional results	10 days of international expert, depending on the agreed scope of the assignment

				4) Methodology for a participatory one-day annual work plan workshop	
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## 5.2 Budget

### Exchange Rate of AWP FY 2082/2083

The SUSWA budget for FY 082/83 has been calculated based on the contributions committed by the local governments in NPR. Consequently, the grant uploaded into the LMBIS, comprising GoF/EU and GoN contributions was calculated in NPR. The LMBIS and related budget figures are presented in this document in the original currency; all other budget tables, including TA-CD and costs, the forecast year-wise and the summary tables by source of funding and cost category are calculated in EUR considering an average exchange rate of **1 EUR = 145 NPR**.

### PCO Budget

PCO proposed an NPR 1,800,000 budget ceiling from GoN for FY 2082/83 that will be spent on staff remuneration, Monitoring/Evaluation, stationery and miscellaneous expenses. The expenditure headings of the approved budget includes as follows:

- Fuel (office use)	NPR 150,000
- Stationary and office supplies	NPR 75,000
- Temporary staffing	NPR 1.5 Million
- Monitoring and Evaluation Expenses	<u>NPR 75,000</u>
Total	NPR 1.8 Million

### Project Budget

A detailed analysis of financial resources is attached to this work plan. The Project budget for FY 082/83 amounts to EUR 9,099,295. The EU/MFA contribution to the budget amounts to EUR 5,163,097 (which includes MWF contribution EUR 3,379,331, TA EUR 1,622,400 with Capacity Building budget of EUR 391,210); GoN's contribution is EUR 1,551,943. (See **Annex 2.1: Project budget FY 082/83 by source of funding and cost category**).

The Annex 2.1 provides as well a year-wise analysis of the budget, and of the Municipal WASH Fund, including the anticipated budget for year 5 and a potential underspent portion of the budget, which is at risk of underutilization at the end of the project. The **Annex 2.5: Year-wise Project budget by cost category** summarizes the same information in a chart.

About budget composal, the programme implementation cost represents the biggest part of the budget, with EUR 7,672,017 and includes two main components:

- EUR 7,280,807 (NPR 1,055,717,000) of resources allocated to the Municipal WASH Funds of the 28 LGs; This budget will be registered into the SUTRA systems of each local government and reflects the LMBIS allocation shown in **Annex 2.3 LMBIS template budget FY 081/82 - Redbook fund: GoN, GoF/EU only in NPR**. Detailed information about the MWF composal is provided in two separate tables:
  - a detailed budget breakdown by LGs, by Outcome areas and by Contributions, in NPR and EUR in **Annex 2.2 Municipal WASH Fund and user contributions in AWP FY 081/82**

- a detailed budget breakdown by Output and Activity in **Annex 2.6** *MWF 82-83: Total budget by activity and output*.
- EUR 391,210 : resources allocated to the TA for the capacity building, planning and monitoring of the project (**Annex 2.4** *TA capacity development budget FY 082/83*). To be noticed, the project will extend the payment of 2 SSC operators in years 4 and 5, till the end of project; the original planning included till March 2026 only. For this reason EUR 20,000 have been moved from capacity building OA1 to capacity building OA2. The savings in OA1 are generated by reduced costs of Palika intro and set-up workshops related to the reduced number of Palikas from 42 to 28. The budget amendment will not hamper TA capacity to support the LGs in OA1.

## 6. Cross-Cutting Objectives

SUSWA follows a Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) aligned with Finland’s development goals, Nepal’s constitution, and international conventions signed by Nepal. The project’s key cross-cutting priorities include Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI), as well as Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction.

### Human Rights Based Approach

SUSWA promotes water and sanitation as a human right, focusing on removing barriers to ensure access and equal participation for all, including marginalized groups. Municipalities play a key role as duty bearers in gender-responsive and inclusive budgeting, planning, and implementation under SUSWA’s HRBA. This approach guides WASH governance (OA1), inclusive WUSC formation and infrastructure development (OA2), and sanitation and DMM activities (OA3). SUSWA’s communication highlights the right to water, detailed in its Human Rights & GEDSI Strategy approved in FY 2079/2080.

### Gender Equality, Disability- and Social Inclusion

As part of SUSWA’s human rights-based approach, Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) initiatives are designed to address harmful social norms and structural barriers that hinder equal participation in WASH decision-making and service delivery. These efforts focus on advancing social equity, promoting CGD-friendly facilities, ensuring dignified menstruation, and supporting financial accessibility. GEDSI mainstreaming has been integrated into all project outcomes as well as communication and monitoring and evaluation activities, with an emphasis on the meaningful inclusion of Dalit, Janajati, women, and persons with disabilities (PwDs) and development of tailored approaches to address contextual GEDSI related challenges.

This AWP has been adapted to the findings and recommendations from the GEDSI study conducted from October 2023 to May 2025. The recommendations have been incorporated in the different parts of this plan across outcome areas and a summary of recommendations is provided in Annex. In short, the TA has identified some geographical areas and social groups that will be prioritized and where the project will adopt reinforced approaches. Unfortunately, this improved approach has not been reflected directly in the budget, as it required long negotiations with multiple LGs.

The project will also update the Project Implementation Manual to reflect the latest approved Human Rights and GEDSI Strategy and Action Plan (2022).

### Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction

Climate change adaptation and disaster risk management is integrated to all three outcome areas. In the coming fiscal year 2082/2083, SUSWA continues integrating CCA-DRR in its climate-resilient WASH.

First, SUSWA continues prioritising community-level disaster risk management (DRM), climate resilient WASH facilities, and work to enhance disaster preparedness and response. CCA-DRM integration and mainstreaming to existing capacity development activities will be enhanced at the community level with a focus on CCA-DRM orientation to WUSCs; WSP+++; and WUSC Capacity Building package.

SUSWA will advance its climate-resilient WASH approach by organizing refresher training and piloting initiatives on springshed management, bio-engineering, and broader climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (CCA-DRM) strategies. These efforts will target SUSWA personnel at all levels, as well as technical staff from partner LGs, enabling them to effectively implement their planned CCA-DRM interventions. As part of this approach, SUSWA will scale up and integrate source conservation and springshed management activities to address the growing issue of water spring/source degradation. In FY 2082/83, SUSWA plans to implement numerous source conservation and springshed management projects across suitable sites within its partner LGs.

Integration and mainstreaming of CCA-DRM in all SUSWA water supply scheme implementation continues as presented below:

#### **Planning Phase:**

- Pre-feasibility and detailed study: Flow measurement and water quality testing.
- Detailed Study: CCA-DRR friendly structures, CCA-DRM checklist for DWS
- Consideration of Multiple-Water Use Systems (MUS) components.
- System design: Accounting for disaster risks in scheme planning. Risks such as landslide prone areas or areas of increased risk of contamination, are accounted for in the design of the scheme.
- Intake protection, source change and conservation and activities from recharge pits and plantations accounted for in scheme planning.

#### **Implementation and post-construction phases:**

- Good-quality, hazard-resistant infrastructure construction
- Operation and maintenance (O&M) plan
- Water Safety Plan +++ with disaster response plan
- CCA-DRR orientation to users
- VMW training
- Structure chlorination
- Construction of MUS
- Local level financing maintenance: O&M fund and cooperatives..
- Public auditing: CCA and DRR issues are discussed in every monitoring visit
- Linkages to LG and SSC
- Other interventions as per need:
  - Water recharge activities (e.g. Recharge pit / trench / pond, plantation / limited grazing)
  - Climate-resilience activities (e.g. Conservation, run-off diversion structures, Gabion works, masonry works, plantation, Prayer flags at source, cultural protection)

#### **Major Interventions:**

##### **CCA-DRR capacity building- Refresher workshop for WASH unit / LG staff (2 day)**

Although all WASH Units have been trained to carry out these activities, some may still require further skill enhancement or refresher training. The primary goal of this refresher training is to strengthen the capacity of SUSWA and local government (LG) staff on CCA-DRR, tailored to their specific needs and interests. The training will be delivered over two interactive days, incorporating theoretical sessions, group work, hands-on exercises, and practical field-based learning. It will be facilitated by experienced external experts who are recognized as leading professionals in the field. To deliver this training, SUSWA will engage external service providers as key facilitators and resource persons, with the PSU acting as the organiser and financier. Additional specialists may also be involved to provide technical support and co-facilitation.

##### **Community level piloting of waste water drainage, bio-engineering, source conservation or MUS capacity building and site development (2 day)**

All WASH Units have been equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to implement planned activities and are now expected to apply them in practice. By allocating budgets for the implementation of these components, many communities can enhance their climate resilience and disaster preparedness activities during the implementation. The primary objective of this activity is to strengthen climate resilience and ensure the long-term sustainability of WASH services at the community level, in line with SUSWA's CCA-DRR strategy. Further, the activity will also focus on engaging communities and WUSCs. Key reference documents guiding this initiative include the CCA-DRR strategy paper, Springshed Management (SSM) manual, Bio-engineering (BE) manual, greywater management manual, CCA-DRR flip chart, and the winter operations manual.

### **Climate resilience IEC, events, research and partnerships and actions (3 day)**

Building on and enhancing traditional and existing approaches, SUSWA introduces innovative methods and develops resource materials to strengthen local capacities. As part of this effort, the SUSWA project has rolled out a new training package specifically designed for technical staff within WASH Units and local governments. This capacity-building package is accompanied by supportive materials that facilitate practical implementation. The primary goal is to equip staff with the skills needed to effectively address key challenges such as water source degradation, soil instability, erosion, landslides, and the impacts of floods, droughts, and earthquakes—natural disasters that significantly disrupt WASH service delivery. The training emphasizes springshed management (SSM) and bio-engineering (BE) techniques, along with modules on climate change, climate resilience, vulnerability assessment, and hazard mapping. In FY 2082/83, SUSWA will organize the training as part of the refresher training.

### **Annual Milestone of CCA and DRR**

As a cross cutting theme, CCA and DRR has only two major milestones by municipalities. These are: 50% of the schemes have a detailed plan on disaster risk management and 50% of the planned disaster risk management activities implemented.

## **7. Communications & Visibility**

Clear communication that supports the process of reaching the project goals, especially when it comes to behavioural change, is vital for project progress and donor visibility. The main goals of SUSWA's communication are to promote the process of reaching programme goals on sustainability (paradigm change on cost recovery) and social inclusion (gender, disability, caste, DMM).

SUSWA will continue to use Facebook and TikTok as the main social media channels to reach local audiences. Instagram and LinkedIn as well as X will continue to be used to target international audiences and other WASH stakeholders.

As per the recommendations of SUSWA's GEDSI study and other field observations, the project will emphasize the promotion of positive role models and real-life success stories to reinforce inclusive menstruation messaging. To boost advocacy and outreach, SUSWA will collaborate with religious leaders, social media influencers, and goodwill ambassadors to promote dignified menstruation and empower marginalized groups.

The key objectives and planned activities by communication type, as per the Communication and Visibility Plan of the project, are presented below.

### **Behavioural Change Communication**

Objectives

- 1) Behavioural change: promotion of desired social norms through behavioural insight and IEC materials
- 2) Capacity building: training, information and knowledge sharing

#### Planned Activities

- Organizing events to promote and facilitate dialogue between decision makers and water and sanitation service users in municipalities
- Keeping the SUSWA website updated with news, stories, text, and pictures from the project
- Organizing Facebook and TikTok collaboration with influencers/celebrities on behavioural change campaigns
- Supporting WASH Units in organising various communication and visibility activities on international days and campaigns, including but not limited to World Toilet Day, World Handwashing Day, 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence, World Water Day, and Women’s Day
- Promoting SUSWA’s key messages in the project area through newsletters
- Producing and disseminating project leaflets and brochures produced in the local language, including thematic leaflets, as needed
- Setting up scheme information boards in the project area
- Painting WASH infrastructure according to the project branding guideline
- Disseminating IEC and behavioural change materials related to the functionality and sustainability of the water infrastructures
- Disseminating IEC and behavioural change materials related to sanitation and hygiene, including menstrual hygiene management
- Coordinating with local media on project updates and progress

#### External (out of Karnali) communication

##### Objectives

- 1) Visibility/inspiration/ knowledge sharing and accountability outside of the project area

##### Planned activities

- Publishing news articles and blog posts about project activities and progress on the project website
- Posting project updates regularly on social media (especially LinkedIn)
- Publishing SUSWA’s quarterly newsletter
- Organising a session during the World Water Week or similar international event
- Participating in the relevant WASH sector events in Nepal
- Coordinating with national and international media to share project updates and key messages

## 8. Monitoring and Reporting

### Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning

The M&E/Coordination Specialist leads the monitoring, evaluation, and learning activities of SUSWA with the support of the MIS Advisor and the Junior Technical Advisor in close coordination and consultation with other PSU Specialists and WASH Advisors. The PSU updated the project’s Results-Based Management and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) Plan updated during Year 3 and the updated plan will guide the MEL activities.

During the MEL plan review process, some major changes were also made to the project’s result framework. These are changes to the baseline figures as recommended by the Mid-Term Evaluation in 2022 (MTE), revised targets that reflect the changes in the project’s scope and baselines, and some changed definitions to make the indicators more specific,

measurable, and relevant. The targets of outcome level indicators were not changed, as the outcomes are within the sphere of influence of the project and SUSWA continues to contribute to them with the project outputs. The changes to the indicators as well as the proposed updated result framework is available in Annex.

The project continues to use the SmartME software to collect, validate, and analyze monitoring data according to the project's Results Framework indicators and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning plan. Municipal WASH Advisors and WASH Unit staff are responsible for providing accurate and timely data from the project municipalities through activity and indicator specific forms. The data is validated by respective sector specialists before calculating the final progress.

SUSWA provides bi-annual progress reports to the SvB and shares updates with DWSSM and other stakeholders during coordination meetings. Municipal level financial reporting is done on a monthly basis through SuTRA in accordance with the guidelines of the GoN and the project will continue to provide monthly progress reports to the GoN according to their reporting requirements. In addition, some information and progress updates are being shared informally with the competent authorities. Table below provides an overview of the monitoring roles in SUSWA.

**Table 12 MEL roles and frequencies**

Level of monitoring and project unit / stakeholder	Frequency	Role
<b>Central level</b> Officials from the MoWS/DWSSM, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, and the EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent monitoring visits</li> <li>Progress review meetings with the MoWS</li> <li>Commissioning evaluations and audits</li> <li>SUSWA contributes to the central level MIS, N-WASH</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two visits per year or as decided by the competent authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Project level</b> Project Support Unit and PCO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor activities, delivery, and results of rural municipalities / municipalities</li> <li>Monitor quality and compliance</li> <li>Facilitate learning and sharing</li> <li>Report to the donors</li> <li>Support audits and evaluations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular day-to-day monitoring of project activities</li> <li>At least twice a year coordination and monitoring visit in each municipality/rural municipality</li> <li>Bi-annual progress reporting</li> <li>Support to monthly reporting to the GoN</li> </ul>
<b>Rural Municipality / Municipality level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan, monitor, and report the activities and results of the Rural Municipality/ Municipality</li> <li>Coordinate and support community monitoring</li> <li>Monthly WASH Management Committee meetings and reports</li> <li>N-WASH MIS updates and Municipality/Rural Municipality MIS System updates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Day-to-day monitoring of project activities in the LG</li> <li>Monthly and bi-annually reporting</li> </ul>
<b>Community level</b> monitoring led by the Municipal WASH Unit and WASH MC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per the Step-by-Step Guideline: at least 3 monitoring visits in each water supply and MUS scheme during the scheme repair/construction cycle</li> <li>Other community monitoring activities as per activity specific guidelines, such as the Total Sanitation Monitoring Protocol</li> <li>Please see the following sections for additional details.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scheme monitoring according to the step-by-step process</li> <li>Total Sanitation Monitoring</li> </ul>

In addition to the result monitoring, the PSU has developed tools to monitor the implementation of activities, compliance with guidelines and regulations, and the quality of project activities and results. These tools and processes are critical for continuous learning and they support the use of data and evidence for adaptive management. The purpose of the quality management and process monitoring tools is to: 1) promote culture of results and learning, 2) support capacity building for the new WASH institutions in Palikas; 3) help identify and address challenges in a timely manner; 4) support risk management; 5) facilitate communication and flow of information, and 6) enable the use information for planning and management. The tools include financial monitoring of MWFs, account monitoring, LG and community monitoring by the PSU Specialists, municipality milestone calendars, GEDSI auditing and compliance monitoring, infrastructure quality monitoring, event and capacity building monitoring and assessments, staff performance monitoring, PAPA, and integrity monitoring.

