

ONE WASH ANNUAL REPORT 2015

WASH Programme, UNICEF Nepal Country Office



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Expression of Thanks

The year 2015 was marked with the Gorkha Earthquake of 25 April 2015 (7.8 magnitude) and aftershock of 12 May 2015 (7.3 magnitude) in Dolakha district, as well as political crises following the promulgation of the constitution on 20 September 2015, which resulted in a de facto undeclared border blockade of essential supplies (gas, petrol, diesel, medicines, etc.) that lasted for almost 5 months from September 2015 to early February 2016.

These humanitarian crises have significantly affected the programme implementation in multiple ways, but with support from partners, the overall UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme was still able to achieve good results in 2015, which are being reported to all our partners in this ONE WASH Annual Report 2015. This report is not a contractual requirement to any of our co-financing partners, but UNICEF believes that providing a comprehensive ONE WASH Annual Report has added value, and is thereby sharing this report for the year 2015.

The continued partnership and financial support from the Governments of Finland and the United Kingdom have again been instrumental for UNICEF WASH in implementing the WASH Development Programme as part of UNICEF Nepal Country Office's Country Programme

Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2017 to benefit the most vulnerable children and their families in Nepal with essential WASH services.

The WASH Emergency Programme has been supported by many multilateral and bilateral agencies, as well as by several UNICEF National Committees. UNICEF WASH has received financial support from the Government's of Canada, Denmark, Japan, Norway, and Sweden, as well as the World Bank, UNICEF National Committees and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). We would like to extend our most sincere appreciation to all co-financiers during this extraordinary and challenging year.

The WASH Development and Emergency Programme results presented in this report could not have been achieved by UNICEF alone. This UNICEF report presents UNICEF's work in partnership with multiple partners at all levels without whom these results would not have been possible to attain. With these final words, UNICEF wishes to acknowledge all Governments, Co-financiers, I/NGOs, CBOs, Private sector and Academia partners collectively and especially the Government of Nepal for a facilitative role to produce results.; these are our joint results presented in this ONE WASH Annual Report 2015.

On 31 May 2016, in Kathmandu, Nepal,
UNICEF Nepal Country Office

Mr. Tomoo Hozumi
Representative

Dr. Rownak Khan
Deputy Representative

Mr. Antti Rautavaara
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBO	community-based organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan (UNICEF)
DACAW	Decentralized Action for Children and Women (UNICEF)
DDC	District Development Committee
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DWASHCC	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
HACT	harmonized approach to cash transfers
iDE	International Development Enterprises
INGO	international non-government organization
IR	Intermediate Result (UNICEF indicator)
JSR	Joint Sector Review
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFA FINLAND	Ministry for Foreign Affairs Finland
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MoWSS	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
NGO	non-government organization
NMICS	Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
NRCS	Nepal Red Cross Society
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (United Nations)
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PDNA	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
PPPHW	Public Private Partnership for Hand Washing
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
SAP	System, Application and Products (Accounting system)
SBP	stand by partner
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SEIU	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee
VWASHCC	Village Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASHCC	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
WiS	WASH in School

Programme Summary

Country:	Nepal
Country Programme:	Country Programme Action Plan 2013-2017
Programme:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
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Co-financier References:	PBA SC/2011/0105 (Government of Finland) PBA SC/2013/0518 (Government of United Kingdom) PBA SM/2015/0249 (Government of Canada) PBA SM/2015/0231 (Government of Denmark) PBA SM/2015/0253 (Government of Japan) PBA SM/2015/0245 and 320 (Government of Norway) PBA SM/2015/0227 (Government of Sweden) PBA SM/2015/0227 (The World Bank) PBA SM/2015/0507 (UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, OCHA/ CERF)
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Type and Period of Report:	ONE WASH Annual Report 2015 for all co-financiers (Jan-Dec 2015)
Report Date:	15 April 2016
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CPAP Planned Amount (WASH):	US\$ 14,001,000 (total planned for 2013-2017)
MFA Finland:	US\$ 2,014,735 Expenditure in 2015
DFID United Kingdom:	US\$ 1,768,901 Expenditure in 2015
Government of Canada	US\$ 792,236 Expenditure in 2015
Government of Denmark	US\$ 498,957 Expenditure in 2015
Government of Japan	US\$ 1,670,492 Expenditure in 2015
Government of Norway	US\$ 143,622 Expenditure in 2015
Government of Sweden	US\$ 226,944 Expenditure in 2015
The World Bank / MoFALD	US\$ 927,000 Expenditure in 2015
OCHA / CERF	US\$ 3,254,540 Expenditure in 2015
UNICEF Internal Resources:	US\$ 1,569,630 Expenditure in 2015
Total WASH Development:	US\$ 4,493,425 Expenditure in 2015
Total WASH Emergency:	US\$ 8,581,549 Expenditure in 2015
Grant Total Expenditure:	US\$ 13,074,974 Expenditure in 2015

Geographical Area: 32 districts for Development Programme and 21 districts for Emergency Programme, with only one district (Kavrepalanchowk) overlapping in both.

Focus Population: Senior decision and policy makers at national, regional and district level. The most disadvantaged and vulnerable rural communities, especially those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in the mid and far western development regions and Terai. School children, their parents and school administrators.

With special attention to the 14 most earthquake affected districts and in total 21 affected districts. UNICEF Humanitarian WASH Response and Recovery follows the Global WASH Cluster principles to act as provider of “last resort” to areas not served or underserved by other humanitarian agencies in responding to the Nepal Earthquakes.

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Executive Summary

The year 2015 was marked by two humanitarian crises in Nepal; natural disasters in the form of strong earthquakes and political crises leading to shortage of essential supplies in Nepal. Both humanitarian crises have been on the global news for a long period of time and have required significant changes in both the WASH Programme itself, as well as in WASH Section staff composition in order to be able to respond to both WASH Development Programme and WASH Emergency Programme.

This ONE WASH Annual Report 2015 is an innovation in itself, as this is our second time to capture all co-financiers results in one report, the ONE WASH Annual Report 2015. This was our aim in publishing ONE WASH Annual Report 2014 also, but then the results were presented on attribution based reporting, such that each co-financier would have their own chapters. In this ONE WASH Annual Report 2015, we are piloting a new approach - contribution based reporting.

In 2015, the UNICEF WASH Section had nine co-financiers and also substantial UNICEF internal regular and thematic resources. Attribution based reporting on such setting would be both against the principles of the Paris Declaration, as well

as incur high transaction costs and be time consuming to prepare. Contribution-based reporting is not a requirement of our co-financiers, but is cost-effective. Nevertheless, for two key co-financiers, DFID and MFA Finland, we still provide a short description of results achieved specifically through their contributions in the format previously used.

In UNICEF, financial accounting system and in WASH Section Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System, a detailed attribution of each US dollar spent to a specific result is possible, if required. However, in contribution based reporting, each co-financier can see total results and their share to total financing. As such, if a co-financier provided 20 per cent of total funding, then that agency can credit in their internal reporting up to 20 per cent of the total results presented in this ONE WASH Annual Report 2015.

WASH Emergency Programme

A natural disaster occurred in Nepal in the form of a devastating 7.8 magnitude earthquake on 25 April 2015 in Gorkha district, followed by a strong 7.3 magnitude aftershock in Dolakha district on 12 May 2015. In addition, more than 400 aftershocks of more than 4.0 magnitude have been felt. The

earthquakes affected and estimated 2.8 million¹ people with number of casualties reaching nearly 9,000 of which 30 per cent are children 22,310 people were injured.

During the monsoon, the immediate damages caused by the earthquakes were further multiplied by over 5,600 landslides, which is much higher than the total number of landslides reported in the past five years combined. Also there was an increased risk of spreading diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera, especially in communities living in temporary camp setting. Later in the year, the political crises resulted in the shortage of essential supplies, such as cooking gas, petrol, diesel, medicines, etc. due to stricture of supplies entering from southern border and also led to a delayed nomination of National Reconstruction Authority (NRA). The impacts of earthquake combined with man-made disaster have been devastating, severely hitting the victims of the earthquake, as over one million victims were still living in temporary shelters during the winter of 2015-2016.

During the earthquake, a total of 5.2 million people were living in the 31 affected districts, out of which 2.8 million people lived in the 14 most severely affected districts and were in immediate need for vital humanitarian assistance, specifically lifesaving emergency Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions. Out of total affected population, an estimated 1.1 million (approximately 40 per cent) were children. Shelter, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, food and livelihood support, medical care, education, nutrition supplements and protection consisted as key humanitarian needs from the onset of the humanitarian response and due to the political crises, the need for WASH

response and specifically recovery efforts continue to be in strong demand in Nepal.

During the earthquake response and recovery period (since April 2015), UNICEF as co-lead of the WASH Cluster, together with the Government of Nepal, was immediately in full response and coordination mode, which took the major part of WASH Section staff time and efforts during the period from 25 April to end of September 2015. The regular Development Programme was officially halted for one month, as per UNICEF Representative's decision, to focus on the most vulnerable areas and populations affected by the earthquake. The 14 districts severely affected by the earthquake did not overlap with regular development districts supported by UNICEF except one district - KavrepalInchowk.

All the humanitarian clusters were activated on Saturday 25 April 2015 and continued to function until end of December 2015, and the transitional process with agreed Transition Plan to normal development structures is ongoing since October 2015. The Government of Nepal declared an end to the emergency phase and a shift from humanitarian response to recovery at the end of June 2015, but the effective relief period covered in reality the period from first earthquake until end of September, as the monsoon rains and related landslides, floods and outbreaks exacerbated the suffering of Nepali people until the seize of monsoon rains.

During the intensive response period in May-June 2015, UNICEF functioned also as co-lead with the World Bank for the Government-led Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA). The findings of the PDNA were tabled at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction

¹ Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal

on 25 June 2015 where the international community pledged two-thirds (US\$ 4.4 billion) of the US\$ 6.7 billion appeal by the Government. The total financial losses from the earthquakes were estimated in PDNA for WASH as US\$ 7.06 billion.

WASH Development Programme

The Government of Nepal (GoN) targets to achieve universal access to improved water supply and sanitation by 2017. While national census 2011 reported access to improved water supply at 85 per cent and sanitation at 62 per cent, the key findings report (January 2015) from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS5) shows access to improved water supply at 93 per cent and access to improved sanitation (not shared) at 60 per cent. According to 2011 census, the rural open defecation was 45 per cent, but is rapidly declining, which is a great achievement in Nepal due to successful sanitation social movement in the country, supported by multiple Government offices, donor organizations and international and national non government organizations (I/NGOs).

UNICEF, as part of its core mandate, addresses the needs and well-being of women and children. The support spreads from infancy to childhood to adolescence. The child is at the center of UNICEF Nepal Country Programme Action Plan for 2013-2017, and as humanitarian agency the overriding principle for the organization is to safeguard the rights of children during emergencies. Immediate delivery of WASH services during emergency response is one of the key life-saving components of any emergency response. Apart from WASH response, UNICEF also works on WASH Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and resilience aspects. This is specifically relevant and important in Nepal, which is impacted by climate change through increasingly less predictable variable hydrological conditions.

Programmatically, the majority of development funding is allocated into

service delivery on sanitation and in lesser extent to water supply also. Special attention is given together with other partners to maintain and accelerate Sanitation Social Movement, specifically in Terai. The convergence with nutrition, health, education, communication for development (C4D) and adolescent development is central to the modus operandi of WASH Section. While service delivery and behaviour change of the families and communities C4D are supported in scale, the policy work is at the heart of the programme to empower Nepalese partner agencies to own and manage their sector in coming decades. The processes supported at the policy front are bringing together different stakeholders at multiple levels, from Village Development Committee (VDC), to districts and to national level to promote and align the WASH sector for more efficient and coordinated Government owned programme and service delivery. This is aimed to be achieved through a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) arrangement, namely ONE WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP). WASH Reform is a Government owned process, which Nepal has so far successfully embarked.

The WASH Section has a strong research and evaluation agenda. Regardless of the earthquakes, WASH Section managed to complete full Value for Money Study in 2015, as a global pilot for UNICEF WASH. In addition, Menstrual Hygiene Management Research started together with Education Section, as well as preparations for Open Defecation Free (ODF) Sustainability Study and Climate Change Impact on WASH Study are underway.

Programme Management

In 2015, the WASH Section managed to deliver substantial results in both WASH Development and WASH Emergency programmes regardless of the steep increase in funding levels, doubling from US\$ 5.5 million in expenditures in 2014 into an estimated US\$ 13.1 million in expenditures in 2015. Immediately after

the earthquake, the WASH Section staff substantially increased as well through Stand-By Partners (SBP) support and through other contractual arrangements. Later in July-August 2015, a new Human Resource Plan was approved for UNICEF Nepal Country Office, which allowed the rapid increase in staffing on the medium-term perspective, which has been necessary to deliver results against increased funding levels. Following the immediate surge² period, the WASH Team staff consisted of 32 professionals for the period of July-December 2015, and at the end of 2015, the staffing decreased to 26 staff members, which is the foreseen level to be maintained in 2016 and 2017.

The WASH Section, in line with previous reviews and audits, continues to institutionalize result-based planning and continues to move towards Sector Wide Approach in WASH Development Programme, and the same thinking is also applied in WASH Emergency Programme. However, flexibility was applied as in emergency setting the target always fluctuates due to various reasons, such as monsoon affecting populations to change location.

In order to manage results at the planning and budgeting stage (February-March) a "Result-Based Allocation Framework" with all implementing partners was used for the second consecutive year. This proved less labor intensive as the M&E system that was established in 2014 is now fully operational and improving, allowing to quickly draw reliable results from the system for reporting purposes as well as to anticipate expected results.

Already during the year 2014, UNICEF was successful to secure its minimum funding base (US\$ 14 million) for the period of

2013-2017, as per CPAP 2013-2017. This funding allows UNICEF to function at least at planned implementation level, but further funding of around US\$ 4-5 million for WASH Development Programme is still sought from our like-minded long-term partners for 2016 and 2017, to enable capitalizing on the gains made to date and optimize the effectiveness of UNICEF delivery capacity in place. Thematic funding (global, regional or country level) is given priority in order not to compromise with UNICEF global strategies and the Paris commitments.

The WASH Section operates in a multi-partner environment, as a principle and for the sustainability of the programme, UNICEF WASH Section ensured ownership and leadership to the Government, while providing any assistance necessary in a coordinated manner with other partners including WASH Sector stakeholders.

WASH Policy Progress

A major achievement towards sector harmonization in 2015 has been the establishment of a dedicated Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS) in Nepal. Also the acknowledgement of water and sanitation as a fundamental right in the new constitution of Nepal is a significant achievement towards ensuring universal coverage of sanitation and water for all. Further, the drafting of an umbrella WASH act and policy through a consultative process is a breakthrough towards policy and institutional harmonization among sector stakeholders as the new policy combines the existing separate urban and rural sub-sector policies into a single policy document.

The progress made towards the finalization of ONE WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP) under Government leadership has

² For emergency response period, UNICEF bring in professionals from standby partners to assist immediate response



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been particularly noteworthy. The final draft of ONE WASH Sector Development Plan was shared for strategic consultation with high level Government officials, including Minister of Water Supply and Sanitation in January 2016. All the preparatory work was conducted in 2015, which allowed the Government to look positively into ONE WASH Sector Development Plan. The Government has now taken it into their internal processing guided by the Minister and implemented by a Task Team. The scope of formulating sector Financing Strategy has been halted by the Ministry until the submission of SDP draft by the task force.

At the global front, the Government of Nepal registered its membership of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) in 2010 and has been presenting its global commitments and progress in each SWA high level meeting, which take place every two years in Washington DC, USA. The third SWA Minister Level Meeting was held in March 2016 in Ethiopia and the Minister for Water Supply and Sanitation

attended the meeting and shared Nepal's progress on past commitments in SWA.

WASH Development Programme Results

The progress of WASH Development Programme against nine core indicators is very encouraging and are summarized below:

- A total of six districts have been declared ODF with UNICEF support in 2015.
- A total of 219 VDCs in all UNICEF working areas were declared ODF, benefiting 542,343 people with improved sanitation. Additionally, five municipalities were also successful in achieving ODF in UNICEF supported districts in 2015. A total of 1.16 million people are living in ODF environment, including ODF declared VDCs and municipalities.
- Additional 191 VDCs and 32 municipal wards with 1.2 million people are under interventions for sanitation and moving towards declaring ODF.
- A total of 43,583 marginalized people have been served with 28 water supply

- schemes with improved water source.
- In collaboration with the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) and FEDWASUN, Water Safety Plan (WSP) has been implemented in 207 schemes and a total of 141 schemes completed all eight steps of Water Safety Plan.
- For improved functionality and sustainability of water supply services, a total of 131 schemes have been supported for improving the functionality and management of water supply services in collaboration with FEDWASUN and DWSS.
- As part of WASH in Schools, a total of 886 schools (176,882 students) were reached for the interventions and a total of 721 schools were supported with Child Club for school WASH software activities. A total of 360 schools now have separate toilet for boys and girls in the programme schools. A total of 155 schools have completed hardware construction by UNICEF support.
- With regards to progress on hand washing with soap, a total of 33,032 mothers and caretakers as well as children under-five have been reached with hygiene education.
- A total of 8,287 people were trained in WASH (50 per cent male, 50 per cent female).

Table 1: Contribution Based Results by Co-Financier in 2015

Indicator of Annual Expenditure in US\$		Total Results 2015	DFID (39 %)	Finland (45 %)	UNICEF (16 %)
		4,493,425	1,768,901	2,014,735	709,789
Indicator 1.	Number of water supply schemes completed	28	11	13	4
Indicator 2.	Number of Water Safety Plans Completed	141	55	63	23
Indicator 3.	Number of schemes supported with functionality	131	51	59	21
Indicator 4.	Number of beneficiaries from completed water supply schemes	43,583	16,997	19,612	6,973
Indicator 5.	Number of VDCs declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	219	85	99	35
Indicator 6.	Number of municipalities declared Open Defecation Free (ODF)	5	2	2	1
Indicator 7.	Number of people benefiting from improved toilets as a result of UNICEF programme	542,343	211,514	244,054	86,775
Indicator 8.	Number of public toilets constructed (not schools)	3	1	1	1
Indicator 9.	Number of Children, Gender and Differently abled friendly WASH facilities in schools constructed.	360	140	162	58
Indicator 10.	Number of people living in Open Defecation Free environments	1,156,347	450,975	520,356	185,016
Indicator 11.	Number of three, two and one star schools as a result of UNICEF intervention	134	52	60	21
Indicator 12.	Number of people trained on WASH	8,287	3,232	3,729	1,326

WASH Emergency Programme Results

At the end of 2015, progress achieved against the target to provide 840,000 people with access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, hygiene kits and hand washing facilities in UNICEF supported WASH Emergency Programme include:

- 1,262,939 people provided with water, which is 150 per cent achievement against target;
- 387,885 people with access to sanitation, which is 46 per cent achievement against target;
- 852,329 people reached with hygiene kits, which is 101 per cent achievement against target.

This target of 840,000 people was set only three days after the earthquake for Flash Appeal process. As UNICEF WASH Response was almost immediately fully funded, the target was decided to be kept unchanged in Revised Flash Appeal as

well as in internal UNICEF Humanitarian Appeal for Children (HAC). The HAC period ended in March 2016 with overall positive achievements. However, people did not move into camp settings as was originally expected, and the number of people benefiting from access to sanitation is below target, so more toilets had to be constructed than was anticipated. This is because while in camp setting, one toilet serves a target population of 50 people, however at household level, one toilet serves an average family of five.

Other WASH Emergency Programme milestone results are:

- WASH Cluster Coordination, co-led with Government of Nepal;
- Post-Disaster Needs Assessment co-led with Government of Nepal and the World Bank;
- Support to Water Supply and Sanitation District Offices (WSSDOs); and
- Joint WASH Monitoring.



Financial Progress

The 2015 total WASH Programme expenditure was US\$ 13,074,975, commitments excluded, which is equivalent to over 17 per cent of total UNICEF Nepal Country Office annual expenditure in 2015. This is a remarkable achievement considering the growth rate of total expenditures of WASH Programme between years 2013 (US\$ 2,858,374), 2014 (US\$ 5,294,806) and 2015 (US\$ 13,074,975). Despite strong increase in the total budget between 2014 and 2015, the WASH Section annual total expenditures was a total of 92 per cent of funds available, the unspent balance has been agreed to be moved into 2016 with no-cost extensions with MFA Finland and DFID.

The 2015 total WASH Programme expenditure was **US\$ 13,074,975**, (commitments excluded), which is equivalent to over 17 per cent of total UNICEF Nepal Country Office annual expenditure in 2015.

Table 2: Fund Utilization in 2015

Development and emergency programme by funding source	Allocation for UNICEF NCO	Annual Expenditure	Annual Overspent	Expenditure Rate
WASH Development Programme				
MFA Finland	2,301,850	2,014,735		88%
DFID United Kingdom	2,850,000	1,768,901		62%
UNICEF Regular Resources	520,000	709,789	189,789	136%
Sub-total	5,671,850	4,493,425	189,789	79%
WASH Emergency Programme				
In-kind goods		168,000	168,000	
UNICEF WASH Emergency Thematic	859,841	859,841		100%
OCHA / CERF	3,254,540	3,254,540		100%
The World Bank / MoFALD	927,000	927,000		100%
The Government of Sweden	226,944	226,944		100%
The Government of Denmark	498,957	498,957		100%
The Government of Canada	792,236	792,236		100%
The Government of Japan	1,670,492	1,670,492		100%
The Government of Norway	143,622	143,622		100%
UNICEF Emergency Unit expenditure	39,917	39,917		100%
Sub-total	8,581,549	8,581,549	0	100%
Grant Total Expenditure	14,253,399	13,074,975	189,789	92%
		Unspent	1,178,425	

1. Country Situation

1.1 Country Situation from Gorkha Earthquake perspective

At 11:56 a.m., on Saturday 25 April 2015, Nepal experienced a large earthquake measuring a magnitude of 7.8 with its epicentre in Gorkha District, some 76 kilometres northwest of Kathmandu. This was followed by over 150 immediate aftershocks including one with a magnitude of 7.3 on 12 May 2015 with its epicentre in Dolakha District, some 80 kilometres northeast of Kathmandu. As a result of these events, nearly 9,000 people were killed, among which 30 per cent were children, and over 22,300 were injured³. The Government declared 31 districts to be affected among total 75 districts, with 14⁴ severely affected⁵. In total, 2.8 million people were impacted, including 1.1 million children in the 14 most-affected districts.⁶

Destruction of property was widespread and included residential and government buildings, schools, hospitals and health centres, water supply and sanitation facilities, as well as heritage sites, rural roads, bridges, agricultural land, trekking routes, hydropower plants and sports facilities. It is estimated that at least 887,350 homes were fully or partially damaged, 388,000 toilets and 7,740 water supply schemes affected, 32,145 classrooms destroyed, and 765 health facilities damaged or destroyed.⁷ About 20 per cent of the strategic road network and 23 per cent of the country's schools lie within the 14 most-affected districts.⁸

On 29 April 2015, a UN flash appeal was launched for US\$ 422 million to meet critical humanitarian needs for the three months from May to July⁹; this was extended to September by a revision on 29

³UNICEF, 2015. Moving On, Nepal Earthquakes: One Year Later. Kathmandu: UNICEF Nepal.

⁴Bhaktapur, Dhading, Dolakha, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchowk, Lalitpur, Makawanpur, Nuwakot, Okhaldhunga, Ramechhap, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchowk

⁵NPC, 2015. Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Needs Assessment. Vol. A: Key Findings. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.

⁶UNICEF, 2015. Nepal Earthquake Humanitarian Situation Report. Three Months Review. Kathmandu: UNICEF Nepal.

⁷Ibid.

⁸NPC, 2015. Nepal Earthquake 2015: Post Disaster Needs Assessment. Vol. A: Key Findings. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.

⁹OCHA, 2015. Nepal. Flash Appeal for Response to the Nepal Earthquake. April–July 2015. Kathmandu: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

May 2015¹⁰. As of 28 August 2015, 55 per cent (US\$ 230.1 million) of the flash appeal funding had been received as well as an additional US\$ 228.7 million.¹¹

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) has laid out strategies and priorities for recovery and reconstruction. Its overarching goal is to ensure greater future resilience through a two-pronged approach of 'build back better' and disaster risk reduction (DRR)*. Broadly, a build back better approach aims to ensure that recovery and reconstruction efforts do not rebuild past risks but do incorporate disaster resilient features (e.g., seismic resistant design of infrastructures). Through a deep understanding robust would be more appropriate for data understanding of risks, the government and communities can prevent and mitigate risks and impacts as well as prepare for their eventuality.

UNICEF's WASH response in the 14 most severely affected districts focused on provision of basic water, sanitation and hygiene material including intensive hygiene promotion to the severely affected population with the objective to prevent illness such as diarrhoea or other waterborne disease among children and vulnerable groups. UNICEF provided emergency water through trucking of water to internally displaced people (IDP) camps, provision of drinking water treatment options together with water storage vessel and further bulk chlorination of water systems. UNICEF and its partners also provided emergency sanitation through the construction of emergency latrines in camps. To achieve sustainable sanitation UNICEF built communal toilets within community settings and also provided

support for the repair of household toilets. Further UNICEF provided family hygiene kits and hygiene education to promote improved hygiene practices.

The WASH interventions to remote areas were often hampered due to logistical challenges including poorly maintained mountain roads and rugged terrain. Moreover, the monsoon-induced landslides exacerbated access to hard-to-reach areas and hindered the distribution of essential sanitation and hygiene materials. UNICEF mapped those areas that were not served by any national or international organizations to address the needs through partnership with civil society organizations (CSO) and NGOs.

In the month of August and September, UNICEF WASH was heavily engaged on working with Department of Health Services and Health Cluster together with its own Health and Communication for Development team to contain the cholera cases that were identified in Kathmandu valley. As of 11 September 2015, 80 cases of cholera had been confirmed. The affected patients were mostly from three wards (12, 13, and 14) of Kathmandu districts. Although country faces seasonal case of Acute Gastro Enteritis (AEG) and cholera every year, keeping in mind that the case is slightly higher than previous yearly cases and the current camp setting post-earthquake in Kathmandu valley, UNICEF WASH with the Government and Health Cluster took actions that included training of Female Community Health volunteers (FCHV) and other local volunteers for mobilization on promotion of health hygiene messages and water quality testing in the affected areas of Kathmandu districts.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹OCHA, 2015. Nepal: Funding Status (as of 28 August 2015). Kathmandu: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. *DRR refers to systematic efforts (policies, practices and process) that aim to analyse, manage and anticipate disaster risks arising from a combination of exposure to multiple hazards, range of vulnerabilities, and existing capacities.

In terms of resilience, UNICEF is collaborating with the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage to build capacities of government counterparts and district stakeholders in 14 severely affected districts on WASH recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In addition, UNICEF has partnership with the Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN) to conduct capacity gap analysis of government at national and district levels in operation and maintenance of WASH services in 14 districts. FEDWASUN will also enhance the capacity of Water and Sanitation User Committee Members in recovery as well as development of Water Safety Plans for water supply schemes with a focus on risk reduction.

1.2 Country Situation from Child Rights Perspective

Consistent with the decrease in overall poverty, there has been a decline in child poverty. However, child poverty has not fallen as quickly as overall poverty. The 2010 study on Child Poverty and Disparities in Nepal showed that between 1996 and 2004, child poverty declined eight percentage points to 36 per cent compared to an 11 percentage points decline for the whole population¹². Households with children experience greater poverty than those without. The most important determinants of child poverty were household size, educational status of the household head, ethnicity/caste, residency, and dependency ratio. More than two thirds of Nepali children were severely deprived of at least one basic human need¹³, with sanitation being the leading child deprivation¹⁴ (Table 3). Close to 40 per cent of children experienced severe deprivation of at least two basic human needs and by this

measure, can be considered to be living in absolute poverty.

Table 3: Proportion of Child Deprivation in 1996, 2006 and 2011 by basic need and age group

Basic need	Age Group (years)	Proportion of children deprived (%) [*]		
		1996	2006	2011
Shelter	0–17	40.0	27.6	20.4
Sanitation	0–17	79.2	55.7	43.6
Water	0–17	20.6	11.4	11.3
Information	3–17	59.0	31.5	15.0
Food	0–4	16.1†	10.6	7.7
Education	7–17	21.8	18.0	11.0
Health	0–2	20.2	2.1	2.5

Source for table: NPC, UNICEF and New Era, 2010. Child Poverty and Disparities in Nepal.

Notes: ^{*} 1996 based on Nepal Family Health Survey 1996, 2006 based on NDHS 2006, and 2011 based on NDHS 2011, including adjustments to 2006 calculations to ensure consistency in methods; † children aged 0–2 years.

A recent analysis of data drawn from the Nepal MICS 2014 known as the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis for Nepal, highlighted multiple facets of child poverty through overlapping deprivations.¹⁵ Children were divided into four age categories (0–23 months, 24–59 months, 5–9 years and 10–17 years) and deprivation was analyzed in seven dimensions (nutrition, health, education, WASH, child protection, information and living standards). Each dimension was assessed through several indicators and each age category was assigned 5–6 relevant dimensions of deprivation. Being deprived in even one indicator of a dimension meant that the child was automatically considered deprived in that whole dimension (i.e.

¹²NPC, UNICEF and New Era, 2010. Child Poverty and Disparities in Nepal. Towards Escaping the Cycle of Poverty. Nepal Report 2010. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, UNICEF and New Era.

¹³Seven basic needs are: shelter, sanitation, water, information, food, education, and health

¹⁴NPC, UNICEF and New Era, 2010. Child Poverty and Disparities in Nepal. Towards Escaping the Cycle of Poverty. Nepal Report 2010. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, UNICEF and New Era.

¹⁵Karim, S., 2015. Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis for Nepal. Kathmandu: UNICEF.

union aggregation). Findings revealed that 63 per cent of children aged 0–17 years are deprived in two or more dimensions and 36 per cent are deprived in three or more deprivations. On average, Nepali children are deprived in 2.05 dimensions out of six, which represents a severity of 34 per cent. Disaggregation found that girls and boys face approximately the same number of deprivations, while rural children face a much higher number of deprivations than urban children. There is huge regional diversity as well.

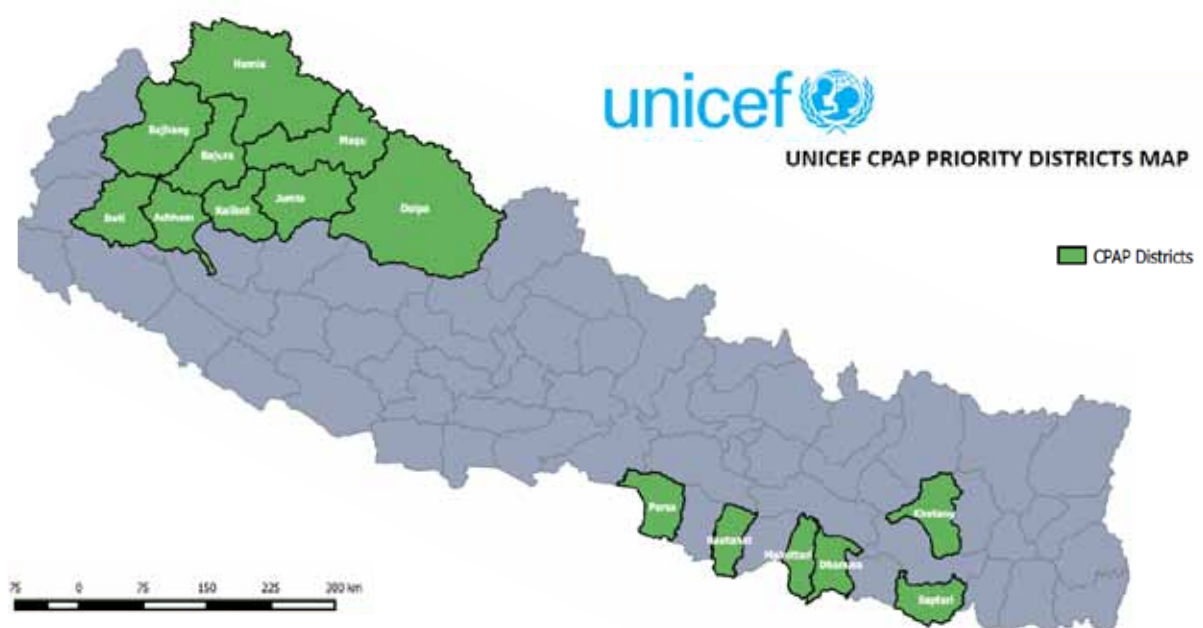
Children aged under-two are the most deprived with an average of 2.9 deprivations out of five, resulting in severity of 58 per cent; the prevalence of deprivation in three or more dimensions is 63 per cent. Infants are most likely to experience deprivations in nutrition, followed by child protection and WASH. Children aged 24–59 months face an average of 2.5 deprivations out of six for a severity of 42 per cent, with 50 per cent having deprivation in three or more dimensions. Children in this age group are most likely to be deprived in child protection and WASH. Children aged 5–9 years face

1.96 deprivations out of five, giving a severity of 39 per cent. Some 32 per cent experience deprivation in three or more dimensions, most likely WASH followed by child protection. Children aged 10–17 years have an average of 1.8 deprivations out of five for a severity was 36 per cent. Only 29 per cent of children in this age group are deprived in 3 or more dimensions. Most of deprivations come from WASH and child protection.

The study revealed that asset poverty does not capture the extent of multidimensional deprivations well in Nepal. There was only a 13 per cent overlap between the poorest asset quintile and deprivation in at least three dimensions. This rose to a 23 per cent overlap for the bottom 40 per cent. Asset poverty misses most of the dimensions of non-monetary poverty.

Based on the child deprivation indices of the districts, a total of 15 districts were prioritized by UNICEF for Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2017. The districts are highlighted in the Map below.

Map 1: Based on the child deprivation indices of the districts, a total of 15 districts were prioritized by UNICEF for Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP). The districts are highlighted in the Map below.



1.3 Country Situation from Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Perspective

Access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation and basic hygiene are basic needs and human right. Without such access, vulnerable communities risk typhoid and dysentery epidemics, and high prevalence rates for skin disorders and parasitic infestations. These have a direct negative impact on health and nutrition, and therefore lead to infant and child mortality. Poor sanitation exposes communities to the risk of waterborne diseases while malnutrition is aggravated by diarrhoea. According to the recent Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (NMICS, 2014), 37 per cent of children in Nepal under the age of five are either moderately or severely malnourished. The number of cases of children with diarrhoea remains high with 11 per cent of children under five suffering from diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey¹⁶.