In Year 4, SUSWA will focus more on monitoring and understanding GEDSI related results as per the recommendations of the GEDSI study. Selected GEDSI survey questions will be re-administered in selected municipalities to strengthen evidence base and a qualitative assessment will be undertaken in specific areas to validate survey data and gain deeper insights into harmful practices. The project also aims to assess the effectiveness of awareness campaigns, with findings used to develop targeted outreach strategies for the final project year. The GEDSI Compliance Monitoring Officer will continue to ensure consistent and effective implementation of the GEDSI activities across all project components and collecting monitoring data to guide implementation.

Finally, the project will start the preparations for the final year and comprehensive end-of-project reporting with the support of an international expert, who will help review the quality of project data and lead an additional data collection and analysis to capture more in-depth insights into SUSWA's results at the community and LG levels. The results will be used to prioritize activities for the final year and complement the final report.

## 9. Project Coordination Mechanism

### **Coordination between stakeholders**

Regular supervisory board meetings and stakeholder coordination meetings will be held in Kathmandu at the request of the PCO. The PSU will facilitate presentations and take minutes. A monthly meeting will be held in Surkhet between the PCO and PSU as Project Coordination Committee members. Furthermore, the PSU will share a progress report prepared on the MoWS template on a monthly basis, which includes technical and financial progress. Twice a year, in February and August, the PSU will share semi-annual and annual progress reports. The annual progress report will be reviewed and validated by the SvB.

### **Coordination between the PSU and LGs**

SUSWA will continue to utilize internal coordination mechanisms developed to facilitate communication about progress and monitoring findings and recommendations between the LGs and the PSU as well as within the PSU team. A designated digital system has been developed to effectively manage requests and recommendations and use information for planning and management.

## 10. Assumptions and Risk Response Measures

The project management assesses risks on an ongoing basis. The updated Risk Log is included in Annex 8 of this AWP. The most serious risks remain unchanged and include:

- Human Resource (HR) gaps, availability of key personnel in LGs (vs. Kathmandu) and frequent staff transfers
- Natural disasters and calamities (landslide, flooding, earthquake, etc.)
- Delay in PCO operational capacities and coordination

**Other risks and challenges identified for FY 2082/83 have been included in the detailed description of the activities, in the parts above.**

# ANNEXES

## 11. Annexes

### Annex 1 Project Result Framework

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Impact Indicators</b>								
IMPACT STATEMENT Improved well-being and inclusive communities with sustainable WASH services and behaviors through local governments' improved capacity to achieve equal rights to WASH for all	Impact indicator 1: The local governance performance index	58.9%	75%			76.20%	Local Government Institutional Capacity Self-Assessment Report	Provincial and Municipal statistics; MICS; specific studies
	Impact indicator 2: Incidence of diarrhoea in under 5 children reduced	365/0999	357/1000			115	Report of DOHS	MICS; other specific studies
	Impact indicator 3: Neonatal mortality rate	29/1000 (deaths/live birth)	19/1000			21	UN SDG Indicator Data portal <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NPL#goal-3">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NPL#goal-3</a>	MICS; other specific studies
	Impact indicator 4: Gender inequality index of the HDI	0.558	0.516			0.495	Human Development Report, GII Index <a href="https://hdr.undp.org/">https://hdr.undp.org/</a>	Nepal HDI; other impact studies
	Impact Indicator 5: Verified change of living conditions among the population of the rural project municipalities	62.10%	70%			67.85%	Local Government Institutional Capacity Self-Assessment Report	Nepal HDI; other impact studies

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	regarding the implemented human rights and inclusion to the development of all community members and women, girls and disadvantaged groups in particular							
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>								
People supported by the project municipalities have improved and equitable access to safe and sustainable drinking water and adequate sanitation services, dignified menstruation and improved hygiene practices paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.	Outcome indicator 1: Proportion population using safely managed drinking water services	2.9% 15,598	65% 349,605	7.72% 41,497	13.14% 70,657	13.53% 72,774	Households Survey	Collected beneficiary of completed water schemes (4 nos) using KOBO tool
	Outcome indicator 2: Percentage of households with access to piped water supply	73.5% 85,267	76.5% 88,747	0.14% 160	1.98% 2,292	74.85% 86,835	Households Survey	Collected beneficiary of completed water schemes (4 nos) using KOBO tool
	Outcome indicator 3: Percentage of households with basic water supply coverage	77.7% 90,139	95% 110,209	0%	1.98% 2,292	79.86% 92,641	Households Survey	Collected beneficiary of completed water schemes (4 nos) using KOBO tool
	Outcome indicator 4: Percentage of households supplied with E-coli-free water	46% 53364	72.6% 84223	7.78% 9,021	13.24% 15,360	62.08% 72020	Water quality testing results	E-coli risk level in household water reduced due to increased community awareness on H&S

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	Outcome indicator 5: Percentage of households covered with water from source that is compliant with the national drinking water quality standards	53% 61485	72.6% 84223	7.78% 9,021	13.24% 15,360	61.08% 70860	Water quality testing results	E-coli risk level in household water in source reduced due to increased community awareness on H&S
	Outcome indicator 6: Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared (%)	73% 84,687	85.7% 99,420	4.44% 5,147	7.84% 9,100	76.51% 88,760	Households Survey	Increased community awareness for household toilet construction and market system for the supply of sanitation products.
	Outcome indicator 7: Proportion of population using toilets (%)	89% 478,690	92% 494,826	5.44% 29,269	5.94% 31,940	94.79% 509,838	Households Survey	Increased community awareness for household toilet construction and market system for the supply of sanitation products.
	Outcome indicator 8: Proportion of households with Sanitation coverage (%)	92% 106,728	95% 110,209	5.48% 6,363	5.99% 6,943	96.92% 112,440	Households Survey	Increased community awareness for household toilet construction and market system for the supply of sanitation products.
	Outcome indicator 9: proportion of households with toilets not causing faecal sludge management (FSM) problem or	6% 6,961	74% 85,847	0	0	6% 6,961	Households Survey	Proper FSM options adopted at the household level.

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	provided with support to proper FSM (%)							
	Outcome indicator 10: Proportion of population using hand washing facility with soap and water (%)	46% 247,413	66% 354,984	1.49% 8,012	5.35% 28,782	52.78% 283,881	Households Survey	Increased awareness on sanitation and hygiene
	Outcome indicator 11: Proportion of municipalities with increased capacity level for achieving the WASH SDG targets	0% 0	100% 28	89% 25	100% 28	89.29% 25	SUSWA Progress Report [Semi-annual/Annual]	Increased and improved capacity of municipalities on planning, implementation and management of WASH services.
<b>Output Indicators</b>								
Outcome Area 1: Strengthened enabling environment and governance for sustainable WASH services and GESI in Project Municipalities								
Output 1.1 The project Municipalities are able to mobilize and direct human and financial resources to support WUSCs in provision of equitable, safe and affordable drinking water and able to facilitate access to adequate and	1: Number of WASH Unit staff of local governments capacitated and mobilised by the project	0	168	30	18	185	WASH-MC meeting minutes, SmartME Report	WASH-MC meeting minutes recorded
	2: Percentage of implemented schemes versus WASH implementation plans	0%	90%	90%	90%	41.83%	Municipal WASH Plan, and scheme completion reports from the WASH Units SmartME report	All the construction works have been completed.

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
equitable sanitation and hygiene	3: Percentage of requests/queries of WUSCs/WUAs responded to	0%	90%	90%	90%	71.96%	WASH MC Meeting minutes with the records of received queries and queries responded The grievance register book in the LG SmartME report	Procedure for grievance handling established
	4: Stakeholder Satisfaction	0%	70%	100%	70%	94%	Household survey	Assessment data collected from all the relevant stakeholders
	5: Number of Municipalities having incorporated M-WASH-Units into permanent organizations	0	28	21	7	0	LG Executive Committee and WASH MC meeting minutes SmartME report	Draft policies and directives have been distributed to the LGs and LGs have adapted and approved by the municipal council.
Output 1.2 Municipal Councils, Water Boards/ MWRCs and WUAs /WUSCs in the Project Municipalities able to	6: Number of Municipalities being able to perform basic water quality tests	4	28	11	7	18	WASH Unit's report with the picture of the testing lab and WSP+++ training report SmartME report	Basic water quality test lab established with appropriate water quality kits purchased by LGs

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
manage the WASH sector providing safe and inclusive services in a sustainable manner	7: Number of Municipalities having up to date strategic and inclusive Municipality WASH Plans approved by relevant authorities	0	28	10	0	18	An up-to-date WASH Plan endorsed by the LG Executive Committee NWASH MIS SmartME report	LGs have either updated or developed new municipal WASH plan.
	8: Key positions (Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the project municipalities are held by women, dalit, Janajati, person with disability and by minority populations	0	50% women and proportional participation of Dalits, Janjati, and PwD in key positions (target set per scheme based on Baseline)	50%	50% women and proportional participation of Dalits, Janjati, and PwD in key positions	Women: 368 (56%) Dalits: 127 Janajati: 104 PwDs: 18	WUSC Meeting minutes, SmartME report SmartME report	WUSC details reported in the SmartME
Output 1.3 Up-to-date financial and management and MIS tools	9: Number of Municipalities systematically using MIS for WASH information	5	28	4	3	21	Training evaluation results (coordinated by PSU Specialists) NWASH status up to	LG officials including WASH unit staffs got trained, user accounts for NWASH is activated

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
in active use in the Project Municipalities							date, yearly activities planned based on WASH Plan	and if needed, are able to feed and extract information from the NWASH.
Output 1.4 Project municipalities develop and implement evidence-based gender and disability-responsive laws, plans and budgets	10: Number of Municipalities with gender responsive budgets	0	28	4	28	21	WASH Units' SUTRA reports (Annex 13) In addition: Training evaluation test results (coordinated by PSU Specialists) Gender-inclusive and disability-inclusive 5-year plan (coordinated by PSU Specialists)  SmartME report	LG officials including WASH unit staffs got trained and knowledgeable enough on the process of GRB coding in SUTRA and coding in SUTRA is completed for this FY budget.
	11: Number of Municipalities having a plan for eradication of harmful Chhaupadi practice	0	28	4	28	16	Plan approved by the municipal executive committee (signed cover page) Workshop results (coordinated by the PSU Specialists) SmartME report	The plan has been approved atleast by the municipal executives

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	12: Number of Municipalities that involve disability organizations in the WASH planning and monitoring	12	28	4	28	19	Planning workshop report and participant lists Meeting minutes of ward level data validation workshop and Palika level WASH Plan visioning workshop and data validation and prioritization workshops SmartME report	Involvement of OPDs have been recorded in the meeting minutes and OPDs are working in the LGs
Output 1.5 Efficient knowledge sharing and linkage building with relevant actors for strengthened enabling environment for sustainable WASH services	13: Municipalities in Karnali Province well informed about WASH sector developments and capacitated to adopt changes	0	28	4	3	25	SUSWA training and event reports, shared documents in LGs	Related training and events (such as NWSH, GRB, WSP+++, DMM) have been conducted, documents (such as WASH act/policy, WSP+++ manual) shared.
	14: Number and types of strategic partnerships and initiatives between the SUSWA supported WASH programme and other actors related to gender, disability, dignified menstruation, CCA and DRR	-	4	0	0	4	Formal Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) signed with these organizations.	

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
<b>Outcome Area 2: Climate resilient, safe and functional water supply in Project Municipalities</b>								
Output 2.1 Functionality and safety of drinking water supply improved	15: Number of people served by non-functional schemes made functional and safe (disaggregated by service level, gender, caste and disability)	0	160,000	40,762	45,942	48,380	Actual beneficiaries under completed schemes obtained through a HH survey. SmartME report	All the planned structures have been constructed, water is flowing from the tap, inline chlorination installed
Output 2.2 Functional and safe drinking water supply extended to unreached people	16: Number of people served by new water supply schemes (disaggregated by service level, gender, caste and disability)	0	16,000	735	10,543	8,796	Actual beneficiaries under completed schemes obtained through a HH survey. SmartME report	All the planned structures have been constructed, water is flowing from the tap, inline chlorination installed
Output 2.3 Extended Water Safety Plans (WSP+++ ) introduced, prepared and implemented	18: Number of schemes monitoring water safety and taking measures if necessary	0	433	70	172	136	WUSCs and WASH Units; WSP+++ documents SmartME report	WUSC/Water safety team formed and are actively working

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	19: Number of WUSCs operational and maintaining scheme functionality	0	1400	70	630	0	LG progress reports, LG WUSC MoUs to follow SSC rules SmartME report	MoU done between WUSC and LG to work as per SSC guideline
	20: Number of people trained on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	0	At least 3 people in each municipality and partner WUSCs	12 (at least 3 people in the four new LGs)	500	2,391	Training results and reports from the WASH Units and PSU Specialist SmartME report	Atleast WUSC members have been trained/oriented on CCA/DRR with proper contents during step by step capacity building activities
<b>Outcome Area 3: Sustainable S&amp;H and dignified menstruation management</b>								
Output 3.1 Personal and household sanitation and hygienic behaviors improved	21: Number of people having permanent access to improved sanitation facilities and using them (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	0	90,000	23,676	41,859	18,642	Household Survey SmartME report	Increased community awareness for the construction and improvement of household toilet and strengthened market system for the supply of the sanitation products.

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
	22: Number of additional people with access to basic toilet (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	-	21,000	5,593	4,826	13,298	Household Survey SmartME report	Increased community awareness for the construction and improvement of household toilet and strengthened market system for the supply of the sanitation products.
	23: Number of Municipalities with action plan developed and implemented for achieving safely managed sanitation and total sanitation	0	28	10	12	5	LG meeting minutes SmartME report	Action plan is approved by the municipal executive and activities are being implemented as per the plan
	24: Number of households with hand washing facilities on premises with availability of soap and water	0	29,00	8,012	11,255	6,257	Household survey SmartME report	Community people are well aware of handwashing and have constructed the hand washing facilities at their home with soap and water in place
	25: Number of households fulfilling total sanitation criteria	0	15,000	4,146	6,192	3,975	Household survey SmartME report	Increased awareness and practice on total sanitation compliance and total sanitation

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
								status verified by through joint monitoring.
Output 3.2 Institutional such as school, health station, public sanitation facilities and their maintenance improved in the Project Municipalities	26: Number of improved institutional toilets with water supply (disaggregated by type of institution, CGD friendliness of facilities, and for schools the 3-star approach categories)	0	210	61	52	78	Technical monitoring reports SmartME report	Sanitation facilities have been constructed at the institutions and are operational
Output 3.3 Dignified menstruation promoted	28: Number of religious and community leaders, youth networks and teachers mobilized against harmful chhaupadi practice	0	486	360	410	716	Contracts/agreements of the local resource persons mobilized in project LGs SmartME Reports	Contract and/or MoU has been signed with the mobilized persons and the tasks accomplished have been recorded well.
	29: Proportion of women using toilets during menstruation (data disaggregated by ethnicity and PWD)	78%	90%	85.33%	90%	87.14% (Dalit: 86.74% Janajati: 97.11% Other: 83.41%)	Voting data on females using the toilet during menstruation collected by WASH units. LG progress data	A Secret voting method has been used to calculate the proportion of females using the toilet during menstruation.
	30: Number of people trained on MHM including sanitary pad making (data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	0	2,313	525	560	2,887	Training and events data, SmartME report	Well defined content delivered and with technical skills on sanitary pad making

Outcome/ Output	Indicators	Baseline	Total Project Target	Ongoing FY Target (2081-82)	Annual Target (FY 2082-83)	Achievement to date	Means of Verification	Assumptions
Output 3.4 Faecal sludge management promoted	31: On-site faecal sludge management options reviewed, assessed, piloted and introduced to Project Municipalities	NA	2-5	NA		3	-	-
	32: Faecal sludge issues incorporated into toilet design and O&M manuals	NA	100% (relevant manuals)	NA	100%	The FSM issues Incorporated in the household toilet construction manual and Total Sanitation Training Manual	-	-

Annex 2 Budget Tables

Annex 2.1 Project budget FY 082/83 by source of funding and cost category (EUR)

		FY 78/79	FY 79/80	FY 80/81	FY 81/82	FY 82/83	FY 83/84
	SUSWA Budget (EUR)	Inception	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
	Total						
<b>1</b>	<b>Programme implementation cost by</b>	<b>24,254,721 €</b>	<b>1,853 €</b>	<b>2,243,269 €</b>	<b>4,833,597 €</b>	<b>5,653,225 €</b>	<b>3,850,760 €</b>
<b>OA1</b>	<b>Strengthened enabling environment</b>	<b>6,663,100 €</b>	<b>1,002 €</b>	<b>439,248 €</b>	<b>1,532,819 €</b>	<b>1,754,941 €</b>	<b>803,824 €</b>
	<i>Municipality WASH Fund &amp; Users'</i>	6,209,000 €	- €	401,905 €	1,488,889 €	1,666,687 €	710,773 €
	<i>TA Capacity Development, Planning</i>	454,100 €	1,002 €	37,343 €	43,930 €	88,254 €	93,051 €
<b>OA2</b>	<b>Climate resilient, safe and functional</b>	<b>14,077,500 €</b>	<b>836 €</b>	<b>1,500,328 €</b>	<b>2,515,161 €</b>	<b>3,092,920 €</b>	<b>2,302,891 €</b>
	<i>Municipality WASH Fund &amp; Users</i>	13,670,000 €	- €	1,487,663 €	2,483,214 €	2,980,670 €	2,184,729 €
	<i>TA Capacity Development, Planning</i>	407,500 €	836 €	12,665 €	31,947 €	112,250 €	118,162 €
<b>OA3</b>	<b>Sustainable S&amp;H and dignified</b>	<b>3,514,121 €</b>	<b>15 €</b>	<b>303,693 €</b>	<b>785,617 €</b>	<b>805,364 €</b>	<b>744,045 €</b>
	<i>Municipality WASH Fund &amp; Users</i>	3,301,000 €	- €	267,220 €	739,370 €	750,364 €	737,709 €
	<i>TA Capacity Development, Planning</i>	213,121 €	15 €	36,473 €	46,247 €	55,000 €	6,336 €
<b>2</b>	<b>TA Contingency (For Exchange Rate)</b>	<b>60,000 €</b>					<b>60,000 €</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>TA Fees and Reimbursables*</b>	<b>4,339,816 €</b>	<b>316,126 €</b>	<b>646,809 €</b>	<b>845,409 €</b>	<b>961,234 €</b>	<b>677,300 €</b>
	<i>TA Fees international</i>	1,422,741 €	127,011 €	217,760 €	319,835 €	387,093 €	133,511 €
	<i>TA Fees national**</i>	1,866,075 €	85,288 €	295,572 €	364,826 €	370,900 €	353,669 €
	<i>Reimbursables</i>	1,051,000 €	103,827 €	133,477 €	160,748 €	203,241 €	190,120 €
<b>4</b>	<b>Running cost*</b>	<b>1,300,000 €</b>	<b>26,202 €</b>	<b>153,145 €</b>	<b>207,656 €</b>	<b>302,393 €</b>	<b>303,752 €</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Establishment cost (one time)</b>	<b>400,000 €</b>	<b>120,391 €</b>	<b>88,378 €</b>	<b>56,186 €</b>	<b>42,074 €</b>	<b>61,571 €</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Remuneration of indirect costs to</b>	<b>645,463 €</b>	<b>- €</b>	<b>161,366 €</b>	<b>161,366 €</b>	<b>161,366 €</b>	<b>- €</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>PCO/DWSSM Administratives and</b>	<b>100,000 €</b>	<b>- €</b>	<b>- €</b>	<b>15,556 €</b>	<b>15,000 €</b>	<b>34,722 €</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31,100,000 €</b>	<b>464,572 €</b>	<b>3,292,967 €</b>	<b>6,119,770 €</b>	<b>7,135,291 €</b>	<b>4,988,105 €</b>

FUND SOURCE	TOTAL	Inception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	LAST YEAR BALANCE	Y5 ANTICIPATED	Projected underspend
<b>EU/GoF</b>	€ 19,100,000	€ 464,572	€ 2,246,632	€ 4,570,220	€ 3,773,285	€ 5,163,097	€ 2,882,193	€ 1,898,209	€ 983,984
<i>LMBIS</i>	€ 11,280,000	€ -	€ 1,110,454	€ 3,177,480	€ 2,050,714	€ 3,379,331	€ 1,562,021	€ 638,037	€ 923,984
<i>TA</i>	€ 7,114,537	€ 464,572	€ 974,813	€ 1,231,375	€ 1,561,205	€ 1,622,400	€ 1,260,172	€ 1,260,172	€ -
<i>TA Contingency (For Exchange Rate)</i>	€ 60,000						€ 60,000	€ -	€ 60,000
<i>Others</i>	€ 645,463	€ -	€ 161,366	€ 161,366	€ 161,366	€ 161,366	€ -	€ -	€ -
<b>GoN</b>	€ 5,000,000	€ -	€ 411,172	€ 15,556	€ 1,555,679	€ 1,551,943	€ 1,465,651	€ 1,465,651	€ -
<i>LMBIS MWF</i>	€ 4,900,000	€ -	€ 411,172	€ -	€ 1,540,679	€ 1,517,221	€ 1,430,929	€ 1,430,929	€ -
<i>LMBIS PCO Budget</i>	€ 100,000	€ -	€ -	€ 15,556	€ 15,000	€ 34,722	€ 34,722	€ 34,722	€ -
<b>Municipality &amp; Users</b>	€ 5,000,000	€ -	€ 322,996	€ 939,972	€ 1,255,016	€ 1,739,732	€ 742,283	€ 742,283	€ -
<b>User</b>	€ 2,000,000	€ -	€ 312,166	€ 594,021	€ 551,311	€ 644,523	€ (102,021)	€ -	€ (102,021)
<b>TOTAL</b>	€ 31,100,000	€ 464,572	€ 3,292,967	€ 6,119,770	€ 7,135,291	€ 9,099,295	€ 4,988,106	€ 4,106,143	€ 881,963

MWF Projection	TOTAL	Inception	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5
<i>EU/GoF</i>	€ 10,356,016	€ -	€ 1,110,454	€ 3,177,480	€ 2,050,714	€ 3,379,331	€ 638,037
<i>GoN</i>	€ 4,900,000	€ -	€ 411,172	€ -	€ 1,540,679	€ 1,517,221	€ 1,430,929
<i>Municipality</i>	€ 5,000,000	€ -	€ 322,996	€ 939,972	€ 1,255,016	€ 1,739,732	€ 742,283
<i>Users</i>	€ 2,102,021	€ -	€ 312,166	€ 594,021	€ 551,311	€ 644,523	€ -
<b>TOTAL MWF</b>	€ 22,358,037	€ -	€ 2,156,788	€ 4,711,473	€ 5,397,721	€ 7,280,807	€ 2,811,249

Note: The PCO budget is not part of SUSWA's budget ceiling. Instead, it is allocated annually by DWSSM to the PCO for administrative and monitoring purposes. Therefore, we have not tracked that budget expenditure.



**Annex 2.2 Municipal WASH Fund and Outcome Area Wise Budget in AWP FY 082/83**

S.N.	Local Government	GoF/EU	GoN	Municipality	User contribution	Total Budget
1	Aathabiskot	NPR 16,665,000	NPR 7,483,000	NPR 9,474,550	NPR 3,660,000	NPR 37,282,550
2	Bagchaur	NPR 30,773,000	NPR 13,819,000	NPR 15,222,175	NPR 8,420,000	NPR 68,234,175
3	Bangadkupinde	NPR 30,657,000	NPR 13,766,000	NPR 18,197,285	NPR 5,126,800	NPR 67,747,085
4	Bhagawatimai	NPR 31,171,000	NPR 13,997,000	NPR 13,357,002	NPR 1,870,382	NPR 60,395,384
5	Bheri	NPR 27,124,000	NPR 12,180,000	NPR 15,000,000	NPR 4,126,000	NPR 58,430,000
6	Bheriganga	NPR 16,658,000	NPR 7,481,000	NPR 7,383,220	NPR 1,018,447	NPR 32,540,667
7	Chhatreshwari	NPR 12,216,000	NPR 5,486,000	NPR 8,898,737	NPR 5,126,800	NPR 31,727,537
8	Darma	NPR 21,956,000	NPR 9,860,000	NPR 11,460,875	NPR 6,200,714	NPR 49,477,589
9	Hima	NPR 12,536,000	NPR 5,629,000	NPR 6,146,548	NPR 3,468,250	NPR 27,779,798
10	Junichande	NPR 12,615,000	NPR 5,664,000	NPR 6,000,615	NPR 1,587,563	NPR 25,867,178
11	Kanakasundari	NPR 12,538,000	NPR 5,631,000	NPR 6,822,577	NPR 4,665,142	NPR 29,656,719
12	Kharpunath	NPR 21,867,000	NPR 9,820,000	NPR 10,899,759	NPR 2,860,000	NPR 45,446,759
13	Kumakh	NPR 8,242,998	NPR 3,702,000	NPR 3,990,000	NPR 120,000	NPR 16,054,998
14	Mudkechula	NPR 5,107,000	NPR 2,293,000	NPR 3,472,650	NPR -	NPR 10,872,650
15	Mugumkarmarong	NPR 7,926,000	NPR 3,558,000	NPR 4,844,307	NPR 2,615,143	NPR 18,943,450
16	Nalagad	NPR 35,512,000	NPR 15,948,000	NPR 16,407,536	NPR 5,712,174	NPR 73,579,710
17	Namkha	NPR 11,619,000	NPR 5,218,000	NPR 5,416,602	NPR 1,848,000	NPR 24,101,602
18	Naumule	NPR 26,981,000	NPR 12,117,000	NPR 11,864,561	NPR 1,473,263	NPR 52,435,824
19	Palata	NPR 7,107,000	NPR 3,191,000	NPR 3,994,000	NPR 2,382,857	NPR 16,674,857
20	Sanibheri	NPR 24,745,000	NPR 11,112,000	NPR 12,468,075	NPR 6,560,000	NPR 54,885,075
21	Sarkegad	NPR 18,742,000	NPR 8,416,000	NPR 8,732,859	NPR 3,130,000	NPR 39,020,859
22	Shey Phoksundo	NPR 12,620,000	NPR 5,665,000	NPR 6,576,559	NPR 2,747,300	NPR 27,608,859
23	Siddhakumakh	NPR 15,843,000	NPR 7,115,000	NPR 9,582,562	NPR 5,126,800	NPR 37,667,362
24	Simkot	NPR 11,691,000	NPR 5,250,000	NPR 5,516,702	NPR 2,048,000	NPR 24,505,702
25	Sinja	NPR 22,606,000	NPR 10,151,000	NPR 11,198,651	NPR 6,796,750	NPR 50,752,401
26	Thulibheri	NPR 4,243,000	NPR 1,864,000	NPR 3,548,550	NPR -	NPR 9,655,550
27	Tripurasundari	NPR 17,627,000	NPR 7,916,000	NPR 9,520,150	NPR 2,620,000	NPR 37,683,150
28	Triveni	NPR 12,615,000	NPR 5,665,000	NPR 6,264,098	NPR 2,145,412	NPR 26,689,510
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>NPR 490,002,998</b>	<b>NPR 219,997,000</b>	<b>NPR 252,261,205</b>	<b>NPR 93,455,797</b>	<b>NPR 1,055,717,000</b>

S.N.	Outcome Areas	GoF/EU	GoN	Municipality	User contribution	Total Budget
1	OA1	NPR 168,627,998	NPR -	NPR 112,780,122	NPR -	NPR 281,408,120
2	OA2	NPR 260,309,000	NPR 203,643,000	NPR 103,142,013	NPR 90,295,980	NPR 657,389,993
3	OA3	NPR 61,066,000	NPR 16,354,000	NPR 36,339,070	NPR 3,159,817	NPR 116,918,887
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>NPR 490,002,998</b>	<b>NPR 219,997,000</b>	<b>NPR 252,261,205</b>	<b>NPR 93,455,797</b>	<b>NPR 1,055,717,000</b>

**EURO Exchange rate NPR 145.00**

S.No.	Outcome Areas	GoF/EU	GoN	Municipality	User contribution	TOTAL BUDGET
1	OA 1	€ 1,162,952	€ -	€ 777,794	€ -	€ 1,940,746
2	OA 2	€ 1,795,234	€ 1,404,434	€ 711,324	€ 622,731	€ 4,533,724
3	OA 3	€ 421,145	€ 112,786	€ 250,614	€ 21,792	€ 806,337
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>€ 3,379,331</b>	<b>€ 1,517,221</b>	<b>€ 1,739,732</b>	<b>€ 644,523</b>	<b>€ 7,280,807</b>
					TA CB	€ 391,210
<b>MWF Contribution (%)</b>		<b>46%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>€ 7,672,017</b>

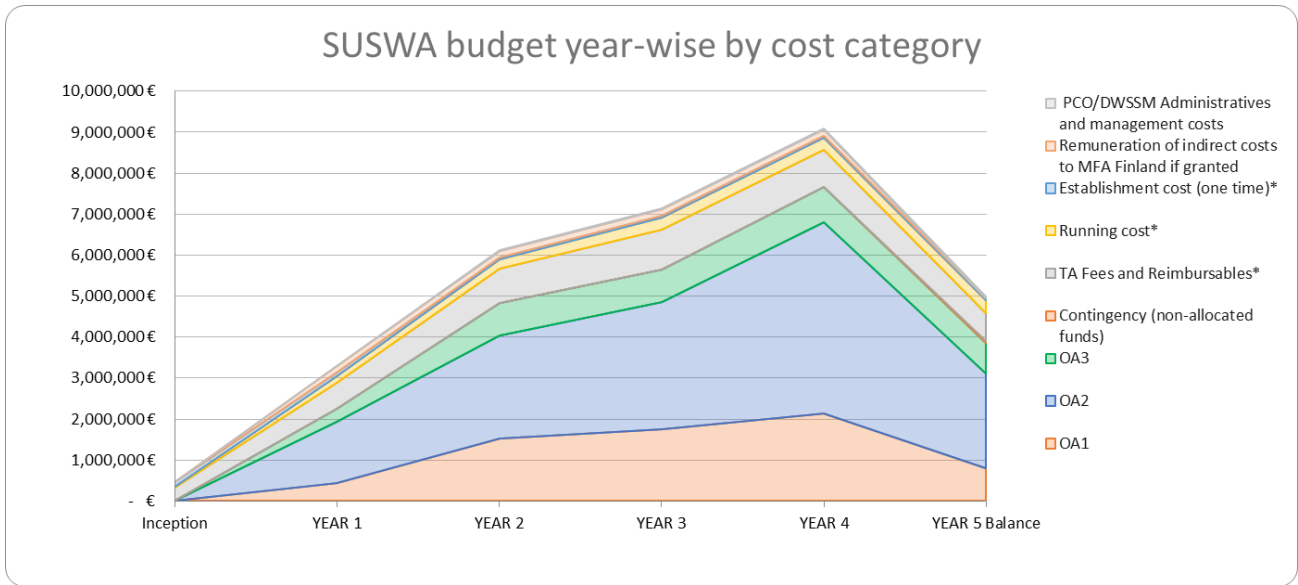
Annex 2.3 LMBIS template budget FY 082/83 - Redbook fund: GoN, GoF/EU (NPR)

Row Labels	Sum of GoN	Sum of GoF	Sum of Total
<b>OA1</b>	-	<b>168,628,000</b>	<b>168,628,000</b>
<b>Recurrent</b>	-	<b>168,628,000</b>	<b>168,628,000</b>
WASH Unit establishment, communication, coordination, financial management, policy and tools development, capacity building (SBS), Monitoring and evaluation, GEDSI promotion, exchange of learning and experiences, Annual Review (PAPA), AWIS workshop, post construction activities and WASH governance promotion activities implementation	-	168,628,000	168,628,000
<b>OA2</b>	<b>203,643,000</b>	<b>260,309,000</b>	<b>463,952,000</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>201,808,000</b>	<b>234,813,000</b>	<b>436,621,000</b>
Safe water supply infrastructure construction, repair, Functionality and climate resilient planning, repair and maintenance activities under service support center, Extended water safety plan +++ implementation activities	201,808,000	234,813,000	436,621,000
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>1,835,000</b>	<b>25,496,000</b>	<b>27,331,000</b>
Extended water safety plan +++ preparation and implementation activities, step by step activities, climate resilient plan preparation training and research	1,835,000	25,496,000	27,331,000
<b>OA3</b>	<b>16,354,000</b>	<b>61,066,000</b>	<b>77,420,000</b>
<b>Capital</b>	<b>15,391,000</b>	<b>15,688,000</b>	<b>31,079,000</b>
Gender inclusive institutional toilet renovation and construction activities	15,391,000	15,688,000	31,079,000
<b>Recurrent</b>	<b>963,000</b>	<b>45,378,000</b>	<b>46,341,000</b>
Total sanitation based personal, household and institutional sanitation and hygiene, dignified menstrual hygiene promotion, 3 star approach related activities, Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion(GEDSI) related activities	963,000	45,378,000	46,341,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>219,997,000</b>	<b>490,003,000</b>	<b>710,000,000</b>