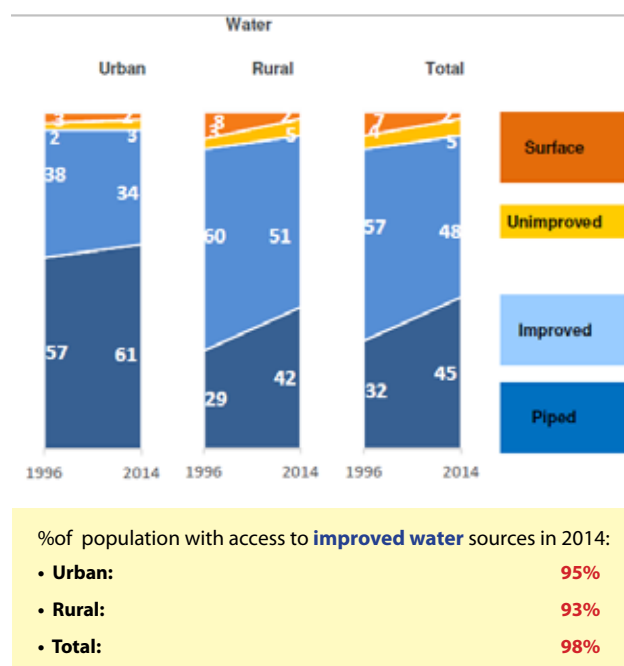
Although outbreaks of diarrhoea are an annual occurrence in Nepal, the 2009 outbreaks were particularly severe, and affected more than 70,000 people in 27 of the country's 75 districts. Two thirds of deaths reported occurred in the Mid and Far West Development Regions, where almost 400 people died. Recently, two years in a row, outbreaks of acute watery diarrhoea (many cases were confirmed as cholera) occurred in Rautahat district in 2014 and Kathmandu in 2015. Also, a Hepatitis E outbreak was reported in Biratnagar in Morang district in 2014.

1.3.1 Water supply coverage

Nepal's diverse topology spans the low lying plains of the Terai to the soaring peaks of the Himalayas. Despite the

geographical diversity and related challenges, water supply coverage has been relatively high in Nepal since 1990. The proportion of population using improved drinking water sources has significantly increased from 66 in 1990 to 92 per cent in 2015¹⁷. The most recent national survey shows consistent data with the estimate by WHO and UNICEF; NMICS indicated that 93 per cent of households used improved sources of drinking water in 2014¹⁸, which is a step closer to achieving universal coverage. This success has reduced people using surface water for drinking to almost zero (2 per cent).

Figure 1: Coverage of Water Supply in Nepal¹⁹



¹⁶Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal & UNICEF. (2015) Key findings: Nepal Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

¹⁷WHO/UNICEF (2014) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.

Available at: <http://www.wssinfo.org/>

¹⁸Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal & UNICEF. (2015)

¹⁹MICS 2014

Issues still remain in the water sector. Migration to urban centres, particularly during the decade long conflict, has caused the rapid growth of urban populations, which in turn is putting an increasing strain on limited water supplies. In rural areas, many communities live far from reliable water supply outlets and depend on traditional water resources such as springs, spring-fed canyons and streams as their main source of supply.

1.3.2 Water quality

Water pollution and contamination remain among the most serious public health problems in Nepal. Shallow ground water is at risk from contamination by pathogenic bacteria, pesticides, nitrates and industrial effluents. Many improved or so-called 'safe' water sources may be contaminated by the seepage of untreated water or waste water around the outlet, at source or during the supply process. According to the NMICS 2014, 71 per cent of the household water supply is contaminated with *E. Coli* (≥ 1 cfu/100ml)²⁰. Only 14 per cent of households using drinking water from an unimproved supply source treat the water before consuming it²¹. This is one of the major reasons why incidences of diarrhoeal diseases have not decreased significantly, despite better access to improved water supplies. In addition, the creation of open defecation free environments alone is not enough to ensure total sanitation. For this to be realized, households and surrounding areas need to be hygienically maintained, and water sources and supply systems protected.

Possible reasons for the deterioration of water quality are: (i) the dumping of domestic waste and untreated industrial waste water into rivers and other water

sources; (ii) the increase in the use of agricultural chemicals; and (iii) the non-existence of sewage networks in non-urban areas. In addition, leaky, rusty water supply pipelines and the presence of sewage pipes right next to drinking water pipes cause the quality of drinking water to deteriorate.

1.3.3 Functionality

Many of Nepal's water supply schemes are in a poor state of functionality. In 2012, only 25 per cent of schemes were deemed to be functioning properly (although this is a better situation than in 2010). More than 70 per cent of the water supply schemes in the country are in need of repair, rehabilitation or reconstruction²². Article from regular on an average of 100 scheme are affected either by flood or landslides every year. Furthermore, the 2015 earthquake destroyed 1,570 water supply schemes and partially damaged 3,663, undermining the functionality of water supply systems²³. More attention is also needed to improve water supply system management. Skilled human resources, the availability of equipment and tools, and the availability of operation/maintenance funds are all essential components of improved functionality.

1.3.4 Sanitation

Inadequate sanitation and poor sanitation behaviours are major social problems. Both have severe negative impacts on the lives of women and children. There is still widespread social acceptance of open defecation in the country, and toilets are looked upon as smelly and unclean in many communities. Building and using a household toilet is often viewed as breaking with tradition.

Despite ongoing challenges, Nepal has made impressive progress in improving sanitation. The proportion of the population

²⁰cfu = colony-forming unit, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal & UNICEF. (2015)

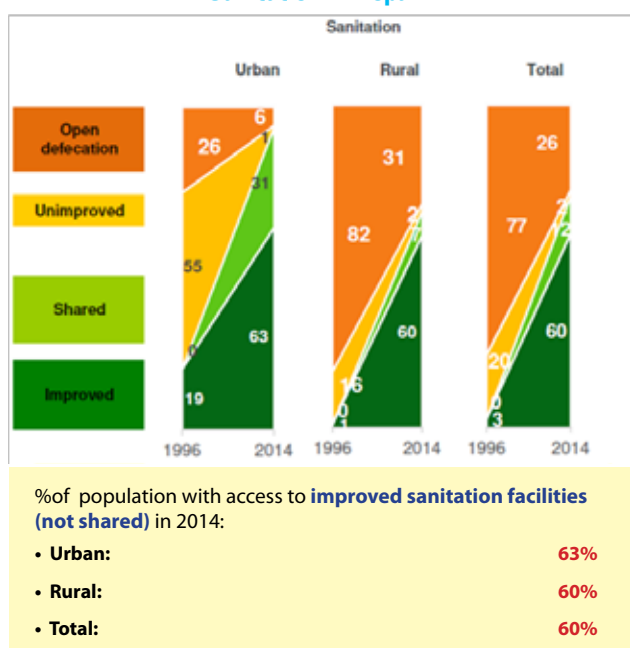
²¹Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal & UNICEF. (2015)

²²Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Nepal. (2014) Nationwide coverage and functionality status of Water Supply and sanitation in Nepal. National Management Information Project; Kathmandu

²³National Planning Commission, Nepal (2015) Nepal earthquake 2015 post disaster needs assessment.

using non-shared improved sanitation systems rose by 42 percentage points between 1990 and 2014. This means that 17 million more people are using improved sanitation facilities compared to two decades ago. In turn, the proportion of population who practice open defecation dropped by 56 percentage points over the same period - the fastest open defecation reduction rate in South Asia²⁵. NMICS 2014 reported even better sanitation coverage for 2014, estimating that 60 per cent of Nepali householders used non-shared improved sanitation facilities²⁶.

Figure 2: Coverage of Sanitation in Nepal²⁷



However, despite improved access to latrines, children's faeces are often not collected or disposed of safely. This creates a complex problem, even in houses with improved sanitation facilities, as it is essential to ensure an environment free of faecal pathogens in order to prevent the

transmission of diarrhoea and associated diseases. NMICS 2014 reports that 48 per cent of children's stools are not disposed of safely. Children's faeces play an important role in the faecal-oral transmission of disease; not only are young children more susceptible to such diseases, but also children often defecate in areas used by other children (such as the area surrounding the house).

The success of the Social Movement for Sanitation in Nepal is largely due to application of multi-stakeholders approach including investment of school, its children under the School-Led Total Sanitation approach; this is despite the fact that many schools do not have proper hygiene or sanitation systems. In 2009, three quarters of all schools had no latrines at all, while very few had appropriately designed latrine blocks with separate facilities for boys and girls. The maintenance and management of school WASH facilities continue to be a challenge. Not surprisingly, adolescent girls often report not attending school while they are menstruating due to the lack of proper hygiene and sanitation facilities in school. Despite this, there seems to be very little awareness of the impact of this issue among teachers, school management committees, and parent-teacher associations. The MHM study is in progress to verify and advise future programme.

Equity in WASH

Despite the impressive progress seen in the WASH sector, geographic and demographic disparities in access to sanitation continue to be a major challenge and indicate a stark inequalities. These disparities are driven by a range of interrelated factors including socio-economic status. Addressing inequalities is crucial if we are to accelerate progress towards universal access to sanitation and hygiene.

As of 2014/15 EMIS data, 4 in 5 school do not have toilet and 7 in 10 school do not have separate toilet for boys and girls.

²⁴WHO/UNICEF (2014)

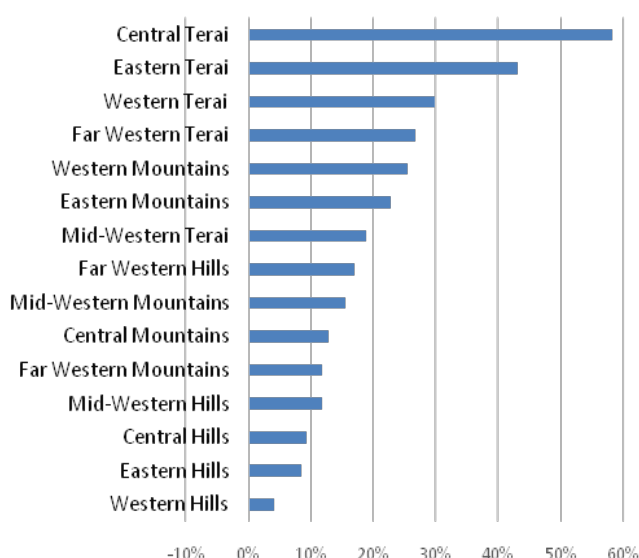
²⁵WHO/UNICEF (2014)

²⁶Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal & UNICEF (2015)

²⁷MICS 2014

²⁸Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal & UNICEF (2015)

Figure 3: Distribution of open defecation practice by region²⁹

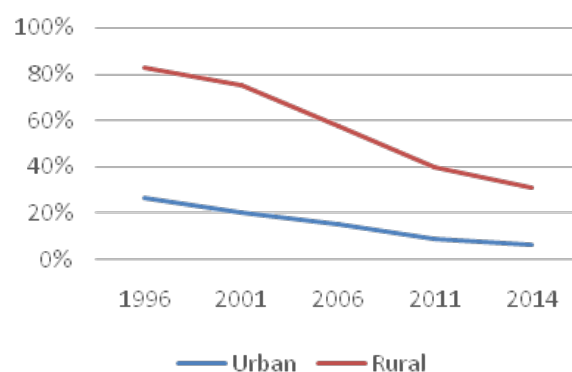


Open defecation practice is not evenly distributed across regions. Compared to other regions, the Terai region is home to more people practicing open defecation because there is wide acceptance of open defecation as a social norm. In light of this, UNICEF has been giving high priority and investing resources in the region.

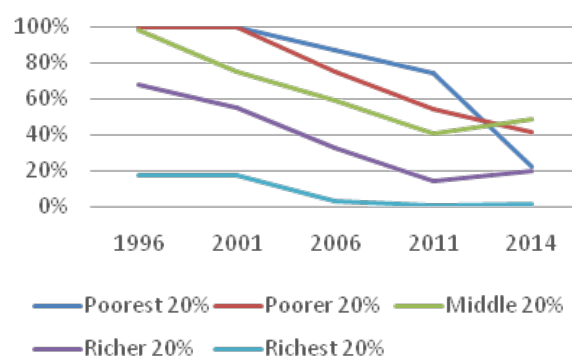
The figures in the right show trends in open defecation between 1996 and 2014. The proportion of population defecating in the open varies significantly according to location, wealth quintile, and level of education, indicating wide gaps between the advantaged and deprived populations. Despite this, overall trends suggest that fewer people in each segment are practicing open defecation reflecting an overall improvement in sanitation. In order to reduce disparities, efforts should focus on the most disadvantaged. Further work is needed on improving equity and increasing access to sanitation in under-served populations.

Figure 4: Open Defaecation distribution³⁰

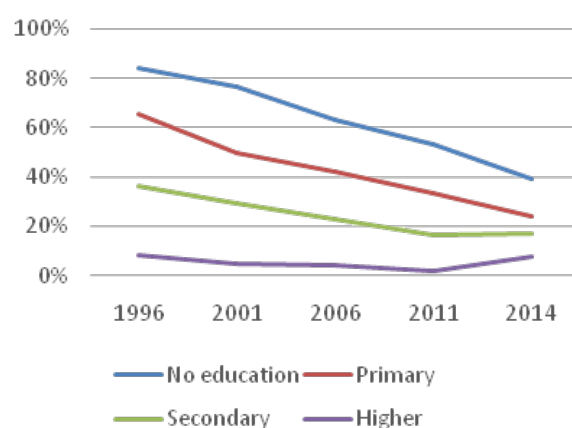
Percentage of open defecators by place of residence



Percentage of open defecators by wealth quintiles



Percentage of open defecators by education attainment



²⁹MICS 2014

³⁰MICS 2014

2. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

2.1 Country Programme Action Plan 2013-2017 (CPAP)

The CPAP contains a specific thematic section on Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). WASH activities are implemented in coordination with UNICEF work in Education, Nutrition, Health, Disaster Risk Reduction, Emergency Response, Adolescent Development, Protection, and Communication for Development. The WASH Section also works to create synergies with other sections of UNICEF such as Child Protection, and Social Policy and Economic Analysis.

Following the earthquake of 25 April 2015, a fifth Programme Component Result (PCR) on Emergency Earthquake Response and Recovery has been added to the Country Programme structure as PCR 5, which for WASH response and recovery is in the scale of US\$ 24 million, based on availability of co-financing. Hence, the WASH Section currently directly manages three Intermediate Results (Outputs or Intermediate Results (IR) 1.3, 2.3 and 5.2) and contributes to several others as below:

Programme Component Result 1 (Outcome): Policy and Legislation Reformed

Intermediate Result 1.3:	National WASH Plan and Finance Strategy
Intermediate Result 1.9:	Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Policies

Programme Component Result 2 (Outcome): Quality Social Service Systems Established

Intermediate Result 2.1:	District and Municipal Health Systems
Intermediate Result 2.3:	District Water and Sanitation System
Intermediate Result 2.5:	Child, Gender and Differently-Abled Friendly Framework
Intermediate Result 2.10:	Capacity and system building for disaster Preparedness and response

Programme Component Result 3 (Outcome): Social Norms and Behaviors Changed

Intermediate Result 3.1:	Hand Washing with Soap & 1000 Golden Days campaigns
Intermediate Result 3.2:	Convergence with nutrition and hygiene promotion
Intermediate Result 3.3:	Out-of-School Children and Alternative Education
Intermediate Result 3.4:	Adolescent life skills and entrepreneurship

Programme Component Result 5 (Outcome): Emergency Earthquake Response

Intermediate Result 5.2:	WASH emergency response and recovery
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The WASH programme contributes to reaching the Government's target of universal coverage of water and sanitation by 2017 and to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 1 – vulnerable and disadvantaged groups get improved access to essential social services and programmes in

an equitable manner. UNICEF will collaborated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support the implementation of the National Planning Commission (NPC)-led MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) focused on MDG 7 Target C (sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation).

Figure 5: Programme Results (PCRs and Intermediate Results)



UNICEF will work together with the newly established Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation (MoWSS) and all sector partners to reach the national target of universal coverage by 2017 in line with Joint Sector Review (JSR) recommendations for consolidating and further accelerating what has been achieved to date. This includes JSR recommendations on integrating Climate Change and DRR into WASH programmes.

At national and policy levels, UNICEF will support the Government in strategy development and implementation for better water governance, risk informed planning, designs and implementation as well as support better understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities and possible climate change adaptation and risk reductions strategies through sectoral assessments.

As part of this process, UNICEF will include minor repairs and reconstruction of selected water supply schemes, improve operation and maintenance of water and sanitation infrastructure, as well as build the capacity of Water and Sanitation User Committees to support them to implement Government's directives on the operation of Drinking Water Services and adapting Disaster and Climate resilient WASH Plans. It will also support schools of the affected districts in repairing and reconstruction of WASH facilities assuring children for better services in schools.

All of the above results will be reflected under the IR 1.9, 2.10 and 5.2 under the CPAP of UNICEF.

2.2 Partner Coordination

UNICEF continued playing critical role within the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC) in supporting the country's sanitation social movement. The committee provided critical guidance to the Regional Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee to verify and validate the Open Defecation Free status of the proposed districts and brought

the concerned Ministry's participation to encourage the sanitation social movement in the country. In 2015, the committee's role was specifically critical in the process of creating linkage from development to emergency programme, specifically as sanitation was contested area at the WASH Cluster with emergency and development actors having significantly differing views on support modality to sanitation as part of response and recovery phases.

The WASH Development Partners (WASH DPs) cooperation and coordination throughout the year 2015 has been practical and active with monthly meetings. This formal coordination structure has been chaired by the Embassy of Finland since July 2014. UNICEF has participated actively at all Development Partners (DPs) meetings and hosted one meeting at UN House. Development Partners (DPs) provided a Joint Position Paper to the Government of Nepal in early 2016. Development Partners (DPs) coordination efforts have been recognized and followed by other clusters as good practice and as such have resulted in the sector functioning more effectively as a whole.

UNICEF, as part of its global mandate on humanitarian response and WASH Cluster Coordination, continued to co-lead the WASH Cluster Coordination, supporting Government (MoUD) to build its capacity for preparedness and specifically after the earthquake to coordinate the massive WASH response efforts, with some 100 organizations involved in WASH programme. Since its establishment in 2009, after the Koshi flood, UNICEF has been leading the cluster and providing assistance to the natural disasters of Nepal, namely the 2015 earthquakes, and flood/landslides and outbreaks that hit the country every year. Further expanding its support, since 2012, it has been providing technical assistance to the Government (DWSS) in developing its Disaster Risk Management programme with the aim

to strengthen both on preparedness-response and integration of risk reduction interventions in WASH development programmes. The WASH Cluster during normal days consist of approximately 20 member agencies aside from MoUD and UNICEF.

UNICEF with Government co-lead DWSS also participated in Nairobi, Kenya, at the Global WASH Cluster meeting and presented the WASH Cluster Coordination efforts during earthquake response and recovery period. The WASH Cluster Coordination has been reviewed in October 2015 by UNICEF Headquarters and was recognized as being successful in its coordination and response following the 2015 Nepal Earthquake, which henceforth resulted in the next Global WASH Cluster Coordination meeting taking place in Kathmandu, Nepal, in November 2016.

UNICEF provides technical input to the Department of Education (DoE) to run the Thematic Working Group for WASH in Schools (TWG WiS). These efforts include supporting network coordination, including strengthening of monitoring tools, supporting the learning exchange platform, as well as the publication of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials about WASH in schools in Nepal. Additionally, the Department of Education, Thematic Working Group (TWG) facilitates coordinated action among network members to improve policy influencing and programming efforts.

UNICEF and the Embassy of Finland in Kathmandu have been working very closely together throughout 2015 and UNICEF has also participated at all organized trilateral meetings chaired by the Embassy of Finland, where both bilateral programmes have been presented. This coordination mechanism between initiatives funded (bilateral programmes) and co-funded (UNICEF WASH programme) by MFA Finland has been practical and functional for cross-learning and also to some extent leveraging bilateral

learning at central level. In 2015, several joint field missions were arranged with Embassy of Finland, mainly to observe the earthquake response efforts in affected districts. UNICEF also supported the Nordic ambassador's field mission to Sindupalchowk district in January 2016.

With DFID-contracted Independent Process Monitoring and Evaluation (IPME) two field missions were jointly organized in 2015. During the first mission, Mr. David Toomey from IPME Consultancy visited Nepal for almost one month, to guide and support Value for Money Study preparation, and during the second mission that took place later in September, Mr. Jeremy Colin from IPME visited to provide one-week support in the preparation of Result Framework for ONE WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP). Later in December 2015, DFID contracted Independent Process Monitoring and Evaluation (IPME) for DFID-funded nine country initiative Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA). A member of the IPME consulting team, Dr. Pitamber Chhetri, visited two implementing partners office and one of the DFID funded districts in the farwestern region, Doti, to monitor UNICEF's work. Report of the country monitoring is yet to come, however it was a learning exercise on the strengths and weaknesses of UNICEF and partners monitoring mechanisms and robustness of the system.

UNICEF WASH Section had planned to participate in the Accelerated Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA) nine country Review Meeting to take place from 27 April to 1 May 2015 following the Nepal Earthquake. However, due to the emergency situation, District Engineer from Water Supply and Sanitation District Office (WSSDO) Rautahat and iDE participation was cancelled at the last minute. The Review of Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA) programme results of 2015 took place in Madagascar in March 2015, with the participation of the Joint Secretary from MoWSS, representative from iDE and UNICEF WASH Section.

The UNICEF WASH Section has WASH Development Programme operations in 29 districts including 15 UNICEF priority districts. Among these, 22 districts are supported by Finland while seven are supported by DFID. WASH Section also has operations in all 14 most earthquake affected districts. The only overlapping district is Kavrepalanchowk. This coverage is geographically very large, almost 55 per cent of the country. To ensure coverage, WASH Section has deployed WASH field staff so that one WASH Officer manages operations in three districts on average. In total, UNICEF has 11 WASH Officers in three Zonal Offices and in five Emergency Sites.

Map 2: UNICEF Programme Districts

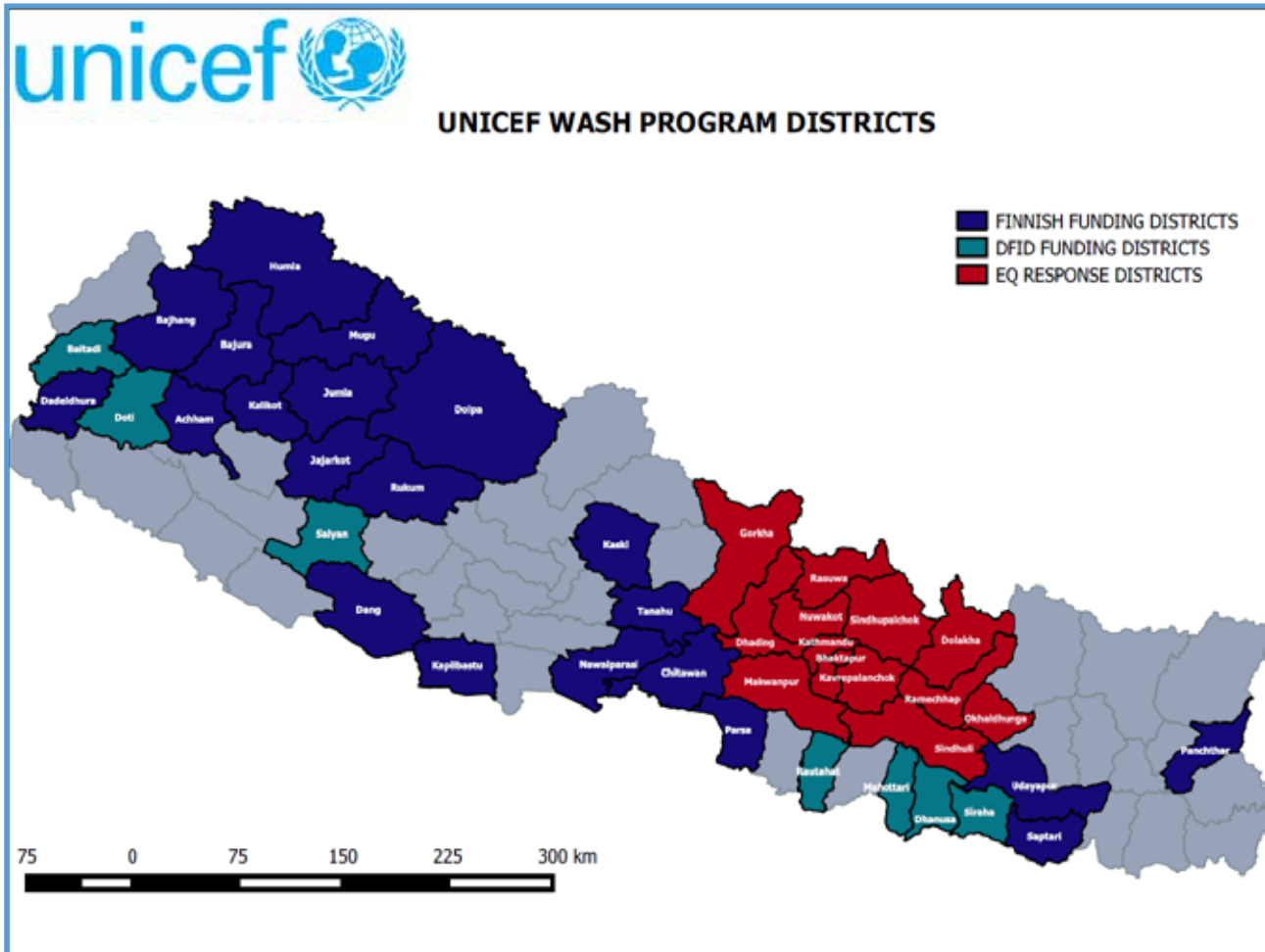


Table 4: UNICEF Programme Districts

District	CPAP districts	MFA Finland districts	DFID Districts	14 most affected districts
Humla	X	X		
Bajhang	X	X		
Bajura	X	X		
Dadeldhura		X		
Achham	X	X		
Jumla	X	X		
Mugu	X	X		
Dolpa	X	X		
Kalikot	X	X		
Jajarkot		X		
Rukum		X		
Dang		X		
Kapilvastu		X		
Nawalparasi		X		
Chitwan		X		
Parsa	X	X		
Kaski		X		
Tanahu		X		
Salyan			X	
Panchthar		X		
Saptari	X	X		
Udayapur		X		
Doti	X		X	
Baitadi	X		X	
Dhanusha	X		X	
Mahottari	X		X	
Rautahat	X		X	
Siraha			X	
Khotang		X		
Gorkha				X
Dhading				X
Rasuwa				X
Nuwakot				X
Kathmandu				X
Lalitpur				X
Bhaktapur				X
Sindupalchowk				X
Dolakha				X
Kavrepakchowk		X		X
Sindhuli				X
Okhaldhunga				X
Ramechhap				X
Makwanpur				X

2.4 Result-Based Allocation Framework and Monitoring and Evaluation

The WASH Section designed and established a Result-Based Allocation Framework (RBAF) for better management of results. It is an innovative approach of Result Based Management (RBM), which allows the WASH Section to do result based budgeting upfront and the work with implementation partners towards those agreed targets. The Result-Based Allocation Framework (RBAF) application was stipulated as having potential to be UNICEF global innovation in the recommendation for Value for Money Study.

The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (IMEP) is institutionalized in the Nepal Country Office to ensure coordination of evaluations, studies, surveys and research, aligned with the Rolling Work Plan 2013-2017. Performance against planned activities has been a challenge, with concerted efforts being pursued by the Nepal Country Office to ensure greater prioritization and strategic focus for evaluation planning and implementation in 2015.

Another major effort in 2015 was fully rolling out of the M&E system developed in 2014 for UNICEF WASH. The results reported in this report are derived through this M&E system. It needs to be noted that this process has not been easy, but has been instrumental for monitoring of WASH activities and reporting.

The M&E system was built from the angle that it needs to satisfy the information needs of the Government, United Nations (UNDAF and UNICEF), Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) Finland and DFID. Through the screening of information needs, and a series of meeting with government, donor partners, implementation partners, and UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia, WASH Section agreed to monitor the following indicators.

- 1 # of Water Supply Schemes completed/ year;
- 2 # of Water Safety Plans completed/year;
- 3 # of Schemes Supported with Functionality Improvement/year;
- 4 # of Beneficiaries from Completed Water Supply Schemes;
- 5 # of VDCs Declared Open Defecation Free;
- 6 # of Municipal wards declared Open Defecation Free;
- 7 # of People benefiting from improved toilets as a result of UNICEF programme;
- 8 # of Public toilets constructed (not schools);
- 9 # of Child Gender Differently abled friendly WASH facilities in schools constructed;
- 10 # of People living in Open Defecation Free environments;
- 11 # of Three, two and one star schools as a result of UNICEF intervention;
- 12 # of People trained on WASH; and
- 13 WASH in Emergencies- number of districts having Disaster Risk Management Plan and number of people benefiting from lifesaving response.

For most of these indicators disaggregated data is available by sex and ethnicity.

2.5 Programme Implementation Modalities and Partners

2.5.1 Programme Implementation Modalities

UNICEF is aligning its WASH Programme with government through two main implementation modalities: (i) government implementation, and/or (ii) I/NGO partners.

Based on total available financial envelope and related targets, WASH section conducts series of planning meeting with its partners and donors. Then a Result-Based Allocation Framework for each partner is prepared so that WASH Section could manage expected results better and allocate funding in a most effective manner to reach expected results, as well as to capacitate both government and CSO /NGO partners, through the process.

Key strategic decisions such as allocations, are taken by UNICEF WASH during the early months of the year (February-March). Based on allocations, UNICEF then commits in March end, April and May. Some partnership at smaller scale with CSOs take place throughout the year.

For government implementation, support is provided via direct funding or on-treasury funding modality (Redbook). UNICEF Nepal Country Office has piloted and also used in scale On-Treasury modality*, which is in full alignment with the government of Nepal, the Paris Declaration, and the overall Aid Effectiveness agenda. The expenditure levels of completed government fiscal years when On-Treasury funding has been implemented have been as high as 80 per cent. This is a significant achievement as in previous government fiscal years, UNICEF allocation to On-Treasury was almost 1.8 million USD. UNICEF is particularly well placed to do so as one of its comparative advantage is its strong presence, both at central level and in the field, through its zonal and field offices. The more funding is channeled via On-Treasury modality, more staff time can be allocated to support government planning functions at all levels as well as to intensify monitoring and evaluation functions. This allows UNICEF to be part of the entire planning of district budgets, not just UNICEF contribution, which significantly leverages UNICEF influence.

UNICEF's partnership with civil society organizations are UNICEF's second primary implementation modality. The partnerships are developed according to UNICEF Global procedures. The guidelines give clear instructions on

how funding is prepared, approved, administered, managed and monitored at Nepal Country Office. All I/NGO funding is also duly communicated to government and as such all funding is "On-Budget", de facto financial flows fully known by the Government.

2.5.2 Government Partners

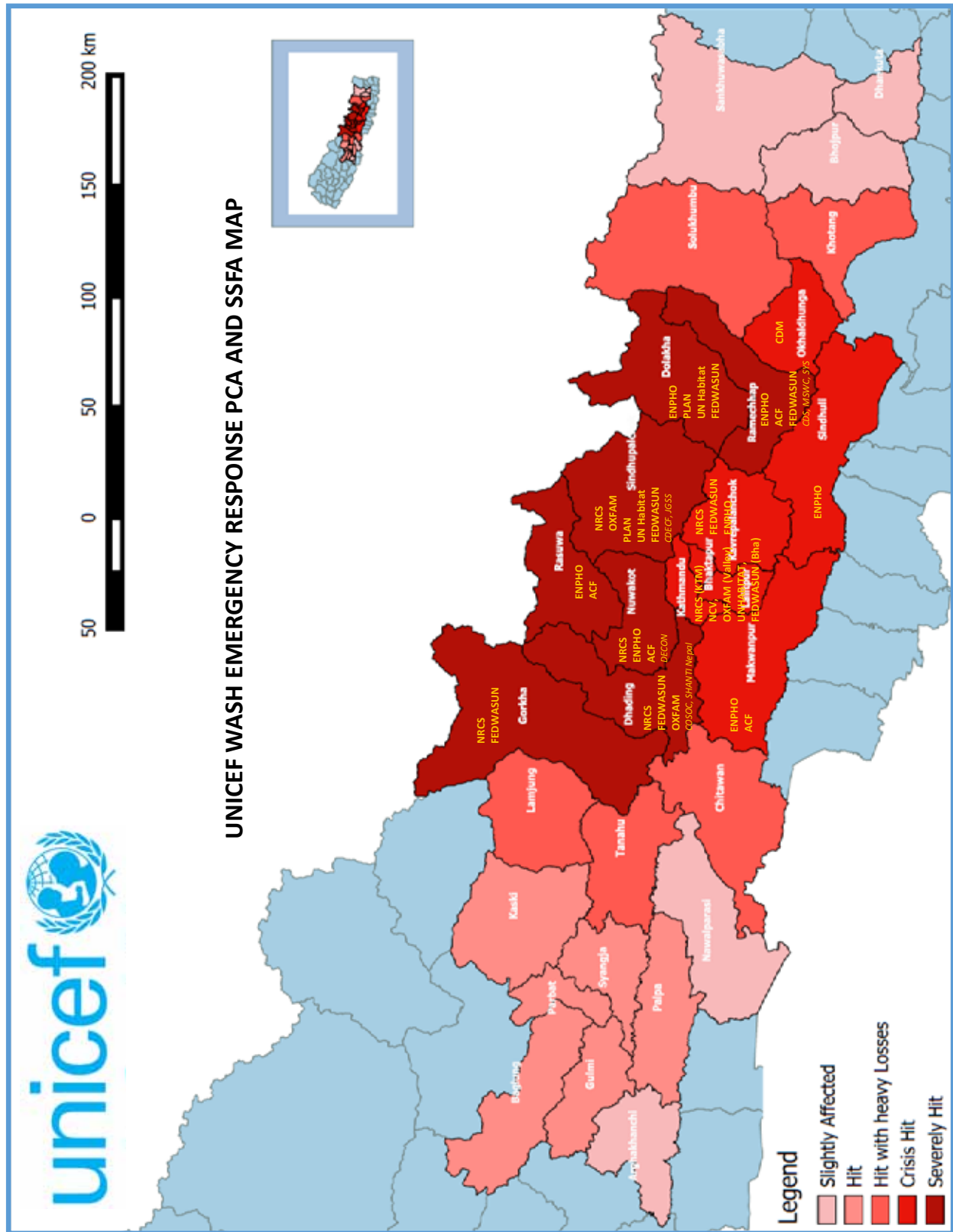
The key government partners for UNICEF in 2015 remained: Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) for capacity building- Sanitation and Water Quality and Water Schemes Support; Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) for small scale sanitation and water scale development and capacity building; Department of Education (DoE)- Child, Gender and Disabled-friendly framework support in education; and National Health Education Information Communication center (NHEICC)- Hand washing with Soap and Nutrition (under Golden 1,000 Days programme).

2.5.3 International and National NGOs

UNICEF WASH Section had four key I/NGO partners during 2015: (i) International Development Enterprises (IDE)- promotes Sanitation and Hygiene in eight districts; (ii) Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)- supports ODF and total sanitation, WASH in Schools, Adolescence Development and Protection (ADAP), Communication for Development (C4D), DRR and Hand washing with Soap in 16 districts; (iii) Federation of Water Users of Nepal (FEDWASUN)- improves water supply functionality in eight districts; and (iv) Nepal Fertility Care Center (NFCC)- Hygiene and MHM Promotion and Adolescence Development and Protection (ADAP) package in three districts.

* Direct funding is disbursement of the fund to the respective department/section of the government and on-treasury funding is disbursement of the fund to FCGO (Financial Comptroller general Office) and FCGO then disbursement the fund through their channel to respective department/section/ district based on approved plan

Map 3: UNICEF partners for Emergency Response





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2.6 Human Resources

Prior to the April 2015 earthquake, the WASH Section had a stable staffing level, similar to 2014, which consisted of 18 WASH professionals, both in Kathmandu and in three Zonal Offices. However, the staffing has been increased in 2015 to support Earthquake Response.

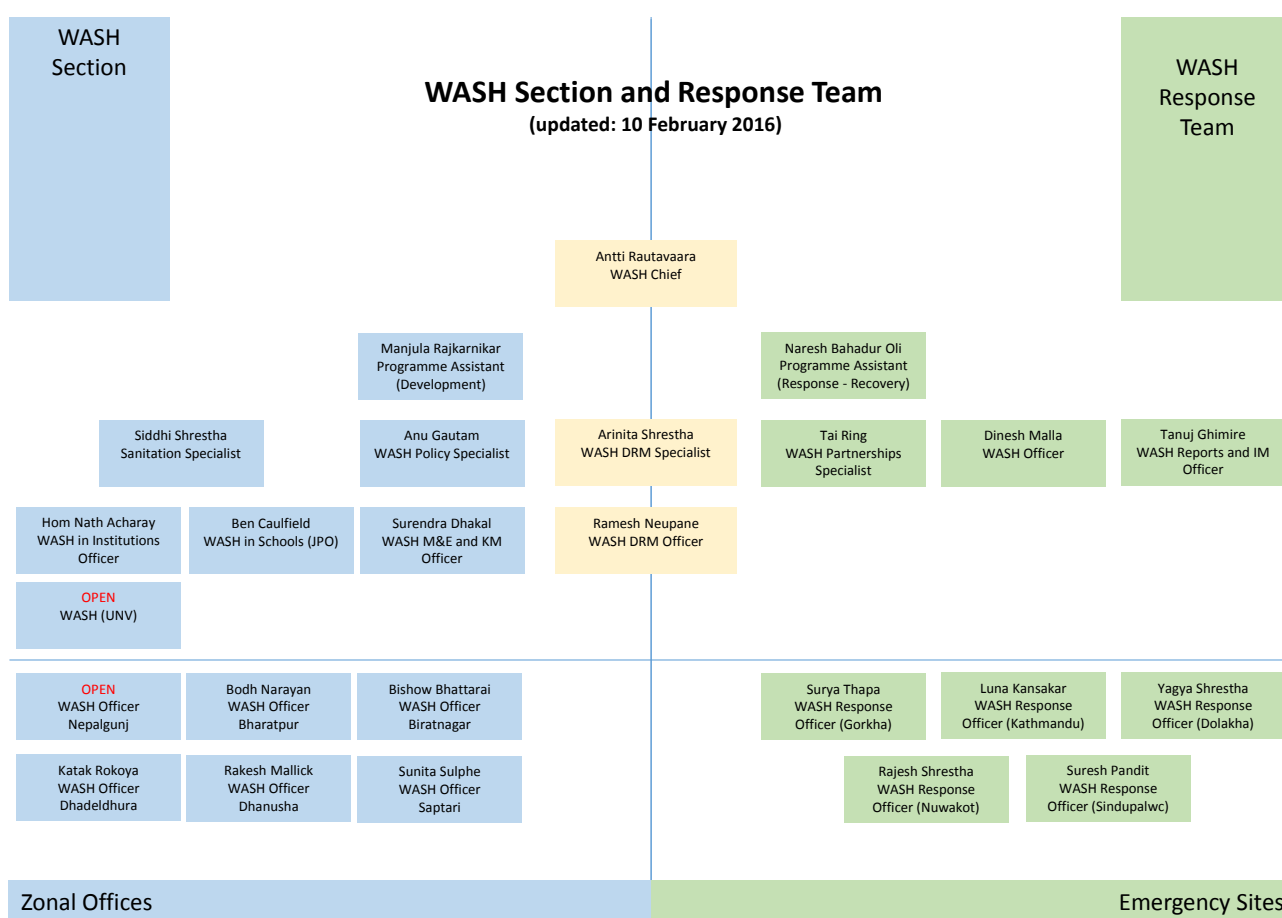
During the initial months of the Earthquake Response, the WASH staffing peaked as it reached 35 professionals, almost double the regular staffing, consisting of new recruitments as well as surge staff from UNICEF Headquarters and surge staff through Standby Partners (SBPs).

This workforce was active as part of the WASH Section, WASH Response Team and WASH Cluster, in both Emergency and Development Programme.

As of early August 2015, the WASH Team (WASH Section and Response Team) was in its full composition as per the approved Human Resource Plan, and with a strengthened and stable Human Resource in place, UNICEF was able to successfully implement the programme.

The entire WASH Team nationwide, including in Kathmandu, Zonal Offices and Emergency Sites, have been fully

Figure 6. Organizational Structure of WASH Team (Updated: 27 October 2015)



WASH Section in Kathmandu, Development Programme, 9/10 in office;
 WASH Section in Kathmandu, Emergency Programme, 4/4 in office;
 WASH Officers in Zonal Offices, Development Programme, 5/6 in office;
 WASH Officers in Emergency Sites, Emergency Programme, 5/5 in office.

contracted by December 2015 totaling between 26 to 36 staff.

The Junior Professional Officer (JPO) position has been open since 2012, however in late 2015, funding from DFID was secured for WASH in Schools Officer (at P2 level) and recruitment has been completed with estimated joining date for JPO to be in April 2016. In September 2015, a long serving UN Volunteer (UNV) left the WASH Section, and at this point in time, WASH Section has no plans to fulfill that position.

Also a Hand Washing with Soap Officer is administratively part of Communication for Development (C4D) Unit at Nepal Country Office who, works closely with WASH Section in real terms.

In order to cope with WASH Response tasks, the office also competitively tendered and contracted 10 consultants during 2015 with short term contracts. Many consultants were engaged in the emergency response and one in preparation of the ONE WASH Sector Development Plan. All consultants were Nepalese, apart from a Senior WASH Advisor engaged in the development of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in June-July 2015 as part of WASH Response.

Contractually, the WASH Team is structured as follows:

Professional Officer (4-level)	1
Professional Officer (3-level)	1
National Officer (C-level)	3
National Officer (B-level)	12
National Officer (A-level)	4
General Staff	2
United Nations Volunteer (until September 2015)	1
Junior Professional Officer (starting in March/April 2016)	1
Consultants	
WASH Trainee(s) - Bharatpur	1
Total staffing:	26

Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) breakdown of the WASH Team is 20 male and 6 female, office gender policy is being followed in order to balance the number of male and female staff in the office.

2.7 Assurance Mechanisms

Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) is the common, operational framework for transferring cash to government and civil society implementing partners for UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and WFP, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2005 with the objective of developing harmonization, mutual accountability, alignment and ownership for achieving results. HACT is implemented through four tools: Macro Assessment, Micro Assessment of each partner, Assurance Activities and Funding Authorization and Certified Expenditure (FACE).

UNICEF uses HACT, in-line with the Assurance Plan prepared for each UNICEF Country Office. Section specific Assurance Plans are also compiled into Country Office Assurance Plan, which is reviewed monthly at Country Management Team (CMT) meetings.

The objective of the HACT framework is to support a closer alignment of development aid with national priorities and to strengthen national capacities for management and accountability, with the ultimate objective of gradually shifting to national systems. It is understood that 'harmonized' in the context of the HACT framework refers to agencies implementing a common operational framework using the same, consistent, standardized approach and tools.

The HACT framework represents a shift from assurance for cash transfers derived from project level controls and audits towards a method of assurance

Micro Assessment is done to Implementing Partners receiving US\$ 100,000 or more per annum and spot checks are conducted at least once a year, if risk category is low to medium.

derived from risk/system-based assessments and audits.

HACT Assurance Planning has been made mandatory since 2013. Apart from assurance activities initiated from Kathmandu, more importantly, the three Zonal Offices and five Emergency Sites are visiting partners if not on monthly basis, at least quarterly, based on urgency of programme implementation.

Micro Assessment is done to Implementing Partners receiving US\$ 100,000 or more per annum and spot checks are conducted at least once a year, if risk category is low to medium. Implementing Partner's risk rating is judged on the basis of their

financial management, practices and internal control mechanism into four categories: High, Significant, Moderate and Low. Based on the rating, the number of other assurance mechanism are increased or decreased, as such the Assurance Plan is risk-based.

Spot check is a review of financial records to obtain reasonable assurance that amounts reported by implementing partners on the Funding Authorization and Certified Expenditure (FACE) form are accurate. Spot checks are performed in the office of implementing partners where financial records are kept. Spot checks are not audits therefore the extent of expense testing is generally lower (i.e. a single Funding Authorization and Certified Expenditure form or quarter) than what would be undertaken during an audit.

Programmatic visit is a component of programme monitoring. Visits provide assurance that results reported by the partner are accurate. The objective of a programmatic visit is to obtain evidence on the status of the implementation of the programme as well as to review progress towards achievement of planned results, challenges and constraints in implementation, and ways to address them. Depending on the nature of the programme, programmatic visits may be undertaken at a field location (field monitoring), meetings with key stakeholders, and/or UNICEF staff direct observation of completion of activities/outputs. Programmatic visits focus on programmatic issues, including attention to alignment of actual implementation and utilization of resources

At a minimum, programmatic visits, spot checks, and scheduled audits are undertaken as outlined in Table below.

Table 5: Frequency of Assurance Activities

Cash transfer amount per year	Risk rating	Programmatic visits	Spot checks	Audits
Up to \$50,000	All risk levels	1 or more per year	Not required	One scheduled audit is required for all implementing partners that have received more than \$500,000 during the programme cycle.
\$50,001 - \$100,000	All risk levels	1 or more per year	1 or more per year*	
\$100,001 - \$350,000	Significant or High	2 or more per year	2 or more per year*	
\$350,001 - \$500,000	Low or Medium	2 or more per year	1 or more per year*	Special audit is required when specific issues/concerns arise during the programme cycle.
	Significant or High	Quarterly	3 or more per year*	
More than \$500,000	Low or medium	2 or more per year	Offices may undertake yearly audit instead of required spot checks	
	Significant or High	Quarterly		

* Not required in the year of audit

Following are the number of HACT events carried out in 2015

Number of Micro Assessment in 2015: 6

Number of Spot Checks in 2015: 6

Number of Programmatic Visits: 38

The capacity building of Implementing Partners is equally important, so that all partners do understand the concept and procedures of HACT, which UNICEF undertakes on regular basis for government and non-government implementing partners. Separate sessions are also held to finance focal persons of the sections of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) to brief on the concept and procedures of HACT. Also all UNICEF staff, regardless of contractual status, go through periodical HACT Trainings.

2.8 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI)

The convention on the Rights of Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against (CEDAW), as well as Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) principles on gender equality and empowerment of girls and women were adopted in 2010 to systematically address gender issues.

In Nepal, boys and girls continue to receive unequal treatment from the

time of birth. Nearly half of all women in Nepal between the ages of 20 and 49 were married before their 18th birthday, of these, 15 per cent were not even 15 years old at the time of marriage. Traditional social and cultural practices with regards to dowry further exacerbate this issue in many areas of the country.

One of the reasons behind the importance given to child marriage, *Chaupadi* (particularly in mid and farwestern regions) and gender based violence by

UNICEF WASH, is due to the fact that lack of WASH services makes girls and women more vulnerable. In an effort to respond to this issue, WASH Section together with Adolescents Development and Participation (ADAP) Section, undertakes joint programming through joint partnership with Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). It is a major effort to bring together messaging and convergent activities in field, but during 2014, this work has progressed also in practical terms, through initiatives like *Saathi Sanga Mann Ka Kura* (Chatting with my best friend) radio programme.

Gender in WASH emergency and development programmes

It is noteworthy to mention that the earthquake of 25 April 2015 caused massive destruction of lives and property in Nepal. An approximate 840,000 people living in 14 severely affected districts were in dire need of water supply and sanitation facilities. Immediately after the disaster, UNICEF WASH took action to provide humanitarian response in WASH sector. WASH worked with a number

of Civil Society Organization (CSO), government and other UN agencies in water supply, sanitation and hygiene sectors.

Water Supply: 1,283,640 (622,565 male and 661,075 female) people with emergency and sustained water supply services.

WASH Section had nine partners with district based local NGOs and with six INGOs or national level NGOs to address the humanitarian response to earthquake affected people. All 15 partners' main programme components maintained the provision of safe and sustainable water supply. Sets of buckets and jugs were also distributed along with the hygiene kit and dignity kit in (IDP) camps. The sets aimed to avail essential items to enable a minimum standard of hygiene.

Female participation of at least 33 per cent was ensured in undertaking capacity building activities of about 25,000 water and sanitation users committee members by one of WASH



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partners (FEDWASUN). Master Training of Trainers (MTOT) on Water Safety Planning conducted by the same implementing partners incorporated 33 per cent of female participation as well.

Sanitation: 410,899 (199,281 male and 211,608 female) people for emergency and sustained sanitation.

Separate temporary toilets and bathing spaces for women/girls were constructed in all IDP camps. FCHVs and other volunteers were mobilized at a massive scale to raise awareness on sanitation and menstruation hygiene. Nepal Red Cross Society mobilized 3,001 volunteers in seven affected districts. Among these 1,428 were male and 1,573 were female. Noble Compassionate Volunteers (NCV) mobilized 7 male and 13 female volunteers in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur districts.

Hygiene: 887,009 people reached through provision of hygiene kits and hygiene promotion.

Altogether 157,643 hygiene kits³¹ and dignity kits were distributed by early this year. For both kits, brochures were included, explaining how to use the kits, and for the dignity kit, essential information on menstrual hygiene was included.

Out of 75 districts, 34 districts were declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in Nepal by early this year. WASH Section played a major role in bringing sanitation movements in 15 districts toward declaring as ODF district. A total population of 4,456,692 people benefitted from ODF, out of which 2,339,087 female and 2,117,105 male.

Around 52.48 per cent female and 47.50 per cent male population don't practice open defecation anymore.

At policy level, a Gender Budget Analysis Study has been initiated by UNICEF with the Department of Water Supply Sewerage and financially supported by WASH Section; US\$ 10,000 was allocated and released for this activity in 2015. The findings of the study will be useful in feeding back towards planning for future programmes towards gender sensitive planning and budgeting.

During the UNICEF regional WASH in School Learning Conference that took place in Sri Lanka in 2015, WASH Section sponsored a female Government staff from the Department of Education aiming to build capacity of female government officer to learn from the region and take the learning for implementation in Nepal. Similarly in the 5th SACOSAN conference in Bangladesh, WASH Section sponsored 10 government staff, two out of them were women officials from Department of Water Supply and Sewerage.

Sessions on Training of Trainers and other training sessions were held for students, school teachers, school management committee members. Altogether students of 20 schools of Dhanusha and Mahottari districts participated in awareness raising sessions on Hand Washing With Soap (HWWS), process of Hand Washing (HW), use of toilet, water purification methods and personal and environmental sanitation and hygiene. About 7,956 boys and 7,364 girls, totalling 15,320 students participated in the sessions.

³¹ Hygiene kits include but not limited to sanitary pads, tooth paste, nail cutter, combs, towel, female panties, etc.

Regardless of government provision stipulating that at least 33 per cent of female participation need to be ensured in all level of decision making mechanism at government structures, this is not fully implemented. However, the representation of women in the Federation of Water and

Sanitation Users Group in Nepal and Water Users and Sanitation Committee is more than 33 per cent. UNICEF Programme Cooperation Agreements ensures the same provision of female participation in all levels of programme components especially in capacity building activities.



3. WASH INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

3.1 WASH Plan and Finance Strategy and all policies IR 1.3

Indicator 1: Annual Joint WASH sector planning and review mechanisms institutionalized and are gender sensitive.

- One WASH Sector Development Plan is in the final stage of government review and finalization by mid-2016 to align with the 14th Three Year Plan of the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Sector Stakeholder Group meeting led by the sector ministry was held in October 2015 to take stock of sector progress and provide feedback to the planning process for new fiscal year.
- Regional level Joint Sector Reviews held in three development regions by the sector with strong government lead to inform and seek inputs on the WASH Umbrella Act and Policy as well as One WASH Sector Development Plan.
- Financing strategy concept and Terms of Reference approved by government and other WASH stakeholders to be commissioned by the World Bank with partial UNICEF funding support. However, the process has been halted due to the decision of the Ministry.

Indicator 2: Percentage coverage (improved sanitation) for the lowest quintile.

- As per NMICS 2014, 60 per cent of the population in Nepal have access to an improved toilet-not shared (as per JMP definitions) and an additional 12 per cent shared toilets that are improved. Based on wealth quintile, 73 per cent of the lowest wealth quintile own and use improved toilets, which is as high as the richest wealth quintile at 74 per cent. During the reporting period, eight districts including Jajarkot, Dhankuta, Ilam, Nawalparasi, Rolpa, Bajhang, Udaypur and Jumla have been declared as ODF, accounting for over 2.1 million people including the lowest quintile living in ODF environment.

Indicator 3: Annual gender budget analysis commissioned.

- ToR for gender budget analysis has been finalized and the Community Mobilization Section of DWSS under the aegis of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Thematic Working Group will commission the study to be completed by June 2016.

3.1.1 WASH as a Fundamental Right in the New Constitution of Nepal

The new constitution of Nepal

promulgated in September 2015 ensures the right to clean environment (clause 30) and the right of access to clean water and sanitation under clause 35 (4) fundamental right of the citizens of Nepal. This provision of the constitution constitutes an important step towards making it a reality for everyone. It means that access to clean water and basic sanitation is a legal entitlement, rather than a commodity or service provided on a charitable basis. Achieving basic and improved levels of access should be accelerated particularly to reach the “least served” thereby reducing inequities so that the government may be held accountable in realizing the right to water and sanitation for all.

As per the NMICS 2014, while 7 per cent of the population are still deprived of the access to improved water sources, 2 per cent of the population use surface water and only 29 per cent of drinking water sources are free from contamination. To realize the fundamental right of citizens to access clean water and sanitation, the sector needs to invest huge resources in improving the quality of services.

3.1.2 Creation of a dedicated Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation

Following the promulgation of the new constitution of Nepal, a dedicated Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation has been created. This is a significant step towards institutional reform agenda and sector harmonization. The major role and responsibility of the ministry includes formulation of WASH policies and plans as well as planning, implementation, regulation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes. The new ministry includes the following major Programmes/Sections:

- Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS)
- Kathmandu Valley Water Supply Management Board (KVWSMB)
- Kathmanu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited (KUKL)

- Kathmandu Valley Water Supply and Sanitation Project Implementation Directorate (PID)
- Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC)
- Melamchi Water Supply Development Board and Melamchi Drinking Water Projects
- Other projects related with drinking water supply – Fund Board
- Water Supply Tariff Fixation Commission
- Nepal Engineering Service, Sanitary sub-committee of Civil Engineering group

3.1.3 WASH Umbrella Act and Policy

The WASH sector in Nepal is considered to be fragmented in terms of its policy and institutions governing WASH programme and investments. The existing policies are separate for rural and urban context and lack the goal of standard of service equivalent to the SDG indicator of ‘safely managed’ (available when needed, accessible, of quality). The existing strategies do not sufficiently connect pathways to move citizens up the ladder from basic access towards a ‘safely managed’ services.

Against this background, the Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU), through a consultative process, has drafted an umbrella act and policy for the WASH sector in Nepal which is now tabled in the parliament for approval. The umbrella act fulfills the need of a comprehensive law for effective, efficient and harmonized water supply, waste water and sanitation service delivery in accordance with the government policies. Once approved, the policy and act will supersede all prevailing WASH policies and will apply to all government sector agencies, local bodies, government enterprises, NGOs, service providers, Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and private sector.

3.1.4 One WASH Sector Development Plan (SDP)

In 2012 and 2014, at the High Level Meeting on Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), Nepal had made six commitments towards

the attainment of universal and equitable water and sanitation for all. One of the commitment was to continue sector reform and formulate One WASH Sector Development Plan that will set priority areas for rural and urban WASH and draw specific action plan to achieve both basic and higher services as outlined in the long-term vision document of the WASH sector. Towards this commitment, and following a very intensive deliberation and discourse among sector stakeholders and strategic consultation with key ministries including the Ministry of Finance and National Planning Commission, One WASH SDP was drafted and is under government review and finalization.

A special taskforce has been formed by the MoWSS with UNICEF support to review and finalize the SDP and its financing strategy/investment plan that will be shared with concerned ministries and sector stakeholders for their written inputs and comments. The SDP will be fully aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and also with national strategies and investment plan, and once endorsed by sector stakeholders, will be tabled in the parliament for approval.

3.1.5 Annual Sector Stakeholder Group Meeting (SSG)

With the theme of "unlocking sector potential to secure WASH services for All", the annual Sector Stakeholder Group (SSG) meeting was held by the Ministry of Urban Development with UNICEF support. Over 100 participants attended the meeting, representing the diversity of the WASH sector, bringing together Government agencies, Development Partners and NGOs.

Discussion on Sector Development Plan was one of the objectives of the SSG. Mr Arjun Kumar Karki, Secretary, MoUD as chief guest, indicated the need to resolve sector financing and sustainability issues. Further, the need for sector harmonization



Sector Stakeholder Group Meeting to discuss SDP/ Kathmandu

and coordination is highlighted, in particular in the towns where urbanization is becoming more complex with so many stakeholders. Also, strengthened monitoring and sector analysis is needed to generate a better match between planning data used and the actual situation in the field.

Presentation on past year's progress was made by all sector stakeholders. While individual presentations from the sector agencies were found to be good, in view of One National Sector Development Plan, it was suggested that in the next SSG meeting, there should be one presentation from the Government. Such presentation should clearly focus on sector achievement for the previous year against annual plan and target. The Results Framework developed as an integral part should be the basis for the development of annual plan and targets for subsequent years.

The DP chair, suggested to focus on districts with low coverage of WASH, find ways to improve functionality, address yellow and red traffic lights and to agree on champions to provide momentum on sector development, and advance SDP finalization process. The SSG meeting also ratified newly formed Urban Thematic Working Group.

3.1.6 Regional Joint Sector Review

(Regional JSRs)

During the second Joint Sector Review (JSR) Meeting of 2014, it was agreed to have full JSRs once every two years, with regional review meetings, followed by a simple national review meeting in Kathmandu in the intervening year. As such, three JSRs were held in three development region of Nepal in Biratnagar, Pokhara and Nepalgunj. The regional JSRs were held primarily to: a) assess progress against set actions (resolution) made in the 2nd JSR on 1 April 2014; b) review progress against GoN policy statements as expressed in the relevant NPC planning documents; c) review progress against country commitments made in SWA-HLM in 2014, SACOSAN V; d) highlight regional concerns and formulate recommendations to improve WASH service delivery; e) review thematic concerns and formulate responses and actionable measures through the outputs of the thematic working groups; and f) formulate future actions (short term/medium term) including financial projection to implement them.

The regional consultations were led by SEIU and represented by the regional and district authorities of DWSS and

About 146 participants attended the regional consultations and extensive discussions were held after every presentation, with lively interactions and meaningful interventions based on diverse experiences.

relevant Departments of the MoWSS, Water Boards and Projects, DoLIDAR, DDCs, Municipalities, VDCs, DPHO, DoE, Civil Society, WUSCs, FEDWASUN and Development Partners.

About 146 participants attended the regional consultations and extensive discussions were held after every presentation, with lively interactions and meaningful interventions based on diverse experiences. The feedback and recommendations from the Regional JSRs were taken into consideration while drafting the SDP. UNICEF provided technical and financial assistance in the accomplishment of regional JSRs.

The groups were divided into:

- (1) Rural Water,
- (2) Rural Sanitation and Hygiene,
- (3) Urban Water, and
- (4) Urban Sanitation and Hygiene.

The sector gaps identified by the regional participants, which provide informed inputs into the formulation of National WASH Sector Development Plan are presented below.



Joint Sector Reviews/ Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Pokhara

Table 6: Sector Gaps identified by Regional Sector Review
Rural and Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Gaps – Rural Water		Gaps – Rural Sanitation and Hygiene	
Source depletion resulting into inadequate quantity of water		WASH WUSCs and CCs remain unidentified in policy provisions	
Quality of water not up to the nationally defined standards		Absence of total sanitation guidelines (Master plan on hygiene and sanitation is ODF-centric) hampering on local momentum generated countrywide to improve peoples' total sanitation conditions	
Dysfunctional water supply systems but invariably gets reported in national coverage figures – this is unacceptable		Inadequate budget to realize sanitation outcomes at the local level	
Absence of an information based local planning		Policy-practice gap in addressing needs of poor and socially excluded communities	
Different & inconsistent approaches used by the implementing agencies (DWSS, DoLIDAR, FB, NGOs) creating confusion to the users leading to sector fragmentation			
Gaps – Urban Water		Gaps – Urban Sanitation and Hygiene	
Source and water rights dispute		Inadequate and unhygienic public toilets	
Institutions are struggling and unable to keep pace with rapid urbanization and to respond to urban WASH challenges		Absence of nation-wide urban sanitation strategies for Municipalities and towns	
Inconsistent financing models for users – Melamchi (Grant) and Small Towns (loan)		Absence of waste water disposal standards	
Poor services, unsustainable approaches - high reliance on consultants		In effective management of solid waster	
Who should citizens approach to demand for urban WASH services?			

In June 2015, debriefing session of regional JSR consultation was organized at national level among the top level Government WASH stakeholders, UN agencies and NGOs. The following themes were reviewed:

- Functionality of Water Safety Plan (WSP) based on NMIP 2014
- Achievement of ODF movement and its challenges
- Human resource development and capacity building
- Urban water supply to Terai districts where large number of people live
- Urban sanitation with respect to faecal sludge management and environmental protection of land and water

The discussions at the JSRs focused on improvement of sector efficiency, on raising equity and service delivery and ensuring sustainability of water sources.

The Sector Status Report has been published in 2015 with data from JSR II and progress till first quarter of 2015. The technical support was provided by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) while layout design and printing was done with support from WHO and UNICEF. The sector status report has been distributed to all stakeholders.

3.1.6 SWA Regional Planning Meeting in Pakistan, February 2015

The Government of Nepal has registered its membership of Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) in 2010 and has been presenting its global commitments and progress at each SWA high level meeting, which takes place every two years in Washington D.C., USA. Nepal has made six commitments as follows:

Commitment 1: (A.) Continue Sector Reform through implementing reforms on effective coordination, having the district as primacy for bottom up planning, resource allocation and utilization by various themes, and **(B.)** Drafting one WASH sector development plan that will set priority areas for rural and urban and draw specific action plan to achieve both basic and higher services as outlined in the long-term vision document of the WASH sector.

Commitment 2: Accelerate Social Movement for Sanitation with the approval of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan to reach the target of attaining Open Defecation Free Nepal (universal access to sanitation).

Commitment 3: A separate programme with budgets for sustainability to be created. Capacity of users committee for implementing business plan, water safety plan and maintenance program will be harmonized in 2014-2016.

Commitment 4: Sector will develop financial strategy highlighting sector funding needs, gap and possible ways to secure additional resources both from internal and external sources, achieving set targets by 2017 and beyond.

Commitment 5: The sector financing strategy is to be prepared with appropriate investment plan for various aspects of WASH with priority for reaching the unreached, sustaining ODF, maintaining existing services, upgrading and sustaining urban sanitation infrastructure.



Participants of SWA meeting/Pakistan

Commitment 6: Develop policy provision procedures and review role of community and private sector financing.

In February 2015, SWA South Asia Regional Planning meeting was convened by UNICEF in Pakistan with the objective of strengthening South Asian engagement in SWA and to strengthen High Level Commitment Dialogue (HLCD) in the South Asian Countries. The meeting was attended by the Joint Secretary of the MoUD and reinforced its commitments on sector reform and Sector Development Plan. Country Action Plans were shared and Nepal committed to finalize and submit monitoring report, develop and finalize SDG indicators and enhance greater alignment between SWA and SACOSAN.

Nepal attended the SWA Ministerial Meeting in Ethiopia from 15 – 17 March 2016 and the Minister for Water Supply and Sanitation represented at the meeting in person to share Nepal's progress and commitments towards Sanitation and Water For All.

3.1.7 WASH Sector Financing Strategy

In line with SWA and JSR commitments to develop sector financing strategy and investment plan for the WASH sector in Nepal, ToR of sector financing strategy was approved by the sector ministry to

be commissioned by World Bank with partial financial support from UNICEF. The scope of the assignment for the financing strategy for water supply, sanitation, sewerage and drainage in rural and urban areas would cover: (i) investment in extending suitable WASH services to those currently without services, to meet future demands from growing populations, and to replace and expand/modernize/ replace old systems; and (ii) cost of operating and maintaining existing networks and services, including major repairs and necessary upgrades for higher service levels. In this regard, the assignment will include two parts: preparation of the WASH sector financing strategy, and preparation of phased sector financing plan for 5 years, 10 years and 15 years based on gap analysis.

The formulation of financing strategy has now been halted as MoWSS has formed a task force to finalize the SDP and its investment plan to align with the 14th Three-Year Plan of the Government of Nepal (GoN). The task on sector financing strategy will now depend on the decision of the ministry based on the delivery of the task force.

3.1.8 WASH Gender Budget Analysis

Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) have been recognized by the GoN and its development partners as critical to equitable development. The Ministry of Urban Development has developed and implemented “Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Operational Guidelines” for mainstreaming and institutionalizing Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) in its overall portfolio and operations. The guideline provides guidance on implementation of gender equality and social inclusion in all aspects of GoN policies, institutions and in its program/ project implementation processes in an integrated manner. More specifically, the guideline aims

The formulation of financing strategy has now been halted as MoWSS has formed a task force to finalize the SDP and its investment plan to align with the 14th Three-Year Plan of the Government of Nepal (GoN).

to ensure that a gender and social inclusion responsive approach is adopted in the WASH sector and monitored accordingly.

It is in this context that UNICEF with Government leadership is carrying out a study of gender responsive budget in the WASH sector in Nepal. The Terms of Reference has been discussed with the Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Thematic Working Group and the study will be commissioned by the Community Mobilization section of DWSS under the aegis of Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) Thematic Working Group. The study will try to analyse the budget and programme of the WASH sector including GoN, Development Partners and I/NGOs from gender-responsive perspective of last three years; inform WASH sector about the existing gaps and future needs for gender mainstreaming in policies, programmes and budget and provide recommendations for systematic integration of Gender-Responsive Budget in planning and budgeting processes of the sector. The study is expected to be completed by mid June 2016.

3.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery, IR 2.3

3.2.1 Sanitation

Nepal received global acknowledgement and recognition for achieving fast progress on sanitation access during the recent years as reflected in UNICEF/WHO progress report on Drinking Water and Sanitation 2014. Sanitation coverage of Nepal has almost doubled in the last five years from 43 per cent in 2010 to 81 per cent by mid-2015 (DWSS, 2015) and this can be directly accredited to the constant and joint effort of all the stakeholders including UNICEF. By mid-March 2016, a total of 34 districts (45 per cent in total) have already achieved ODF status with 100 per cent sanitation coverage out of which 12 districts (35 per cent of total ODF) have been declared ODF in 2015. Progress on sanitation continues to make headline news with more districts, municipalities and VDCs achieving ODF status. With UNICEF's intensive support, three districts- Jajarkot, Bajhang and Nawalparasi, have achieved ODF in 2015 with more than 1.05 million people living in ODF environment. Jajarkot, the epicentre of the diarrhoea epidemic has been able to declare district ODF in the beginning of year 2015. UNICEF's strategic support helped declare ODF in other three districts, namely Ilam, Dhankuta and Rolpa. Another district Udayapur was declared ODF with intensive support of UNICEF in January 2016 and Jumla in March 2016. Additionally, Doti, Baitadi and Khotang districts with low ranking in Human Development Index are in the pipeline to be declared ODF by end May 2016. A total of 219 Village Development Committees (VDCs) have achieved ODF status during 2015 and around 542,000 people (276,000 females and 266,000 males, including 228,000 children) directly benefitted from improved toilets as a result of UNICEF support in programme districts.

Indicators for Intermediate Result 2.3, as in CPAP 2013-2017 are as follows:



UNICEF Deputy Representative, receiving acknowledgment from Constituent Assembly Member in Jajarkot district ODF/ Jajarkot



UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia Director and UNICEF Nepal Country Office Representative with Honourable Minister of Urban Development in Ilam district Open Defecation Free declaration / Ilam



UNICEF Field Office Chief for mid and farwestern region, Dr. Sushma Bhusal receiving appreciation from honorable Minister for Water Supply and Sanitation / during Jumla district ODF / Jumla

Indicator 1: Number of low sanitation coverage VDCs and municipalities declared and certified Open Defecation Free (ODF) in UNICEF supported districts

- 219 low sanitation coverage VDCs and five municipalities have been declared and certified ODF in 18 UNICEF supported districts
- A total of 10,542 people of which 4,494 women were trained on WASH components that supported in the achievement of Open Defecation Free status in VDCs and districts
- As a result, a total of 1.15 million people are now living in ODF environment.

Indicator 2: Number of community based water supply schemes where the User Committee has prepared and implemented a Water Safety Plan

- A total of 141 water supply schemes have prepared and implemented water safety plans
- A 'mater training of trainers' was provided to 130 staff of the government, FEDWASUN, and UNICEF

Indicator 3: Percentage of community based water supply schemes in priority districts with improved functionality from "need minor repair" to "functioning well"

- 131 water supply schemes that required minor repair have been selected and are in improved functionality status now.

Total Sanitation Promotion

Six VDCs have achieved total sanitation status considering five plus one indicators in Nepal. Lamjung (Maling, Gilung VDCs), Myagdi (Dana, Ramche and Histam VDCs), Parbat (Thapakhana VDC) and Nawalparasi (Amarapuri VDC) districts are ahead declaring total sanitation achievement.

Six districts (Jajarkot, Dhankuta, Ilam, Nawalparasi, Rolpa and Bajhang) were declared ODF in 2015 with UNICEF support in Nepal of which four districts (Jajarkot, Dhankuta, Nawalparasi and Ilam) have drafted their total sanitation strategy.



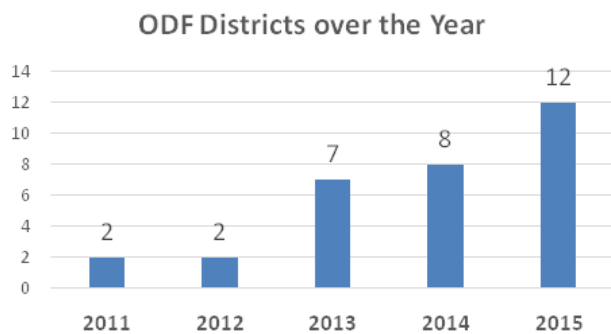
Rukum, Dadeldhura and Bajura districts have also prepared their total sanitation strategy, and were declared ODF in 2014. Four districts, namely Chitwan, Tanahu, Kaski and Panchthar, have reviewed their total sanitation strategy. 13 districts have implemented total sanitation programme in 83 VDCs through facilitation of WSSDO and civil society organizations. Major activities carried out were VDC-level plan preparation, capacity building of VWASH CC/social mobilizers/child clubs, and mobilization of VWASH CC and social mobilizers for total sanitation promotion. Four districts have been able to achieve total sanitation status of community (Bharatpur municipality of Chitwan), ward (Kalikot and Achham), and VDC (Nawalparasi). Rukum has made a significant progress on the total sanitation achievement of a house where child club members has been mobilized to monitor the progress. There is plan for school catchment area declaration for total sanitation in the VDC where total sanitation achievement was planned.

Many districts have planned for total sanitation considering house, institutions namely hotel, school (catchment area), community, ward and VDC (and ward of municipality) in 2015/2016. Demonstration work for total sanitation components have also been planned in some VDCs/ municipalities. Concept of clean house, sanitized hotel and sanitized office has been promoted in 2015/2016 plan.