Annex 2.4 TA capacity development budget FY 082/83

<b>TA CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT BUDGET HEADINGS</b>	<b>Revised total budget (EUR)</b>	<b>NFY 82/83 budget (EUR)</b>
<b>TA capacity development, planning and M&amp;E budget</b>	<b>1,074,721</b>	<b>391,210</b>
<b>OA1</b>	<b>454,100</b>	<b>190,520</b>
<i>Learning and Sharing (Workshops/Tr Palikas participation in International and national events (lump sum) Partnership With NFDN, and Workshops with Palikas</i>		38,000
<i>Coordination (sector-wise) Project Clusters Workshop and learning and sharing with NWASH</i>		12,000
<i>Training and Workshops Detail Survey Design &amp; Estimation, SBS Procedure &amp; Community, GRB in SUTRA, LRP on DMM etc</i>		32,020
<i>Support Organization for 3 Palikas</i>		108,500
<b>OA2</b>	<b>407,500</b>	<b>131,640</b>
<i>Water Quality: Piloting/Innovation</i>		9,630
<i>Piloting MUS Sprinshed Management etc</i>		6,700
<i>Piloting operation and maintenance system, and remote monitoring IEC materials related to functionality and sustainability and sensors</i>		-
<i>Water Safety Plan Training</i>		1,435
<i>Technical Drawing Check and Validation of Technical Drawing</i>		6,200
<i>Quality Assurance Sample tool Kit/Technical Audit</i>		5,375
<i>Training and Workshops CC/DRR, Gravity System, Water Lifting, GEDSI Infrastructures</i>		2,100
<i>SSC Operators (lumpsum) SSC Operator Salaries and Perdiem</i>		26,400
<i>Technical Staff-4</i>		73,800
<b>OA3</b>	<b>213,121</b>	<b>69,050</b>
<i>Piloting Sanitation as Business Approach Sanitation market, Total Sanitattion training</i>		4,000
<i>Piloting Faecal Sludge Management options Piloting FSM-8 months</i>		9,300
<i>Training and Workshops FSM Options</i>		11,000
<i>Outreach Campaign / Events KADAMM/ToT DMM</i>		9,600
<i>Communication Tools set-up IEC Materials, Dramas, SoS etc</i>		16,150
<i>BC Activities</i>		19,000

### Annex 2.5 Year-wise Project budget by cost category



Annex 2.6 MWF 82-83: Total budget by activity and output

	Activity Name	Activity Budget (NPR)	Output budget (NPR and % of the total)
<i>1.1 The project Municipalities are able to mobilize and direct human and financial resources to support WSUCs in provision of equitable, safe and affordable drinking water and able to facilitate access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene Tota</i>			195,995,312
1.1.1	PSU Level Capacity Building Travel Cost	7,288,400	19%
1.1.2	Public Audit, Hoarding Boards , Citizen Charters, Support in Grievance Handling Mechanism, Video Animated Document Produce in SUSWA's WASH Governance Intervention in Working LGs	1,177,197	
1.1.3	Scheme Level Monitoring by Palika Monitoring Committee	4,944,450	
1.1.4	Setting grievance handling mechanism (Producing the PSA /Radio Jingles etc.)	365,000	
1.1.5	Stakeholders Satisfaction Survey	120,000	
1.1.6	WASH MC Meeting Cost	5,201,625	
1.1.7	WASH Unit Administrative Cost	9,075,034	
1.1.8	WASH Unit Remuneration	156,137,806	
1.1.9	WASH Unit Staff Meeting Cost	1,560,000	
1.1.10	WASH Unit Travel Cost	10,125,800	
<i>1.2 Municipal Councils, Water Boards/MWRCs and WUAs/UCs in the Project Municipalities able to manage the WASH sector providing safe and inclusive services in a sustainable manner</i>			22,335,582
1.2.1	Confidence building training to women and dalit WUSC members (2 days in LG level)	1,738,800	2%
1.2.2	Day celebrations	2,143,000	
1.2.3	Endorsement of WASH plan in LG assembly/Council	55,000	
1.2.4	Refresher training to WASH Unit staff on GEDSI/DMM (2 days in LG/cluster level)	981,000	
1.2.5	Registration of water committees and record keeping	1,350,900	
1.2.6	SSC O&M training for VMW	3,534,200	
1.2.7	SSC setup and training	1,417,990	
1.2.8	Step by Step training and events	3,109,500	
1.2.9	WASH Unit staff training to new LGs	138,392	
1.2.10	WASH Unit training on GEDSI/DMM (3 days in PSU/cluster level)	119,500	
1.2.11	Water quality lab establishment/Support of reagent	4,414,500	
1.2.12	WUSC management and procurement training	3,332,800	
<i>1.3 Up-to-date financial and management and MIS tools in active use in the Project Municipalities</i>			1,533,300
1.3.1	NWASH Update / MIS support	1,050,000	0%
1.3.2	WASH Plan validation workshop	483,300	
<i>1.4 Project municipalities develop and implement evidence-based gender and disability-responsive laws, plans and budgets</i>			11,630,970
1.4.1	Basic/Refresher training to LRPs on GEDSI/DMM (2 days in PSU/cluster level)	674,000	1%

	Activity Name	Activity Budget (NPR)	Output budget (NPR and % of the total)
1.4.2	Disability inclusion training to local coordination committee (1 day in LG level)	1,766,420	
1.4.3	DMM Policy Consultation Workshop (1 day in LG level)	938,550	
1.4.4	DMM-related days/events celebrations	2,155,000	
1.4.5	Formulation of Gender Responsive and Disability Inclusive Plan through Inclusive Policy Analysis and Planning/Budgeting Workshop (2 days in LG level)	487,800	
1.4.6	GEDSI Review Workshop to review and update Gender Responsive and Disability Inclusive Plan (1 day in LG level)	1,651,800	
1.4.7	GEDSI Training to LG executive members (3 days in LG level))	1,564,000	
1.4.8	LG's DMM action plan preparation, tracking and monitoring and monthly meeting	1,276,200	
1.4.9	Orientation on DMM to DMM Committees and other stakeholders (1 day in LG level)	1,117,200	
<i>1.5 Efficient knowledge sharing and linkage building with relevant actors for strengthened enabling environment for sustainable WASH services</i>			8,55 9,535
1.5.1	AWIS workshop/ Review Workshop on AWIS action points	507,945	1%
1.5.2	Climate resilience IEC, events, research and partnerships and actions	5,021,740	
1.5.3	Learnig and exposure travels/Visit (Pair to Pair Working LGs Exposure Visit)	1,737,000	
1.5.4	PAPA workshop	1,242,850	
1.5.5	Prepare required WASH policies, rules, regulations, manuals	50, 000	
<i>2.1 Functionality and safety of drinking water supply improved</i>			516,763,058
2.1.1	Community level piloting of waste water drainage, bio-engineering, source conservation or MUS capacity building and site development	5,890,518	49%
2.1.2	Major repair water supply/MUS schemes construction	467,203,632	
2.1.3	Training and support to water committees (UC-VMW functionality & sustainability Conference, Workshop)	5,508,820	
2.1.4	VMW training	7,157,150	
2.1.5	WUSC functionality training	31,002,938	
<i>2.2 Functional and safe drinking water supply extended to unreached people</i>			84,473,374
2.2.1	New water supply/MUS scheme construction	84,473,374	8%
<i>2.3 Extended Water Safety Plans (WSP+++ ) introduced, prepared and implemented</i>			86,896,182
2.3.1	CCA/DRR capacity building - refresher workshop for WASH Unit / LG staff (1 day)	1,569,963	8%
2.3.2	Climate resilience, springshed management and bio-engineering training for WASH Unit / LG staff (6 days)	2,090,850	
2.3.3	Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Fund (incl. WSP+++ with repair schemes)	68,795,214	

	Activity Name	Activity Budget (NPR)	Output budget (NPR and % of the total)
2.3.4	Participation on WSP+++ training for WASH Unit staff	1,010,742	
2.3.5	Scheme made functional after WSP+++ (with repair or without repair)	8,554,301	
2.3.6	WSP+++ developed (Capacity building, Upto date Action plan)	4,875,112	
<i>3.1 Personal and household sanitation and hygienic behaviours improved</i>			<i>51,338,657</i>
3.1.1	2 days refresher training on Total Sanitation (old LGs)	1,661,777	5%
3.1.2	3 days training on Total Sanitation (for new LGs)	330,400	
3.1.3	Baby WASH	3,295,500	
3.1.4	Capacity building on Safely Managed Sanitation including OHS, bi-laws, business model, guidelines	2,175,320	
3.1.5	Enforcement of Behavior Change Communication Campaign and BCC tools	5,057,050	
3.1.6	Formation/ reformation and mobilization of Total Sanitation Task Force at the community level	4,465,000	
3.1.7	Masons mobilization	1,837,500	
3.1.8	Masons training (including training materials)	3,972,300	
3.1.9	Mobilization of SMLRPs/ Sanitation champions	8,623,750	
3.1.10	Motivation for Total SAN targeted ward/communities/school (rewarding the best households that meet total SAN criteria)	4,261,750	
3.1.11	Palika level workshop to strengthen WASH marketing	993,000	
3.1.12	Palika level workshop/conference to share Palikawide Total Sanitation to prepare/ review Total Sanitation Action Plan	4,867,500	
3.1.13	Promotion of household and environmental sanitation (including waste management)	7,773,150	
3.1.14	Ward level orientation on onsite sanitation, Safely Managed Sanitation.	2,024,660	
<i>3.2 Institutional such as school, health station, public sanitation facilities and their maintenance improved in the Project Municipalities</i>			<i>55,114,023</i>
3.2.1	Capacity building on school WASH including STAR assessment, plan of action and follow up	2,150,250	5%
3.2.2	School facility renovation/construction as per star action plan	48,463,373	
3.2.3	Student outreach programme for promotion of sanitation & hygiene at school catchment areas	4,500,400	
<i>3.3 Dignified menstruation promoted</i>			<i>19,448,876</i>
3.3.1	Across-Generation' Sasu-Buhar/ Mother-daughter workshop/interaction on DMM at community level (1 day in community level)	837,850	2%
3.3.2	Adolescent group formation and mobilization	1,810,000	
3.3.3	Creative activities for awareness raising: folk song, essay, quiz contest, wall paper, school community- interaction etc.(LG/school/community level)	2,299,700	
3.3.4	DMM training along with sanitary pad-making (social leaders, social activists, teachers, FCHVs, adolescent groups, child clubs, religious leaders etc.)- 2 days in community level	2,179,851	

	Activity Name	Activity Budget (NPR)	Output budget (NPR and % of the total)
3.3.5	LG level DMM Goodwill Ambassador assignment and mobilization (wherever it is relevant and possible)	300,000	
3.3.6	LRP mobilization and groups facilitation (meetings)	7,911,800	
3.3.7	Mobilization of social leaders, social activists, teachers, FCHVs, adolescent groups, child clubs, and religious leaders against harmful chhaupadi practice	1,410,675	
3.3.8	Musical/social media campaign on GEDSI (including DMM)	2,008,000	
3.3.9	Religious/Social Leaders Conference (Province)	691,000	
<i>3.4 Faecal sludge management promoted</i>			1,628,131
3.4.1	Palika level orientation on Fecal Sludge Management	1,628,131	0.2%
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,055,717,000 (100%)</b>

## Annex 3 Municipal Work Plans and Calendar

### Milestones and Activity Codes

Code	Sector	Activity
1.1	Governance	Functionality training provided to 50% of the targeted WUSCs
1.2	Governance	WSP+++ completed in 50% of the planned schemes
1.3	Governance	50% of the WSS functionality rate increase target reached
2.1	Technical	75% of SIPs validated
2.2	Technical	75% of DWSs detailed surveys completed
2.3	Technical	75% DWS procurements completed
3.1	Sanitation	50% of the HH level total sanitation target reached
3.2	Sanitation	50% of the toilet construction and improvement targets reached
3.3	Sanitation	50% of school self-assessment completed and action plan prepared
4.1	GEDSI	50% of the ward level DMM committees formed and capacitated
4.2	GEDSI	10 the religious leaders, teachers, youth and community leaders, LRPs have conducted activities to promote DMM
4.3	GEDSI	15 people trained on DMM and MHM and sanitary pad making
5.1	Climate Change	50% of the schemes have a detailed plan on disaster risk management
5.2	Climate Change	50% of the planned disaster risk management activities implemented



### Municipal Activity Calendar

LG Since	LG name	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Jan-26	Feb-26	Mar-26	Apr-26	May-26
Year 1	Hima	2.10, 1.10, 5.10	2.20			3.30	2.30		5.20	3.20, 3.10, 1.20	4.20, 4.30	
Year 1	Kanakasundari							2.20		2.30	4.20, 4.10, 3.30, 1.20, 5.10, 5.20, 2.10	3.10, 1.30, 1.10, 3.20, 4.30
Year 1	Mudkechula						3.30	4.10	1.20, 4.30, 4.20	1.10		1.30, 3.10, 3.20
Year 1	Mugumkarmarong	1.30							2.20	4.10, 2.30	3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 4.20, 4.30	2.10, 1.10, 5.20, 5.10
Year 1	Palata					2.20	4.30, 3.30, 2.10		2.30, 1.20, 4.10	1.30, 3.10	5.10, 4.20, 3.20	5.20

<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Sarkegad</b>				3.30, 2.20	2.10	4.30, 2.30, 1.10	4.20, 3.10	3.20	4.10, 1.30	1.20	5.10, 5.20
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Simkot</b>					4.20, 2.10, 2.20	4.30, 3.30, 2.30	1.10		3.20, 3.10, 1.20, 1.30	5.20, 5.10, 4.10	
<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Thuli Bheri</b>						3.30	1.20, 4.10	4.20, 4.30	1.10		3.20, 3.10, 1.30
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Bagchaur</b>						3.30	1.20, 5.10, 2.20	3.10, 1.10, 5.20, 2.30	4.10, 1.30	3.20, 4.20, 4.30	2.10
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Bheriganga</b>			3.30	2.20	2.30, 4.10	1.30	5.10, 3.20	1.10, 3.10, 4.20		1.20, 2.10	4.30
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Chhatreshwori</b>						2.20	3.30, 4.10, 5.10	2.30, 1.10, 1.20, 4.30	1.30, 4.20, 3.10	3.20, 5.20	2.10
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Darma</b>						3.30	2.20, 1.20, 5.10	3.10, 2.30, 1.10, 5.20	1.30, 4.10	4.20, 4.30, 3.20	2.10

<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Kharpunath</b>					2.20, 2.10	3.30, 4.30	2.30	3.10, 1.10	3.20, 4.10, 5.10, 1.20, 4.20	1.30	5.20
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Kumakha</b>				5.10		4.30, 3.30, 4.10, 4.20	1.20	1.10, 3.10, 3.20, 2.10	1.30	5.20	
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Namkha</b>			1.10		4.20, 2.20, 2.10	3.30, 2.30, 4.30	1.20	1.30	3.10, 3.20	5.10, 4.10	5.20
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Naumule</b>		2.20	3.30		2.30	5.10, 1.10, 4.30	4.10	1.30	3.10, 4.20	2.10, 3.20	1.20
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Siddha Kumakha</b>						1.20	2.20, 4.10	4.30, 2.30	1.30, 4.20, 5.10, 3.30, 3.10	1.10, 5.20	2.10, 3.20
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Sinja</b>	1.10, 2.10	2.20, 4.30		5.10	1.20	5.20	2.30, 3.20, 4.10	3.10, 3.30, 4.20	1.30		
<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Tripurasundari</b>				2.20	5.10	3.30	1.20, 4.10	2.10, 4.30, 4.20	1.10	2.30	3.10, 3.20, 5.20, 1.30