Sanitation Social Movement

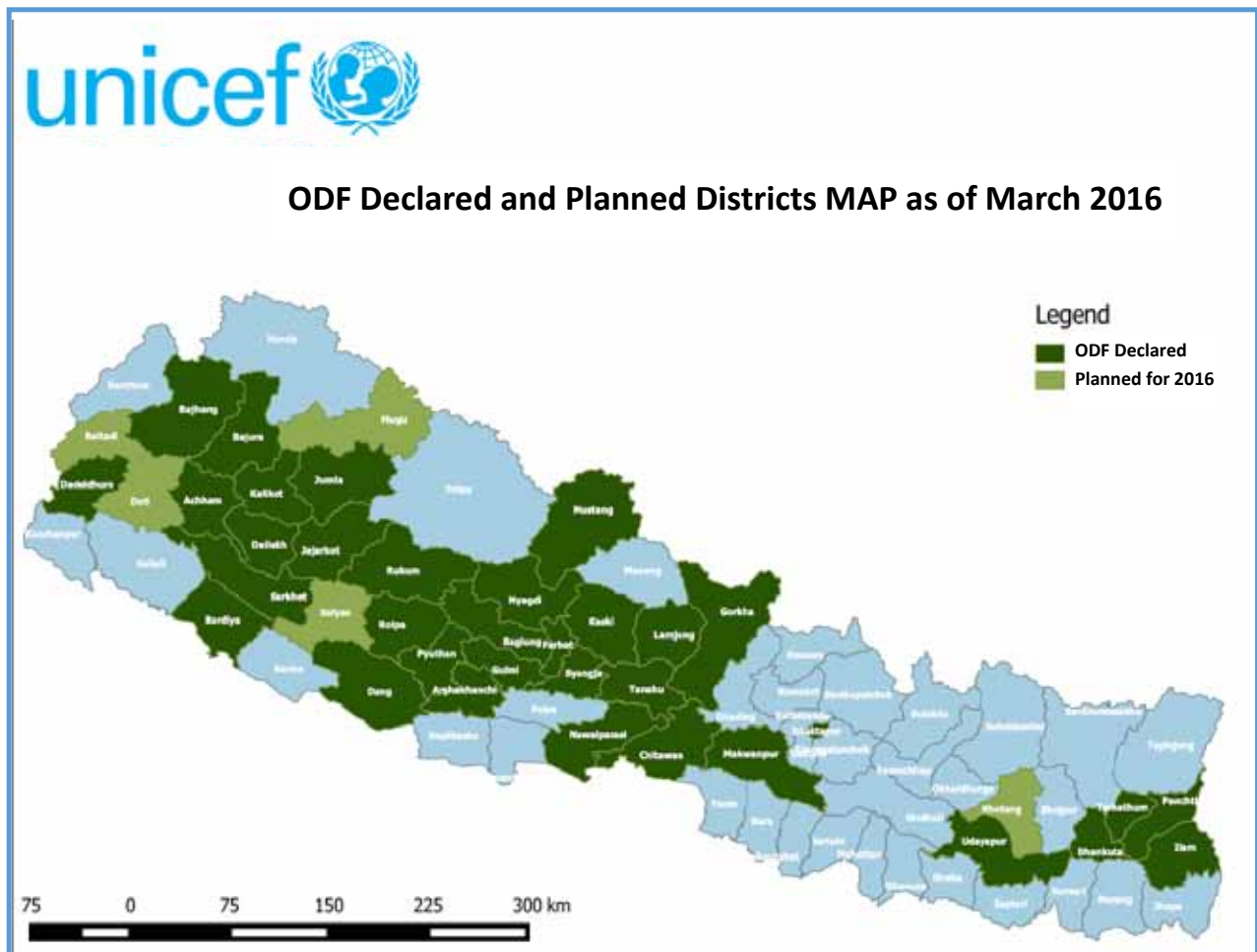
Year 2015 marks the year with the largest number of districts declaring their area as an Open Defecation Free area in Nepal. Out of a total of 31 districts declared ODF by the end of 2015, 12 districts (39 per cent) were declared ODF in 2015 alone.

Figure 7: ODF Districts (2011-2015)



By end of 2015, a total of about 7.7 million people (30 per cent) lived in Open Defecation Free environment in 31 districts, including 84 municipalities, 2,061 Village Development Committees and over 3,300 school catchment areas. In 2015 alone, with UNICEF's support, 6 districts, namely Jajarkot, Dhankuta, Ilam, Nawalparasi, Rolpa and Bajhang, declared their areas as Open Defecation Free. UNICEF also supported indirectly all regions through capacity building related activities at national (all 75 districts) and regional levels (all 5 regions) for ODF commitment/declaration. Eleven districts are working toward ODF Declaration in 2016.

Map 5: ODF Districts



Districts in relatively inaccessible regions such as Jajarkot, Rolpa, and Bajhang that also rank low in the Human Development Index proved that Sanitation Social Movement has overcome the obstacles of poverty, inaccessibility and adverse climate.

Nepal faced great disaster due to earthquake in April 2015, which severely affected 14 districts in the central and western region including Kathmandu valley. The earthquakes have damaged about 300,000 latrines in Nepal spreading from Gorkha in the west to Okhaldhunga in the east. Gorkha and Bhaktapur districts, already declared ODF, have also been severely affected by earthquakes. Many other districts are working towards being declared ODF, such as Sindhupalchok, Dolakha and Kavre, which were also badly affected. People in affected areas maintained their ODF status due to their previous habit of using latrine where they used shared latrine in camp setting and household level.

The value of Open Defecation Free (ODF) declaration is a matter of pride and dignity that has been recognized. The sanitation social movement has gathered support not only from stakeholders, but also from community people, political leaders, civil societies, journalists, private sectors, donor agencies and several sectors of the government.

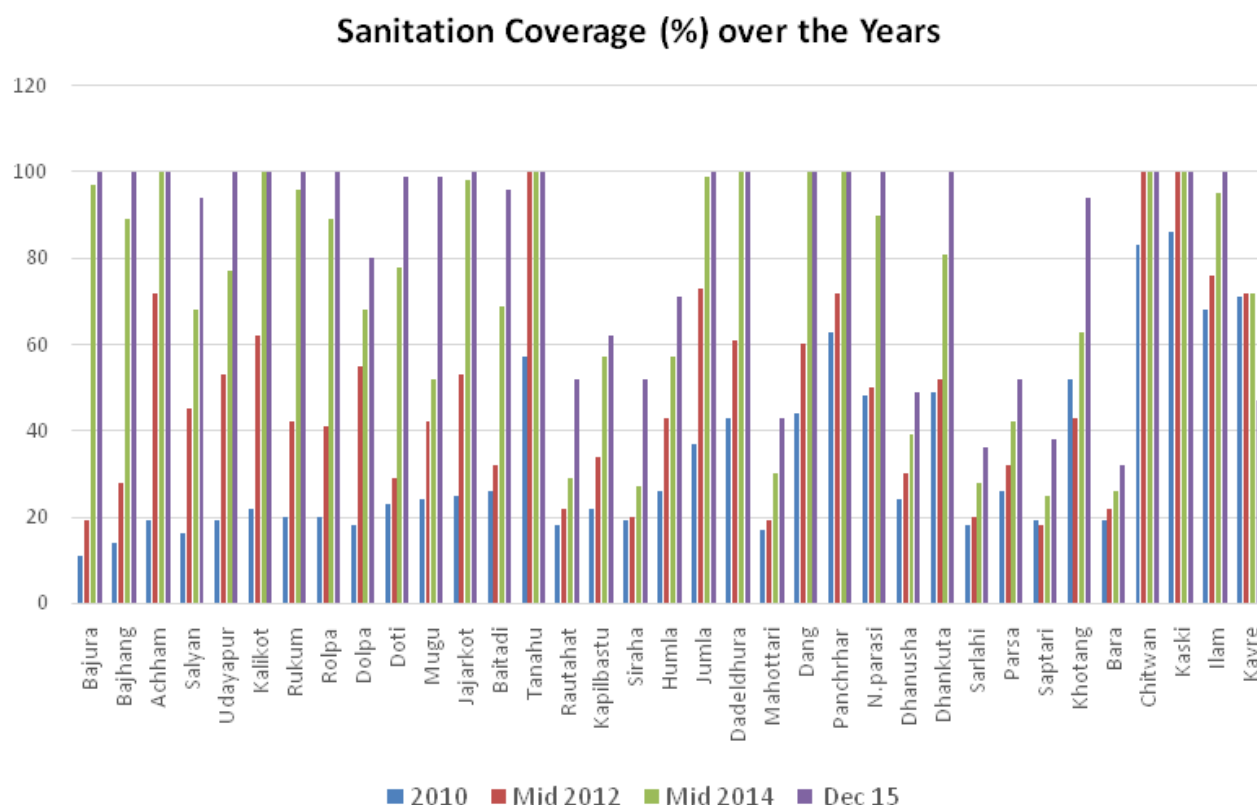
National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan and Millennium Development Goal Acceleration Framework (MAF) has provided guidance to several districts in designing their strategy and to connect the district stakeholders of diverse regions, geography and cultural setting to the same goal of achieving 100 per cent sanitation coverage by 2017. Thanks to the effectiveness in the use of the Master Plan, districts of varied setting have maintained consistency in discouraging subsidy approach, promoting local partnership, leadership and ownership, mobilizing private sectors and wider stakeholders and local level resource mobilization.

Year 2015, are also the year when majority of the districts of the country set a plan to declare their areas as ODF sooner or later, and none of the districts are now waiting for the Government's response for support to formulate or review their district ODF strategy. The competition of declaring areas as ODF has turned healthy and enable all segment of people to promote the sanitation and hygiene status in the country.

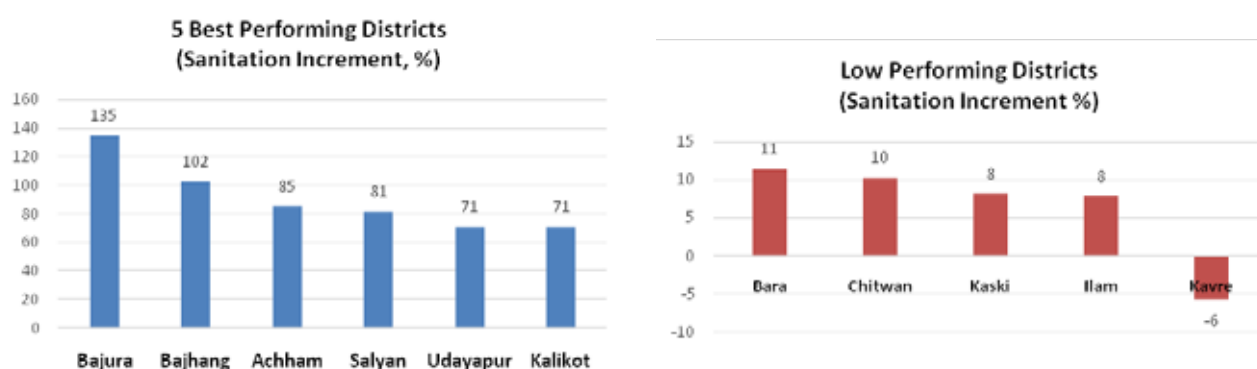
Following the Post-ODF workshop at the end of 2014, the DWSS initiated to develop a comprehensive "Total Sanitation Guideline" to sustain the results of the Sanitation Social Movement in the country. The guideline is expected to provide the sector a direction to implement sanitation initiatives, so that the results are sustained and are aligned to generate improved health and nutrition results. As such, the Sanitation Social Movement of Nepal now seems revolutionary in transforming the villages with the declaration of more and more districts and VDCs as ODF. The movement is now unstoppable.

Open Defecation Free (ODF) campaign

With the launching of Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan by the Honorable President of Nepal in 2011, the ODF campaign has now been structured and streamlined in the spirit of collaboration and partnership under local government leadership and community ownership. There has been a steady linear progress in UNICEF-supported programme districts where sanitation coverage has increased from 43 per cent in 2010 to 81 per cent in 2015. The graph below shows sanitation coverage trends in UNICEF-supported districts. However, it must be noted that districts with sanitation coverage below 40 per cent are the new districts where UNICEF started its intervention only in 2014. These low sanitation coverage districts are particularly the eight Terai districts, which by far lag behind the national average in terms of sanitation coverage. Special attention is now being given by the government and the sector stakeholders to intensify the sanitation coverage in these off-track districts in the spirit of harmonization and collaboration.

Figure 8: Sanitation coverage trends in UNICEF supported districts (2010-2015)

As observed in the figure above, the sanitation coverage of UNICEF supported districts have achieved significant progress from 2010 to the year the district was declared ODF. The five best and the low performing districts have been indicated in the chart below. The negative increment of Kavrepalanchowk is due to damage of toilets by earthquake of April 2015.

Figure 9: Five Best Performing and low performing districts for improved sanitation

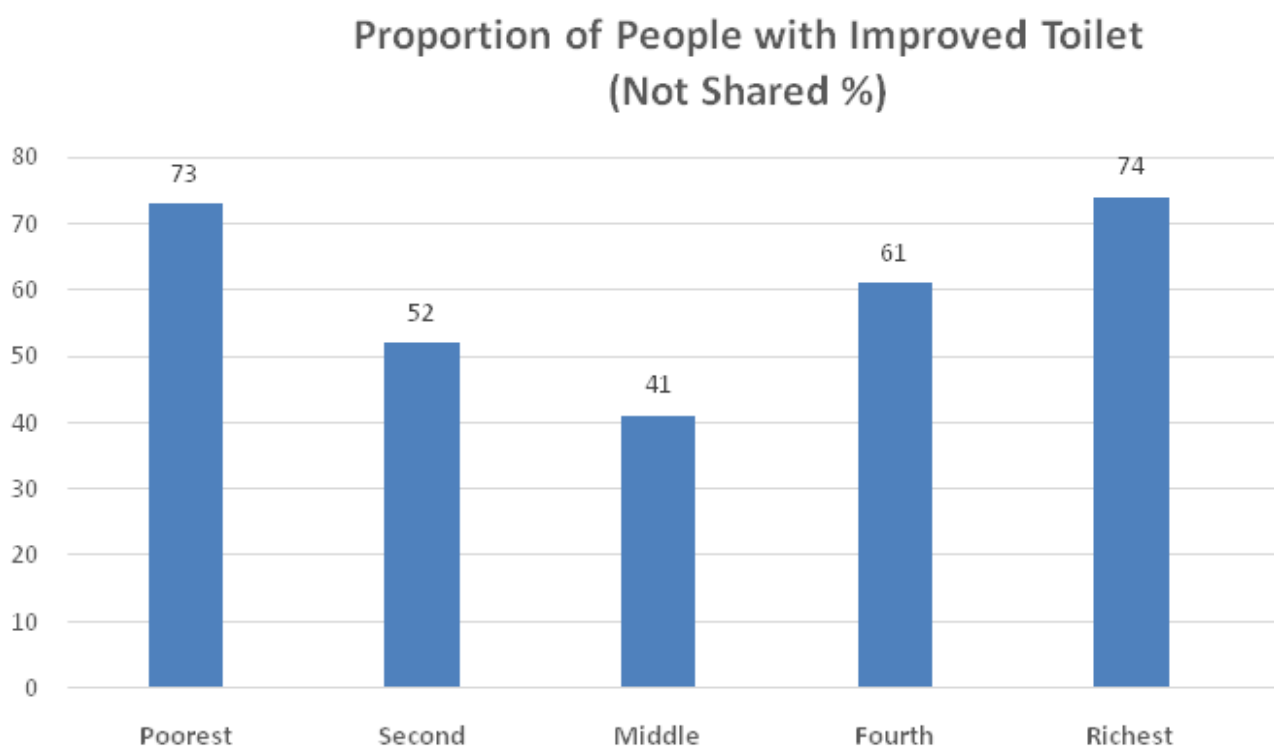
The phenomenal increase in coverage of improved sanitation (not shared) in Nepal from 36 per cent in 2011 (DHS 2011) to 60 per cent in 2014 (MICS, 2014) can primarily be accredited to the constant effort of sector stakeholders and the willingness of the local people to create a new social norm around sanitation and hygiene. This clearly shows that Nepal has now surpassed the MDG target of sanitation, which was set at 53 per cent.

Table 7: Districts Declared ODF by date in 2015

Open Defecation Free declared district in 2015	ODF Date
Jajarkot	2-Jan-15
Dhankuta	14-Jan-15
Lamjung	7-Feb-15
Ilam	26-Feb-15
Dailekh	22-Jun-15
Nawalparasi	30-Jun-15
Gulmi	7-Nov-15
Bardiya	6-Dec-15
Rolpa	24-Dec-15
Surkhet	29-Dec-15
Terathum	31-Dec-15
Bajhang	31-Dec-15

The traditional belief of “poor does not have latrine” has been proved not to be true. The MICS 2014 report reveals that the poorest and the richest quintiles have almost equal access to improved sanitation (73 per cent vs. 74 per cent) while the middle quintile has lowest sanitation coverage of 41 per cent. Still one in two people in the middle quintile are defecating in the open in comparison to one in five in the lowest quintile.

Figure 10: People Using Improved Sanitation according to wealth quintile



The disparity between urban and rural sanitation has decreased significantly from 2011 to 2014. As per MICS 2014, about 63 per cent of urban people use improved toilet (not shared) in comparison to 60 per cent rural population. Accordingly to DHS 2011, the 58 per cent of urban people used improved (not shared) toilet in comparison to 37 per cent in rural area.

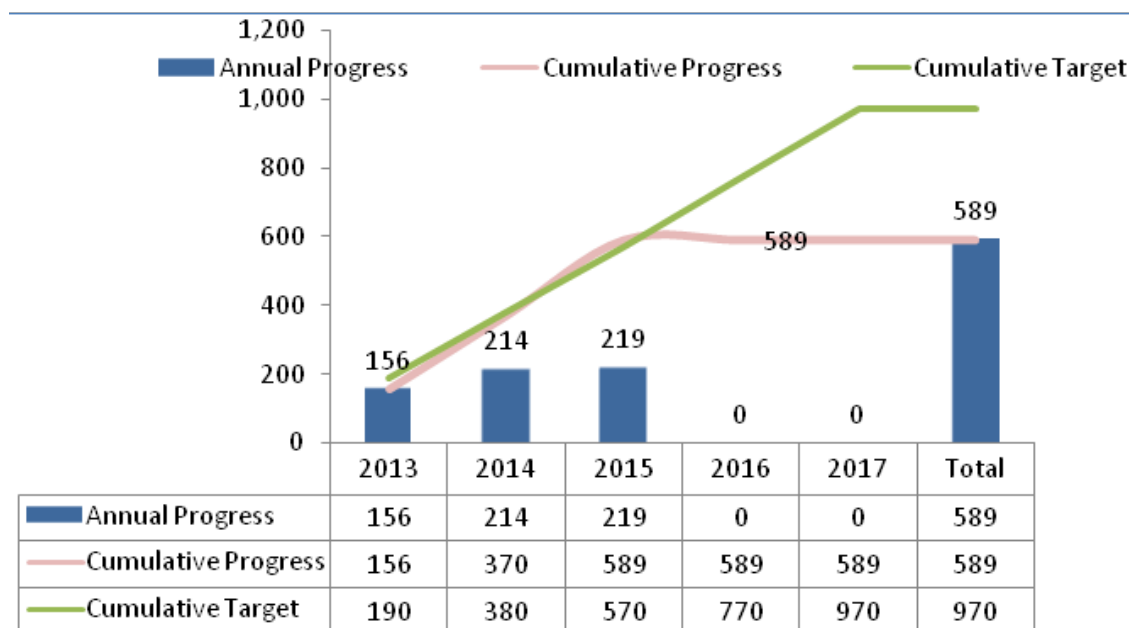
UNICEF Nepal has supported and contributed to the achievement of ODF in 18 out of 34 districts (Kaski, Chitwan, Tanahu, Achham, Kalikot, Panchthar, Dang, Dadeldhura, Bajura, Rukum, Jajarkot, Dhankuta, Ilam, Nawalparasi, Rolpa, Bajhang, Udayapur and Jumla) so far. As a result of this, about 4.5 million people have now access to improved sanitation facilities in 15 UNICEF extensively supported ODF districts as shown in table below.

Table 8: Households and beneficiaries Sanitation facility

SN	District	Total households as per 2011 census	Number of beneficiaries as per 2011 Census		
			Female	Male	Total
1	Kaski	125,673	255,713	236,385	492,098
2	Chitwan	132,462	300,897	279,087	579,984
3	Tanahu	78,309	179,878	143,410	323,288
4	Accham	48,351	137,469	120,008	257,477
5	Kalikot	23,013	68,115	68,833	136,948
6	Panchthar	41,196	101,631	90,186	191,817
7	Dang	116,415	291,524	261,059	552,583
8	Dadeldhura	27,045	75,538	66,556	142,094
9	Bajura	24,908	69,106	65,806	134,912
10	Rukum	41,856	109,408	99,159	208,567
11	Jajarkot	30,472	85,767	85,537	171,304
12	Dhankuta	37,637	86,897	76,515	163,412
13	Ilam	64,502	149,128	141,126	290,254
14	Nawalparasi	128,793	339,833	303,675	643,508
15	Rolpa	43,757	121,406	103,100	224,506
16	Bajhang	33,786	102,365	92,794	195,659
17	Udayapur	66,557	167,820	149,712	317,532
18	Jumla	19,303	54,023	54,898	108,921
	Total	1,084,035	2,696,518	2,437,846	5,134,864
	UNICEF support (intensive in 15 districts)	938,139	2,339,087	2,117,105	4,456,692

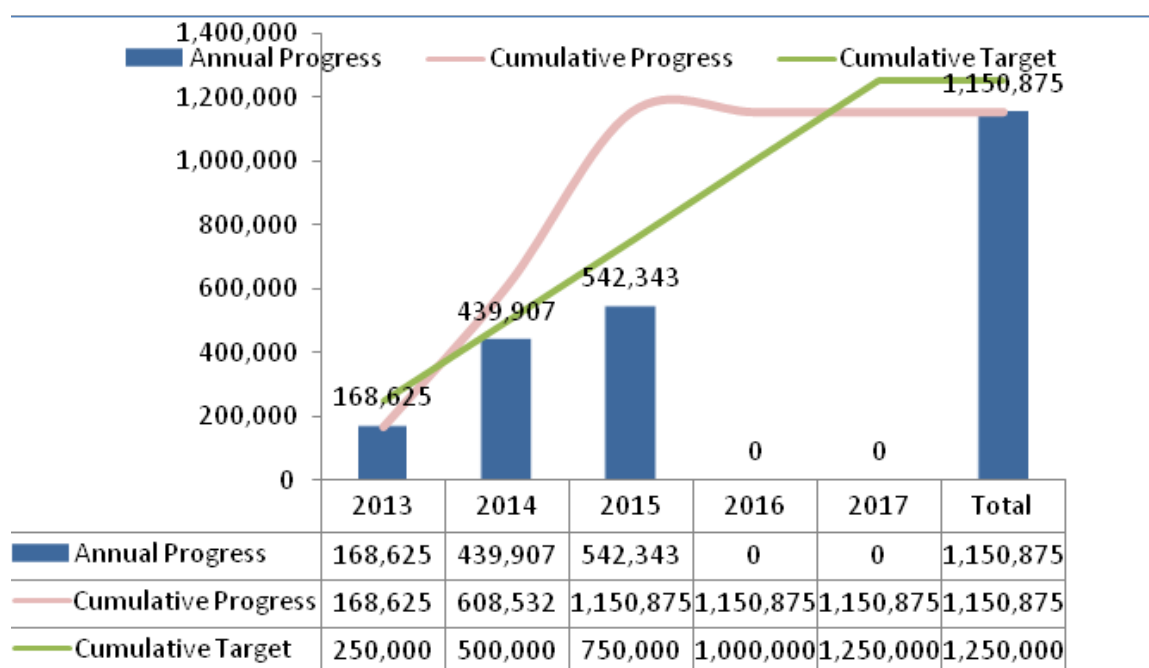
The achievement of 100 per cent sanitation coverage by district would not have been possible without each and every Village Development Committee (VDC) committing and declaring its geographic area as ODF. Under the institutional set up of Village WASH Coordination Committees and the leadership and guidance of District Development Committees, more and more VDCs are now being declared as ODF. The internal monitoring and evaluation system of WASH Section has been designed to capture progress for the country programme cycle (2013-2017) against the core indicators agreed with all co-financiers of UNICEF Nepal. Based on the M&E report, a total of 219 VDCs have been declared as ODF in 2015 with direct support of UNICEF, thus adding total cumulative progress of 589 VDCs declared ODF so far.

Figure 11: Number of VDCs declared ODF



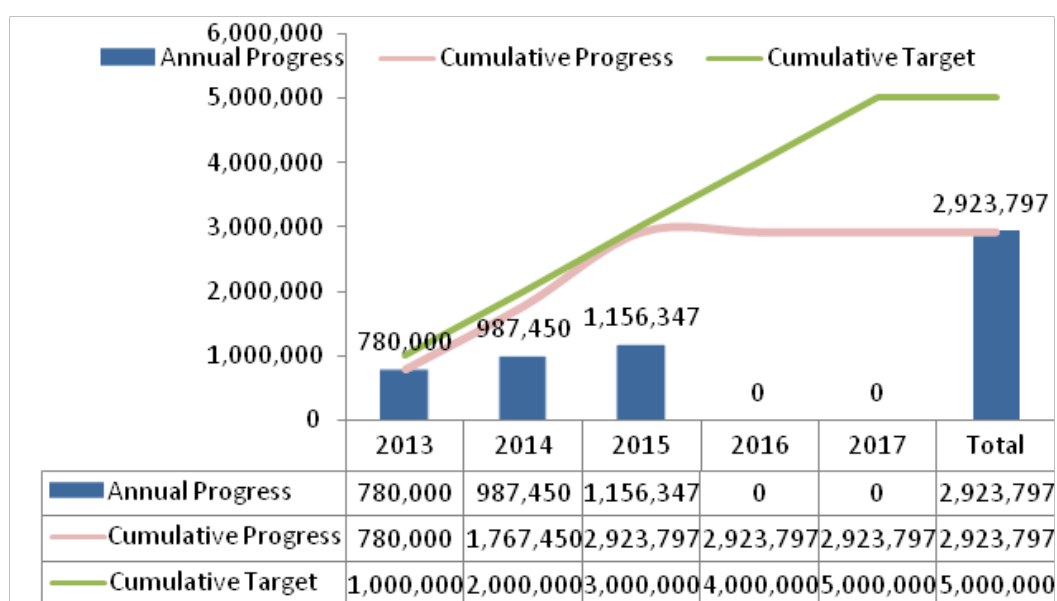
With UNICEF's direct support to 219 VDCs in achieving ODF, a total of 542,343 people have benefitted from improved toilets as a result of triggering at the community and household level.

Figure 12: Number of people benefiting from improved toilets as a result of UNICEF support



As per UNICEF's internal M&E system, during 2015, a total of 1.15 million people are now living in ODF environment symbolising enhanced national pride and dignity with the declaration of ODF.

Figure 13: Number of people living in ODF environments



The Terai Sanitation Social Movement

UNICEF with other partners (UN-HABITAT and SNV - Netherlands Development Organization) aligned action and offered special action plan to improve sanitation and hygiene in eight Terai districts having below 40 per cent sanitation coverage. The average sanitation coverage of these eight districts in mid-2014 was 31 per cent (highest in Parsa at 42 per cent and lowest Saptari at 25 per cent). At the end of 2015, the sanitation coverage of those eight Terai districts have reached 44 per cent. The greatest achievement was done by Siraha with increase of 25 per cent coverage, while the lowest increase was in Bara which is 6 per cent. This indicates that about 727,000 people have constructed toilets and have been using them in eight Terai districts during the period of one and half years.

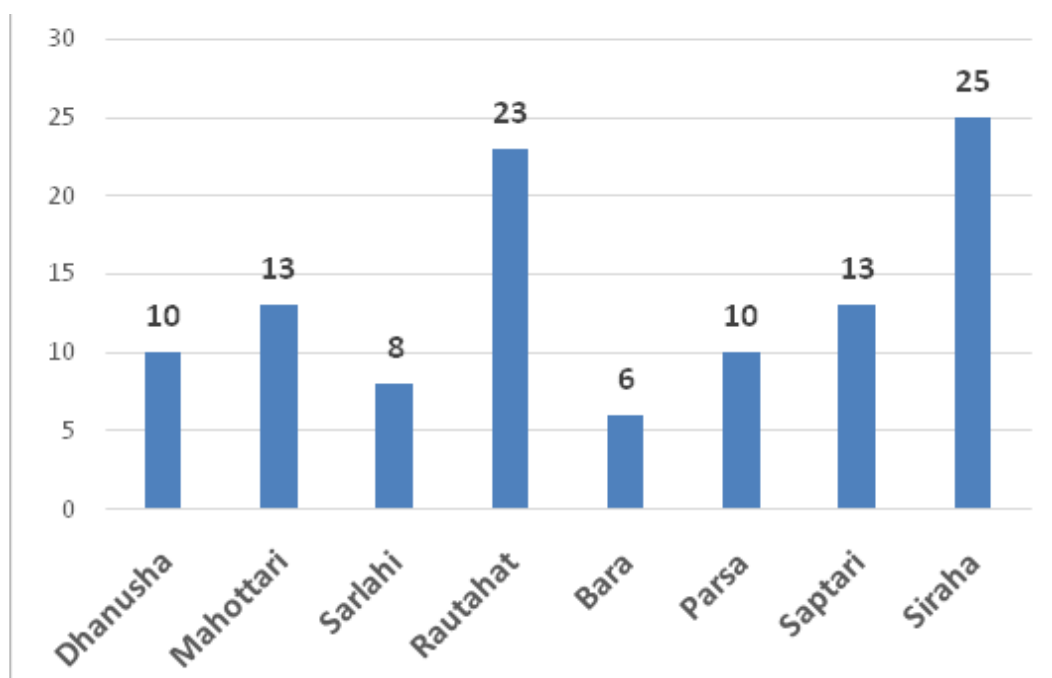
Table 9: Sanitation Status of Terai Districts

District	Population of district (2014)*	2014 population with toilet (% coverage)	2015 population with toilet (% Coverage)
Dhanusha	807,500	314,925 (39)	395,675 (49)
Mahottari	627,580	188,274 (30)	269,859 (43)
Sarlahi	769,729	215,524 (28)	277,102 (36)
Rautahat	687,818	199,467 (29)	357,665 (52)
Bara	731,300	190,138 (26)	234,016 (32)
Parsa	601,017	252,427 (42)	312,528 (52)
Saptari	639,284	159,821 (25)	242,927 (38)
Siraha	633,328	170,998 (27)	329,330 (52)
Total	5,497,556	1,691,575 (30.8)	2,419,105 (44.0)

* Taken from NMIP 2014

Figure 14: Sanitation Coverage of Terai District

Percentage Increase on Sanitation between 2014 and 2015



Regional Review of Far Western Region:

In July 2015, Regional Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee, Dipayal organized a regional review and planning workshop in Dadeldhura inviting all WASH stakeholders of the nine districts supported by UNICEF. Progress on the previous planning and review workshop was reviewed, progress/issues/way forward for low sanitation coverage districts were presented, and group work on sanitation promotion, total sanitation, institutional sanitation, urban sanitation, water supply access/functionality/sustainability, DRR/CCA was done, shared and commented. In addition, thematic paper on 3 Stars approach in School - WASH, DRR/ WASH initiatives and Total Sanitation



Regional Review and Planning Workshop/
Dadeldhura

- were presented to raise participants' awareness on recent updates in the sector. A nine-point resolution was passed unanimously including consensus to declare the development region ODF by mid-2016.



Inter-district Sanitation Conference

On 11 March 2015, inter-district sanitation conference in presence of divisional engineers of Water Supply and Sanitation Division Offices (WSSDO), LDO, representatives from political parties and social leaders from Udayapur, Khotang, Okhaldunga and Solukhumbu was organized in Gaighat of Udayapur district, chaired by the Minister of MoUD Dr. Narayan Khadka. The main objective of the conference was to:

- Review the Biratnagar ODF commitment, and finalize the ODF date;
- Collect political leaders commitment and district-level joint commitment for ODF declaration;
- Expedite ODF campaign in the districts;
- Identify key issues and challenges for ODF declaration and spot out appropriate corrective measures;
- Disseminate ODF-related messages in the region through the sanitation brand Ambassador "Dhurmus-Suntali"; and
- Telecast the event and nationwide dissemination of the event through Sagarmatha, Avenues, Kantipur and Nepal Television and all four local FMs direct mobilization.

The event was graced by the Minister of MoUD Dr. Narayan Khadka in the presence of more than 3,500 general public. MoUD Secretary, Joint Secretary, Environmental Sanitation Section Chief and sociologist, Deputy Director of DWSS, Director of RMSO were present in the conference. In addition to this, Mr. Namaste Lal Shrestha representing UNICEF, ED of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Board, and a majority of district-level and key regional stakeholders were actively engaged in the conference.

All representatives of political parties made stronger commitment to declare the district ODF within the set target.

After the closure of main event, the side event was facilitated by UNICEF. Following



Regional Workshop/ Udayapur

the district-wise group discussion, there was interaction between districts and the national level team on district specific key challenges, issues and appropriate way out to declare their district ODF within the set target. Also key roles and responsibilities of MoUD, RMSO and the districts for ODF declaration were identified.

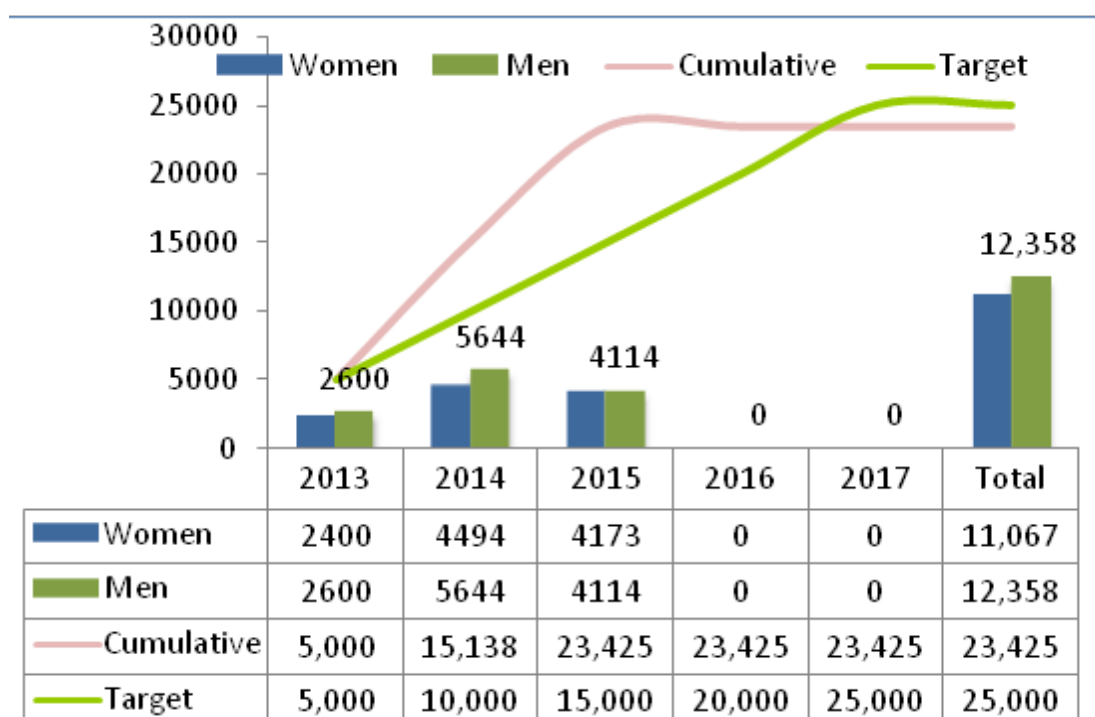
Total Sanitation Conferences at Districts

10 UNICEF-supported districts have organized district total sanitation conferences. Three districts, namely Kapilvastu, Bajhang and Baitadi, organized separately the mini sanitation conferences to reach a consensus for declaring their district ODF of which Baitadi is on its way to be declared ODF, while the other two have succeeded to achieve ODF status. Dang, Rukum, Salyan, Jumla, Dadeldhura, Doti, Bajura have organized total sanitation conferences following ODF declaration and partners committed to work on the ODF VDCs for total sanitation.

Local level capacity building

Besides these major events held in 2015, UNICEF supported formal training at the regional and local level benefitting more than 8,287 people on improved sanitation and hygiene behaviours.

Figure 15: Number of people trained on WASH



In addition to formal trainings on WASH, UNICEF Nepal supported many other events including orientation, workshops and conferences at national, regional, district and local level with the objective to raise general awareness on WASH, to generate consensus among stakeholders and to review and redesign programme towards achieving planned results. More than 73,000 people were reached through these capacity building events with UNICEF's direct support in 2015 alone.

Table 10: Number of people who received WASH training and orientations

Event	Total	Men	Women
Training	8,287	4,114	4,173
Orientation	8,882	4,814	4,068
Total	17,169	8,928	8,241

3.2.2 Water Supply

The CPAP does not have specific targets for water supply, however, the total cumulative target for 2013-2015, agreed with the co-financiers, of the programme is 62,001.

- A cumulative progress at the end of 2015 is 43,583 people reached with water supply services.

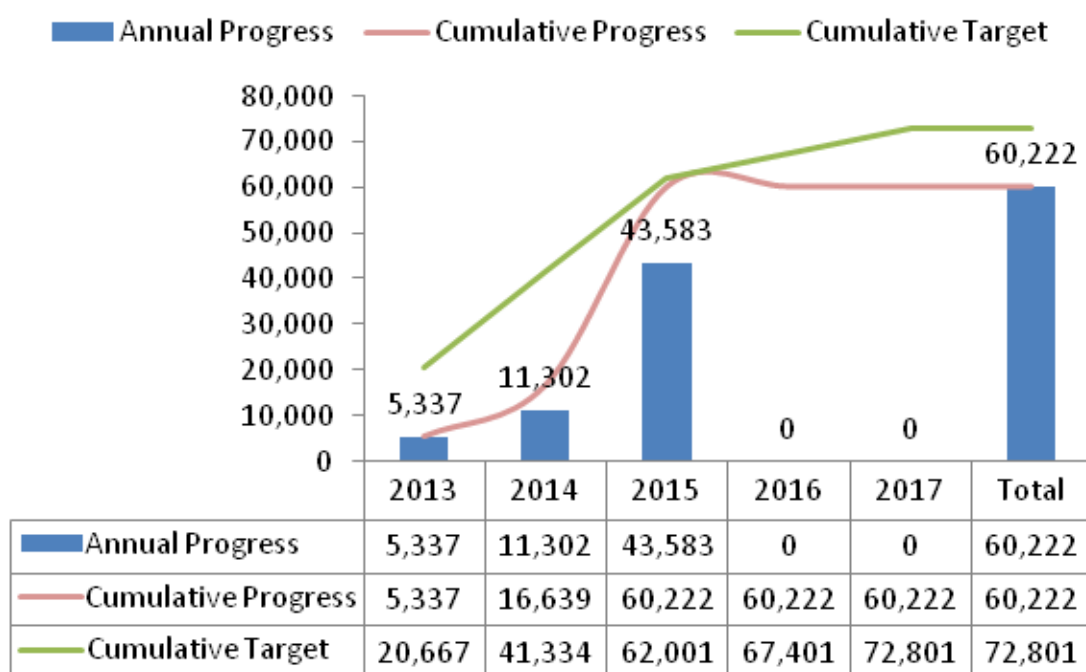
Nepal is the second richest country in fresh water resources. Recent MICS-2014 reported that over 93 per cent of the population now has access to improved water supply services, which represents 8 per cent increase from the census, 2011. However, there are still over 7 per cent of the population,

most vulnerable living in remote and inaccessible areas of mostly in hill and mountain districts, who do not have access to improved water services and compelled to use unimproved and contaminated water sources.

Rural Water Supply

UNICEF continued to harmonize and align its support through DWSS and DOLIDAR in installation of water supply projects for most marginalized people from the most disadvantaged communities of eight targeted districts Panchthar, Udayapur, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Jumla, Salyan, Dang, Achham, and Doti. As of December 2015, 28 projects have been completed and benefitted 43,583 people.

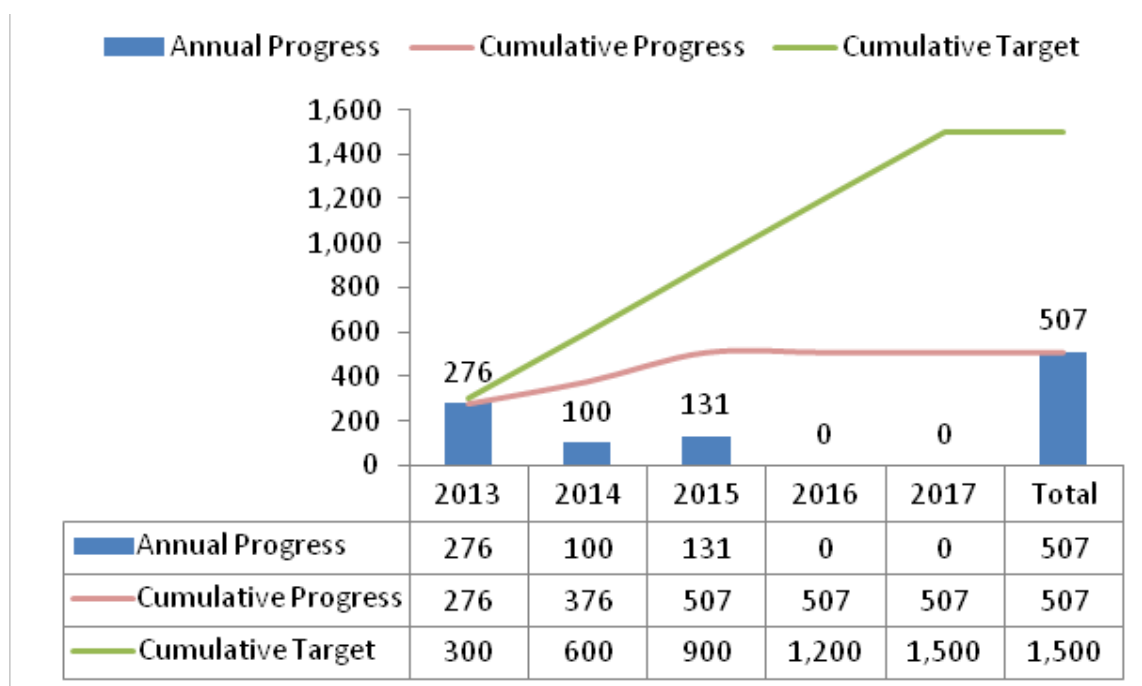
Figure 16: Number of Beneficiaries from Completed WS Schemes



Functionality

UNICEF supported the functionality and sustainability status of 276 schemes through FEDWASUN in 2012/13 and additional 100 schemes in 2014. For those schemes supported before 2014, the follow-up on functionality and sustainability of the projects at the district and VDC level is continued by FEDWASUN district chapters. In 2015, a total of additional 131 schemes were supported for functionality by FEDWASUN.

Figure 17: Number of Schemes Supported with Functionality Improvement/Year

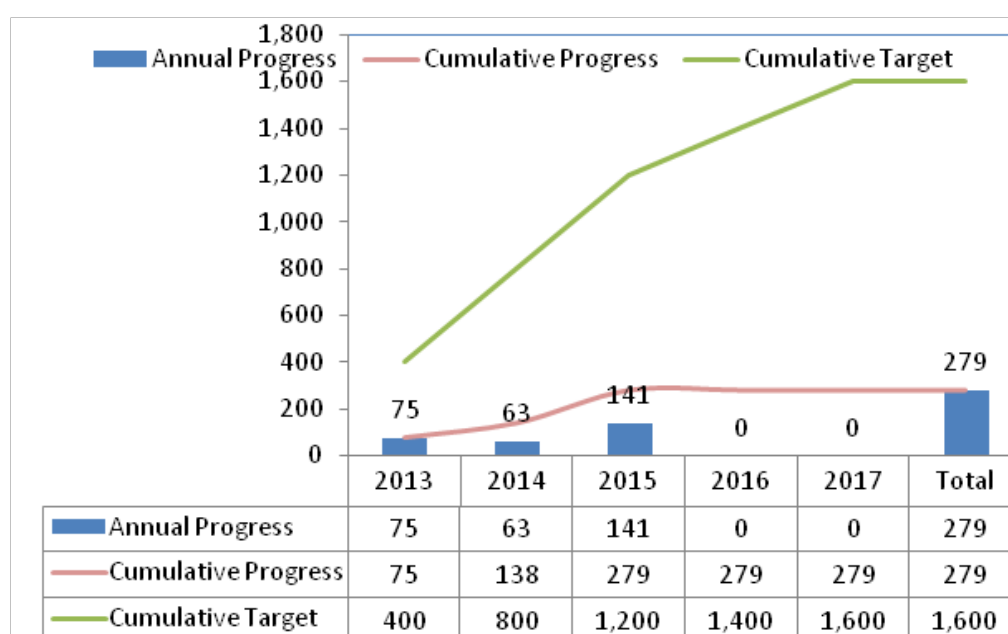


Water Quality

One of the major concerns of the WASH sector in Nepal is the quality of drinking water at both scheme and household level. The findings of MICS 2014 shows an alarming rate of E-coli contamination which stands at 82 per cent in household water while 71 per cent of the drinking water sources were found to be contaminated.

In order to improve the drinking water quality standards particularly at the scheme level, UNICEF is co-financing the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage for implementation of Water Safety Plans in 168 water supply schemes. Simultaneously, UNICEF has also provided technical and funding support to FEDWASUN for the implementation of Water Safety Plans in additional 150 schemes in eight programme districts.

Figure 18: Number of Water Safety Plans Completed /Year



4. EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

4.1 Emergency Preparedness

As part of its regular process of preparedness as humanitarian agency and as cluster co-lead before the earthquake, UNICEF has been engaged with the government, specifically with the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage/Ministry of Urban Development, and cluster members to increase their capacity on preparedness for response and integration of disaster risk management in WASH programmes. In this process, the Government had created 14 emergency hubs in the country where WASH stockpiles were in position to support any immediate WASH needs.

At the cluster level, the collective cluster capacity was accounted to be able to provide an immediate response to 60,000 households for life-saving response. This also included UNICEF's stockpile in kind for 5,000 households and additional Long Term Arrangement (LTA) enabling quick response for 15,000 households. Even prior to the 2015 earthquake, several of the key WASH cluster members were already providing their support to the midwestern region floods affected four districts of Nepal, namely Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet and Dang, in August 2014. Due to this, some of the agencies stocks had been exhausted in early 2015 and was

in the process of replenishment when the earthquake struck. Thus the cluster overall had limited stockpiles compared to required stocks of supplies for 2015. In such situation, LTA with suppliers and service vendors as well as Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with various humanitarian agencies became handy in enabling immediate response.

Additionally, the annual review and analysis of WASH Cluster Contingency Plan and the definition of roles and responsibilities of all agencies, guided the Government, cluster and even the international support team members to understand the country context and to be in line with the Cluster plans. Similarly, capacity building exercises (trainings, exposures, simulations, etc.) that were conducted for government and cluster member agencies became handy to kick start the response from day one. The government initiated the WASH cluster mechanism with full confidence to lead with support from UNICEF, which is one of the core results of the investment made for preparedness in the WASH sector in the earlier years.

4.2 Earthquake Response

While UNICEF Nepal was about to close the humanitarian and recovery assistance in the mid western region affected by the

flood of 2014, on 25 April 2015, a powerful earthquake of 7.8 magnitude struck Nepal with its epicentre 50 miles (80 kilometres) east of the capital Kathmandu in Gorkha. A second earthquake struck on 12 May 2015 with a 7.3 magnitude (epicentre in Dolakha District). The number of casualties reached 8,897 people of which 30 per cent children, and 22,310 people were injured (MoHA, 2015). The earthquakes left 2.8 million people affected, of which 1.1 million children. Out of the 21 most affected districts, the Government of Nepal prioritized and classified 14 districts as severely affected. These include Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Kavrepalanchowk, Sindhupalchok, Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Lalitpur, Dolakha, Makawanpur, Rasuwa, Sindhuli, Ramechhap and Okhaldhunga. The earthquake severely damaged many houses and other infrastructures forcing people to be displaced without access to sanitation and hygiene facilities, provision of clean water, access to health facilities and schools. Shelter, food and livelihood support, medical care, water sanitation and hygiene, education, nutritional support and protection were key humanitarian needs following the earthquake.

UNICEF as one of the main humanitarian agencies in the country and with its global mandate to reach the most vulnerable

communities together with ensuring a coordinated response, activated itself from day one of the earthquake and took the role of WASH Cluster co-lead supporting the government to lead the WASH Cluster, while also conducting life-saving response in the 14 highly affected districts.

Out of the total 2.8 million people affected, UNICEF targeted 840,000 people, including children and women, in the 14 most severely affected districts including at IDP camps, with critical WASH interventions and information needs to prevent child illness, especially diarrhoea. This included supplying people with safe water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene, providing access and use of adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities including hand washing facilities and bathing spaces, as well as the provision of hygiene kits, hygiene education and materials through interpersonal communication.

Through its interventions together with the government and partners, UNICEF was able to reach:

- 655,910 people with emergency water interventions (including water trucking to camps, distribution of water kits and containers and water treatment products);



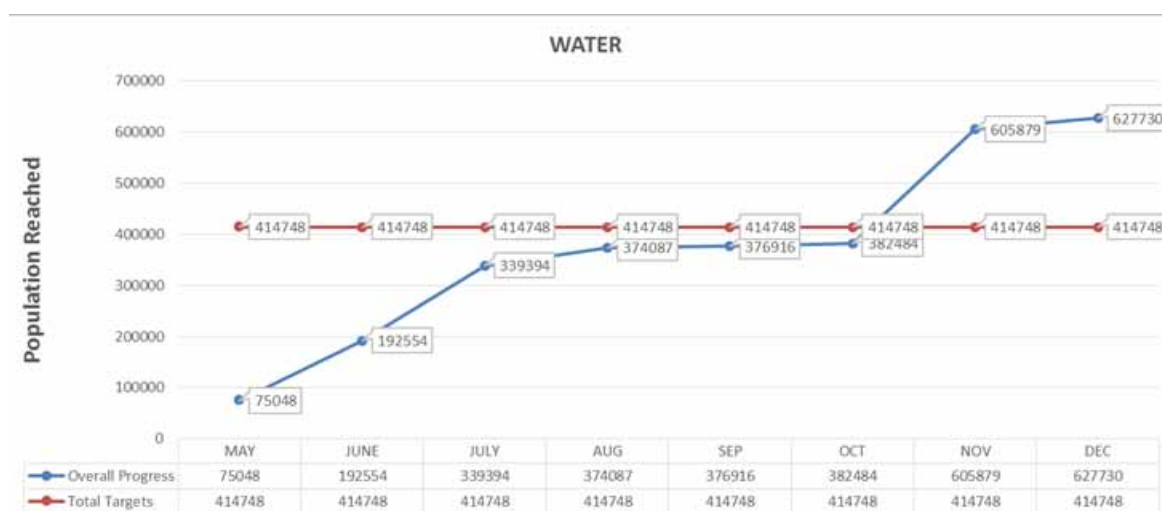
- 35,700 water kits distributed – water kits include a one-month supply of water treatment products such as aqua tabs, large water container and jug;
- 12,396 people with sustained water interventions (repair/rehabilitation of water systems);
- 44,838 people with sanitation facilities of which 32,400 people have received support for sustained sanitation;
- 326,092 people with hygiene interventions including hygiene promotion and the provision of hygiene kits;
- 59,000 hygiene kits distributed – kits are for a family of five people and contain items such as large bucket with handle, small mug, hand soap, laundry soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, nail clippers, towel, sanitary clothes, ladies inner wear, baby diaper/cloths; and
- 37,695 people have been reached with at least a one-month WASH supply of soap for improved hygiene behaviour.

While UNICEF made significant contribution to the WASH response both from the end of Cluster coordination to response together with all the stakeholders, it also faced some key challenges that lead to deviation of the earlier target on response. UNICEF planned

to benefit 840,000 population of the 14 affected districts with emergency WASH support, keeping in consideration that about 50 per cent will be in camp setting. However, after several weeks of intervention and with limited camp setting in the communities, the demand from communities for WASH was more on sustained services. Thus the earlier plan to have communal WASH facilities had to be changed and plan for sustained WASH had to shift to building as part of the response and recovery works, such as by changing its target from addressing 50 people for one toilet in camp or communal setting to five people for one toilet.

In this regards, UNICEF did not change its target, but instead developed strategic partnerships and programmes that enabled could cater to more people at household level. This generated a low achievement rate of UNICEF and overall cluster over the humanitarian period but a very progressive and positive achievement over the end of 2015. This level of engagement assured access to sustained WASH service at household and community level for longer term and made a realistic investment that will lead to reducing reinvestment in the same communities for response and further on reconstruction.

**Figure 19: UNICEF Response Figures- Monthly Progress Curve
(Sustained Water and Sanitation)**





Based on overall contribution in the Cluster target, UNICEF was a major contributor to the achievement of WASH targets defined by the WASH Cluster.

Table 11: Beneficiaries of Emergency Response by wash cluster indicator (2015)

WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
WASH Cluster indicators	WASH Cluster Target	WASH Cluster Results as of Wednesday 08.07.15*	UNICEF 2015 Target	UNICEF Total Results as August 2015
People in the severely affected districts with access to a sufficient quantity of water of appropriate quality for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene	1.1 million	2,023,048 (emergency) 269,688 (sustained)	840,000	655,910 (emergency) 12,396 (sustained)
People in the severely affected districts with access to adequate sanitation and hand washing facilities	1 million	19,852 (emergency) 159,261 (sustained)	840,000	12,438 (emergency) 32,400 (sustained)
People reached with hygiene education materials and interpersonal communication	3 million	1,250,388 (hygiene kits)	840,000	326,092 (hygiene kits)

4.2.1 Key WASH response

Based on the global mandate of UNICEF to reach the most unreached and vulnerable, UNICEF Nepal mobilized its national and international capacities to address the needs of WASH from immediately following the earthquake. This included working closely with the government to activate the WASH Cluster and simultaneously commenced its life-saving WASH response in the 14 highly affected districts. On the onset of disaster, UNICEF WASH section immediately shared the National WASH contingency Plan to the global community, while also activating its long-term agreement with suppliers and finalizing MOUs with its strategic partners.

WASH Cluster Coordination

As the global humanitarian cluster lead for WASH, UNICEF provided its full assistance to the Government of Nepal to lead the WASH Cluster for standard and quality response. It mobilized its human, financial and material resources to support the smooth functioning of the WASH Cluster.

The WASH Cluster held its first meeting the day after the earthquake, on 26 April 2015, at the premises of the Ministry of Home Affairs in Kathmandu. The Cluster secretariat was established in the Department of Water Supply Sewerage (DWSS) offices in Panipokhari, Kathmandu. UNICEF provided funds to cover the operations costs of the WASH Cluster at the national and subnational level. The cluster meet on a daily basis and adopted an open door policy where all agencies working on WASH in the relief phase of the earthquake were welcome at the cluster meeting. Consequently, the number of WASH agencies increased to over 60 from 20 by the end of the first week.

UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA) WASH Regional Adviser supported

Altogether, 24 government and non-government cluster members visited all 14 districts to monitor the WASH response and provided their feedback to the district and district cluster for improved services.

the UNICEF WASH cluster co-lead in preparing for the daily WASH cluster meetings and following up on action points for first two weeks. With the scale of devastation and requirement of higher level engagement in cluster coordination, UNICEF Nepal assigned a senior WASH advisor as co-lead of the WASH cluster from week three to provide technical assistance to the Government.

The WASH cluster achieved the following in the first two weeks of its work, in support of its role of providing strategic guidance and direction for an effective and coordinated WASH response:

- Established a WASH Cluster Secretariat in DWSS with full-time staff from DWSS;
- Set up and staffed sub-cluster coordination hubs in Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk;
- Defined lead support agencies for district WASH cluster for each of the worst-affected districts with ToRs;
- Set up information management system/4 Ws ³²;

³² Which Cluster member (Who) does What, which location(Where) and When

- Mobilized surge staff for coordination and information management support;
- Response indicators developed and agreed, in-line with the global humanitarian performance indicators;
- Formation of Cluster Technical Working Groups for focused technical assistance (e.g. Technical working groups for – Assessment, Water supply, sanitation, hygiene, preparedness, etc.);
- Issued strategic guidance for the WASH response, in coordination with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Urban Development;
- Set up Google Drive for cluster Information Management (IM) for consistent adoption of cluster guidance;
- Defined the WASH cluster case load, including the UNICEF case load;
- Contact list regularly updated and shared; and
- Development of FLASH Appeal for WASH.

The WASH cluster met daily for the first two weeks, followed by three times a week. From June 2015, the Cluster met on a bi-weekly basis and followed the bi-weekly 4W updates.

The WASH cluster members were further engaged in the development of the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) of the sector in May 2015, which was led by MoWS/DWSS with support from the World Bank and UNICEF. The need for WASH recovery and reconstruction was estimated to be US\$ 181 million.

As WASH achievement is very much linked with other sectors, WASH cluster worked very closely with Education and Health clusters and also provided technical support to the Education cluster to ensure appropriate WASH facilities and hygiene education in schools,

Temporary Learning Centres (TLC), and other Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS). Technical support from the WASH Cluster was also provided to the Health cluster to ensure that health workers and patients in severely affected districts are able to access safe drinking water and appropriate sanitation and hand washing facilities while visiting health facilities.

To ensure quality response by all cluster members, a joint monitoring visit was organized by WASH cluster during the month of August and September 2015. Altogether, 24 government and non-government cluster members visited all 14 districts to monitor the WASH response and provided their feedback to the district and district cluster for improved services. A comprehensive report on the district response through cluster coordination and quality of response was generated, which further guided the districts and WASH cluster to improve various areas of work, while also acknowledging the quality and innovative work done by many organizations.

Based on the lessons and the status of the cluster and WASH response, the cluster also drafted a transition plan to move from response to recovery and reconstruction. In September 2015, the WASH Cluster Transition plan was shared in the cluster as a rolling plan. Based on the understanding to have a set group of experts to support this process, it further defined the Transition Working Group that comprised of experts from both humanitarian and development aspects of WASH. This expert group is expected to support districts to transit towards re-activation and strengthen DWASHCCs/ VWASHCC and further reviewing districts strategies into comprehensive WASH strategies which is now ongoing in various earthquake-affected districts.

Post Disaster Need Assessment (PDNA) for WASH

The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector was part of the broader PDNA conducted for all sectors under the overall leadership of the National Planning Commission that commenced in May 2015. It was a joint exercise of the government and the development Partners, and was guided by the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) with technical support from the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) and Development and Humanitarian Partners. The net total value of damages and change in economic flows to the water and sanitation sector was estimated at US\$ 114 million at pre-disaster prices, of which US\$ 105 million pertains to infrastructure and physical assets. The total needs for recovery and reconstruction using the principle of building back better is estimated at US\$ 181 million, for WASH of which 25 per cent is needed for FY 2015-16, 40 per cent for FY 2016-17 and 35 per cent for FY 2017-18. The total amount required for overall reconstruction for Nepal for this earthquake is US\$ 6.69 billion.

Brief Summary of Sector Damages and Losses, Effects and Impact

The summary findings from the WASH PDNA show that out of a total 11,288 water supply systems in the 14 severely affected districts, 1,570 sustained major damages and 3,663 were partially damaged and that approximately 220,000 toilets were partially or totally destroyed. Likewise, of the total 16,433 water supply systems in the 17 moderately affected districts, 747 sustained major damages and 1,761 were partially damaged and approximately 168,000 toilets were partially or totally destroyed. In addition, six DWSS buildings have completely collapsed, and a further 47 have suffered partial damage in the affected districts.

Table 12: Recovery Needs in WASH

Activity	Recovery Needs in WASH				
	Total, NPR	Total US\$	Short T US\$	Medium T US\$	Long T US\$
Water	8,394,139,656	83,941,396	20,985,349	33,576,558	29,379,488
Sanitation	2,111,582,122	21,115,821	5,278,955	8,446,328	7,390,537
Upgrading water quality	839,413,965	8,394,139	2,098,534	3,357,655	2,937,948
Infrastructure for resilience	1,259,120,948	12,591,209	3,147,802	5,036,483	4,406,923
Institutional capacity development	157,585,826	1,575,858	393,964	630,343	551,550
Recovery in Melamchi, Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC), Project Implementation Directorate, STUIP, STWSSP supported schemes	335,765,586	3,357,655	839,413	1,343,062	1,175,179
Meeting municipal standards for new urban population	5,008,586,000	50,085,860	-	20,034,344	30,051,516
Total	18,106,194,105	181,061,941	32,744,020	72,424,776	75,893,144

Post PDNA exercise, the Government of Nepal organized the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction (ICNR) on 25 June 2015, where Nepal received a combined amount of US\$ 4.4 billion for rebuilding and reconstruction of earthquake damage and recovery. Half the commitments are in grants and the other half consists of concessional loans. The commitments also include technical assistance and advisory support for disaster preparedness in the country. With formation of National Reconstruction Authorities (NRA) the government plans to ensure equitable and quality support through sector line agencies, its network and in support from various development partners in 2016 and further.

At the global level, the Nepal WASH Cluster Coordination lead by government and co-lead by UNICEF was well appreciated at the Global WASH Cluster meeting in October in Nairobi Kenya, where Nepal presented its WASH response of 2015. This further brought to a decision that the 2016 Global WASH Cluster will be held in Nepal. The WASH cluster continued its work on recovery and reconstruction support work in 2016 and will also be conducting a lessons learned exercise by end of government FY 2072/73 (June 2016).

UNICEF WASH response

The UNICEF WASH post-earthquake response was initiated by deployment of its team members in the most affected districts as a physical support to the districts. The support extended to formation of the district WASH Cluster, conducting damage assessments and providing immediate life-saving WASH supplies through its own system and through government and its partners.

At organization level, UNICEF developed its WASH Response Strategy and further supported in development of the FLASH appeal for overall WASH response for the cluster to generate and monitor WASH response resources.

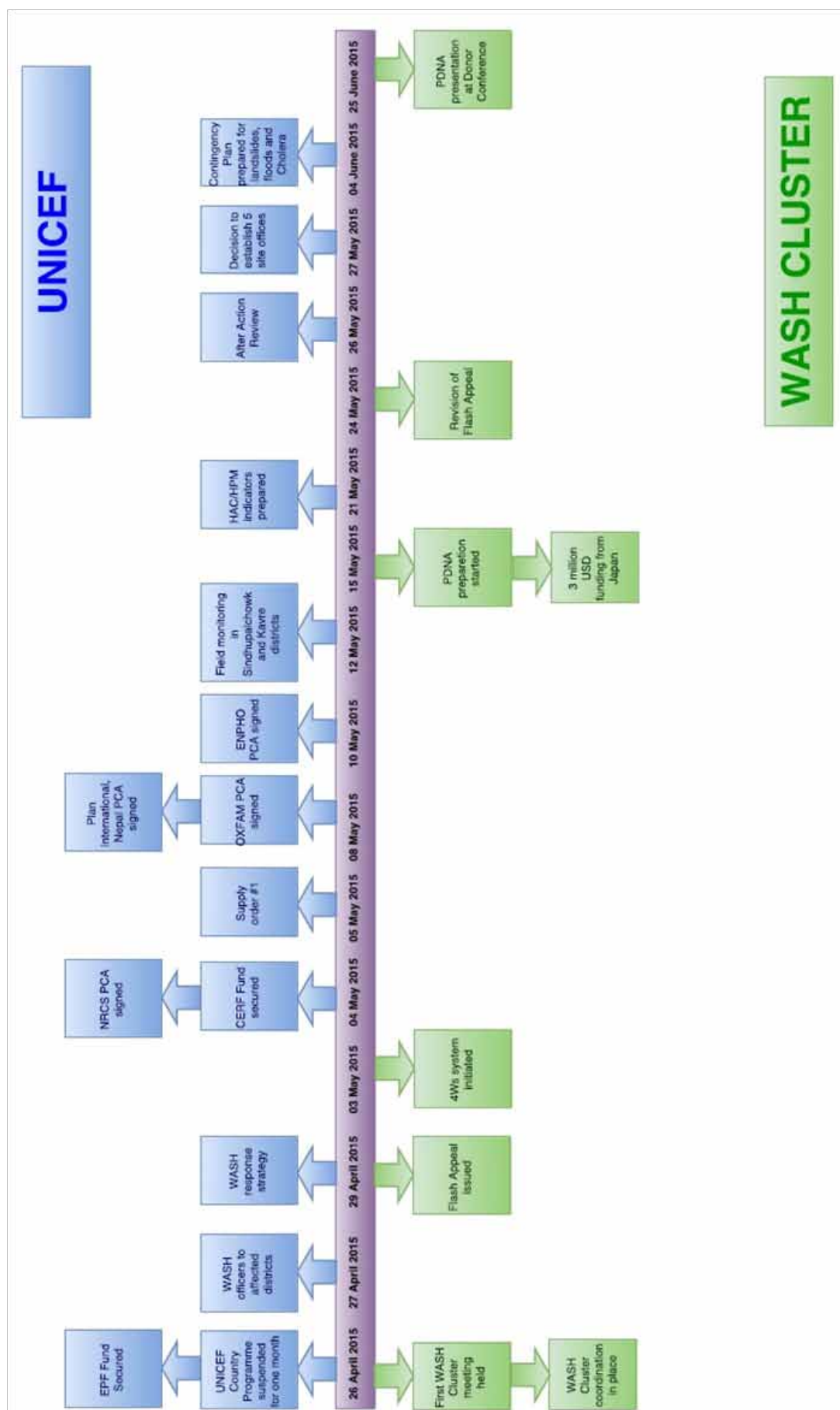
UNICEF's WASH team along with all concerned stakeholders led and developed the results and expected funding requirement for the WASH sector for three months life-saving response in the first Nepal's Earthquake Response Appeal. This was launched swiftly on 30 April 2015, within five days of the aftermath. UNICEF indicated its target and committed to provide WASH response to 840,000 people (4.2 million affected people in total), 20% of the Appeal's target. It further developed its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC)

appeal and its indicator on 21 May 2015, to fulfill the needs and target of UNICEF WASH response worth US\$ 25 million.

To reach its target, UNICEF provided emergency water through trucking of water to IDP camps and, water treatment kits, including purification and buckets and bulk chlorination of water systems. In addition, UNICEF provided supplies for water the repair and rehabilitation of water treatment systems. UNICEF and its partners also provided emergency sanitation through the construction of emergency latrines in camps. To achieve sustainable sanitation, UNICEF built communal toilets within community settings and also provided support for the repair of household toilets. To reach its hygiene targets UNICEF provided family hygiene kits, which contained items such as bucket, mug, jug, menstrual cloths, hand soap, laundry soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, water purification, and nail clippers, and instruction sheet. UNICEF also focused its attention on hygiene education to promote improved hygiene practices.

UNICEF also initiated its WASH preparedness plan to address the monsoon and potential disease outbreak, including diarrhoea and cholera. This included stockpile and supply distribution plan in earthquake affected districts, Terai and mid and farwestern regions. UNICEF also initiated pre-positioning of water, sanitation and hygiene relief items for a total of 45,000 families, including pre-positioning for possible diarrhoeal and cholera outbreaks. A separate Contingency Plan for Monsoon and Cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) was also developed to address subsequent risks witnessed post-earthquake in affected areas. This preparedness proved critical in August 2015 when responding to the cholera outbreak that occurred in Kathmandu city.

Figure 20: Response Timeline and Key Milestones



INTERVENTIONS IN IDP CAMPS OF KATHMANDU

Immediately after the earthquake, one of the common sites around Kathmandu was huge mass of people living in the temporary settlements in all the available open grounds. UNICEF with partners Nobel Compassionate Volunteers (NCV), Nepal Red Cross Society and Oxfam GB, was one of the first agencies to provide some of the basic WASH services on ground from few weeks to many of these camps. It addressed few of the big camps such as Chuchepati camp that reached more than 8,500 population coming from neighbouring districts of Kathmandu valley. Altogether it provided WASH interventions in nine big camps of the valley namely- Gokarna, Yellow Gumba, Chuchepati, Thali, Danchi, Boudha, Sherpa, Balaju and Airport camps.

Out of an estimated 50,000 population in the total earthquake-affected districts, UNICEF was able to reach about 19,620 population living in camps through water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities. These include interventions such as provision of water storage such as bladder tanks, water treatment and distribution of purifications solution, water storage vessels, construction of child, gender and disable-friendly toilets, bathing space for women and adolescent girls, distribution of hygiene kits and intensive hygiene promotion.

As one of the contributor's to overall camps support, a major milestone result was that there was no reported case of cholera nor waterborne disease outbreaks in the camps, which could be attributed to the WASH support and promotion that UNICEF conducted in these camps.

While addressing the humanitarian need for WASH in the camps, UNICEF together with its partner faced many challenges:

- There was no camp coordination and Camp Management Committee

in the camps that affected the entire support process as there were hardly any verification or systematic services plans. With UNICEF supporting and being the front face of humanitarian support, the expectation to resolve issues of other areas was immense for which UNICEF did not have any mandate nor capacity to address.

- Maintenance of existing WASH services supported by various agencies in early response phase was big challenge as the agencies dropped their support in a very short period.
- The pit latrines constructed during the early response phase were completely filled and overflowing. People were starting to avoid using them.
- Due to lack of CCCM there was no systematic solid waste disposal and management in camps.
- Owing to the areas they came from, IDPs were ignorant and unaware about even basic hygienic behaviours and to provide continuous WASH services was huge challenge.
- In the latter months, the abrupt movement of the IDP population either to their own home/village or elsewhere others, brought further challenge to decommission.
- The lack of registration of the IDPs and updated information of the IDPs, has further led to occupancy by non-affected population which is now creating a challenge and an issue to UNICEF, whether it should still continue support or close it.

UNICEF will continue its support to camps based on genuine need and will continue to provide its services in the camps as per the direction and coordination with government and partners. Further it will start to decommission facilities based on consultation with various relevant sectors and government directions.