Year 3	Aathbiskot			2.20		5.10	3.30	4.10, 1.20	4.20, 4.30, 2.10	1.10	2.30	3.20, 3.10, 1.30, 5.20
Year 3	Bangad Kupinde					3.30	2.20, 4.10	4.20, 1.10	1.30, 2.30, 4.30	2.10, 5.20, 5.10	1.20, 3.10	
Year 3	Bheri			2.20		5.10	4.10, 3.30, 2.10	4.20	4.30, 1.20, 2.30	1.10	3.10, 3.20	5.20, 1.30
Year 3	Nalagad			5.10, 2.20			4.10, 3.30	4.20, 1.20, 2.10, 2.30, 4.30		1.10	3.10, 3.20, 1.30	5.20
Year 3	Sani Bheri						3.30	1.20, 2.20, 5.10	5.20, 3.10, 2.30	1.10, 4.10	1.30, 4.30, 4.20, 3.20	2.10
Year 4	Bhagawatimai		2.20	2.30, 3.30			4.10	1.10, 1.30, 3.20	4.30, 5.20, 5.10	2.10, 3.10, 4.20	1.20	
Year 4	Junichande			2.20, 5.10		2.10,2.3	1.20, 3.30, 4.10	1.10	3.10	1.30,4.20, 4.30	5.20	3.20

<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Shey Phoksundo</b>	2.20			5.10			1.20, 2.30	2.10, 3.30, 4.10, 4.20	1.10, 4.30	3.10	1.30, 3.20, 5.20
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Tribeni</b>			5.10	2.10, 4.30		3.10, 3.30, 4.10, 4.20	1.10, 1.20, 5.20	1.30, 2.30, 3.20			2.20

**Annex 4 WASH Facilities Prioritised in LGs for FY 082/083**
**Annex 4.1 List of schemes carried forward from FY2081/82 to FY2082/83**

SN	Palika Name	Palika Name	Scheme Name	Ward No.	Estimated Beneficiary Population
1	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality	Simakhola DWS	4	110
2	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality	Khalidanda DWS	7	262
3	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality	Budhe Dalka DWS	3	247
4	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality	Mathillo Chipintola DWS	1	224
5	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Rural Municipality	Dobilke Meli Khola DWS	2	386
6	Humla	Namkha Rural Municipality	Jhula DWS	3	375
7	Humla	Namkha Rural Municipality	Kermi DWS	2	873
8	Dailekh	Naumule Rural Municipality	Mathillo Raaili Dhakal Tole DWS	1	175
9	Dailekh	Naumule Rural Municipality	Paataal DWS	2	355
10	Dailekh	Naumule Rural Municipality	Khakrachaur DWS	7	245
11	Dailekh	Naumule Rural Municipality	Cajmaali Marchyang Ghari DWS	5	475
12	Dailekh	Naumule Rural Municipality	Panidhaaraa DWS	6	1021
13	Rukum West	Sanibheri Rural Municipality	Sundarpani DWS	4	582
14	Salyan	Darma Rural Municipality	Jugepani Dhakibara DWS	1	202
15	Salyan	Darma Rural Municipality	Lasundhari Berukhet DWS	3	360
16	Salyan	Darma Rural Municipality	Bahunchaur Sarsukhola Lift	4	148
17	Humla	Kharpunath Rural Municipality	Takla DWS	5	233
		Total 17 schemes			6,273

**Annex 4.2 List of Water Supply Schemes proposed for FY 082/83 by LGs**

SN	District	Palika Name	Scheme Name	War d No.	Estimated Beneficiary Population
1	Kalikot	Palata RM	Bhuchchikhola WSS	7	650
2	Kalikot	Palata RM	Bhujeni barapati wss (Pulaaha wss)	1	1400
3	Jumla	Hima RM	Mofla, Chema, Jogibada WSS (New)	3	2465
4	Jumla	Sinja RM	Nunkhara WSS -6	6	550
5	Jumla	Sinja RM	Chulelgau WSS -2	2	485
6	Jumla	Sinja RM	Simchaur WSS -4	4	120
7	Jumla	Sinja RM	Gairimula WSS -3	3	335
8	Jumla	Sinja RM	Dhapa WSS -1	1	155
9	Jumla	Sinja RM	Kalagadha WSS -5	5	325
10	Rukum- West	Tribeni RM	Raute Koldanda MUS Scheme (New)	9	185
11	Rukum- West	Tribeni RM	Mulpani WSS with School	2	430
12	Rukum- West	Tribeni RM	Sisneri Bayaldanda WSS (New)	8	200
13	Rukum- West	Tribeni RM	Simtare Lifting WSS	10	750
14	Jajarkot	Junichade RM	Chipchhipe kholi Faparabaya DWS (New)	2	480
15	Jajarkot	Junichade RM	Budbude DWS (New)	4	275
16	Jajarkot	Junichade RM	Mathikaruwa DWS (New)	6	275
17	Dolpa	Tripurasundari	Fulching WSS	6	470
18	Humla	Namkha RM	Fhuising DWS	5	160
19	Humla	Namkha RM	Ngyojyak DWS	4	175
20	Humla	Namkha RM	Chyaduk DWS	2	150
21	Rukum- West	Aathbiskot Mun	Laha Kaljura WSS scheme no. 2	3	380
22	Rukum- West	Aathbiskot Mun	Bherikhola WSS	8	1225
23	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Kafleni WSS	5	595
24	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Majhkharka khola Thapa Chaur WSS	10	780
25	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Tallolispani WSS (New)	1	560
26	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Jamire DWSS	8	370
27	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Patal Khola DWSS	4	1250
28	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Jal Bhalakharka DWSS, Salyan	6	995
29	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Marke Pachare aanpchour thum DWSS	11	860
30	Salyan	Bangad Kupinde Mun	Sim Gaira Tallo jayatpani DWS (New)	9	155
31	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Gartena raute chour bahule kholi DWS	3	155

SN	District	Palika Name	Scheme Name	Ward No.	Estimated Beneficiary Population
32	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Chureni gare Basic school DWS	1	35
33	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Junge Khola Mathillo kukure khor DWS	1	160
34	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Bisunthali DWS	3	130
35	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Bajhkanda lift DWSS	1	445
36	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Tusharemul DWSS	2	55
37	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Kagkholigaun DWSS	2	175
38	Salyan	Siddhakumakh RM	Chaur gaun DWSS	2	80
39	Salyan	Chhatreswori RM	Lise Khola DWSS	4	165
40	Salyan	Chhatreswori RM	Chirne Kharka DWSS	1	200
41	Salyan	Chhatreswori RM	Dudille DWSS	4	365
42	Salyan	Chhatreswori RM	Kuire Khola Majhgaun DWSS	3	250
43	Salyan	Chhatreswori RM	Sankhamul DWSS	7	630
44	Salyan	Chhatreswori RM	Jamuni Khola DWSS	7	450
45	Jajarkot	Nalagad Mun	Khantakura MUS	7	190
46	Jajarkot	Nalagad Mun	Bhauja WSS	5	738
47	Jajarkot	Nalagad Mun	Dalli WSS	13	948
48	Jajarkot	Nalagad Mun	Luwarkhet DWS	3	325
49	Jajarkot	Nalagad Mun	Mugrekholo DWS	6	585
50	Jajarkot	Bheri Mun	Numule Bhakbhake Chhiprena Kafalchaur DWS	5	675
51	Jajarkot	Bheri Mun	Bheri Nadi,Kudu lift DWSS	13	997
52	Jajarkot	Bheri Mun	Bheri Nadi Bhurchaur lift DWSS	10	750
53	Jajarkot	Bheri Mun	Jagatipur Mathillo Bahungaun DWSS	11	266
54	Humla	Khapunath RM	Lali WSS	2	300
55	Humla	Khapunath RM	Thula gaun WSS	2	125
56	Humla	Khapunath RM	Mulkhane Pani Yojana	4	505
57	Humla	Khapunath RM	Nayak bada DWS	5	590
58	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Sarkegad Brihat WSS	4	1500
59	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Kot Ma.Vi. WSS	7	85
60	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Aaul Barai (Pakhamadna) wss	6	890
61	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Garisaya WSS	4	440
62	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Unapani wss	3	1000
63	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Naumule wss Gothi	5	950
64	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Lipne wss Ripa	2	45
65	Humla	Sarkegad RM	Halethala wss Ripa	2	1200
66	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Bagmare WS	3	150
67	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Tallogaira WS	4	205
68	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Sirudhara WS (New)	1	490
69	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Basnetdhara WS	6	300

SN	District	Palika Name	Scheme Name	Ward No.	Estimated Beneficiary Population
70	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Tatepahara WS	5	350
71	Dailekh	Naumule RM	Okharbod chyatchyate WS	2	425
72	Mugu	Mugum Karmarong RM	Chhimata WSS (New)	9	473
73	Dolpa	She-Phoksundo RM	Saijal WSS	8	55
74	Dolpa	She-Phoksundo RM	Punikha WSS (New)	9	160
75	Salyan	Darma RM	Simkhola Kafalgaira Bistagaun Lift DWS	1	400
76	Salyan	Darma RM	Lasunedhari Chaitedada Basnetgaun Chushkholo DWS	2	620
77	Salyan	Darma RM	Betanikhola Dhulakharka DWS	3	295
78	Salyan	Darma RM	Mathillo Sanipadheri Pukhat DWS	4	175
79	Salyan	Darma RM	Adherikhola Galat Dalitbasti DWS	4	175
80	Salyan	Darma RM	Baghkhola Syaldule Sangta DWS	5	340
81	Salyan	Darma RM	Sagini Kimitakura Sunargaun Jyamire DWS	6	565
82	Salyan	Darma RM	Dharakhola Arbare DWS	6	115
83	Salyan	Baghchaur Mun	Jarmare WSS	5	400
84	Salyan	Baghchaur Mun	Kuitapani Kuwakholi Woda karyalaya Gaughar DWS	9	300
85	Salyan	Baghchaur Mun	Lamdanda WSS	2	365
86	Salyan	Baghchaur Mun	Him Chaur Lift DWS	6	400
87	Salyan	Baghchaur Mun	Jhulakhani Kotmaula Gairagaun Lift DWS	8	945
88	Humla	Simkot RM	Ligude khet DWS	8	125
89	Humla	Simkot RM	Barghau DWS	3	355
90	Humla	Simkot RM	Tuling DWS	7	125
91	Humla	Simkot RM	Dojam DWS	1	310
92	Surkhet	Bheriganga Mun	Masina DWS	12	300
93	Surkhet	Bheriganga Mun	Lekhhattikhil DWS (New)	5	170
94	Surkhet	Bheriganga Mun	Bhulkepani Jalukeni Jhigni DWSSP	6	1300
95	Surkhet	Bheriganga Mun	Kafalgaira Gaujegaira Sisnekute DWS (New)	3	160
96	Jumla	Kankasundari RM	Ludku WSS	5	675
97	Jumla	Kankasundari RM	Lagna WSS	4	650
98	Jumla	Kankasundari RM	Budu Samudayak WSS	3	175
99	Rukum-West	Sanibheri RM	Naulikhola Garayala DWS	3	1565
100	Rukum-West	Sanibheri RM	Chaukhemela DWS	4	885
101	Rukum-West	Sanibheri RM	Simtara Pedibajar DWS	3	395
102	Dailekh	Bhagwatimai RM	Bhuwanekhola WSS	5	400
103	Dailekh	Bhagwatimai RM	Lamichahari MUS WS, (New)	1	375

SN	District	Palika Name	Scheme Name	Ward No.	Estimated Beneficiary Population
104	Dailekh	Bhagwatimai RM	Raniban dwss	5	185
105	Dailekh	Bhagwatimai RM	Gaukadhara Bhairav Tol Dwss	6	330
106	Dailekh	Bhagwatimai RM	Sisnerikhola Dwss, ward no 3	3	300
107	Dailekh	Bhagwatimai RM	Bychipin Dwss, ward no 7	7	125
		Total 107 schemes			50,212

#### Annex 4.3 List of Institutional Toilets Proposed for FY 082/83 by LGs

SN	Palika Name	Nos of Toilets	Scheme Name	Ward No.
1.	Nalgad Municipality	5	Shree Kalika Basic School	2
			Shree Suryodaya Secondary School	3
			Shree Tribhuvan Secondary School	9
			Shree Indradhanush Basic School	5
			Shree Birendra Basic School	12
2	Kumakh Rural Municipality	2	Janata High School, Ragechaur	3
			Mahendra Secondary School, Jimali	7
3	Namkha Rural Municipality	1	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 6	1 to 6
4	Naumule Rural Municipality	3	Jagnaath Basic School, Raka	7
			Girkhani Secondary School, Girkhani	8
			Nepal Rastriya Secondary School, Alegaun	2
5	Bhagwatimai Rural Municipality	3	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 7	1 to 7
6	Bangad Kupinde Municipality	3	Bhagabati ABi Ba.Ku.Na.Pa 10	10
			Bhairabi ABi Ba.Ku.Na.Pa. 1 for Toilet	1
			Kupindeswari Primary School Ba.Ku.Na.Pa 8	8
7	Tripurasundari Municipality	3	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 11	1 to 11
8	Siddhakumakh Rural Municipality	4	Deurali Secondary School	2
			Jana Sewa Basic School	4
			Shree Janata Kalika Basic School	4
			Shree Balkalyan School	3
9	Chhatreshowri Rural Municipality	2	Krishna Mavi School Toilet	4
			Jana Jyoti Basic School Toilet	1
10	Darma Rural Municipality	1	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 6	1 to 6
11	Bagchaur Municipality	2	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 12	1 to 12
12	Sinja Rural Municipality	1	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 6	1 to 6
13	Bheriganga Municipality	1	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 13	1 to 13
14	Aathbishkot Municipality	1	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 14	1 to 14

SN	Palika Name	Nos of Toilets	Scheme Name	Ward No.
15	Hima Rural Municipality	1	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 7	1 to 7
16	Bheri Municipality	4	Shree Nepal Rastriya primary school	5
			Shree Laxmi secondary school	6
			Shree Durga primary school	11
			Shree Nepal Rastriya primary school	12
17	Sanibheri Rural Municipality	2	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 11	1 to 11
18	Mugum Karmarong Rural Municipality	1	janakalyan basic school, Maha	7
19	Kanakasundari Rural Municipality	1	Malika Adharbhut School, Gwatikhola	2
20	Simkot Rural Municipality	2	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 8	1 to 8
21	Sarkegad Rural Municipality	2	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 8	1 to 8
22	Kharpunath Rural Municipality	2	Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 5	1 to 5
23	Junichade Rural Municipality	1	Adarsha Basic School Toilet Construction	9
24	Triveni Rural Municipality Junichade Rural Municipality	2	Jana Jyoti Basic School Toilet Construction	1
			Himalaya Janata Secondary School Toilet	9
25	Shey-Phoksundo Rural Municipality	2	Tapiricha Secondary School Toilet Construction	8
			Institutional Toilet Construction in Ward 1 to 9	1-9
26	Palata	-	Institutional Toilet not in Plan	-
27	Thulibheri	-	Institutional Toilet not in Plan	-
28	Mudkechula	-	Institutional Toilet not in Plan	-
Total		52		

#### Annex 5 List of technical trainings, timeline and budget

Activities	Target LGs						Budget & HR implications (if any)
	Nos. of events	Fast track - 1st year (8)	2nd Year (13)	New-3rd year (4)	New-4th year (3)	Timeline	
1. Detailed survey, design, and estimation (MUS-focused) refresher training to municipal Engineers/sub-engineers/TF/SSC facilitators	2	8	13	4	3	July - Oct.	NPR 207,700 per training from TA for resource person, lunch & hall. Other costs are from MWF
2. Water lifting system design and cost estimation refresher training (where lifting schemes exist)	1	-	13	4	1	July - Oct	NPR 304,400