Cholera/Acute Watery Diarrhoea preparedness and response

In the month of June, UNICEF WASH engaged itself in development of cholera preparedness plan looking at the potential outbreak that may occur in camp setting and in affected communities. This included comprehensive contingency plan with Health section and preposition to address 1,000 households. In August and September, UNICEF worked closely with the Department of Health Services and Health Cluster together with its own Health and Communication for Development teams to contain the cholera cases that were identified in Kathmandu valley. Altogether 80 cases were confirmed for cholera in the three districts of the Valley- Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitpur. UNICEF and partners jointly worked with WASH and health cluster members and the Department of Health Services to provide intensive hygiene promotion campaign in the camp sites and in the locations where cholera cases had been detected. The government water service providers reassured a continuous

chlorination system in all networks. Also as part of the campaign, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) and local youth volunteers went door-to-door and schools in Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur raising awareness and helping test the quality of drinking water in the communities using H_2S Presence/Absence test kits. In order to regulate and monitor private water providers, the Government also conducted water testing at various water sources from where water tankering was done. A mass media campaign helped in informing the larger population of the 14 affected districts. Foreseeing the high chance of cholera hitting the camp settings, the WASH response activities in the 14 affected districts also included compulsory hygiene promotion as part of the WASH response for all agencies. Due to concentrated effort of all humanitarian agencies, no waterborne disease outbreak was reported in these 14 districts and beyond.

Working in Partnership

The WASH interventions to remote areas were often hampered due to logistical challenges including poorly maintained mountain roads and rugged terrain. Moreover, the monsoon-induced landslides exacerbated access to hard-to-reach areas and hindered the distribution of essential sanitation and hygiene materials. UNICEF mapped those areas that were not served by any national or international organizations to address the needs through partners. UNICEF engaged with 19 agencies (national/ international humanitarian and community organizations) to reach these hard-to-reach areas of the 14 affected districts.

In order to achieve the planned target of reaching 840,000 beneficiaries by UNICEF WASH emergency programme, UNICEF WASH invited all national and international humanitarian agencies with expertise on WASH immediate response within WASH Cluster who expressed interest in working with UNICEF. At the WASH Cluster Meeting on

28 April 2015 UNICEF WASH Section announced an open procedure to select implementation partners for the WASH Response implementation. A one-page guidance note with guiding principles was shared with all interested organization and a discussion meeting at UNICEF Country Office on 30 April afternoon. Interested I/NGO implementing partners were asked to respond through web-based proposal for partnership. The key content for that proposal was technical basic information on the partner organization, contact persons and their details as well as an offering for WASH Response work, including both funds and supplies required. The procedure was further explained and guidance was provided to fill in the proposal for UNICEF. This was followed by short briefing on UNICEF's partnership procedures, 10 potential partners submitted their letter of interest during the initial call for proposal and over 30 organizations submitted proposals on subsequent weeks.



BRIEF GUIDANCE FOR SEALING PARTNERSHIP WITH UNICEF EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE (PCA/SSFA)

Overall objective

Affected families in selected camps settings established by the government, more densely populated relocation sites and communities including affected children in selected schools, day care centres, and temporary learning sites have access to safe and secure basic sanitation and safe water facilities with improved hygiene behaviour receive critical WASH related information to prevent child illness, especially diarrhoea; and contribute to disaster risk reduction.

General

1. Plan to use a new PCA format with the expectation that all detailed budgets and monitoring arrangements will be agreed upon within a week.
2. UNICEF's target areas are Kavrepalanchowk, Dhading, Kathmandu and Bhaktapur; other districts could be considered on case-by-case basis. Detail on VDC or wards are not yet available.
3. Prospective partners should be able to define a supply plan accordingly. An online form has been availed to facilitate that process.
4. Each partner to identify and appoint a single NGO focal point with whom the agreement will be sorted out. He/she should have the required authority to finalize agreement.
5. Complete WASH package with an average cost of 8-10 US\$ per person for 6 months.
6. UNICEF will supply immediate response WASH and dignity kits and many other items.
7. NGOs not yet micro-assessed and cleared to work with UNICEF will be considered as high risk/high value until when one will be done. This will eventually constitute a burden for partners and UNICEF as the likely consequence would be shared (higher

frequency of site controls/visits (spot checks).

8. Reporting requirements: contribution to daily SitRep and PCA reporting as per regular schedule (monthly or as applicable). Provide aggregated information women and children including disabilities:

9. Proposals need to be in-line with the WASH cluster strategy and clearly in support to government authorities efforts and due regards to promoting early recovery activities.

Other considerations

- Previous experience with UNICEF an advantage.
- WASH in schools and health facilities are also programmatic priority.
- Solid waste should be covered only when essential for ensuring WASH services
- If involved in WASH sub-national coordination as a facilitator, UNICEF is willing to include a budget accordingly using a flat fee to be agreed upon.
- It is important to track health indicators especially diarrhoea cases through the Ministry of Health or at district level through the corresponding agency or as default, District Water Supply and Sanitation District Offices (WSSDO).
- NGO partners are expected to be fully participating in WASH cluster coordination activities at all levels (feeding the system as appropriate) and they are encouraged to take cluster responsibilities at sub-national level (area focal point).
- Capacity building is key to all interventions and due diligence required to work closely with government counterparts at the level they are intervening.
- Partners are expected to take active part in WASH review to be organized at the 6-weeks mark. Need to record and plan for it accordingly (participation and contributions are mandatory).

Throughout the response period many organization approaching UNICEF were shared with the same proposal template and guidance note. These proposals were received on a rolling basis. However, decisions on which organizations UNICEF engages with was done periodically in three phases. First with two organization, which were considered to be fastest and easiest to mobilize (Nepal Red Cross Society and Plan International). Second to upscale the response significantly (Oxfam and ENPHO). Thirdly to find partner for specific need (Action Against Hunger- ACF, Centre for Disaster Management -CDM and NCV); Action Against Hunger-ACF for specific underserved districts and specifically for cholera preparedness and response, Centre for Disaster Management-CDM for Okhaldhunga district specifically and NCV for Kathmandu Valley camps specifically.

UNICEF received approximately 30-40 proposals from partners to engage into WASH response, out of these based on above strategic phasing partnership were

signed with Plan International (8 May 2015), Nepal Red Cross Society (4 May 2015), ENHPO (11 May 2015), Oxfam (8th May 2015), Action Against Hunger-ACF (7 Jul 2015), Centre for Disaster Management -CDM (1 Jul 2015) and NCV (1 Aug 2015). The total value of these six PCAs is 4,573,112 US\$ (as of 17 August 2015) and it was estimated that with this cash contribution, combined with agreed supplies from UNICEF, almost 80 per cent of UNICEF total WASH response target of 840,000 people could be reached.

As such, in early June with the key partners already engaged in emergency response, UNICEF WASH Section approached all district-based WASH Officers to review and identify unserved pockets in most affected 14 districts, and if any was identified through district level WASH mechanism then open procedure to identify local NGOs was conducted. By early July all together 11 partners were engaged through this process. These small value partnership with local partners allowed UNICEF

Table 13: Beneficiaries Target

	Partner	Water (ppl)	Sanitation (ppl)	Bathing Space	Hygiene Kit & HP (ppl)
1	ENPHO	3,750	165,750	49,650	177,500
2	NRCS	9,500	300,872	216,287	400,157
3	OXFAM	68,094	71,300	12,300	134,015
4	PLAN International	100,000	1,000	-	100,000
5	Action Against Hunger -ACF	10,000	25,000	-	25,000
6	Centre for Disaster Management -CDM	60,000	16,000	-	62,000
7	NCV	30,000	23,850	20,000	30,000
8	UN-HABITAT				24,500
PCA total		281,344	579,922	298,237	898,672

to reach the most marginalized and unreached populations and with areas live-saving WASH response. As of September 2015, implementing partners to the approximate value of US\$ 6.639 million (cash and supplies) for emergency response period. UNICEF's simplified partnership procedure had been fully tested within the period for a much faster and effective programme response with appropriate partners selected, approved, funded and able to begin the planned interventions for the affected communities and institutions.

Progress review with Partners

UNICEF also conducted regular WASH Programme Partner Review Meeting with Partners with Programme Coordination Agreements. Total of five partners review meetings conducted in 2015:

- (i) *E-WASH kick off meeting with partners, 18 May 2015*
- (ii) *E-WASH Partnership Review Meeting #1 18 June 2015*
- (iii) *E-WASH Partnership Review Meeting #2 27 Jul 2015*
- (iv) *E-WASH Partnership Review Meeting #3 18 Sep 2015*
- (v) *E-WASH Partnership Review Meeting #4 8 Jan 2016*

The review with partner focused on results and deliverables as per the individual agreements while also discussing on specific challenges and collective solution for WASH life-saving responses for both camps and

communities. Further it also provided a platform for all partners to share various innovative approaches and learning from the field.

Monitoring and Evaluation of WASH Emergency Response with partners:

UNICEF WASH Emergency team also ensured that the emergency WASH programme was carried out to the highest degree of effectiveness with appropriate programme intervention with our partners for our beneficiaries by providing regular field visits and dialogue with our beneficiaries. The monitoring was conducted in various levels starting from monitoring by field team, central office team, joint monitoring visit by WASH Cluster and also third party end use monitoring conducted by UNICEF for all sectors. One of the significant approaches to ensure that our beneficiaries were getting WASH quality assistance in time is the signing of the Certificate of Practical Completion between UNICEF, WASH partners, government district officers and local community beneficiary representatives. This provided UNICEF with a very good evidence completion of assignment by its partners but also ensured its accountability of the beneficiaries they aimed to serve. Below is an example of the signed certificate by the village representative, district representative, partners representative and UNICEF officers.

Figure 21: Sample of Completion Certificate





आपतकालीनखानेपानी,सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धन कार्य सम्पन्न प्रमाण-पत्र

PRACTICAL COMPLETION OF EMERGENCY WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

जिल्ला(District): Dhading		गाविस (VDC): Jeevanpur	
जम्मा लाभार्थी संख्या(Total Beneficiaries) 832		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet Pan 200 nos Hygiene kit 400 bags (Additional 250) Pipe GI 2" 180 Mtr 	
महिला(Female): 419	पुरुष(Male): 413	बालबालिका(Children):	
आजहाम्रोतलउल्लेखित हस्ताक्षर गरिनेछ Today, we, providing the signatures below			
Signature copy of beneficiaries is attached with this certificate			
युनिसेफको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने (युनिसेफ कर्मचारी वा प्रतिनिधिको नाम): [Name of UNICEF staff or representative], acting as and representing UNICEF			
Mr. Surya Bahadur Thapa WASH officers Site office Gorkha.			
र. युनिसेफका कार्यवाहक साझेदार (पीसीए/एसएसएफ) को रूपमा प्रतिनिधित्व गर्ने (पीसीए/एसएसएफ कर्मचारी वा प्रतिनिधिको नाम): [Name of PCA/SSFA staff or representative], acting as and representing [PCA/SSFA partner], as implementing partner with UNICEF.			
COSOC Nepal Dhading.			
औपचारिक रूपमा देखापर्नेगर्नेआपतकालीनखानेपानी, सरसफाइतथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धन (WASH) कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गतकार्य सम्पन्न भएको घोषणा गर्दछौं Formally announce the practical completion of emergency WASH interventions consist of:			
(1) Hygiene kit distribution, (2) Toilet pan distribution (3) Repair water supply damage (4) Conduct hand washing campaign in School and Communities (5) Conduct hygiene promotion song competition in VDC during TEEL festival			
१. खानेपानी वितरण(Water Supply): गरिएको काम उल्लेख गर्दा, जस्तै - जोडिएको खानेपानीको पाइपको सम्बाड, वितरण गरिएको अम्बाटपावको सद्दृश्य।			
Jeevanpur VDC (One water supply Scheme) Ward no (1- 4 & 7) - 400hh (2200 people)			
२. सरसफाइ(Sanitation): गरिएको काम उल्लेख गर्दा, जस्तै - बिस्बास, गणेश, सावधान गरिएको खानेपानीको सद्दृश्य:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilet pan distribution 200 pcs Cement 200 bags Herpik /brush 200 nos each Boucket distribution 200 pcs 			
३. स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धन(Hygiene Promotion): गरिएको काम उल्लेख गर्दा, जस्तै - स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धन कार्यक्रमको सद्दृश्य।			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct hand washing campaign in 4 school and 7 communities Conduct Hygiene promotion song competition during TEEL festival 			
४. हाइजिन किट वितरण (Hygiene Kit Distribution): हाइजिन किट सङ्ग्रह उल्लेख गर्दा।			
Hygiene kit 400 bags (Additional no of hygiene kit 2500)			
खानेपानी, सरसफाइ तथा स्वच्छता प्रवर्द्धन कार्य र सामग्री युनिसेफ एबम (पीसीए/एसएसएफ) बाट सन्तोषजनक अवस्थामा पाएको बजोरा औपचारिक रूपमा अनुमोद गर्दछौं र सम्पन्न भएको कार्यलाई गाविस तथा समुदायले यथोचित रूपमा निरन्तर गर्ने कार्यलाई निरन्तरता दिनेछन्। (Formally acknowledge receive the about water, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions and materials from UNICEF and [Name of PCA/SSFA] in satisfactory condition, and in good intention that these works as completed will continue to be well maintained by the VDC and its people.			
यसरी नै हामी (जिल्ला, गाविस, पीसीए/एसएसएफ, युनिसेफबीचको पारस्परिक सम्झदारी तथा सम्झौताका आधारमा यस्ता कार्यको व्यावहारिक सम्पन्न भएको बजोरा अनुमोद गर्दछौं। Here we acknowledge of Practical Completion of such works on the basis of mutual understanding and agreement between [Name of District], [Name of VDC], [Name of PCA/SSFA partner] and UNICEF.			
Dhading, Chhatredevrath, COSOC Nepal and UNICEF			
युनिसेफका तर्फबाट, For UNICEF नाम: Surya Bahadur thapa पद: WASH Officer		गाविस/जिल्लाको नाम: For [Name of District] Dhading नाम: मिलन कुमार सुवेदी पद: प्र. वि.	
गाविस/पीसीए/एसएसएफ साझेदारको नाम: For [Name of PCA/SSFA partner] नाम: Govinda Budhathoki पद: General Secretary COSOC Nepal		गाविस/गाविसको नाम: For [Name of VDC] Jeevanpur VDC नाम: पद: Partikadhikari VDC	
मिति(Date): 2015/12/30		मिलन कुमार सुवेदी कार्यालय सहायक जीवनपुर, गा.वि.स.	

Internal Review Processes

UNICEF Internal After Action Review Workshop, 26 May 2015

In the first few weeks of the Nepal Earthquake Emergency Response, the UNICEF Nepal Country Office (NCO) Management agreed that an internal 'light' After Action Review (AAR) conducted four weeks after the response would provide a critical learning and stock-taking opportunity. A one-day After Action Review workshop was conducted on 26 May, just over four weeks into the response, with participants from the Country Management Team, Emergency Unit, District Emergency Coordinators and the Regional Office for South Asia. A week prior to the event, all NCO and ROSA staff were given the opportunity to provide feedback on the emergency response through an anonymous online Wiki platform.

By the end of the AAR process, a set of recommendations to improve the ongoing emergency response were proposed by staff. These recommendations were considered by management who then determined which recommendations could be acted upon and when. The status of these actions has been regularly updated as it has been standard part of Emergency Country Management Team meetings.

The key findings included:

- UNICEF has a well-funded response and this means that all sections must scale-up their programmes and increase targets to the largest realistic extent possible;
- The large number of signed partner agreements has been a notable success in the first one month of the response but monitoring efforts must be put in place to ensure that partners are delivering;
- Field presence needs to be urgently enhanced which will be addressed through the establishment of the five new Site Offices (Gorkha, Nuwakot,

The second internal review meeting that was held August 24 was specifically meant to capture the learnings from the WASH Cluster surge staff prior to their departure and to build those learnings into transition from WASH Cluster mechanism to regular sector coordination mechanisms.

Kathmandu Sindupalchowk and Dolakha). NCO staff are also strongly encouraged to go out to the field to support the district staff;

- The quick activation and cluster coordination at the national level has for the most part been a positive experience however weaknesses remain at the decentralized levels and concerted efforts need to be made by sectors to strengthen cluster technical and coordination capacity in the districts.

Many of the findings from the After Action Review contributed to wider organizational learning to strengthen future humanitarian action, many of the lessons identified related to the well-being of affected staff and improved safety and security of deployed staff in the initial days and weeks following an onset of an emergency.

The second internal review meeting held August 24 was specifically meant to capture the learnings from the WASH Cluster surge staff prior to their departure and to build those learnings into transition from WASH Cluster mechanism to regular sector coordination mechanisms.

UNICEF HQ Lessons Learned Review

Nepal WASH response review has been conducted by UNICEF HQ to identify and document outcomes of WASH response looking at good practices, success stories and lessons learned since the beginning of the Gorkha Earthquake response. To meet the objective the study involved a number of key respondent discussions with UNICEF Country Office, Regional Office, WASH partners, government counterparts and funding partners, field visit observations, briefing and hand-over reports from staff and situation reports. The summary below is highlight a number of key findings based on discussion with respondents:

- Effective communication, information sharing and good collaboration between

agencies and other stakeholders including the affected population for an effective response have been found.

- District level coordination mechanisms were found very effective by maintaining continuous roving support from the national cluster system.
- Prior capacity mapping of implementing partners together with development of contingency agreements helped for effective and prompt response.
- Supplies along with hygiene promotion, care and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities were found well.

Overall, WASH response was commendable with respondents citing the section as being very proactive and responsive to the needs of affected in addition to support of government counterparts in coordination of the national WASH cluster. In addition, the section quickly set out a clear allocation of roles and responsibilities between each other with a team deployed to the field to help in coordination of activities at the district

Moving ahead, UNICEF will continue to support the restoration of sustained water and sanitation services through technical support to the national and district WASH coordination committees as the country transforms from response to recovery phase.

Supply Management

The top priorities for WASH elements in a humanitarian response is providing sufficient quantities of safe water, provision of basic sanitation, and promoting good hygiene behavior. Immediately after April 25 UNICEF used contingency stocks from four

office warehouses to ensure a rapid distribution of non-food items (NFIs) through government counterparts and the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS). UNICEF activated all its LTA with its vendors to receive further supplies. Emergency WASH supply orders were placed for key WASH hardware supplies with Supply Division the day after the earthquake on 26 April. By 27 April 2015, the WASH team had a working estimate of key WASH supply requirements by districts based upon initial population affected estimates and based on this estimates, the supply team started exploring potential for sourcing more supplies through other UNICEF regional offices (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and China). UNICEF advocated the WASH Cluster to suspend WASH Cluster hygiene kit standards for one month to help accelerate the response as kits sourced from many sources came in many varieties. This was necessarily coupled with strong communication messages to try to minimize jealousy between groups receiving different types of hygiene kits.

Table 14: Emergency Supplies distributed by Implementing Partners

		PCA & SSFA Inkind Material (Distributed)								
		Water Supply		Sanitation			Hygiene Promotion			
	PCA Partner	Aquatab/ Pyrious	2,000L Water Tank	20L Bucket + 2L Jug	Pop-up Toilet (Emergency Toilet)	Toilet pan, Squatting Plate	Tarps	IEC Material	Water Kit	Hygiene Kit
1	ENPHO	4,000		6,300		300		4,000	750	11,500
2	NRCS (Amendment)	38,139	49	12,832		4,500		4,000	1,300	37,451
3	OXFAM (Amended)	2,490		5,970		400		4,000	2,490	5,970
4	PLAN (Amended)	20,000						4,000	20,000	
5	ACF									5,000
6	CDM	16,000						2,000		800
7	NCV									1,500
	PCA total	80,629	49	25,102	-	5,200	-	18,000	24,540	48,021
	SSFA Partner									
1	DECON (Nuwakot)									350
9	NCV (Kathmandu)							200		301
	SSFA total	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	651
	Total PCA + SSFA	80,629	49	25,102	-	5,200	-	18,200	24,540	48,672
	Government Partner									
1	Bhaktapur	200								
2	Dhading	1,800		1,600		51	34			970
3	Dolakha	200		100			90		39	307
4	Gorkha	750								940
5	Kathmandu	1,500		500		15	5	250		
6	Kavre	12,900				90	2,100	500		
7	Lalitpur	6,100								
8	Makwanpur	1,300		540				200		10
9	Nuwakot	300				51	34			120
10	Okhaldhunga	320								
11	Ramechhap	4,200		40			1,000			90
12	Rasuwa	200		600				600		130
13	Sindhuli	200		609						470
14	Sindhupalchowk	2,200					25			296
	Chitwan	500								300
	Government total	32,470	-	3,989	-	207	3,288	1,550	39	3,633

**It further supported generating standard IEC materials to be used for WASH Cluster which was later used by many cluster members while responding (Photo of IEC materials).*

Information Management

UNICEF WASH section has a functional information management structure and network with field site offices at five earthquake-affected districts that support emergency coordination of UNICEF WASH activities and the requirements to collect, process, analyse, manage and

share information about the situation among the various stakeholders and partners involved so as to ensure that the coordination system runs efficiently. The network includes people affected by the emergency, as well as UNICEF partner organizations. Often the information is presented in user friendly formats, such

as tables, infographics to support swift decision-making at all levels.

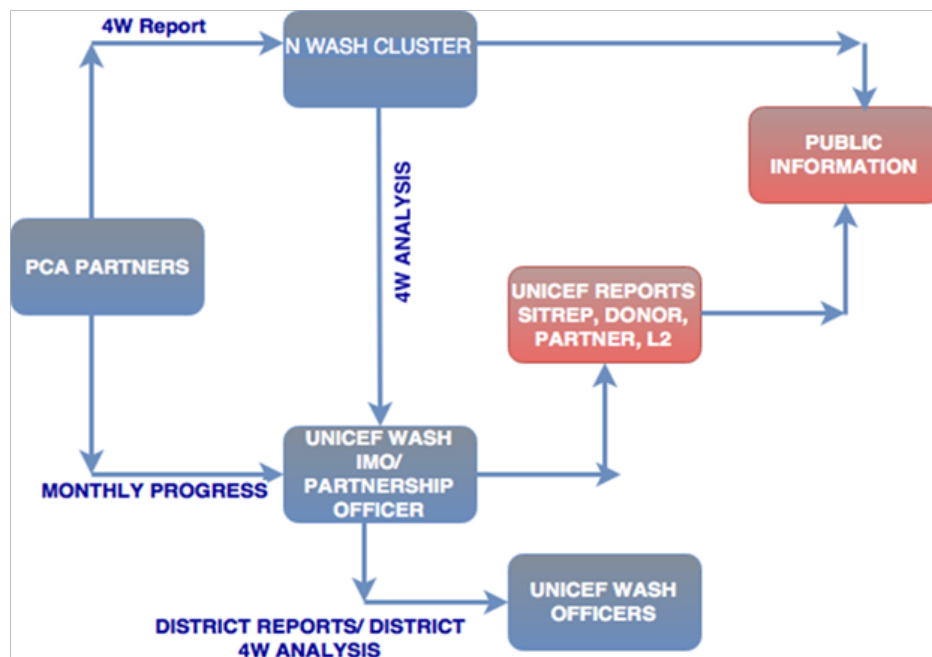
UNICEF and its partners complied with WASH Cluster guidelines through input into the 4W reporting matrix. The 4W tracked who is doing what response activities as well as where and when they take place. UNICEF's partners were responsible for submitting their inputs to the 4W. Their inputs were then monitored by the UNICEF information management officer. Partners were also responsible for submitting monthly progress reports. The information from these monthly reports were entered into the WASH Information Management Database and a reporting suite comprised of different reports were generated.

These reports were compared to the 4W report to ensure accurate reporting.

Partners were provided orientation on their reporting requirements and training on how to complete the 4W template. This training was provided both at the central level (Kathmandu) and at the field level. More than 10 reporting meetings and workshops were held between June-July 2015 in order to build the reporting capacity of partners. The progress reports and 4W reports were used as monitoring tools and were verified by UNICEF field staff and through field monitoring visits.

The initial frequency of providing information to management and further to UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) was one time per week, but towards July turned into twice per month. The UNICEF response figures are also updated every month into UNICEF Nepal website, under the WASH part of the web page.

Figure 22: Information and Reporting Flow during emergency response



UNICEF WASH earthquake response donors include

The Government's of Canada, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Norway, Sweden, as well as UNICEF National Committees and UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

5. EARTHQUAKE RECOVERY

Moving from response to recovery and reconstruction, UNICEF has been fully engaged in providing technical assistance to government to transit from response to recovery. It has been engaged as co-lead on formation of Transition Plan for the Cluster and is also co-leading the Transition Working Group. Further as part of the early recovery mandates, it has engaged with government and affected districts in assessing its capacities of ND/VWASHCCs, User Committees, Water Supply and Sanitation District Offices (WSSDOs) and sector/cluster stakeholders of the 21 affected districts on recovery and reconstruction. The assessment will further guide UNICEF and sector stakeholders on particular need of capacity building among the various districts and stakeholder on recovery, reconstruction and resilient WASH.

As part of the early recovery work, UNICEF also made a separate special arrangement with Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) to conduct special training to the government officials of 31 affected districts. A national-level training followed by Master Training of Trainers and district-level training will be conducted for Disaster Risk Management and emergency

WASH. Further, it has been supporting the Government in the development of National Guidelines for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) which has been further revised based on learning from the current emergencies for the development of more resilient WASH facilities, system and services at the community level.

UNICEF will continue its assistance to the 14 severely affected districts through its national team and the five field office set in Gorkha, Dolakha, Sindhupalchowk, Kathmandu and Nuwakot. The team will continue to provide its assistance to 14 affected districts, through direct technical assistance, support on coordination and implementation at district level.

For the recovery and reconstruction work, UNICEF will be further signing a separate Rolling Work Plan with Government of Nepal to move towards reconstruction works for WASH, where it will majorly focus on reconstruction of water supply schemes that are partially damaged during the earthquake, sanitation support to the most deprived communities, ensuring WASH facilities in schools and health centres, capacity assessment and development of D/VWASHCCs, User Committees, Water Supply and Sanitation District Offices (WSSDOs) and sector/cluster stakeholders and further preparedness for response.



All of these activities will be implemented by UNICEF with resilience as the heart of the recovery and reconstruction work. Further it will also engage with stakeholders and communities in bringing good demonstrations on resilient WASH.

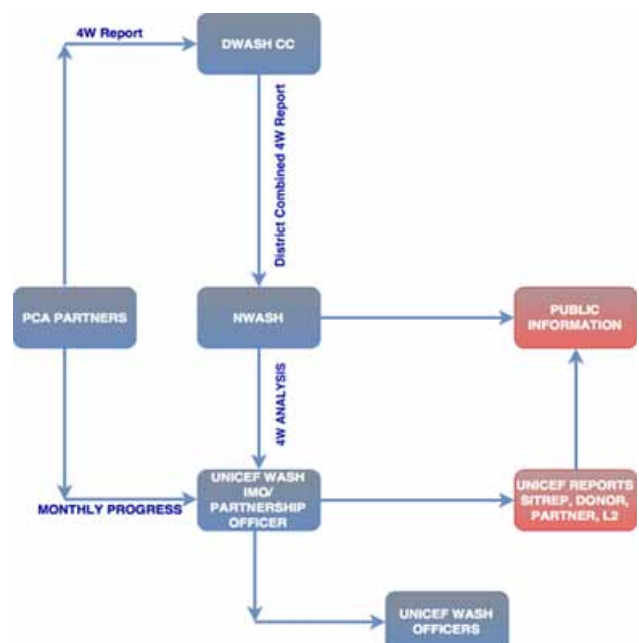
For this reconstruction work, UNICEF has received one million Euro from Government of Finland thematic fund and will further explore support from other donor agencies/co-financiers to support in its reconstruction support work.

Information Management

Based on the discussion in the last WASH Cluster meeting in December 2015, the Cluster and transition working group also defined information management modality, which is bit different from 4W reporting requirements used during emergency phase. The proposed changes are as follows:

- Partners will no longer report on emergency response items (with the exception of camps). All emergency intervention activities should cease immediately.

- Only data on reconstruction works will be collected and recorded.
- Reporting cycle will be synchronized with the NWASH CC meetings.
- Camp data will still be collected and recorded.
- Data will be collated at district level and then sent to national level.



6. WASH SHARED IMMEDIATE RESULTS

6.1 DRR and Climate Change Policies IR 1.9

UNICEF with its continued advocacy and sector coordination was able to bring the issue of climate change and DRR into the sector dialogue and programme engagements.

Indicator 1: All four sectors (WASH, Education, Child Protection and Health and Nutrition) have DRR and CCA integrated into annual plans and programmes by 2017

- The government has integrated WASH DRM into its Sector Development Plan, which is a multi-year plan for the sector. It has continued to ensure plans and programmes for the central level and districts integrate and initiate DRM activities.

Indicator 2: Percentage of sectoral annual budget allocated and expended on DRR and CCA programme activities

- The government continues to allocate resources though limited in its WASH DRM programme and provide assistance to districts to support the integration initiation activities. The sector development plan which is now being finalized by the sector will also define financing

strategies that will incorporate DRM and climate change as part of WASH work.

UNICEF WASH section has been working closely with DRM and Climate Change (CC) sections of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) and Ministry of Water Supply and Sewerage. Climate change and DRR became important topics of the sector as triggered by various disasters around the country that affected various WASH development initiatives. To address the DRR and CC - related issues and advocate the impact of CC on WASH services, the WASH section is contributing full support to carry out different studies and researches. A study on Climate Change Impact Assessment on WASH services in Nepal will be initiated this year. This study is also a key recommendation of the Joint Sector Review- 2. In particular, the continuation of response requirement to the 2014 mid-western region flood and 25 April 2015 earthquake has triggered the sector to consider resilient WASH development programme. In addition, the Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction thematic group under the JSR has been active in engaging with various multi-sector

agencies to learn and engage in policy dialogues and reviews.

Similarly, to reinforce the linkage between the WASH and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and in order to reduce the risk of WASH systems through mitigation and preparedness in the development phase, the WASH DRM guideline is being finalized by the sector also taking into account the learning of the disaster this year. This guideline will prove to be valuable when the sector is conducting reconstruction work in earthquake-affected areas and further in vulnerable areas of the country. This guideline will explore DRR measures that can be integrated in the development phase. Additionally, to be prepared for effective and timely response of DWSS to any kind of mega disaster at national as well as district level, UNICEF WASH is supporting DWSS to prepare the DWSS contingency plan drafted in 2014 but due to various disasters the sector had to respond to, the process had stopped. The process will be reinitiated in 2016. This contingency plan will guide DWSS from centre to the districts on its modality of functions that it may have to take as the cluster lead or as a responder in disaster.

UNICEF WASH has initiated Climate Change risk assessment at water sources from 2014 to assess how climate change is affecting water sources in terms of water quality, quantity and accessibility. Water resources of Doti and Salyan districts were selected for this study. The study identified several recommendations in terms of hazards control for successful water source management such as management of water source boundary, establishment of water collection camper, leakage control and management of water distribution and forestation.

6.2 Emergency Preparedness and Response IR 2.10

Indicator: Number of hazard-prone districts and municipalities with operational Disaster Risk Management Plan (DRMP) that

incorporates gender and equity issues with Core Commitment for Children (CCC)

6.2.1 Preparedness

UNICEF continued to engage and support the government line agencies in building their capacity in prepositioning of WASH materials that could complement to enable collective and complete WASH response. It worked very closely with the government lead agency, DWSS, in continuing stockpiling of WASH supplies in 14 defined emergency hubs that the government had defined in 2013. The government plans to continue building the capacities of 14 emergency hubs to support timely response in all 75 districts with prepositioning of WASH stocks. The stockpiling of supplies was critical in responding to localized disaster and also the earthquake-affected multiple regions of the country.

Internally, UNICEF continued to preposition WASH response Non-Food items in its four offices (Kathmandu, Nepalgunj, Bharatpur and Biratnagar) with the aim to respond to the needs of 20,000 households (5,000 with stock and 15,000 through Long-Term Arrangements with vendors). The existing prepositioned stocks and new Long Term Arrangement (LTAs) with local producers and vendors of WASH supplies were critical in responding in the various types of disasters the country faced in 2015.

6.2.2 WASH Cluster Coordination

UNICEF continued to co-lead the WASH Cluster in accordance to its global mandate and engaged to bring together humanitarian agencies throughout the year to provide coordinated preparedness and response interventions. UNICEF continued to represent WASH Cluster together with its lead from the Ministry of Urban Development in various external consultations, meetings, assessments and response activities. WASH being one of the critical interventions for survival, the

Cluster lead (MoUD now MoWS) and co-lead (UNICEF) were part of all the key Government and Humanitarian Country Team's critical discussion forums, and undertook together damage and need assessment visits that took place in various disaster-affected areas of the country. The Cluster also collectively developed the Contingency Plan focusing on flood scenario for the Humanitarian Country team (HCT) to support the government in case of large scale flood-related disaster.

In the first quarter of 2015, before the earthquake, responding to the flood in mid-western region of Nepal was a collective priority for UNICEF together with other cluster members. The cluster met every month to address the various WASH-related issues faced in the affected region while also conducted joint monitoring conducting visits to monitor the response

provided by various agencies.

6.3.3 UNICEF WASH Response pre-earthquake

In 2015, UNICEF continued its response and recovery work in four flood-affected districts in mid-western region namely-Banke, Bardiya, Dang and Surkhet. While it provided life-saving response to 36,930 households (HHs) of nine affected districts in 2014 and in 2015, as of March 2015, it was able to continue its support and provide WASH services to 6,493 people (3,285 female, 3,261 male and 2,597 children). Further, as cluster co-lead, it supported the cluster to conduct a joint monitoring visit to monitor the response in these four districts. The joint monitoring visit was participated by 28 participants from regional offices and sectoral offices from education and health, district participants WSSDO offices to various agencies responding to the disaster. Various methodologies were



used to extract lessons from every district and to support them on recovery work. This included household interaction, focus group discussion, discussion with key informant (VDC secretaries, health post in-charge/worker, woman workers, school management committee, village leaders), observations from the monitoring team, WASH cluster and DWASH-CC meetings. The collective observation and lessons were then shared at the district and national level in the WASH cluster for better preparedness, response and integration of DRM in WASH programme.

Aside from the flood in the mid-western region, there were five other major incidents. Two of these occurred in Saptari, including a fire where 105 families completely lost their property. Two others took place in Taplejung: the first one was a fire in district headquarter on 24 May 2015, where 151 families suffered complete loss of their property; and the second one was landslide after heavy rainfall in six northern VDCs, where more than 500 families were affected and 52 people lost their lives. Further a heavy landslide affected 86 households of Kaski district. UNICEF provided emergency support through DDRC, DDC and NRCS networks in Saptari and Taplejung, to all 105 and 151 families respectively, providing them access to hygiene kits, buckets, mugs, water purification solutions. UNICEF together with Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) and Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office (RMSO) of Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) provided one 30,000 litre capacity water storage water bladder tank. Altogether 430 people benefitted from water supply system installation and life-saving water supplies.

6.3.4 Child Friendly School Framework (WASH in Schools) IR 2.5

The WASH in Schools (WiS) is a global priority area of UNICEF and its partners. WASH in School (WiS) programme's broader aim is all schools have user-

friendly functional water and sanitation facilities and all schools provide a safe, healthy and comfortable environment where children grow, learn and thrive. WinS is based on a child-rights approach that recognizes all children's right to have access to safe drinking water, basic sanitation facilities and hand washing with soap and knowledge and skills that promote lifelong health and safe hygiene practices. The programme is also based on a body of evidence demonstrating the health and educational benefits of hygiene promotion, adequate sanitation and safe water in schools.