Activities	Target LGs						Budget & HR implications (if any)
	Nos. of events	Fast track - 1st year (8)	2nd Year (13)	New-3rd year (4)	New-4th year (3)	Timeline	
<b>3.</b> Quality control & schemes detailed discussion workshop with WASH technicians at the cluster level <b>a)</b> Humla, <b>b)</b> Jumla, <b>c)</b> Salyan-Dailekh-Surkhet <b>d)</b> Jajarkot-Dolpa	4	8	13	4	3	Oct-Jan	NPR <b>831,600</b> per training from TA for lunch & hall. Other than MWF
<b>4.</b> Step By Step Procedure & community procurement ( <i>During WASH Unit refresher Training</i> )	3	8	13	4	3	July - Oct.	All costs except the resource person are from MWF
<b>5.</b> CCA/DRR, Bio-engineering, Springshed, drainage/MUS refresher training	1	8	13	4	3	Oct-Jan	NPR 207,700 per training from TA for lunch & hall. Other than MWF
<b>6. Operators' training component, 4 Days: 1 Nos</b>						Feb-Mar	NPR <b>304,400</b>
<b>7. Water Safety training to the new three LGs &amp; the new staff, 4 days: 1 Nos</b>						Oct-Jan	NPR <b>207900</b>
<b>8. Water Quality Piloting/Innovation</b> <b>a.</b> Chlorine production by electrolysis process <b>b.</b> Lime encrustation (Solar energy & vibrating machine)						<b>Feb-May</b>	NPR <b>300,000</b> NPR <b>400,000</b>
<b>9. Nature-based solution/ MUS piloting on schemes:</b>						<b>Feb-May</b>	NPR 1000,000
<b>10. MUS learning study from different organizations' practice (DWSSM recommendation)</b>						Nov-Apr	NPR 650,000
<b>11. Quality assurance/ Electromechanical part verification by consultant, Solar/Electrical wiring CAD drawing 2D &amp; 3D, including specifications details:</b>						Jul-Oct	NPR <b>900,000</b>
<b>Total</b>							<b>5,313,700</b>

#### Annex 6 Sanitation and hygiene targets by LGs

Palikas	Target for # of permanent improved toilets	Target for # pf basic toilets	Target for # of Hand Washing Station	Target for # of HHs complying with Total SAN indicators
Simkot	200	30	250	65
Sarkegad	105	30	300	210

Palikas	Target for # of permanent improved toilets	Target for # pf basic toilets	Target for # of Hand Washing Station	Target for # of HHs complying with Total SAN indicators
Mugum Karmarong	271	50	200	122
Kankasundari	100	66	250	107
Hima	100	50	300	101
Palata	167	50	300	104
Thulibheri	231	50	260	114
Mudkechula	129	50	250	74
Tripurasundari	248	50	450	140
Sinja	110	65	400	128
Namkha	141	27	250	97
Kharpunath	164	50	350	134
Bheriganga	750	100	650	320
Bangad Kupinde	487	50	500	209
Darma	300	19	450	300
Bagchaur	403	50	500	178
Kumakh	318	50	500	247
Siddhakumakh	342	50	450	176
Chhatreshwori	200	50	450	217
Bhagawatimai	200	50	460	338
Naumule	200	50	460	241
Bheri	829	50	500	359
Nalgad	561	50	500	437
Aathbiskot	703	50	600	516
Sanibheri	374	50	575	337

Palikas	Target for # of permanent improved toilets	Target for # pf basic toilets	Target for # of Hand Washing Station	Target for # of HHs complying with Total SAN indicators
Shey-Phoksundo	126	37	300	120
Junichande	670	60	400	400
Tribeni/WR	672	60	400	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>9100</b>	<b>1394</b>	<b>11255</b>	<b>6192</b>

### Annex 7 DMM Target

Municipalities/RMs	groups to be visited by LRPs	meetings attended and facilitated by LRPs	activities/Groups facilitated	leaders, youth networks and teachers mobilized	women using toilets during menstruation	people trained
Mudkechula	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Thuli Bheri	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Mugukarmarong	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Simkot	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Sarkegaad	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Kanakasundari	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Hima	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Palata	18	108	9	10	90%	10
Tripurasundari	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Kharpunath	18	108	9	15	90%	20

Municipalities/RMs	groups to be visited by LRPs	meetings attended and facilitated by LRPs	activities/Groups facilitated	leaders, youth networks and teachers mobilized	women using toilets during menstruation	people trained
Namkha	0	0	0	15	90%	20
Sinja	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Naumule	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Bhagwatimai	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Darma Rural	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Kumakha	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Bangad Kupendi	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Siddhakumakha	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Chhatreshwori	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Baghachaur	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Beriganga	18	108	9	15	90%	20
Bheri	18	108	9	20	90%	30
Nalgaad	18	108	9	20	90%	30
Aathbisakot	18	108	9	20	90%	30
SaniBheri	18	108	9	20	90%	30
Triveni	18	108	9	25	90%	40

Municipalities/RMs	groups to be visited by LRPs	meetings attended and facilitated by LRPs	activities/Groups facilitated	leaders, youth networks and teachers mobilized	women using toilets during menstruation	people trained
Junichande	18	108	9	25	90%	40
She Phoksundo	18	108	9	5	90%	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>2916</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>560</b>

Note: These targets represent the minimum requirements; however, Local Governments (LGs) are encouraged and free to exceed these targets based on their available budgets and human resources.

## Annex 8 Risks and Assumptions

New items that were added to the risk log are highlighted in yellow colour.

Risk Factor	Likelihood	Background / Justification	Impact of Risk	Background / Justification	Risk Response
<b>Contextual risks</b>					
Natural calamities and climate change induced disaster	Medium	The project area is prone to such disasters	Medium	Emergency preparedness of the local bodies and resilience of the structures has increased in Karnali, and more funds have been mobilised	Insurance and safety measures are adopted by PSU and the project's security and emergency preparedness plan is updated annually and refresher training organised to the staff; information sharing networks; improved integration of CC/DRR into planning, design, and monitoring.
Road and traffic accidents	Medium	Current condition of roads in the project area	Medium	SUSWA has risk mitigation and response mechanisms in place, but the consequences of an accident can be serious.	The project vehicles are well maintained and suitable for the road conditions of the region; the team monitors traffic, road and weather alerts; the emergency and security preparedness plan provides guidelines for preparedness and communication and action in case of an emergency.
Online criminal activity affects project processes	Low	Increase in cyber crime globally	Medium	Prevention and management measures are in place but the impacts of such crimes can be severe and take time to address.	The project has ICT systems managed by an experienced team and the team members are capacitated in cyber security.
Vandalism or other criminal activity in the project sites	Low	Potential of occurrence of such criminal activity	Medium	Temporary delay in implementation; impact on trust at the local level and among stakeholders	Transparent communication mechanisms and thorough investigation procedures are in place.
<b>Programmatic risks</b>					
Poor environment for prompt decision making	Medium	PSU/PCO coordination mechanism	Low	Temporary delay of implementation	Coordination measures are in place among stakeholders, with inclusion of the Provincial gov. and MoF.

The focus on serving underserved or reaching unreached, to ensure nobody is left behind, together with budget limitations, make it difficult to attain the expected number of beneficiaries of infrastructures.	High	Adoption of high standards and selection of remote project areas result in increasing unit costs of infrastructures	Low	Transparency in reporting and consistent economic analysis of expenditures allow to explain the results	Inclusion of the economic analysis in the prioritisation; re-assessment of project targets by the MTR.
Political pressure on community sites' prioritization and selection	Medium	Current situation	High	Poor project performance and right holders complaining	Formulation of WASH plan and VRA tools and scheme prioritisation will be fully embedded to ensure less political pressure
Delayed or missing kind and cash contributions and misuse of resources of MWF by LGs	Low	SUTRA system and internal/external audits by GoN every year	High	TA is accountable for all expenditures of the MWF and does not have backstopping measures	MWF guidelines prepared; internal training of PSU support staff; recruitment of second AMO in PSU; annual assessment of fiduciary risk with preparation of action plan if needed
Limited resources are allocated by LGs to the O&M fund from the internal revenue collection	High	Current situation, priority is given to new investments	Low	Community based management models transfer the O&M responsibility from LGs	The Service Support Centre provides external support to communities and identifies a transparent means for LGs to share financial resources
LGs rejecting results of the recruitment of WASH Unit staff and re-launching the notice	Medium	The mix between project rules and needs, municipal recruitment rules and LGs stakes have sometimes been challenging	Low	Delay in the recruitment and mobilisation of staff	SvB changed the rules of the WASH unit staff recruitment to make it more competitive, adapting the calendar of activities with extra time in the first quarter; involve the PCO in cases of long delay to arbitrate and to recall to respect rules.
A lack of experience and capable Municipal technical staff in remote rural communities affect the quality of the infrastructure	High	Current situation, senior municipal engineers are not deployed in remote municipalities; when they are they do not visit field	Low	Mitigation measures are already included in PSU and WASH units management arrangements	PSU to fill the gap by recruiting technical backup staff to monitor the quality of infrastructures and perform technical audits; one WASH adviser deployed full time on technical supervision and support
Delay in funds transfer due to mistakes in LMBIS planning and low involvement of PCO	Medium	Current situation	Medium	High proactivity and willingness of LGs to find solutions	Much coordination effort has been allocated to the clarification of the PCO role in SUSWA; the budget transfer mechanism to LGs simplified

SUSWA's goal of covering 42 municipalities in Karnali reduces the capacity of long-term impact on WASH governance of LGs and on WASH behaviour changes	High	Lacking infrastructure, making travel and staying connected extremely challenging and making travels time consuming	Medium	Affecting institutional and social sustainability of the project deliverables	To increase the PSU staff, and the CD and MWF budget. To focus on institutionalising the WASH Unit as a permanent WASH structure for improvement in municipal WASH governance.
Challenges to ensure reliability of data, especially related to behavioural change, access to toilets, and water quality	High	Contextual and cultural norms and factors (BC); lack of access to testing facilities (water quality)	High	Challenges to use data and information to guide decision making.	The project is actively assessing any potential challenges and gaps in data quality and reliability in the mentioned areas and developing means to address any identified gaps and enhance cross-verification measures.
Inadequate management of used sanitary pads	Low	Current situation	Low	Commercial sanitary pads are non-degradable and burning them is not recommended due to environmental health reasons.	Building the capacities of local stakeholders and project communities in making sustainable and reusable sanitary pads; supporting total sanitation related objectives, including waste management
<b>Institutional Risks</b>					
Local Governments will not be getting additional HR due to measures imposed by Federal and Provincial Governments	High	Current trends of and financial status of public resources	Low	During project implementation, WASH units are funded by MWF with the involvement of long-term municipal staff	Increase training and identify incentives to the involvement of WASH focal persons in WASH unit activities; set the service support centre structure to help LGs in post-construction initiatives
Good governance, transparency, accountability and integrity related challenges	High	Lack of knowledge and capacities in municipalities, misuse of funds; after launching the PSU monitoring system, several cases were identified	High	Delays in project implementation, ineffective use of resources, impact on trust among project stakeholders, challenges to achieve the project objectives	The project has measures and strategies in place to identify and address any such challenges; active capacity building of local stakeholders in good governance, integrity and transparency; mobility of PSU staff and support to local governments; mobilisation of judicial committees at local level as needed.
Not having identified communication focal persons in the municipalities and lack of capacities to follow the project communication and visibility guidelines	High	Observations and lessons learnt	Low	Hinder communication ownership, quality, and sustainability	Training and checklists for WASH Units, with templates provided for training; to involve LG executives in monitoring the communication budget (from MWF and CD)

<p>Competing priorities of Mayor/Chair and Chief Administrative Officers lead them to stay out of the municipality for more days</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Local leaders are asked to attend many activities in province, and have a budget to travel</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Annual planning, efficient WASH units and clear implementation rules limit the delay in decision making</p>	<p>To consider adequate time for the planning of activities; to ensure roles and responsibilities of the WASH-MC are clear; to keep flexible monthly planning and coordination sessions.</p>
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## Annex 9 Job Description and ToR

### **A) JOB DESCRIPTION FOR a SSC Specialist – Institutional Support and O&M Supervision**

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Duty Station: Based in Surkhet, with frequent travel to the 28 SUSWA municipalities in Karnali Province.

Duration: 10 months (as agreed between August 2025 – July 2026), with the possibility of extension depending on the availability of the Technical Assistance months

Reports to: Team Leader, Project Support Unit (PSU), SUSWA Project

#### Background:

The SUSWA Project, a bilateral WASH initiative between the Government of Nepal and the Government of Finland, aims to strengthen sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene services in 42 municipalities across Karnali Province. A key component of the project is the establishment and institutionalization of Service Support Centers (SSCs) at both municipal and provincial levels to ensure long-term Operation and Maintenance (O&M) support to WASH service providers and users' committees.

To respond to the increasing workload linked to the registration and capacity development of over 1,500 users' committees in FY 2025/26, and the roll-out of new tools such as O&M Fund Guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), SUSWA is recruiting a dedicated SSC Specialist.

#### Objective of the Position:

To provide targeted support to 28 municipal SSC operators and 2 provincial SSC operators in strengthening the institutional capacities of WASH units and users' committees, and in ensuring effective implementation and supervision of O&M compliance measures.

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#### Key Responsibilities:

- Capacity Building and Institutional Support
  - Support municipal SSC operators in capacitating users' committees on institutional registration, governance, financial management, and O&M responsibilities.
  - Provide technical backstopping to the WASH units of municipalities in implementing SSC service functions effectively.
  - Assist in the roll-out and training related to new tools, including the O&M Fund Guidelines and SSC SOPs.
- Monitoring and Supervision
  - Supervise and ensure quality in the field-level application of O&M compliance measures by users' committees.
  - Monitor the progress of registration and training of users' committees across 28 municipalities.
  - Document and report issues, gaps, and best practices observed during field visits to inform continuous improvement.
- Coordination and Support

- Coordinate with the 2 provincial SSC operators to strengthen the institutional linkages between provincial and municipal SSCs.
  - Liaise regularly with PSU, PCO, and local government stakeholders to align activities and provide timely feedback from the field.
  - Participate in review and planning meetings organized by PSU and contribute to the preparation of progress reports.
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#### Required Qualifications and Experience:

- Bachelor's degree (Master's preferred) in Civil Engineering (with a focus on water supply/water resources/Environment or WASH), Management Information System or related fields.
  - At least 7 years of relevant professional experience, with at least three proven experiences in supporting or monitoring rural water service delivery under water community-based management arrangements.
  - Proven experience and knowledge in:
    - Facilitating the creation and capacity development of WUSCs
    - Cost-recovery of WSS service delivery and WUSCs challenges
    - Understanding of Functionality and sustainability issues in rural water systems
    - Deep understanding of CapEX and OpEX of rural water supply systems.
    - Deep Knowledge in Asset Management
  - Deep understanding of rural operations and maintenance of WSS, especially gravity-fed, and at least 2 hands-on experiences supporting rural communities dealing with O&M operations.
  - Strong experience in institutional capacity development and training delivery, especially with community-based organisations.
  - Deep understanding of O&M frameworks and rural WASH service delivery in federal Nepal, role of WUSCs, and local, provincial and federal governments.
  - Excellent communication and facilitation skills in Nepali and English. Knowledge of local languages of Karnali is an asset.
  - Willingness to travel frequently to rural municipalities and work with diverse stakeholders at the local level.
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#### Contracting Modality:

Individual national expert, full-time assignment under PSU/SUSWA Project.

## **B) Terms of Reference (ToR) of short-term assignments**

### **1) Assessment of Institutional Sustainability and Impact of RWSSSCs in Nepal**

#### 1. Background

The Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA) project supports the strengthening of local WASH governance systems in Nepal, particularly through the operationalization of **Rural Water Supply Service Support Centers (RWSSSCs)** and enhancing the effectiveness of local government structures. In line with federal WASH policy reforms, the programme has promoted integrated, inclusive, and sustainable WASH service delivery models, with an emphasis on functionality, accountability, and equity. To document the outcomes and inform future programming, SUSWA intends to conduct an **Impact Study** to assess the performance, relevance, and institutional sustainability of both the RWSSSCs and broader WASH governance mechanisms supported under the programme.

#### 2. Objectives of the Assignment

The short-term experts will support the design and implementation of an impact study aimed to:

- Assess the performance and effectiveness of CB management arrangements promoted under SSC guidelines.
- Evaluate the relevance and performances of Rural Water Supply Service Support Centers in improving the functionality rate of WSS.
- Assess the level of institutionalization and pattern toward scaling up the SSC model in Nepal.
- Identify and document the key performance metrics, good practices, challenges, and lessons learned.
- Generate evidence-based recommendations for future programming, policy engagement, and scaling up.