Child Friendly School Framework is one of the key elements of the WiS programme though specific WASH-related indicators have not been mentioned in the current CPAP. The results achieved in 2015 in this programme area are as follows:

- In 2014, Department of Education, UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP) initiated model schools in Bajhang and school profile report has been published in 2015. A district-level WASH in School (WiS) facilities profile has been prepared and the schools have been categorized as per star approach. The major findings of the study is presented below.
- There were 432 schools (273 primary, 82 lower secondary and 77 high school) of which 3.2 percent school have child friendly toilet, 3.9 percent schools have girls toilet while none of the schools have disabled friendly toilets.
- 91 out of 100 schools do not meet any star criteria; one in 13 meet one star criteria while one in 86 meet two star criteria. None of the schools meet three star criteria. The finding per level of school has been depicted below.
- A total of 14,400 school children are benefitting from this interventions

such as hand washing with soap and hygiene promotion (promoting mid-day meals, de-worming and supervised daily group hand washing focusing on hygiene behaviour change). Also, a total of 3,300 children have been trained as change agents to reduce open defecation in targeted VDCs. By the active involvement of school and other sectoral stakeholders, Bajhang was declared as ODF district in Nepal on 31 December 2015.

- A five-member team comprising of two members each from Department of Education (DoE), DWSS and one from UNICEF participated in WASH in School International Learning Exchange programme held in Sri-Lanka in 2015 where they shared Nepal WASH in School situation and made five commitments for improving WASH facilities in school. The commitments made by Nepal are presented below.
- WASH in School programme was implemented in 886 schools of 23 districts. Out of 886 schools, 155 schools has supported with hardware, i.e. construct Child, Gender and Differently abled-friendly WASH facilities and support for operation and maintenance of WASH facility. Due to the devastating 2015 earthquake and shortage of construction materials as a result of political disturbances following the promulgation of constitution which

lasted until February 2016, the ability to achieve planned results was seriously hampered. UNICEF and its partners are working to the best of their abilities to realize results in 2016.

- Software part focuses on use of safe drinking water, use of clean toilet and adopting good hygiene practice (hand washing with soap), as well as addressing Menstrual Hygiene Management issues in the schools.
- Out of 886 schools, there are separate toilets for girl in only 360, and 447 schools have water supply facility in school compound.

Indicators for one, two and three star schools

One Star: Schools fulfilling the criteria-daily supervised hand-washing, daily supervised cleaning of toilets, provision of soap, water availability in school, school catchment area ODF.

Two Stars: Schools fulfilling the Criteria-One Star+ Point of Use (PoU) water treatment in school, separate toilets for girls and boys, Incinerator or dustbin in place, hand-washing facilities, drinking water supply system.

Three Stars: Schools fulfilling the criteria-Two Star+ Ramp up to toilet, hand railing inside the toilet, 1 toilet unit per 50 children, WASH reflected in School Improvement Plan (SIP).

Table 16: Numbers of schools with star category

Star Category	Primary School		Lower Secondary		High School		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
No star schools	251	91.9	77	93.9	66	85.7	394	91.2
One Star schools *	21	7.7	5	6.1	7	9.1	33	7.6
Two Star schools **	1	0.4	0	0	4	5.2	5	1.2
Three Star Schools ***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	273	100	82	100	77	100	432	100.0

- Total 176,852 students (88,836 girls) and 5,680 teachers are benefitting from the UNICEF-supported WASH in school programme.

WASH in schools is one of the integral programmes of the Department of Education (DoE) under the Ministry of Education (MoE) that aims to improve the quality of education for children in Nepal. In 2015/16, the Department of Education (DoE) has planned to construct 600 toilets under external environment improvement and 3,294 separate girls' toilets with water supply facility. This is a strong indication of the Government's commitment to ensure the rights of children to pursue their education by supporting child-friendly enabling environments in schools.

As part of the reform plan (School Sector Reform Plan -SSRP: 2009-2015), the DoE has ensured that 79.7 per cent of schools in Nepal have access to adequate drinking water facilities and 81.3 per cent have access to toilet facilities (before April 2015 Earthquake).

The above data of school WASH shows the satisfactory progress in terms of WASH infrastructure. But field observation shows that there is still need to strengthen the regular use, cleanliness and operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. There is also need for construction of user-friendly WASH facilities in school. To have common understanding and have uniformity in School WASH, DoE is leading to develop WASH in School guideline with support from key sector stakeholders namely UNICEF, WFP, Save the Children, Water Aid, etc.

UNICEF Nepal's funding contribution is nominal compared to DoE's budget, but UNICEF Nepal is the key partner for DoE in terms of technical capacity and consultation. In 2015, UNICEF has been

Nepal Commitment of WIS

1. Organize national/subnational WASH in School Workshop involving all concerned development partners for advocacy, fund generation, effective implementation and universal coverage)- Department of Education (DoE)/UNICEF

2. Scale up WASH in school in three star approach publishing, disseminating and implementing of WASH in school guideline on the basis of Total Sanitation Guideline. UNICEF do provide Maintenance fund to 700 schools at US\$ 500 each.

3. Implement group hand washing with soap campaign in 200 by DoE and 100 schools by DWSS focusing to earthquake affected districts and Total Sanitation districts. Department of Education (DoE)

4. Continue MHM programme in 15 districts. (Knowledge, Skills and facility)

5. Add additional indicators in Education Information Management System (EMIS); hand washing facility in school, functional WASH facility, Department of Education (DoE)

continuously working with the DoE to provide technical advisory services and consultations on the following areas:

1. Provided technical input and regular support to prepare WASH in School guideline. The field visit programme was affected by the political disturbances nationwide. However, a national-level consultation has been carried out, feedback collected and expected to finalize the same by April 2016.

2. Provided technical input to improve national WASH in schools environment for uninterrupted education through advocacy of children's rights for access to basic WASH facilities in schools.

UNICEF also supported in the process of national policy development and development of strategy for education in schools.

3. Provided resources for implementation of 110 school software programme, particularly hand washing with soap activities complementing with DoE toilet construction in the schools. This was also affected by the political disturbance in the country during the latter half of the year 2015.

UNICEF has prioritized the government's efforts to improve monitoring systems for education through the Nepal Education Information Management System (EMIS) of the DoE. With the technical support of UNICEF, this monitoring system is currently cataloguing and analysing WASH in schools hardware indicators. UNICEF is supporting the DoE to include WASH in School software indicators in the Education Information Management System (EMIS) in order to provide an overall picture of WASH in schools in Nepal.

UNICEF has been continuously providing technical input to the DoE to run the Thematic Working Group (TWG) for WASH in Schools. These efforts include supporting network coordination, including strengthening monitoring tools, the learning exchange platform, as well as the publication of key materials about WASH in schools in Nepal. Additionally, the DoE TWG facilitates coordinated action among network members to improve policy influencing and programming efforts.

UNICEF has supported 721 WASH in School (WiS) software and 155 small-scale hardware through its partners mainly NRCS, FEDWASUN, Water

Supply and Sanitation Division Offices (WSSDO), SSFA in different districts. School software include five prime messages mainly formation of child clubs, action planning, sanitation social movement, celebration of sanitation/ water day, cleaning of toilet, hand-washing promotion, etc. while hardware activities include accessing water supply, construction, maintenance of toilet, provision of water tank, construction of group hand-washing station, waste pit construction, introducing safe water options in school, etc. Through such activities, a change in the mindset of the children and advocacy to build toilet and practice improved behaviour such as hand washing with soap has been observed.

Prime Messages of School WASH

1. Formation of Child Clubs
2. Development of implementation of a yearly plan of action
3. Construction of child, gender and disabled friendly WASH facilities
4. Use, cleanliness and maintenance of WASH facilities with local norms and operation and maintenance funds
5. Child-friendly life skills-based practical education

4.2.5 WASH in Health Care Facilities (HCF)

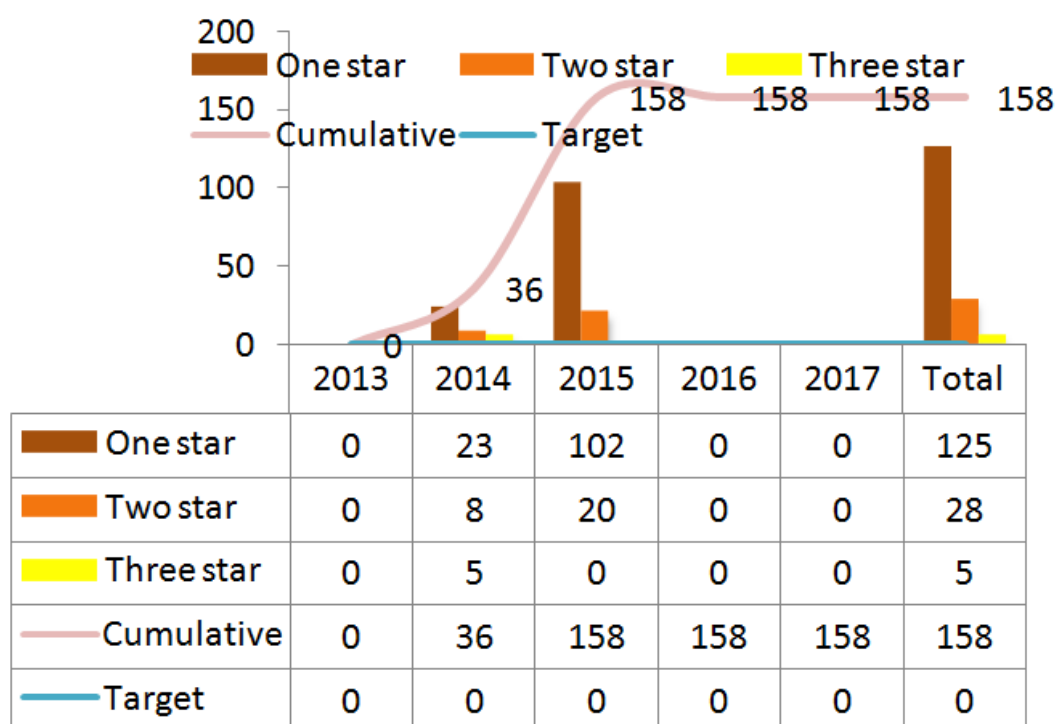
The government health sector has formulated guideline and directives relating to access of water, water quality, location of water and WASH facilities in labour rooms/patient room, etc. But there is no baseline information for these and there is no systematic planning done for implementation. There are programmes under implementation or in planning phase in the sector but they lack coordination on how the different components have been planned and implemented.

A few studies have been conducted on WASH in Health Care facilities (WiHCF). A government-led survey conducted in 31 HCF during 2011 revealed that 84 per cent had water supply facility, 71 per cent have sanitation facility while 19 per cent had hand-washing facility. Study conducted by NHSP- II in 2014 from 13 districts in 17 hospitals, 39 PHCC, 100 HP and 68 SHP revealed that PHCC has highest access of water (97 per cent) followed by hospital (94 per cent), HP (85 per cent) and SHP (70 per cent). The functional toilet status ranges from 65-100 per cent while functional toilet for women range from 12 per cent in SHP to 76 per cent in hospital. Similarly, the availability of soap for hand washing in maternity ward was highest in hospital (100 per cent) and lowest in SHP (19 per cent). The availability of soap in operation theatre was not present in sub health post but 94 per cent hospital had those facilities. The functionality of WASH facilities is the main issue which is related mainly with the management rather than access of facilities.



WiHCF programme has not been implemented in a planned manner by the sector stakeholders in the country. In 2015/16, WHO has been supporting 15 Health posts in Kathmandu valley to make a model on WASH facilities. Water Aid Nepal has been conducting studies in WiHCF preliminary findings indicated to a limited number of and therefore need for WASH facilities in HCF. UNICEF Nepal supported five HCF for accessing WASH facilities in birthing centres in

Figure 23: Number of schools by star rating by year (2013-2017)



2015, which was affected by 2014 flood in Surkhet. Moreover, UNICEF has plans to support 500 HCF for improved WASH facilities in 14 earthquake-affected districts in 2016, support government to make health facilities “comprehensive centre of excellence” in 15 focused districts (out of 75) in 2015/16, and support for 100 HCF in regular development districts through District Health Offices in Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) districts in 2015/16. Other I/NGO's such as OXFAM has also been working in the sector.

WASH in Health Care Facility (WiH) is a global initiative of UNICEF. The Government of Nepal has committed to provide basic health care facility for all. Health care facilities are directly connected with good health of general public. WASH in health care facilities are the prerequisite for quality service and people-centered care. Such facilities help reduce health care-related infections, increase trust and uptake of services to the service seeker, increase efficiency and decrease cost of service delivery and improve staff morale. All major initiatives to improve global health depend on basic WASH services in healthcare facilities. Unless the health facilities are made a demonstration place for acquiring knowledge and behaviour change, we cannot expect a healthy community.

Recognizing the key role of water and sanitation in the protection of public health, socio-economic development and gender empowerment, the Government of Nepal has committed itself to reaching universal coverage of water supply and sanitation by 2017. National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011 has clearly stated that every institution must have WASH facility to declare the area as open defecation free zone. Moreover, the constitution of Nepal 2015 has included water and sanitation as a fundamental right and indicated that every Nepali

UNICEF has plans to support 100 HCF in regular development districts through District Health Offices in Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP) districts in 2015/16

citizen deserves the right to water and sanitation.

It is high time to formulate standards, indicators and guideline for WiHCF by adapting the global framework in the leadership of the Department of Health Services.

6.3 Social Norms and Behavioural Change, IR3.1

Indicator: Percentage of mother and caretakers of children under five years washing hand with soap and water every time before feeding the child.

- According to MICS5, at national level, 72 per cent of households have specific place for hand washing where water and soap or other cleansing agents are present.
- Also according to MICS5, availability of soap and other cleansing agents is 95 per cent in Nepal.
- According to the baseline survey for the national hand-washing programme, only 6 per cent of the mothers washed hands with soap before feeding their under-five children. The Mid-line Survey with Buffalo University shows 24 per cent mothers and caretakers wash their hands with soap and water before feeding the child.

A total of 106,297 (70 per cent of DFID target) people in DFID-supported seven

districts had water and soap available near their toilet and close to eating locations. It is expected that by June 2016, an additional 50,500 people will have access to water and soap available near their toilet, reaching a total of 156,797 people, and exceeding the target at 104 per cent.

The findings of MICS 2015 indicate that 72.5 per cent of households have water and soap available at the designated place for hand washing.

HWWS campaign is commissioned by Ministry of Health and Population's (MoHP) National Health Education, Information and Communication Center (NHEICC) with support from UNICEF and Public Private Partnership for Hand-washing (PPPHW) partners. This initiative contributes to further reduce under-five child mortality rate in Nepal. According to MICS5, neonatal mortality rate (probability of dying within first month of life) in Nepal is 23 per 1000 live births, while infant mortality rate (probability of dying between the birth and the first birthday) is 33 per 1000 live birth. The under-five mortality rate (probability of dying between the birth and fifth birthday) is 38 per 1000 live birth, while in 2011 Demographic Household Survey, under-five mortality rate was 54 per 1000 live birth.

One of the major strategies of the programme is to train the Female Community Health Volunteers to visit the household of families having children below five years and conduct sessions with the mothers and care takers on the importance of hand washing with soap for improving child health and also to demonstrate correct hand washing methods.

The Campaign implementation had been challenged with several constraints, mainly due to several key staff

changes at National Health Education, Information and Communication Center (NHEICC), as well as staff changes in UNICEF Country Office. Also the hand washing with soap programme was to be incorporated into larger Golden 1,000 Days campaign, which was part of Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Plan (MSNP), and the approval of campaign plan for the Golden 1,000 Days was delayed.

6.4 Out-of-school Children and alternative education, IR 3.3/3.4

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) plays an important role to empower adolescent girls through hygiene education in the child clubs. 680 adolescent girls were trained on making low cost reusable sanitary pads made of cloth and they become change agents to promote hand washing with soap and safe menstrual hygiene practices. The trained girls have begun to extend their outreach beyond their school, in order to eliminate traditional harmful menstruation practices in targeted communities in the VDCs. With the support of UNICEF, MHM session to adolescent girls under WASH in School (WiS) programme by PCA partners have been provided to child clubs of different schools. A hands-on training to the girls were provided. As a result



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those girls who did not go to schools during their menstruation cycle have used the locally made sanitary pads and started to go to school. Not only they attended the schools they have also made aware their elders and peers how to make pad and use them during menstruation.

6.5 Communication for Development (C4D), IR 3.1 and 3.2

The Fit for School programme was implemented by one NGO partner named Social Development and Promotion Center (SDPC) in 20 schools in Dhanusha and Mahottari districts within the period of May to July 2015. During this period, the activities like initial planning and consultation meeting at the national and district level, school orientation for students, teachers and School Management Committee (SMC) and medical examination of the students in selected schools were completed.



A total of 15,320 school students in 20 schools were oriented on environmental health, sanitation, personal hygiene, safe drinking water, importance of toilet use and hand washing. 36 members of school management committee were also oriented on the same subject matters with more emphasis on their role in managing healthy school environment. Along with that, school teachers in all the selected schools also received environment health-related orientation at the school. A total of 378 school teachers received the orientation. Moreover, selected students

in the 20 schools received medical examination by a medical doctor to ensure their timely treatment by referring them to nearby hospital.

6.6 External Communication

The external communication activities play a major role for UNICEF in showcasing the agency's work both development and humanitarian at national, regional and global levels, UNICEF uses mass media and social media to engage stakeholders and advocate for its range of causes.

The year 2015 was really successful year for UNICEF Nepal website, which was redesigned and launched on 15 August 2014. The website uses photographs, videos, infographics, and social media feeds to create an interactive experience. It can be easily viewed on mobile devices and tablets.

In 2014, the website was viewed 70,000 times and in 2015, the number of views increased to 292,825 times, which represents a total of 454 per cent increase. As such, on average 24,400 page views per month were registered. The WASH page again ranked as most visited sectoral page with 2.5 per cent in 2015 (1.9 per cent in 2014) of total visitors while the education page followed with 1.9 per cent of views.

The UNICEF Nepal Facebook page has an estimated 25,000 likes. The unique role of UNICEF as co-lead of four clusters and the earthquake response itself clearly has created demand for information, which UNICEF website has been able to provide to partners and public at large. UNICEF Nepal has more than 8,000 Twitter followers – a number which is steadily increasing.

The use of social media has become integral part of UNICEF's advocacy work for those living without access to safe



Ref: <http://unicef.org.np/our-work/WASH>

water and adequate sanitation. It is also used to communicate impact and results at the country level, and strengthen the UNICEF brand. UNICEF also uses social media to position itself as the global WASH programming leader, for resource mobilization, for sharing innovations and for advocacy work around key events (e.g. World Toilet Day).

During the earthquake response and recovery period, the Chief of UNICEF WASH gave over 15 international media (newspapers and television channels) interviews, mostly to northern European countries.

A true international media moment was experienced when UNICEF WASH was highlighted by *New York Times* in the cover page with the story, "Monsoons Near, Nepal Focuses on Sanitation to Stem Illness After Quake," by Gardiner Harris published on 9 May, 2015. The story also included quotes by UNICEF chief of WASH,

"There will be outbreaks of cholera and other diseases," said Antti Rautavaara, Chief of water, sanitation

and hygiene for UNICEF in Nepal. "It is a battle we cannot win. We can only try to minimize the pain and death." And "The risk is that an already bad situation gets much worse," said Mr. Rautavaara of UNICEF. "But at the same time, this is a massive opportunity for the sanitation movement."³³

Successful social media moment was attained when UNICEF with its implementing partner ENPHO made a WASH video story from Kavrepalanchowk district, which is one of the 14 most earthquake-affected districts. The video story was shared at UNICEF Headquarter's Water official Facebook page. The video, which highlighted the WASH issue in the district as well as UNICEF impact has been viewed more than 2,800 times.³⁴

Another social media success was a child perspective story authored by 11 year old Ani Rautavaara, "And then the earth started to tremble," which was shared to be used by the National committees of Finland and New Zealand resource mobilization purposes. This was good example showing how child perspective can be used as tool to reach hearts and minds, enabling the public, anywhere in the world, to relate to a child experiencing the hardship. The child perspective was shared through the UNICEF Finland National Committee web page. WASH Section also prepared a short "thank you video" for UNICEF Finland use, the video was from hygiene promotion in Dhading district.

³³ <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/05/10/world/asia/monsoons-near-nepal-focuses-on-sanitation-to-stem-illness-after-quake.html>

³⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/UNICEFwater/videos/843737735703472>

"And then the earth started to tremble"

Ani Rautavaara, 11, who lives in Nepal, tells what happened on the day of the earthquake.

I woke up normally in the morning, played with my sisters and ate my breakfast. We played going to the doctor. Winnie the Pooh, Piglet and maybe Tigger were part of it. Mum and dad asked if we wanted to go to the American Club. Then we went there. When we arrived, everything was normal. Only my friend Agnes wasn't there, that's why I didn't play with anybody. I followed my mum everywhere. She talked and talked with everybody.

Dad had gone running. Mum moved to another group of friends, I was turning my shoes around in my feet and listening. Dad was now in the changing room. And then the earth started to tremble.

Mum's friends shouted at us: "Earthquake, come down, come down!" My mom and I ran, but the bad thing was that I wore my shoes the wrong way around and I couldn't run fast.

When we got down my mom covered me with her body. Two women were besides us, they were in total shock saying weird things.

Suddenly my mom starts to look after Kia and Tim. Mom notices Kia with my dad (who is not wearing trousers). Dad starts to search for Tim.

Then there is a public announcement: "Everybody come to the football field." We find Tim at the field and yell to dad that we found Tim. Dad comes to us wearing trousers.

Then the earthquake ends. We are all okay.

After that there were a few aftershocks. They were okay, they were not big. Then

there was another announcement: "Everyone who's not American can leave now, if they wanted to." Dad said: "Let's go!"

Mom said there might be people under piles of bricks... I decided to look and see if that was true. I noticed the road we went down was okay. There were no dead bodies or anything else horrible.

When we got back home we saw the gardener who was really frightened. Mom and dad went in to the house for two minutes to get clothes, food and water. Me, Kia or Tim were not allowed to go inside.

Dad left to the UN camp. We set up tents and made food.

After that we went to sleep. Nobody slept well. Mom, dad and Kia didn't sleep at all. I, Ani, slept less than four hours. Tim slept almost the whole night.

True story from 2015. I wrote this to my children and because I want to remember this for the rest of my life.

ANI RAUTAVAARA, KATHMANDU, NEPAL

The writer's father, Antti Rautavaara, works as the WASH Chief at UNICEF Nepal



6.7 Donor Visibility

Donor visibility is given careful consideration at UNICEF and in WASH Section specifically. During the Gorkha Earthquake response period, WASH Section followed UNICEF Country Office stipulated lines for donor visibility at all communication.

In WASH Development Programme, UNICEF WASH Section aligns itself and other partners behind the government and its leadership, and the main visibility is with the government. This is why the entire visibility area for the co-financiers of WASH Development Programme remains a challenge. Also WASH Section tries to see that visibility is at least to some extent proportioned and contribution based.

In all public communications, WASH Section tries to make sure that all the key co-financiers are acknowledged by the name of the agency, as co-financiers to UNICEF WASH Development Programme.

While visibility remains an area of improvement, the following has been achieved by UNICEF WASH:

- UNICEF WASH Emergency Programme presentation in Helsinki, Finland in July 2015 at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland;
- UNICEF WASH Emergency Programme presentation in Helsinki, Finland in August 2015 at the UNICEF Finland National Commission;
- Acknowledgement of all co-financing sources of WASH Programme at the website, which was visited almost 300,000 during 2015;
- Presentations at the Embassy of Finland functions in Nepal as requested;
- In at least most public speeches and social media, a notation to funding from Finnish Government and from DFID has been acknowledged.

7. DONOR SPECIFIC RESULTS



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This report is by nature a Joint ONE WASH Annual Report 2015, capturing all sources of funding and all results achieved with the total financing envelope available. As such the presented overall results can be considered by each donor by “contribution”

However, as per request of donors, “attribution” based results are presented in this chapter (donor specific results). The information presented is based on M&E system and these results can be “attributed” to specific donor, due to geography and/or PCA agreements in place.

Table 17: DFID- Detailed Output Performance

Indicator	Country Programme Target to March 2016	Achieved to Date (Cumulative)	Comments on achievements/ key activities for the period
	(as at Dec 2014)		
Output 1 Sanitation			
1.1 People living in Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities	1,200,000	564,504 (Forecast by June 2016: 1,421,612)	A total of 564,504 (47 per cent of target) people are now living in ODF environment with 89 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and 16 municipal wards declared ODF in seven programme districts. Among the total beneficiaries, 287,897 (51 per cent) are female. An additional 556,760 people own an improved toilet and are living in VDCs and municipalities that are triggered and are expected to be declared ODF by March 2016. The forecast is that an additional 857,108 people will be living in ODF environment by end June 2016, thus reaching a total of 1,421,612 and exceeding programme target by 119 per cent.
1.2 Number of people gaining access to sanitation as a direct result of the project	20,000	288,200 (Forecast by June 2016: 332,899)	A total of 288,200 people (144.1 per cent of target) have gained access to sanitation as a direct result of the programme, out of which 192,626 people are living in ODF VDCs and 95,574 people are living in VDCs with ongoing sanitation social movement. It is expected that an additional 44,699 people will have gained access to improved sanitation as a direct result of the programme by end June 2016, reaching a total of 332,899 and exceeding the programme target by 166 per cent.
Output 2 Water Supply			
2.1 People gaining access to improved water supplies as a direct result of the project	20,000	23,152 (Forecast by June 2016: 27,700)	A total of 23,152 (116 per cent of target) people, including 12,271 women (53 per cent), have benefited from access to improved water supply services through 13 completed water supply schemes. Eight small community water supply schemes are ongoing for this year and an additional 4,548 people will benefit after completion of those schemes by end June 2016, bringing the total up to 27,700 and exceeding the target by 139 per cent.
2.2 Water resource and climate change assessments undertaken at watershed level prior to construction of water supplies	3	1 (Forecast by June 2016: 3)	One assessment on water resource and climate change has been completed at watershed level prior to water supply construction in Doti. Two additional assessments are ongoing and will be finalized by June 2016, reaching target as planned.

Output 3 Hygiene			
3.1 People reached with hygiene education programmes	189,000	252,951 (Forecast by June 2016: 269,745)	A total of 252,951 (134 per cent of target) people including school children, mothers/caretakers of children under five, and the general population have been reached with hygiene education programme. The total number of beneficiaries include 105,622 school children, 113,767 mothers and caretakers of children under five. An additional 16,794 people will be reached with hygiene education by end June 2016, totalling 269,745 beneficiaries, equivalent to 143 per cent of target.
3.2 People with water and soap/ash available near their toilet (as per MICS/DHS proxy indicator for hygiene)	151,000	106,297 (Forecast by June 2016: 156,797)	<p>A total of 106,297 (70 per cent of target) people have water and soap available near their toilet and close to eating locations. It is expected that by June 2016, an additional 50,500 people will have access to water and soap available near their toilet, reaching a total of 156,797 people, and exceeding the target with 104 per cent.</p> <p>Preliminary findings of MICS 2015 indicate that 72.5 per cent of households have water and soap available at the designated place for handwashing.</p>
Output 4 School WASH			
4.1 Schools with access to WASH (as defined by national standards)	158	119 (Forecast by June 2016: 419)	A total of 119 (75 per cent of target) programme-supported schools now have access to WASH facilities (defined by access to: water supply, separate toilet for boys and girls, and a hand washing facility) benefitting a total of 38,250 students. Out of the total children benefited, 49 per cent are girls. Additional 300 schools will be reached with access to WASH facilities by end June 2016, totalling 419 schools (265 per cent of target).
4.2 Number of children that have access to soap and water at school to practice Hand Washing With Soap (HWWS)	189,000	92,400 (Forecast by June 2016: 191,600)	A total of 92,400 (49 per cent of target) children have access to soap and water and practise Hand Washing With Soap (HWWS), in schools. Among the beneficiaries, 45,276 are girls (49 per cent). The forecast is that by June 2016, an additional 99,200 children will have access to soap and water in schools and practice Hand Washing With Soap (HWWS), achieving a total of 191,600 (101 per cent of target).

Table 18: FINNISH- Detailed Output Performance

Met
 On-track
 Constrained

Intermediate Results	Indicators / key milestones	Targets (2010-2015)	Traffic Light	Cumulative Achievements as of 2015	% Achievement
IR 1: One harmonized national WASH sector programme is fully operational and sector financing strategy is operationalized to target marginalised and unserved people	1. WASH sector financing strategy endorsed;	Strategy endorsed by 2011		Terms of Reference for the sector financing strategy (to be led by the Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation and supported by World bank) has been endorsed by the ministry with Technical Assistance costs to be shared by UNICEF (international consultants) and the World Bank (national consultants). However, the process has been constrained due to the decision of the ministry to halt the task until the draft of One WASH Sector Development Plan is produced by the task force formed by the MoWSS.	NA
	2. Sector monitoring and evaluation data (incorporating Gender and Social Inclusion issues) used for Joint Sector Review and sector planning	By the end of 2011		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second National Management Information Project update on nationwide coverage and functionality of water supply and sanitation has been published and launched for sector planning and review. This will be instrumental in identifying the unreached population, particularly for improved water supply services. 	NA
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional level Joint Sector Review meetings held in three development regions to seek feedback to the Umbrella WASH Act as well as inputs to SDP. Sector Stakeholder Group Annual review and planning meetings completed and institutionalized in the sector. 	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF's internal monitoring and evaluation system institutionalized and all implementing partners including NGOs and the government report in line with the M&E system. 	
	3. Percentage of Joint Sector Review policy recommendations & priority undertakings implemented in a timely manner	Target 80 per cent		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF contributed to the successful accomplishments of two WASH Joint Sector Reviews in 2011 and 2014 providing TA support to the sector ministry and by participating in key thematic working groups and providing overall technical support. Among the recommendations UNICEF is working on the implementation of functionality improvement, water safety, water quality, and sanitation including a sustainability study of Open Defecation Free status, Climate Change Adaptation / Disaster Risk Management. 	NA
	4. WASH Programme document endorsed by 2012 incorporating Gender and Social Inclusion issues	By end of 2012		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF provided TA support for the formulation of One WASH Sector Development Plan and a series of consultative meetings were held at national and regional level for inputs. The draft was also presented in the Strategic Consultation meeting with key government stakeholders. The final draft of the WASH Sector Development Plan is now under MoWSS review which has formed a task force to finalise the document in line with 14th Three Year Plan of the Government of Nepal (GoN) as well as SDGs. 	NA

	5. National Urban and Slum Sanitation Strategy endorsed	By end of 2013		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the SDP process, Urban Thematic Working Group has been formed to understand the challenges and gaps in WASH service delivery following the decision of the Government of Nepal (GoN) to increase the number of municipalities nationwide. However, the work on urban and slum strategy has been constrained. 	
	6. Sector Climate Change Adaptation Strategy endorsed	By end of 2013		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF is working together with the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage to formulate a Climate Change Adaptation / Disaster Risk Management strategy in line with environment policy. First draft of the strategy has been open for discussion and is targeted to be accomplished by June 2016. 	NA
	7. Percentage of WASH funds channelled through joint national systems	At least 50%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF's resources (1.2 million which is 42% of annual CPAP ceiling) have been channelled through government Red Book. 	42%
IR 2: Households in the most disadvantaged and least served VDCs have increased access to improved sanitation and water supply services through coordinated district level WASH	1. Number of districts with joint WASH Strategies and Operation Plans including joint budgets	By 2012 - 10 districts: By 2015 - 25 districts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 25 UNICEF supported districts including Kaski, Tanahu, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu, Kavre, Parsa, Panchthar, Udaypur, Siraha, Saptari, , Dang, Dadeldhura, Kalikot, Accham, Jajarkot, Mugu, Humla, Jumla, Bajhang, Bajura, Rukum, Salyan, Doti and Baitadi districts have formulated joint WASH strategies and operation plan in line with sector policy frameworks towards the attainment of ODF status within their districts. 	100%
programmes	2. Percentage increase of people from the Most Disadvantaged Groups served with improved sanitation facilities in DACAW districts	2012 - At least 20%, By 2015 - At least 35%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation coverage in UNICEF supported programme districts has increased by 50% from 39% in 2012 to 89% in 2015 and more than 4 million people are now living in an Open Defecation Free environment. 	72%

	3. Number of VDCs declared Open Defecation Free in UNICEF supported districts	By 2012 at least 200 VDCs; By 2015 at least 600 VDCs		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 846 VDCs have been declared Open Defecation Free and more than 4 million people are living in an Open Defecation Free environment 	141%
	4. Number of districts declared Open Defecation Free	By 2012 3 districts, by 2015 8 districts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 16 districts (Kaski, Tanahu, Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Kalikot, Accham, Panchthar, Dadeldhura, Dang, Jajarkot, Bajhang, Bajura, Udaypur, Rolpa, Rukum and Jumla) have declared themselves Open Defecation Free with intensive UNICEF support. Additionally two districts of Dhakuta and Ilam have also attained ODF with light UNICEF support. 	200%
	5. Percentage reduction of incidence of diarrhoea in children under 5 living in Open Defecation Free VDCs	By 2012 at least 20% reduction; By 2015 at least 40 per cent reduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No data available at this stage - results will appear in the final donor report 	
	6. # of projects with water safety plan in place	By 2012 500 projects; by 2015 2000 projects		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 603 water supply projects implemented water safety plans (300 in collaboration with the Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users and 303 in partnership with the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage. Out of 603 projects, 279 schemes have already completed all seven steps of Water Safety Plan (WSP and remaining 324 schemes are under implementation. 	30%
	7. Number of marginalized people served by improved/safe water facilities in the most disadvantaged VDCs in DACAW districts	30,000 marginalized people (in category 4 VDCs) by 2012 - 70,000 people by 2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 103,878 marginalized people have been served with improved water supply facilities in UNICEF supported districts/communities 	148%

	8. Safe water options (temporary) available to arsenic affected households	By 2012 – all arsenic affected households reached		This indicator was dropped after the MTR in 2013	
IR 3: Improved interagency collaboration, Government leadership and capacity building for disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness & response	1. Cluster meetings regularly held and contingency plans revised	4 meetings held annually and contingency plans revised		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF provided co-lead support to WASH Cluster to respond to the mega earthquake of 2015 and ensured very effective interagency coordination mechanism at national and sub-national support. UNICEF also provided strong back up support to the government for leading the cluster coordination and ensuring efficient information management system for effective and coherent response. UNICEF also co-led the PDNA task and is providing strategic support for Post-Disaster Recovery Framework for an integrated WASH recovery and reconstruction in 14 affected districts. 	100%
	2. Number of disaster prone districts with district contingency plan including WASH component	75 districts; baseline 46 districts		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 75 districts have up to date Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans which integrate WASH component for emergency preparedness and response. 	100%
	3. Contingency supplies for 20,000 households constantly available including appropriate hygiene supplies for gender specific needs	Stock constantly available for 20,000 households (120,000 people)		UNICEF has maintained a WASH contingency stock for 5,000 households and long term agreements have been signed with suppliers to support a minimum of 15,000 households with immediate lifesaving responses.	100%
	4. Key government & NGO counterparts at national and district level trained on WASH in emergencies	At least 500 counterparts trained by 2012: By 2015 at least 1000 key counterparts trained		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government and NGO counterparts have been trained on WASH in emergencies and Disaster Risk Reduction. 	211%

	5. Joint WASH Disaster Risk Reduction strategy formulated	By 2013		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint WASH Disaster Risk Reduction strategy is being formulated together with thematic working group and the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage. 	NA
	6. Existing water supply system in the Kathmandu valley retrofitted to work as a back-up system in earthquake scenarios	By 2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activity dropped for hardware intervention as this is beyond the mandate of UNICEF 	
Under Education Sector Leadership - PCR: Education – Children, especially girls and marginalised, will have increased access to and utilise child friendly learning opportunities that are gender sensitive and socially inclusive in order to complete their basic education cycle					
IR 4: All children in Nepal have access to Child Friendly Schools (including School WASH facilities)	1. National minimum standards for Child, Gender and Disabled Friendly School WASH endorsed	By 2011		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternative technical options for Child Gender and Disabled Friendly School WASH endorsed by DOE and engineers and Sub engineers trained on CGD friendly WASH options from 75 districts 	NA
	2. Number Schools with Child, Gender and Disabled friendly WASH facilities (water, toilet & hand washing station)	By 2012 - 1,000 new Schools and by 2015 3,000 Schools with direct UNICEF support (+around 20,000 schools with DoE)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 155 schools have been supported with child, gender and disabled friendly hardware WASH facilities in 2015 only. 175 schools (out of 360 total) are having separate toilet for boys and girls in FINNISH supported districts * 3,294 girls toilets quota was allocated by the Department of Education in 2015 	
	3. Number of schools with functioning Child Clubs with proportional representation of girls and boys promoting basic hygiene and sanitation behaviors	By 2012 - 1,000 new schools By 2015 - 3,000 new schools		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 364 schools are supported with WASH software interventions in 2015 only in FINNISH supported districts. A total of 17,367 children have been reached with hygiene education in those schools. 	