#### 3. Scope of Work

The experts will contribute to the following tasks:

- **Review of key documents:** project reports, strategies, guidelines, and baseline assessments and MTE reports.
- **Development of study methodology and tools** (qualitative and quantitative).
- **Field visits** to selected municipalities/rural wards where RW-SSSCs are operational.
- **Stakeholder consultations** with local governments, technical staff, water user groups, WASH Committees, and communities.
- **Data analysis** to determine institutional effectiveness, service delivery sustainability, inclusion, and capacity.
- **Drafting of a comprehensive report** with key findings, analysis, and recommendations.

#### 4. Expected Deliverables

- Inception Report with detailed methodology, tools, and work plan
- Preliminary findings and debriefing notes
- Draft Impact Study Report
- Final Impact Study Report including summary brief and policy recommendations
- Presentation of key findings to SUSWA and sector stakeholders

#### 5. Duration and Level of Effort

The total duration of the assignment will be approximately **25 working days** spread across a period of **2–3 months**, including preparatory work, field visits, data analysis, and reporting.

## 6. Required Expertise and Qualifications

**Short-term experts** (individuals or teams) should have:

- Bachelor's degree in rural development , development studies, water resources engineering, governance, or related fields or prefer Master's degree in Sustainable Development or PHD from Renowned University with strong work experiences in WASH sector particularly in Nepal.
- Minimum 20 years of experience in WASH sector assessments, impact evaluations, or institutional reviews.
- Strong understanding of rural water supply systems, local government structures, and WASH governance frameworks in Nepal.
- Extensive experience in community-based rural water supply and water service delivery in low-income areas with challenging cost recovery and financial sustainability.
- Demonstrated experience in at least two similar assignments
- Proven experience and skills in producing high-quality national and international-level analysis reports, briefing papers and information products.
- Up to date on international innovations in functionality in rural water supply and external supporting community-based management.
- Experience with gravity-fed rural water supply is preferred.
- Familiarity with Nepal's WASH policy environment and decentralization processes is preferred.

## 7. Reporting and Coordination

The consultants will report to the **SUSWA PSU chief technical advisor**.

## 8. Location

The assignment will be based in Surkhet, Nepal, with field visits to selected rural municipalities/municipalities across **SUSWA's working areas**

## 2) Terms of Reference (ToR) for an international consultant to review the Water and Sanitation Users' Committee (WUSC) capacity-building training package:

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<b>Title:</b>	<b>International Consultant</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Review of WUSC Capacity Building Training Package</b>
<b>Duration:</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>working days (remote only)</b>
<b>Location:</b>			<b>Home-based</b>
<b>Project:</b>	<b>SUSWA</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>Sustainable WASH for All</b>
<b>Reporting to:</b>	<b>Project Support Unit (PSU), SUSWA</b>		

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### 1. Background

The *Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA)* project is a bilateral WASH initiative funded by the Governments of Nepal, Finland, and the European Union. It operates in Karnali Province and supports 28 municipalities in strengthening inclusive, sustainable water and sanitation service delivery. A central strategy of the project involves building the capacity of Water and Sanitation Users' Committees (WUSCs) to manage community-based water supply schemes.

To this end, SUSWA developed a comprehensive, four-volume training package aimed at guiding WASH Unit staff and WUSCs through participatory training modules. The content is grounded in a hands-on methodology, integrating participatory diagnostics, management planning, technical maintenance, sanitation, financial management, and disaster preparedness. Special emphasis is placed on the asset management of rural, gravity-fed water systems—a prevalent infrastructure model in Karnali.

Given the importance of community-led and sustainable service provision, SUSWA aims to ensure the training modules reflect current global and regional best practices. The PSU seeks to engage an experienced international consultant to review the training package for technical accuracy, contextual relevance, updated knowledge, and appropriateness of methodologies for the intended audience.

### 2. Objectives of the Assignment

- To review and technically strengthen the WUSC capacity-building training package.
- To ensure integration of recent, context-relevant practices in asset management and community-based rural water supply.
- To assess the time allocation and facilitation approaches proposed in the manuals.
- To improve the asset management module and related templates.

### 3. Scope of Work

The consultant will work remotely and undertake the following tasks:

- Review the four volumes of the SUSWA WUSC capacity-building training package.
- Integrate updated knowledge and good practices relevant to community-based water supply management, with a focus on gravity-fed systems.
- Cross-check training methodology and session design against new insights and ensure alignment with the learning needs of WUSC members.
- Assess the time allocation, sequence, and participatory methods used in the modules and suggest adjustments.

- Improve the asset management module and refine templates for scheme inventory, risk assessment, and action planning.
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#### **4. Deliverables**

1. Reviewed and edited training package (all four volumes) with track changes and recommendations.
  2. Annotated version of the asset management module and tools with proposed revisions and justification.
  3. Brief technical note (max 5 pages) summarizing:
    - Main gaps identified
    - Best practices and case-based recommendations
    - Proposed changes to methodology, timing, and flow
    - Contextual references and updates relevant to Nepal or India
- 

#### **5. Required Qualifications**

- Advanced degree in Civil Engineering, Environmental Engineering, Water Resources Management, or related fields.
  - Minimum 10 years' experience in rural water supply and asset management.
  - Proven expertise in community-based water supply management, especially for gravity-fed water systems.
  - Familiarity with training design and capacity-building for grassroots institutions.
  - Regional knowledge of Nepal and/or India is essential.
  - Strong analytical and writing skills in English.
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#### **6. Reporting and Coordination**

The consultant will report to the PSU Team Leader and collaborate with the PSU WASH engineers and training team. PSU will provide all background materials and guidance. All work will be conducted remotely, with feedback loops facilitated by PSU via email or virtual meetings.

### 3) Terms of Reference (ToR) International Consultant – Review of Behaviour Change Strategy and Municipal Action Plans

#### Summary Table

Assignment/Location	Remote and on-site (Surkhet, Nepal and selected municipalities)
Sector	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion
Timeframe	20 Working Days: 3 days of remote preparation; 6 days of field travel in Karnali Province, 11 days of review and analysis at the SUWA office
Reporting Language	English
Immediate Contact Person	Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion Specialist

#### 1. Background of the assignment

The Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA) project is a bilateral water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiative jointly funded by the Governments of Finland, Nepal, and the European Union. The project works with 28 municipalities in Nepal’s Karnali Province to improve governance, infrastructure, and social norms for inclusive and sustainable WASH services. SUSWA aims to improve the well-being of communities by ensuring equitable access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and improved hygiene practices, with special attention to the needs of women, girls, and marginalized groups.

A central pillar of the project is changing behaviours related to hygiene, sanitation, water use, and menstrual health, which are necessary to achieve the project’s outcome targets. The project’s Behaviour Change Strategy—rooted in behavioural science models such as COM-B, RANAS, and Behavioural Insights—guides interventions using a mix of educational approaches, social norm reinforcement, and environmental nudges. This strategy is designed to shift WASH-related behaviours through low-cost, community-led actions that are realistic, context-specific, and measurable.

As part of this effort, 28 municipal Behaviour Change (BC) Action Plans have been developed to operationalize the strategy at the local level. These action plans target key behaviours such as handwashing, consistent toilet use, safe water handling, and dignified menstruation management. They integrate context-specific drivers and barriers identified through baseline assessments and household sanitation studies. To ensure these municipal plans are relevant, effective, and feasible for implementation, the SUSWA Project Support Unit (PSU) seeks to engage an international consultant to carry out a comprehensive review of the BC Strategy and Action Plans in light of field observations and project data.

#### 2. Objective

1. Review the SUSWA BC Strategy and tools.
2. Assess the quality, relevance, and realism of 28 municipal BC action plans.
3. Cross-check municipal action plans with SUSWA baseline data and additional field observations.
4. Develop a rapid survey tool to validate assumptions and collect additional insights.
5. Provide recommendations to improve the strategy and municipal plans based on findings.

#### 3. Scope of work

The Consultant will undertake the following tasks:

**Pre-Mission Remote Work (3 Days)**

Day 1: Review the SUSWA Behaviour Change Strategy and tools document.

Day 2: Design a short, targeted survey template (to be implemented by PSU).

Day 3: Analyze survey results and review baseline dataset shared by PSU.

**Field Work in Nepal (6 Days)**

- Travel to Karnali Province (based in Surkhet) and conduct field verification visits to selected municipalities.
- Observe current WASH behaviours and infrastructure, and validate action plan assumptions through discussions and observation.
- Cross-check findings with municipal BC plans.

**Post-Field Review and Documentation (10 Days)**

- Conduct detailed review of 28 municipal BC action plans.
- Cross-reference each with baseline and survey data.
- Update and edit the SUSWA BC Strategy document based on learnings.
- Prepare a recommendation report highlighting:
  - Revisions for each municipal plan (as relevant),
  - Orientation on priority behaviours and areas of focus,
  - Practical guidance for PSU and local governments.

**Final Debriefing (1 Day)**

Present findings and recommendations to PSU and stakeholders in a final debriefing session in Surkhet or remotely (as applicable).

#### 4. Deliverables

1. Updated SUSWA Behaviour Change Strategy Document – reviewed, corrected, and edited based on field findings.
2. Recommendation Report – including:
  - Evaluation and feedback on each of the 28 Municipal BC Action Plans.
  - Orientation and prioritization guidance for municipalities.
  - Summary of findings from the survey and field visits.
3. Survey Tool – developed prior to travel, for PSU to implement.

#### 5. Required Qualifications

- Advanced degree in Behavioural Science, Public Health, Communication for Development, or related fields.
- At least 10 years of experience in behaviour change programming in WASH or related sectors.
- Proven expertise in applying behavioural models (e.g., COM-B, RANAS, Behavioural Insights).
- Field experience in low-income or rural settings; South Asia experience preferred.
- Strong analytical, facilitation, and reporting skills.
- Excellent English writing and communication skills.

## 6. Reporting and Coordination

- The consultant will report to the Team Leader of the PSU and will coordinate closely with the PSU's Hygiene and GEDSI specialists.
- PSU will provide logistical support, baseline dataset, municipal plans, and organize field visits.

## 6. Duration of the assignment

The assignment will be commenced immediately after signing of the contract. The total duration of the assignment will be 20 working days tentatively in the third quarter of 2025.

#### **4) Terms of Reference (ToR) : National Consultant – Development of Training Manual and Catalogue on On-site Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)**

Duration: 15 working days

Location: Home-based

Project: SUSWA – Sustainable WASH for All

Reporting to: Project Support Unit (PSU), SUSWA

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### 1. Background

The *Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA)* project, co-funded by the Governments of Nepal, Finland, and the European Union, supports 28 municipalities in Karnali Province to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. As part of its sanitation component, SUSWA has piloted and assessed various on-site faecal sludge management (FSM) options that are suitable for rural and small-town settings, particularly where sewer networks are not feasible.

FSM solutions, including innovations in toilet design, desludging access, and local treatment technologies, are being integrated into WASH infrastructure and operational manuals. To strengthen institutional capacity and knowledge transfer, a dedicated training manual will be developed targeting 28 municipalities and WASH Unit staff. The training will help local governments institutionalize low-cost FSM solutions within the broader sanitation service chain.

To support this effort, SUSWA seeks to hire a qualified national consultant to consolidate and document the piloted FSM options, verify their integration into the existing toilet design and O&M guidelines, and develop two key resources: a practical FSM Catalogue and a Training Manual for local governments. The actual delivery of the training will be managed separately.

### 2. Objectives of the Assignment

- To review the existing toilet design developed by the project and verify the integration of on-site FSM elements.
- To review the project's toilet O&M manual and assess the inclusion and feasibility of FSM-related aspects.
- To compile and consolidate FSM options into a standalone FSM Catalogue tailored for local governments.
- To develop a Training Manual to guide WASH Units and LG staff on planning, adopting, and scaling up on-site FSM solutions.

### 3. Scope of Work

The consultant will undertake the following tasks remotely:

1. Review and assess the SUSWA project's toilet design documentation, focusing on integration of FSM elements (e.g., desludging access, containment features).
2. Review the toilet O&M manual and assess how FSM is addressed in daily maintenance and long-term operations.
3. Document piloted FSM solutions from the project and relevant national experiences into a user-friendly FSM Catalogue for municipal reference.
4. Prepare a training manual suitable for 2–3 day training sessions, with clearly structured modules, learning objectives, practical exercises, and visual aids tailored to WASH Unit staff and local governments.

### 4. Deliverables

1. FSM Catalogue for LGs – a concise, illustrated reference guide summarizing approved and piloted FSM technologies and practices.

2. FSM Training Manual – complete with session plans, presentation outlines, facilitator notes, and suggested exercises for use in upcoming training events.

#### 5. Required Qualifications

- Advanced degree in Sanitation Engineering, Environmental Science, or a relevant field.
- At least 7 years of experience in faecal sludge management and on-site sanitation, especially in rural or small-town contexts.
- Proven experience working with low-cost sanitation technologies in Nepal.
- In-depth knowledge of Nepal's sanitation regulatory framework, DWSSM guidelines, and current national WASH programs.
- Strong analytical and technical writing skills in English and Nepali.

#### 6. Reporting and Coordination

- The consultant will report to the PSU Sanitation Specialist.
- Relevant project documents, manuals, and piloting reports will be provided by PSU.
- The consultant will participate in virtual check-ins and submit drafts for review and feedback.

#### 7. Location and Duration

- The assignment is home-based, with no travel required.
- Total duration: 15 working days, with deliverables due within 4 weeks from contract signature.

## **5) Terms of Reference (TOR): Short-Term Senior Consultant to Support SUSWA's MEL and Reporting**

**Organization:** Sustainable WASH for All (SUSWA) / Niras Finland

**Location:** Remote, no travel required

**Reporting to:** Chief Technical Advisor of SUSWA

### **Background**

Sustainable WASH for All is a human rights progressive water, sanitation, and hygiene sector project funded by the Government of Nepal, the European Union, and the Government of Finland. The project is implemented in the Karnali Province of Nepal with the Technical Assistance of Niras Finland. The project implementation period is 2022-2027 and the total budget is 31.1 MEUR.

SUSWA's monitoring, evaluation, and reporting adhere to the guidelines and rules of the competent authorities of the project. The processes are guided by the result framework approved by the project Supervisory Board, the main decision making body of SUSWA. The project is structured around three outcome areas:

Outcome area 1: Strengthened enabling environment and governance for sustainable WASH services and GESI in Project Municipalities

Outcome area 2: Climate resilient, safe and functional water supply in Project Municipalities

Outcome area 3: Sustainable S&H and dignified menstruation management

In addition, the following cross-cutting priorities guide the project implementation: 1) gender equality, disability inclusion, and social inclusion, and 2) climate change adaptation and disaster risk management.

The Project Support Unit led by Niras Finland produces bi-annual and annual progress reports for the competent authorities based on data collected in coordination with the WASH Units of the project municipalities. As July 2025 - July 2026 marks the final full financial year of the project, the Project Support Unit seeks to ensure that high quality data and evidence are available to help prioritise and implement targeted activities in the last months of the project between July 2026 and April 2027 and to be prepared for comprehensive end-of-project reporting.

### **Purpose and objectives**

The purpose of this assignment is to provide the SUSWA team with support in ensuring methodologically strong end-of-project reporting, including ensuring that all required data is available for indicator reporting and developing a sound methodology for gaining deeper insights into the results of capacity development activities implemented by the project at the community and municipal levels. The capacity building results will be analysed during the last full financial year (2025-2026) to ensure that the results can guide the planning and prioritisation of activities of the last year of the project. The analysis shall complement the indicator reporting in the end-of-project report, providing additional insights into the impacts and sustainability of the results.

The specific objectives of the short-term consultancy are to:

- 1) Lead the development of the end-of-project data collection plan for SUSWA, taking into account the existing data and additional information needed for comprehensive and methodologically strong final reporting.
- 2) Assist SUSWA in producing analysis of community level capacity building results by 1) reviewing the existing data collection tools, including secret voting method, satisfaction survey, and total sanitation survey, and 2) developing a data collection and analysis plan for gaining deeper insights into community level results related to sanitation and hygiene and water supply scheme operation and maintenance capacities among the beneficiaries. The plan shall include the existing tools and their improvements, if any, as well as additional methodologies for more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of results, such as focus group discussions. The results will guide the prioritisation and planning of the activities of the last financial year of the project and will be used for the end-of-project reporting.
- 3) Assist SUSWA in conducting a stakeholder consultation that complements the Participatory Annual Performance Assessment and helps capture institutional capacity development results by assessing the ownership and sustainability of the results in the SUSWA municipalities. The consultant shall propose a methodology for the consultation with WASH Management Committees and lead data collection and analysis. The results will guide the prioritisation and planning of the activities of the last financial year of the project and will be used for the end-of-project reporting.
- 4) Develop a methodology for a participatory annual work plan discussion workshop which helps the project team utilise the results of the community level capacity assessment (objective 2) and stakeholder consultation (objective 3).

The Senior Consultant shall be supported by the Project Support Unit Specialists, Management Information System Advisor, and Reporting Officer.

#### Deliverables and timeline

SN	Deliverable	Number of days
1	Practical and methodologically strong plan for the end-of-project data collection process	2
2	WUSC capacity building results: Analysis of community level results in sanitation and hygiene and water supply system operation and maintenance	4
3	Stakeholder consultation methodology and analysis of institutional results	3
4	Methodology for a participatory one-day annual work plan workshop	1

#### Qualifications

- At least 5 years of experience in assisting development projects in planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting
- Knowledge of reporting requirements and guidelines of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and the European Union
- Sound and demonstrated knowledge of result-oriented reporting
- Experience in facilitating household/beneficiary data collection and knowledge of relevant data processing methodologies and approaches

- Experience in facilitating monitoring and evaluation of capacity building and/or behavioural change activities and knowledge of relevant data processing methodologies and approaches
- Clear understanding of incorporating the principles of human rights based approach within MEL and reporting frameworks
- Experience of living and working in a low-income country is desirable
- Prior experience in the WASH sector is desirable

## Annex 10 Recommendations of SUSWA’s GEDSI Study

### Policy and Governance

- We will increase the participation of persons with disabilities (PWDs) in WUSCs and municipal committees through representation or structured consultations with OPDs and expert civil society organizations.
  - The project will strengthen municipal reporting systems for GEDSI budgeting and Dignified Menstruation Management (DMM) implementation and ensure regular monitoring.
  - We will update the Project Implementation Manual to align with the latest approved HR & GEDSI Strategy and Action Plan (2022).
  - The project will assess and improve the implementation of approved DMM procedures to ensure they translate into effective change at the household level.
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### Tailored Local Action and Risk Mapping

- We will focus awareness and capacity-building efforts in high-risk municipalities such as Simkot, Hima, and Naumule, where harmful menstruation practices are still prevalent.
  - The project will use risk assessments to map municipalities with high prevalence of discrimination and tailor interventions accordingly.
  - We will develop a GEDSI discrimination risk framework to guide local government action plans and awareness campaigns.
- 

### Inclusive Infrastructure

- We will expand investment in menstrual hygiene-friendly school WASH infrastructure, including private toilets, disposal bins, and handwashing stations.
  - The project will prioritize the installation of accessible infrastructure (e.g., ramps, handrails) in public spaces and community centers.
  - We will circulate inclusion guidelines to all WASH Units to ensure persons with disabilities are better represented and accommodated in community events and planning.
- 

### Behavior Change and Community Engagement

- We will engage religious and traditional leaders in structured dialogue and training on health and safety consequences of menstruation-related restrictions.
- The project will initiate targeted discussions with mothers, female-headed households, and local women leaders to identify culturally sensitive alternatives to harmful practices.
- We will reinforce our behavioral messaging by promoting real-life role models and positive examples of inclusive menstruation practices.

- The project will clarify the purpose, scope, and results of strategic partnerships focused on social norm change, and conduct self-evaluations of their impact.
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#### Data, M&E, and Learning

- The project will repeat selected GEDSI survey questions in currently underrepresented municipalities to strengthen the evidence base.
- We will conduct qualitative assessments in select areas to validate survey findings and better understand the context of harmful practices.
- The project will monitor the effectiveness of awareness campaigns using pre/post assessments and use results to refine our outreach methods.
- We will develop and apply a GEDSI risk index for municipalities to guide planning, resourcing, and advocacy priorities.
- We will convene the GEDSI Task Team to translate recent findings into practical action plans for inclusive WASH.

## Annex 11 Changes proposed to the SUSWA’s Result Framework

February 2025, updated in May 2025

Original indicator	Changes to the indicator
Impact indicator 1: Local Governance Performance index	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source specified: Local Government Institutional Capacity Self-Assessment Report (LISA)</li> <li>• Previously, SUSWA had used selected LISA indicators to calculate our result. From now on, we propose to use the overall LISA score as this is an impact indicator. The values have been corrected in the result framework accordingly.</li> </ul>
Impact indicator 2: Incident of diarrhoea in under 5 children reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source specified: Report of Department of Health Services, GoN</li> <li>• Karnali-specific data to be requested from the GoN to report values</li> </ul>
Impact indicator 3: Neonatal mortality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source changed to the UN SDG Indicator database according to the EU portal and values revised accordingly (<a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NPL#goal-3">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/NPL#goal-3</a>)</li> </ul>
Impact indicator 4: Gender Inequality Index of the HDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source specified: Human Development Report, GII Index, UNDP <a href="https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII">https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/thematic-composite-indices/gender-inequality-index#/indicies/GII</a></li> </ul>
Impact indicator 5: Verified change of living conditions among the population of the rural project municipalities regarding the implemented human rights and inclusion to the development of all community members and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source specified for SUSWA RF: Local Government Institutional Capacity Self-Assessment Report (indicators: 7.2.1, 7.2.2, 7.3.3, 8.1.1, 8.1.2, 8.2.3, 8.2.4, 8.3.1, 8.1.2, 8.1.3)</li> <li>• In OPSYS, this indicator used to be measured as a qualitative indicator (on scale “to what extent”) – we have suggested changing it and using the same result as in the project RF</li> </ul>

women, girls and disadvantaged groups in particular	
<b>Outcome Indicators</b>	
Outcome indicator 1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework for clarity</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total population changed from 711,194 to 537,854)</li> </ul>
Outcome indicator 2 Percentage of households with access to piped water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> <li>● In 2024 APR, the WSP+++ schemes and schemes repaired by SUSWA were included in the reported number as well. However, the WSP+++ or repair schemes should not be included because they are expected to already have access to piped water before the project intervention. These beneficiaries have now been removed from the result to correct reporting.</li> </ul>
Outcome indicator 3 Percentage of households with basic water supply coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> </ul>
Outcome indicator 4 Percentage of households with E-coli risk level in household water >1cfu/100ml	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● New indicator: Percentage of households supplied with E-coli-free water</li> <li>● Indicator added to OPSYS</li> <li>● The old indicator could perhaps be removed from OPSYS</li> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> <li>● Baseline to be revisited to reflect change in the indicator</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means of verification: water quality test result</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome indicator 5 Maximum percentage of households with E-coli risk level in sources water &gt;1 cfu/100ml</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New indicator: Percentage of households covered with water from source that is compliant with the national drinking water quality standards (NDWQS)</li> <li>• Indicator added to OPSYS as well</li> <li>• The old indicator could perhaps be removed from OPSYS</li> <li>• Definition: As per the definition in article 2 (na) of the NDWQS-2079/NDWQS Implementation and Monitoring guideline 2079, SUSWA considers water to be safe at source when turbidity and arsenic are within the limits of the NDWQS standards and the water is free of E-coli.</li> <li>• Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>• The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> <li>• Baseline to be revisited to reflect change in the indicator</li> <li>• Means of verification: water quality test result</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome indicator 6 Percentage of households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>• The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome indicator 7 Proportion of population using toilets (%)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>• The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total population changed from 711,194 to 537,854)</li> </ul>

<p>Outcome indicator 8 Proportion of households with sanitation coverage</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> <li>● Correction to the previous APR: % to be calculated based on the number of HHs instead of people unlike it was mistakenly calculated in the previous APR</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome indicator 9 Proportion of households with toilets not causing fecal sludge management problem or provided with support to proper FSM</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total number of households changed from 152,834 to 116,009)</li> <li>● Definition specified to enable reporting: Household with toilets not causing fecal sludge management problem: Pit of the toilet can be safely emptied or toilet has a double-pit</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome indicator 10 Proportion of population using hand washing facility with soap and water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● The baseline and target populations revised according to the change in the project scope from 42 LGs to 28 LGs (total population changed from 711,194 to 537,854)</li> </ul>
<p>Outcome indicator 11 Proportion of municipalities with increased capacity level for achieving the WASH SDG targets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Actual numbers behind the percentages added to the result framework</li> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28 LGs</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output indicators</b></p>	

<p>1 Percentage of filled positions versus positions in WASH organizational structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New indicator: Number of WASH Unit staff of local governments capacitated and mobilised by the project</li> <li>• Old indicator Output 1   1. 1. <i>Percentage of filled positions versus positions in WASH organizational structures</i> could perhaps be removed in OPSYS</li> <li>• The new indicator measures the number of people capacitated and mobilised by the project with the project funds, while the revised indicator 5 measures the extent to which the filled positions in WASH organisational structures are sustainable beyond the project funding period. Please refer to indicator 5 for further details.</li> <li>• The old indicator was used to measure the proportion of <i>positions</i> filled in the WASH Units while the updated indicator measures the <i>number of people</i> mobilised through the WASH Units. This is why the reported number is higher than the result reported in the previous progress reports.</li> <li>• Baseline changed to 0 and target to 168. The target has been calculated based on the number of project LGs (28) and positions to be filled in the WASH Units (WASH Coordinator, Management Information System Officer, Technical Facilitator, WASH Technician, WASH Facilitator, and Social Mobiliser. The project is not counting the WASH Focal Person and WASH Engineer, because they are not hired through Municipal WASH Fund. In some cases, the WASH Unit may hire more than one person for the positions (e.g., two social mobilisers)</li> </ul>
<p>2 Percentage of implemented schemes versus WASH implementation plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline changed to 0.</li> <li>• Actual numbers reflected in the report, in addition to the percentages</li> <li>• The cumulative progress used to be reported based on the total estimated number of schemes completed by the end of the project. From FY2 APR onwards, the cumulative progress has been reported based on the actual number of schemes completed/planned so far.</li> <li>• The target for FY1 was corrected to be 30 instead of 25 according to the original plan</li> </ul>
<p>3 Percentage of requests/queries of WUSCs/WUAs responded to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline changed to 0</li> <li>• Definition specified: Number of queries responded to / number of queries received</li> </ul>
<p>4 Stakeholder Satisfaction</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baseline changed to 0</li> </ul>
<p>5 Number of Municipalities having incorporated M-WASH Units into permanent organisations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New definition: Number of municipalities where WASH Unit is included in Municipal WASH Act and have WASH Focal Person and SSC-WUSC Facilitator/Water Supply and Sanitation Technician capacitated by the project and contracted by the municipality/rural municipality with the LG's own and/or GoN budget.</li> <li>• Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28</li> </ul>

6 Number of Municipalities being able to perform basic water quality tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline revised to 4 due to the changes in the targeted LGs and target to 28</li> </ul>
7 Number of Municipalities having up to date strategic and inclusive Municipality WASH Plans approved by relevant authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28</li> <li>● Progress includes only LGs where SUSWA has supported the development of a WASH Plan or WASH Plan updates</li> </ul>
8 Key positions (Chair, Vice Chair, Secretary, Joint Secretary and Treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the project municipalities are held by women, Dalit, Janajati, person with disability and by minority populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Plain numbers are used in reporting, in addition to percentages</li> <li>● Baseline proposed to be changed to 0 as the indicator measures SUSWA's result</li> </ul>
9 Number of Municipalities systematically using MIS for WASH information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Definition of the indicator: Number of municipalities using N-WASH MIS</li> <li>● Target changed to 28</li> </ul>
10 Number of Municipalities with gender responsive budgets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28</li> <li>● The municipality is counted to have a gender-responsive budgeting when they have completed the coding at least once. SUSWA monitors annual updates to the GRB coding as well.</li> </ul>
11 Number of municipalities having a plan for the eradication of harmful Chhaupadi practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28</li> <li>● Indicator changed to be 'Gender Responsive' in OPSYS</li> </ul>
12 Number of Municipalities that involve disability organizations in the WASH planning and monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Target changed to 28</li> </ul>
13 Municipalities in Karnali Province well informed about WASH sector developments and capacitated to adopt changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28</li> </ul>
14 Number and types of strategic partnerships and initiatives between the SUSWA supported WASH programme and other actors related to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No changes</li> </ul>

gender, disability, dignified menstruation and CCA and DRR	
15 Number of people served by nonfunctional schemes made functional and safe (disaggregated by service level, gender, caste and disability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 160,000 to present the actual number of people expected to benefit from this activity</li> <li>● Updated definition: Beneficiaries of non-functional and partially functional schemes made functional, where SUSWA has supported any type of repair work, including repair done according to the Step-by-Step guideline and other repair work done during the WSP+++ process or repair work done with the support of SSC</li> </ul>
16 Number of people served by new water supply schemes (disaggregated by service level, gender, caste and disability)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 16,000 to present the actual number of people expected to benefit from this activity</li> </ul>
17 Proportion of WUSCs having up-to date WSP+++ (WSP that also address climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, O&M and water fee collection, and inclusion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indicator 17 has been removed because it is repetitive with indicator 18. Please see additional details below.</li> <li>● Indicator could perhaps be removed in OPSYS</li> </ul>
18 Proportion of schemes monitoring water safety and taking measures if necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● New indicator: Number of schemes monitoring water safety and taking measures if necessary</li> <li>● Old indicator “Proportion of schemes monitoring water safety and taking measures if necessary” could perhaps be removed in OPSYS</li> <li>● Definition: Number of schemes that have an updated WSP+++ (WSP that also addresses climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction, O&amp;M and water fee collection, and inclusion)</li> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target changed to 433</li> </ul>
19 Proportion of WUSCs operational and maintaining scheme functionality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● New indicator: Number of WUSCs operational and maintaining scheme functionality</li> <li>● Old indicator “Proportion of WUSCs operational and maintaining scheme functionality” could perhaps be removed in OPSYS</li> <li>● Definition: Number of WUSCs that have signed an MoU with SSC</li> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target changed to 1,400 according to the new definition</li> </ul>
20 Number of people trained on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0</li> </ul>

21 Number of people having permanent access to improved sanitation facilities and using them (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 90,000 to present the actual number of people expected to benefit from this activity</li> <li>● The indicator used in OPSYS (<i>Number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support</i>) might create potential double-counting in OPSYS because the indicator is the same as for for SUSWA indicators 15 and 16 which measure water supply infrastructure beneficiaries, who are often the same as people benefitting from improved toilets.</li> </ul>
22 Number of additional people with access to basic toilet (data to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 21,000 to present the actual number of people expected to benefit from this activity</li> </ul>
23 Number of Municipalities with action plan developed and implemented for achieving safely managed sanitation and total sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 28</li> </ul>
24 Number of households with hand washing facilities on premises with availability of soap and water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 29,000 to present the actual number of people expected to benefit from this activity</li> </ul>
25 Number of households fulfilling total sanitation criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 15,000 to present the actual number of people expected to benefit from this activity</li> </ul>
26 Number of improved institutional toilets with water supply (disaggregated by type of institution, CGD friendliness of facilities, and for schools the 3-star approach categories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 210</li> </ul>
27 Number of institutions having a functional hand washing facility with water and soap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Indicator 27 is suggested to be deleted to avoid double counting. All institutional toilets repaired / constructed by SUSWA have handwashing facilities with soap and water, so this is measured in indicator 26</li> <li>● The indicator could perhaps be removed in OPSYS.</li> </ul>
28 Number of religious and community leaders, youth networks and teachers mobilized against harmful chhaupadi practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 486 to report only people mobilised by SUSWA</li> </ul>
29 Proportion of women using toilets during menstruation (data disaggregated by ethnicity and PWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● No changes to the indicator</li> <li>● Cumulative progress data corrected in the result framework as per the MTE recommendation</li> </ul>
30 Number of people trained on MHM including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Baseline changed to 0 and target to 2,313 to report only people trained by SUSWA</li> </ul>

sanitary pad making (data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and PWD)	
31 On-site faecal sludge management options reviewed, assessed, piloted and introduced to Project Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No changes</li> <li>• Target in OPSYS was 19 but according to the RF it is 2-5. It was changed to 5 in OPSYS as well.</li> </ul>
32 Faecal sludge issues incorporated into toilet design and O&M manuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No changes</li> </ul>