	4. Education curriculum and textbooks to include basic and practical hygiene components including menstrual hygiene management	By 2012 grades 6-8; by 2015 grades 1-12		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNICEF is supporting the DOE in developing the WASH in Schools guideline and in process of inclusion of WASH in curriculum; menstrual hygiene taken as a key topic to include in the hygiene behaviors for educating adolescent girls in schools 	
Under the leadership of the Health Sector – Programme Component Result: Health-Maternal, Adolescent and Child Survival, Growth and Early Development					
IR 5: Families especially from the disadvantaged groups adopting basic care practices and health & hygiene behaviours	<p>% increase of households with soap and water inside or within 10 paces of latrine</p> <p>New proposed indicator: 2. % of mothers/ caregivers of children under 5 washing their hands before feeding their child</p>	By 2012 at least 65 per cent and by 2015 85 per cent of those having toilet at household will have hand Washing station with soap and water.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Findings of the Multi Indicator Cluster Survey 2014 report that 73 per cent of households have a designated place for hand washing; water and soap or another cleansing agent are present As per mid line survey on PPP Hand Washing with Soap (HWWS), 23 per cent of mothers were observed to have washed their hands with soap before feeding their child. 	
	2. % increase of households adopting safe handling of water at the household level	By 2012 at least 10 per cent increase: By 2015 at least 25 per cent increase		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per MICS 2014, only 14 per cent of the household's members in households using unimproved drinking water sources are using an appropriate water treatment method. 	
	3. National Hand Washing programme and promotion strategy formulated & endorsed	By 2011		National Hand Washing with Soap programme has been endorsed and is being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Population / National Health Education, Information and Communication Center (NHEICC) in collaboration with the private sectors	

8. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

8.1 Studies, Surveys and Research

In 2015, several studies have been completed and some are under preparation to be undertaken in 2016. The following studies, surveys and research have been finalized or progressed during 2015 and hence have been referred to in this report:

- Value for Money Study 2014, completed;
- Hand Washing With Soap Mid-Line, completed;
- Research on Menstrual Hygiene Management Practices in Nepal: The Role of the WASH in Schools Programme for Girls Education, ongoing;
- Study on Open–Defecation-Free (ODF) Sustainability, contracting;
- Study on the Impact of Climate Change in WASH, contracting;
- Value for Money Study 2015, contracting.

8.1.1 Value for Money Study 2014

A Value for Money (VFM) case study of the UNICEF Nepal ONE WASH programme that was carried out in 2014 was published in 2015 with a process note. The study is the product of cooperation between the UNICEF Nepal Country Office WASH Section and the Independent Process Monitoring and Evaluation (IPME) commissioned by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for the UNICEF programme, Accelerating Sanitation, Hygiene and Water for All in Off-Track Countries (ASWA). The overarching finding of this

case study presents the positive improvements made by UNICEF Nepal ONE WASH programme in redesigning the M&E system to better track and manage performance, and introduction of an innovative Results-based Allocation Framework (RAF) that allows the WASH Section to carry out upfront, result-based budgeting and then work with implementation partners towards agreed targets. From a VFM perspective, the study acknowledges that future budget allocations based on expected performance using RAF is a very good planning tool, and recommends for wide replication.

8.1.2 Hand Washing With Soap Mid-Line

The baseline of Hand Washing with Soap initiative was conducted in 2013. The midline survey started in October 2014 and continued up to March 2015 to assess the current status of hand-washing behaviour and determinants of hand-washing behaviour after the intervention.

The midline study is a cross-sectional survey which collected quantitative data regarding hand washing and other related behaviors from 80 caregivers of children under the age of five years, and 100 school-aged children, from each of two districts, one that has received the Public Private Partnership for Hand-washing (PPPHW) intervention and one that has not. The study also

observed hand-washing facilities in 16 primary schools and 8 health facilities from each of those two districts.

The study administered surveys to caregivers of children under the age of five in each household and to children between the age of five and 10 years old in those households and conduct structured observations of hand washing behaviour in households and in schools.

An end line assessment has been anticipated as the final component of the PPPHW evaluation. The overarching recommendation is that the PPPHW partners invest in formative research among the key populations of interest, ramping up monitoring of the intervention, and modifying the intervention based on the lessons from this midline assessment and any qualitative data that may be collected. If substantive programmatic changes are made, the end line assessment could be prioritized at that time.

8.1.3 Open Defecation Free Sustainability Study

ODF Sustainability Study is a follow-up action to Global CATS Evaluation. The Nepal Country Office has restrained itself from conducting that report as stand-alone UNICEF study, but anchored it to WASH Sector Dialogue and the study now with full name *“Impact of sanitation initiatives in Nepal: assessing sustainability of Open Defecation Free results in five districts of Nepal”*, shall be conducted together with partners under the lead of the Government.

The consultant to carry out the study has recruited and the contract was been issued in March 2016. The duration of contract is till September 2016.

The broader objective of the study will be to examine the sustainability of Open Defecation Free results in the representative sample districts within the five development

regions which will represent the hygiene and sanitation status of the ODF declared districts of Nepal.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify whether households, institutions and communities in the ODF declared districts have continued to properly maintain and use toilet and hand-washing facilities;
- To explore the factors that contributed or obstructed sustaining the ODF results;
- To identify the benefits ODF results for women and children, and generate recommendations for improving Sanitation Master Plan and its guideline (total sanitation);
- To identify gaps and lessons learned for improving the sanitation initiatives in order to meet the national goal of Open Defecation Free nation by 2017.

The study is expected to measure the social norms though empirical expectation whether they influence behavior, measure personal normative beliefs, and measure personal normative expectations.

The facts, findings and evidences generated from this ODF study is expected to be used by the decision makers of the government, NGOs, UN agencies, networks and federations who are in various ways connected to the sanitation programming in Nepal.

Partnership and execution. The National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (NSHCC), at the central level, will coordinate stakeholders in getting their support to conduct, oversee the study and bring it to completion. The Committee approved the Terms of Reference for the study in 2015. The Committee also declares the completion of the study and the finalization of the report. A reference group which consists of the authorities and programme experts of concerned agencies will constantly monitor and supervise the

performance of the consultancy making sure that the study is moving in the right direction.

Members of the task force committee support in speeding up the study process with constantly filling in the gaps, communicating with the consultancy team, providing concrete feedbacks and ensuring that the consultancy team of the study is regularly working to produce a quality work.

Members of the National Sanitation Coordination Committee contribute to the study design, defining indicators, and sample selection, review of the results and external verification of the findings of the study. A scholar from Buffalo University will also be involved to provide specific input on behavior change within the scope of the TOR of the study and contribute so that study has global recognition.

8.1.4 Research on Menstrual Hygiene Management Practises in Nepal: The Role of the WASH in Schools Programme for Girls Education

In Nepal, menstruation hygiene is in shadow. Many adolescent girls have been not properly educated on MHM. There is urgent need to speak out and raise awareness on MHM from the adolescent girls and required knowledge on MHM should be provided to parents, relatives, friends and teachers. In public schools of Nepal only 28.2 per cent schools have separate toilets with urinals for girls and 71.8 per cent schools girls are suffering. (Education Information Management System, DoE). Although the Government of Nepal has endorsed the Child-Friendly School Initiative, which outlines nine aspects of quality education, including child, gender and disabled-friendly (CGD friendly) WASH in Schools (WinS) facilities. However, providing CGD-friendly WinS facilities remains a challenge in many schools in Nepal, especially in rural areas.

Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) is one of the research areas to which the

WASH Section has invested its funds in 2014 in collaboration with adolescent, development and participation, education, social policy and planning, monitoring and evaluation sections. Research tools have been developed and field tests have been carried out by the research institute. A detailed research implementation plan has been prepared. Research institute has plan to submit the final research report by September 2016. MHM research will be carried out in Parsa, Achham and Bajura. 2 schools with WASH in School (WiS) intervention and 2 schools without WASH in School (WiS) intervention will be selected for sample study in each districts. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected from teachers, girls and boys. 50 Girls and 15 Boys of grade 8 to 10 from each school will actively participate in the research process.

This ongoing research describes the effect of WinS on girls' attendance in schools, and explores how menstrual management affects girls' confidence and social interactions at school and in the community.



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8.1.5 Assessment of Climate Change Impacts on WASH

Climate change is one of the pressures on water resources and livelihoods in Nepal. Nepal's mountainous and challenging topography and socio-economic conditions make it a highly vulnerable country to climate change. Under various climate change scenarios, mean annual temperature rise in Nepal is projected to be between 0.4 to 0.6 Celsius per decade. Annual precipitation reduction is projected to be in a range of 10 to 20 per cent across the country³⁵. Water-related climate risks arise from too much water or too little water. The occurrence of rains, floods and droughts are expected to increase with a changing climate. Water related disasters are expected to increase in both frequency, scale and intensity, as the whole global water cycle is affected by changes in climatic patterns. This translates into negative impacts on drinking water availability and quality that affects the human health, sanitation and hygiene services and practices which ultimately linked to productivity and livelihood of the population. With this background the WASH stakeholders and Joint Sector Review 2014 recommend that a comprehensive study on the assessment of climate change impact on WASH is very necessary and timely.

The objective of this assessment is to assess the impacts of climate change on water sources, water supply system, sanitation and hygiene in Nepal in order to recommend appropriate climate resilient policies, plans and programmes. Based on the vulnerability mapping carried out by Ministry of Environment (MoE)/National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) in 2010 and in order to balance development as well as ecological regions, the nine districts (Mustang, Dolakha, Accham, Bhaktapur, Dadeldhura, Jajarkot, Saptari, Dhanusha and Nawalparasi) have been selected for this assessment. This is a study of the WASH sector to be led by Department of Water Supply and Sewerage where UNICEF and WHO will cover the cost of four districts and OXFAM will financially contribute for one district.

Annual temperature rise in Nepal is projected to be between 0.4 to 0.6 Celsius per decade. Annual precipitation reduction is projected to be in a range of 10 to 20 per cent across the country.

The study will focus on preparation of inventory of water schemes of selected districts serving more than 50 households and preparing baseline information using modern technologies like global positioning system, water quality test kits, water discharge rate etc. Water and sanitation system's exposure to climate effects, sensitivity and adaptive capacity of at least five major systems (water supply schemes, sanitation facility of related component) will be assessed by using standard vulnerability assessment criteria. This assessment will also provide overview of the climate variability (temperature and precipitation) of the district. Additionally community perception and their adaptation practices on impacts of climate change will be documented through key informant interview, focus group discussion, interaction with local people etc. The findings/ recommendations will guide appropriate climate adaptation policies, plans, guidelines and technologies for the WASH sector at national and district level. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to carry out this assessment.

The findings and recommendations will guide for appropriate climate adaptation policies, plans, guidelines and technologies for the WASH sector at national and district level. Both qualitative and quantitative methods will be used to carry out this assessment.

³⁵ Climate change phenomenon in Nepal available at http://www.ngofederation.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=101:climate-change-phenomenon-in-nepal&catid=36:president-blog&Itemid=27

8.2 Learning and Exchange

8.2.1 SEIU Led Learning Exchange Meetings

The learning exchange forum created by Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU) in 2014 was continued with same vigor and zest in 2015. However, the meetings were seriously hampered after the devastating earthquake of April 2015. UNICEF WASH is actively participating and disseminating information through these meetings. UNICEF has also adopted practice to present all major regional or international learnings are presented in this forum. In 2015, UNICEF WASH supported the DRM section of DWSS in sharing the importance of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management in WASH sector. UNICEF also presented a case study on “Confronting Open Defecation Practices in the Terai: Creating New Social Norms as part of the training course on Social Norms” to share the present context of sanitation in Terai.

The learning exchange events have been effective to discuss about emerging sector issues and challenges including the following themes: the water quality issues, urban water utility, training need assessment of the WASH sector and drafting of an enabling WASH act. The sector Ministry and the SEIU determine the topic of sharing after carrying out an assessment of the sector’s knowledge gap. In some cases, development agencies also bring interesting and innovative issues to the attention of sector stakeholders through this forum. In each learning exchange meeting, the sector Ministry and the SEIU present updates on the progress to the sector stakeholders. The SEIU-led learning exchange aims to facilitate the WASH initiatives and bring efficiency in the implementation of the WASH dedicated programmes.





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8.2.2 WASH in Emergencies (WiE) South Asia Training in Kathmandu, April 2015

WASH in Emergencies (WiE) training is one of the mandatory capacity building sessions for all UNICEF WASH staff globally, to be fully capacitated for UNICEF's humanitarian function as WASH Cluster lead in humanitarian crises.

In 2015, seven WASH staff were trained from WASH Section at a WASH-in-Emergencies (WiE) training conducted in Kathmandu ending on Friday evening of 24 April 2015, less than 20 hours before the Great Earthquake of 25 April 2015. 20 WASH Officers from UNICEF South Asia offices were physically in Kathmandu at the time of the earthquake and could join the response from day one and several colleagues from the region remained in the WASH Response Team for almost a full month, providing critical support to the WASH Response and WASH Cluster Coordination.

The objective of WASH-in-Emergencies (WiE) course itself is to prepare WASH staff for emergency programming, as prescribed under the UNICEF's Core Commitments for Children in Emergencies (CCCs). The training of such is especially important for Nepal Country Office as WASH section faces every year substantive emergency response needs due to floods, landslides outbreaks and other emergencies, not to mention earthquakes.

The one-week session provided trainees with concrete edges to understand how emergency is handled including how to operate with multiple agencies in perspective of protection of children's right and advocacy of children's rights during the emergencies. The training was focused on logistics, procurement, contracting of partners, financial sources, monitoring and hygiene education and management of WASH in emergencies including Disaster Risk Management sustainable programming.

8.2.3 WASH in Schools (WiS) Conference in Sri Lanka (October 2015)

The fourth Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools International Learning Exchange, with the participation of 16 member countries of South and East Asia was hosted by the Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka on 12-16 October 2015. It was a significant event for promoting WASH in school through south-south learning. Many active discussions took place beyond toilets and taps to knowledge generation and behaviour change for healthy, safe and clean sanitation and hygiene linking with quality education and dignity health in school environments. The goal of the learning programme was to improve knowledge and sharing on good practices and sustainability related to WASH in all schools in the respective countries in the region. The major focus areas of the discussion were monitoring and evaluation system, group hand washing, menstrual hygiene management and knowledge management putting the children in the heart of the WinS.

From Nepal, two officials each from Department of Education, and Drinking Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) and one person from UNICEF Nepal including one female were participated in the programme under the leadership of joint secretary. At the end of the programme, the team made a commitment and action plan for 2016 in Nepal for WinS. Scale up of WASH in school in 3-star approach publishing, disseminating and implementing of WASH in school guideline on the basis of Total Sanitation Guideline, implement group hand washing with soap campaign in 500 schools (200 by Department of Education and 100 schools by DWSS) focusing to earthquake-affected districts and Total Sanitation districts, continue Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) programme in 15 districts and adding additional indicators in Education Information Management System (EMIS); hand washing facility in school, functional

WASH facilities are the major areas covered by the commitment.

Group Hand washing with soap in the school, participation of community and old students for maintenance of WASH facilities and improvement of education quality and 3-star approach monitoring tools are major learnings for Nepali team.

As an immediate action, the joint meeting of WASH partners has been organized and approved commitments on the fourth week of November 2015.

Nepal will report on the progress of the WASH in Schools commitments made in Sri Lanka in upcoming WinS ILE session in Indonesia in 2016.

8.2.4 WASH Expo in Nagarkot (March 2015)

UNICEF together with other partners supported the National Water Supply and Sanitation Training Centre (NWSSTC) in organizing the first ever WASH Expo entitled Learning Alliance for Innovation and Change in WASH. The major objectives of the event were: a) to learn and share about the innovations in the WASH sector; b) to market the ideas and products; c) to document and promote the cross-learning; d) to develop professional networks among concerned institutions; and e) to seek the areas of further collaboration for mutual benefits among different agencies. The event was inaugurated by the then Minister for the Ministry of Urban Development and attended by all concerned WASH sector stakeholders. A market place with 30 stalls of innovative technologies in the sector was set up to display the products. The expo was first of its kind offering the stakeholders a range of products and opportunities to exchange ideas and thoughts around the innovative themes like 'innovations in the WASH sector' and 'Public Private

Partnership in the WASH sector'. It is believed that the expo was successful in networking, disseminating research work and innovative technological options on water and sanitation.

8.2.5 WASH Summit (March 2015)

With UNICEF support, the Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN) organized a two-day national Summit on drinking water and sanitation from March 11-12, 2015. The main aim of the conference was to draw policy makers' attention to prioritize sanitation and hygiene issues particularly from a human rights perspective.

About 400 participants, including government representatives and development partners, representatives of Water and Sanitation Users Committees from around 58 districts, representatives of national and international development partner organizations and civil society organisations took part in the conference to deliberate and discuss on the WASH issues particularly focusing on water supply quality and functionality as well as concerns around GESI.

The Summit concluded with a 7-point declaration around the following themes:

- Participatory Policy Formulation, Review, Revision and Implementation
- Institutional Development and Strengthening of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users' Associations and Federation
- Operation, service expansion and upgrading of plan through users' associations and network
- Sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Ensuring of gender, inclusive and equitable participation and resources
- Good governance
- Increase the capacity of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction

9. ENGAGEMENT AT GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

UNICEF Global and Regional office have worked together with UNICEF Nepal WASH Section, which has responded to multitude of requests from South Asia Regional Office (ROSA) and also from UNICEF Headquarters (HQ), as well as received plenty of analytical work and advocacy materials for use at country level from both HQ and ROSA.

9.1 Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partners meeting in Pakistan, 2015

Support was provided enabling two ministers to participate at the Sanitation and Water for All High Level meeting, which took place in Washington D.C and was conducted back-to-back with the World Bank “spring meeting”. It was a success to have both Minister of Finance Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat and Minister of Urban Development Dr. Narayan Khadka participating in the meeting. Also the very short time between finalization of Joint Sector Review and preparation for Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), as well as newly appointed Government, presented remarkable challenges for WASH Section in being able to advocate and facilitate for this participation to take place.

Full participation from Nepal together with well aligned and sector coordinated commitment paper was made available on time for key global WASH gathering of decision-makers. It needs to be acknowledged as well that the Nepal delegation had a highly visible presence at the High Level Meeting, as Joint Secretary Awadh Kishore Mishra was given a slot for presentation on behalf of the Government of Nepal on ongoing Sanitation Social Movement, as key note address for plenary.

9.2 SACOSAN Inter Country Working Group (ICWG) in Bangladesh

The 8th Inter-Country Working Group Meeting on Sanitation & Hygiene was hosted by PHED at Paro on 17-18 September. The meeting comprised of 27 Sanitation and Hygiene officials from SAARC member countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka). It was also attended by UN agencies (WHO, UNICEF) and international Civil Society Organization (Water Aid, WSSCC (Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council), FANSA (Fresh Water and Sanitation Action Network). The meeting was hosted by Bhutan to take stock of

the current progress on sanitation and hygiene in the member countries since the last 2013 Kathmandu SACOSAN V declarations. Member countries also deliberated on the objectives of the upcoming SACOSAN VI conference in January 12 -14, 2016 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The Inter-country working group (ICWG) captivated on updates in response to Kathmandu Declaration agreeing need of common indicators, ODF sustain, facilities in institutions, legal framework for the SACOSAN proceedings and commitment from all the countries to inclusiveness. After the review on progress on action points of 7th Inter-country working group (ICWG) meeting, sharing of JMP report 2015 and 2016 SACOSAN VI Agenda. SACOSAN VI Secretariat, led by the Bangladesh Country Focal Person presented the SACOSAN VI agenda. Based on deliberations, the agenda was fine tuned in light of the developing situations in the member countries. It was strongly felt that there was the need to bring the grassroots voices into the conference and also to highlight the community-based sanitation hygiene innovations from the member countries. Indias and Nepalese delegations strongly supported this point to be included in the agenda and likewise, it was included into the SACOSAN VI agenda.

Moreover, discussions focused on next SACOSAN VII Host and 9th Inter-country working group Meeting Host. The 9th meeting will be hosted by Bangladesh and was confirmed by the Bangladesh country focal person. Tentatively, Maldives country focal person agreed to host the 10th meeting in Male. To host the SACOSAN VII, Bhutan and Pakistan were in queue to host the conference. However, Bhutan indicated of financial constraints in hosting the

The 2015 Global WASH Cluster (GWC) meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya from October 12-15, 2015

conference. Further, there was need to reduce the number of participants to the conference due to single airport and logistical arrangements for the delegates, if Bhutan was to host the conference. The World Health Organisation, South East Asia Regional Office and UNICEF Regional office of South Asia and other UN and Civil Society Organization (CSO) agencies had agreed in principle to support with funds for the conference. Pakistan also showed interest to host the conference but due to various governmental protocols involved, they needed more time before the confirmation of hosting the conference.

9.3 Global WASH Cluster in Kenya

The 2015 Global WASH Cluster (GWC) meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya from October 12-15, 2015, with various sub events that include strategic advisory group meeting, national coordinators meeting and the global WASH Cluster meeting. From Nepal, the DRM section, who also led the WASH Cluster and the Emergency WASH Specialist Mrs. Arinita M. Shrestha attended this meeting on behalf of Nepal. Nepal was invited to present in the two sessions: on preparedness and country-level response on earthquake of 2015. In these meetings, Nepal was well recognized as one of the good examples of Government-led cluster mechanism and the response of the WASH cluster

was well appreciated by GWC. The Global WASH Cluster meeting for 2016 will be held in Nepal on late 2016.

9.4 UNICEF South Asia Regional WASH Network Meeting in India

The UNICEF South Asia Regional Office (ROSA) organizes annually a WASH Network Meeting among UNICEF Country Offices of South Asia. The objectives are on networking and knowledge exchange between country, regional and headquarters UNICEF staff, providing input into UNICEF global WASH Strategy in the coming 15 years, to review the regional strategy on ODF reduction, and agree on follow-up action to strengthen WASH programming in South Asia region.

In November 2015, in Delhi, India, a WASH team of Nepal including the WASH Section chief shared experiences specifically on Nepal Earthquake-related WASH Cluster Coordination and life-saving WASH Response. The other three key topics presented by Nepal team were: Result-Based Allocation Framework as basis for value for money, Sanitation Marketing approach and Hand Washing with Soap Midline Survey. During the three day meeting, Nepal team gave four presentations on Result-Based Management, WASH response and cluster coordination for earthquake, Sanitation Marketing and Water Safety Planning and participated actively in all sessions. The meeting included the WASH Chiefs/focal points from all UNICEF Country Offices, except Maldives. Participants also included staff from ROSA, PD-WASH in NYHQ, Supply Division and WCARO.

The sessions during the WASH Network Meeting were:

- UNICEF Headquarters update
- WASH-in-Emergencies (WiE)

In November 2015, in Delhi, India, the WASH Section shared experiences on Nepal Earthquake related WASH Cluster Coordination and life-saving WASH Response.

- UNICEF “working differently”
- Strategies for open defecation reduction
- UNICEF WASH Knowledge Management
- Sanitation Marketing
- Urban WASH
- Resilience and public finance
- Hand Washing With Soap, WASH in Health care facilities (WiH), WASH in Schools (WiS)
- Water Safety Planning (WSP)
- Closing and Clinic Sessions

The result of this WASH Network Meeting are presented in report prepared by UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia and are directly supporting implementation of UNICEF South Asia Regional Strategy, specifically reduction of Open Defecators as key milestone for the regional strategy. The discussions and deliverables also directly fed into global next 15 year WASH Strategy preparation. At Nepal Country Office level the network meeting is leading into light review of sanitation marketing, formulation of thinking on Urban WASH approach in Nepal and into practical efforts specifically in Knowledge Management area.



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10. SECTOR AND PROGRAMME FINANCE

10.1 Financial Cut-off Date versus Comptroller's Statement of Account

During 2011-2015, the Annual Reports provided to Finland were experiencing some inconsistency in reported expenditures. The key reason for this was that at the time the Annual Reports were prepared in November and December of each year, there was still expenditures to occur till end December. As such annual reports provided to Finland were de facto presenting different expenditures compared with Comptroller's Statement of Accounts, which become available during the next mid-year and present closed and certified expenditures.

The ONE WASH Annual Report 2014 elaborated details and increased accuracy between ONE WASH Annual Report 2014 and Comptroller's Statement of Accounts, as financial cut-off date 19 January 2015 was used. In this ONE WASH Annual Report 2015 the expenditure data is based on cut-off date of 4 February 2016 for the same reason.

This agreed two months delay in reporting has allowed the time for Nepal office WASH Section until UNICEF HQ has closed the accounts, However, as per UNICEF financial policy Statement of Accounts of year 2015 are still not

yet available at the time this report is being written.

The UNICEF HQ closed the account for year 2015 over weekend 16-17 January 2015 for global financial closure. Nepal Country Office used Thursday 4 February 2016 as a cut-off date to abstract financial information from the system for this report. As such Nepal Country Office believes that there should not be large differences between this report and UNICEF Comptroller's Statement of Accounts. The certified Statement of Accounts shall be provided by UNICEF HQ to donors and simultaneously for Nepal Country Office, this is to take place in June 2016.

It also needs to be emphasized that with the delayed cut-off date the figure "expenditure" includes only amounts that are "actual" expenditures. During years 2011-2013 the expenditures have also included "committed" funds, but in this report "committed" are moved into 2016 in the system.

If any difference is found between this report, ONE WASH Annual Report 2015, and Comptroller's certified Statement of Accounts, then as per rules and regulations of UNICEF the Comptroller's Statement of Accounts prevails.

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The analysis focused on five potential areas: improved taxation, reprioritization of expenditures, more accommodating macroeconomic framework, the use of central bank foreign exchange reserves, and increased aid and transfers.

10.2 Analysis on Sector Funding Status and Government's Fiscal Space

Prior to looking into WASH Programme expenditures the Nepal Country Office wishes to explore into analyzing the Government's fiscal space as it has direct implications to programmatic strategic choices that the WASH Section does for coming years 2015-2017. Ability of Government to fund certain areas has programmatic implications for UNICEF as in principle modest resources from UNICEF should not be allocated strategically to capacity building and advocacy areas, and not to overlapping areas where the Government has ample fiscal space and domestic resources available, e.g. typical such area is the WASH in Schools hardware component.

For the Sanitation and Water for All High Level Meeting the Government of Nepal estimated together with UNICEF that the total WASH Sector funding gap to reach key WASH sector results by 2017, universal access to WASH, and other higher services is US\$ 2.2 billion.

An assessment of Nepal's fiscal envelope conducted by the UNICEF Social Policy and Economic Analysis Section (SPEA) identified some potential areas where additional room in the government's budget can be found

that allows increase in investment in social sectors, including WASH. The analysis focused on five potential areas: improved taxation, reprioritization of expenditures, more accommodating macroeconomic framework, the use of central bank foreign exchange reserves, and increased aid and transfers.

10.3 Implementation Modalities

The UNICEF Nepal Country Office has in principle four key modalities to channel funding to implementation:

- (i) Government Implementation; On-Budget and On-Treasury (via government financial channel);
- (ii) Government Implementation; On-Budget and Off-Treasury (via Direct Cash Transfers to government line offices in different levels);
- (iii) I/NGOs/Community Based Organisations implementation Partnership Cooperation Agreements (PCAs);
- (iv) NGOs/Community Based Organisations implementation Small Scale Funding Agreements (SSFAs) when below US\$ 50,000.

In order to track from budgeting to results, in early 2014, the WASH Section developed Result-Based Allocation Framework. This has been used for all implementation mechanisms (cost drivers) for two years now. The committed funds to partners can be drawn into one donor specific framework during reporting. More importantly the Result-Based Allocation Framework functions, as management tool for result management by WASH Section Chief. This application is direct tool for Result Based Management (RBM) and was recommended by Value for Money Study team to become as UNICEF global best practise of Result Based management (RBM).

WASH Development Programme

In 2015, WASH Section channelled via On-Treasury channel a total of US\$ 1,761,070, of which a total of US\$ 1,402,332 (80 per cent) was spent by Government by end of previous fiscal year. Remaining balance was

reprogrammed to this ongoing fiscal year as part of first instalment. All of this funding was for WASH Development Programme. An additional total of US\$ 342,138 of DCTs was provided to the Government as part of WASH Development Programme for FY 2072/73³⁶, which is under implementation and was fully utilized by multiple government agencies.

WASH Section had three larger partnership in place for 2015, Nepal Red Cross Society (NGO), FEDWASUN (NGO) and iDE (INGO). In order to cover strategic needs in districts and to respond rising opportunities, WASH Section has also several Small Scale Funding Agreements (SSFA) in place with national/local NGOs. In 2015, WASH Section had approximately 15 Small Scale Funding Agreements (SSFA)s in implementation.

WASH Emergency Programme

On the WASH Emergency programme side, WASH Section strategically utilized implementation modalities to reach majority of response results via Government Direct Cash Transfers or via partnership. For example, in May 2015, WASH Section allocated majority of WASH response funding into four NGOs and four INGOs, which were all selected via open procedure, and to match with strategic needs to deliver immediately life-saving WASH response after the Gorkha Earthquake. In June 2015, WASH

Section partnered with 10 NGOs through Small Scale Funding Agreements (SSFAs) in order to reach the unreached communities in hardest to reach VDCs in Nepal. This modality of open procedure and strategic selection was rated as one of the success stories of WASH Response to Gorkha Earthquake by UNICEF HQ-conducted review process in September 2015.

10.4 WASH Development Programme Expenditure - Total under CPAP 2013-2017

The total amount approved by UNICEF Board for implementation of Nepal CPAP 2013-2017 is US\$ 144,112,000, among which UNICEF Regular Resources account for US\$ 34,160,000, which is approximately 24 per cent of the total amount. Nepal Country Office is expected to raise from other co-financing agencies the remaining US\$ 109,952,000, equivalent to 76 per cent of the total amount.

In 2015, UNICEF Nepal Country Office had total expenditure of US\$ 77,914,352, which included Gorkha Earthquake and other small scale emergency response with a total expenditures of US\$ 56,182,737, equivalent to 72 per cent of the total expenditure. With US\$ 8,581,549 in emergency expenditures, the WASH Section accounted for 15% of total emergency expenditure of Nepal Country Office.

The CPAP Development Programme expenditure of Nepal Country Office was US\$ 21,731,615 in 2015, which is 15 per cent of the total CPAP amount of US\$ 144 million. This is a reasonably good annual expenditure level, if and as Nepal Country Office aims to have on an average 20 per cent expenditure level for development programme during each year of implementation of the five-year programme (2013-2017). With US\$ 4,493,425 WASH Development Programme expenditures the WASH Section accounted for 21 per



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³⁶ Nepali Fiscal Year 2072/73 is from July 2015 to June 2016

Table 19: Budget Utilization of WASH Programme (4 February as cut-off date)

Year 2015 in USD	Allocation for UNICEF NCO	Annual Expenditure	Annual Unspent	Annual Overspent	Expenditure Rate
WASH Development Programme:					
MFA Finland	2,301,850	2,014,735	287,115		88%
DFID United Kingdom	2,850,000	1,768,901	1,081,099		62%
UNICEF Regular Resources	520,000	709,789		189,789	136%
Sub-total:	5,671,850	4,493,425	1,368,214	189,789	79%
WASH Emergency Programme:					
In-kind goods	168,000	168,000			
UNICEF WASH Emergency Thematic	859,841	859,841			
OCHA / CERF	3,254,540	3,254,540			
The World Bank / MOFALD	927,000	927,000			
The Government of Sweden	226,944	226,944			
The Government of Denmark	498,957	498,957			
The Government of Canada	792,236	792,236			
The Government of Japan	1,670,492	1,670,492			
The Government of Norway	143,622	143,622			
UNICEF Emergency Unit expenditure	39,917	39,917			
Sub-total:	8,581,549	8,581,549	0	0	100%
Grant Total Expenditure:	14,253,399	13,074,975	1,368,214	189,789	92%
		Unspent:	1,178,425		

cent of that total development programme expenditure of Nepal Country Office.

The total WASH expenditure in 2015, as such was US\$ 13,074,975, which is five times more than CPAP annual ceiling for WASH Section. Clearly, the WASH Emergency Programme expenditures of US\$ 8,581,549 were the cause of this high increase in 2015. The WASH development programme expenditure was 4,493,425 USD (in 2014 it was US\$ 5,294,430) is 79 per cent of total allocated for 2015, which can be considered very good expenditure level considering the two forces majeure that led to the slowing down of operations during 2015.

The high total expenditure in 2015 is a rather remarkable achievement considering the growth rate of total expenditures between years 2013 (US\$ 2,705,396), 2014 (US\$ 5,294,806) and 2015 (US\$ 13,074,975). This very sharp increase and total expenditure of over US\$ 13 million in 2015 is likely to place UNICEF Nepal WASH Programme among the 10 largest WASH programmes globally.

10.5 WASH Programme Expenditure – MFA Finland 2011-2015

Total contract value with MFA Finland (Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland) is through agreement a total of 9.8 million Euro (total funds received US\$ 12,910,940) on a grant basis. The total expenditure after five years of implementation (4 February 2015) is US\$ 11,060,387. This expenditure compared against the total instalments together (US\$ 12,910,940) is 86 per cent, in UNICEF accounting system unspent balance and committed funding is with global financial closure moved to next year allocations. In this case to year 2016 with No-Cost Extension agreed until end of September 2016. The total expenditure level at 86 per cent is reasonable and WASH Section has commitments and plans in place to fully utilise the remaining funding as per agreement before end of August 2016.

The expenditure level is also very good considering "earthquake response" and "border blockage" periods in 2015, and UNICEF acknowledges Government of Finland understanding to these Force Majeure reasons and wishes to thank that agreement implementation period has been

extended to end of August 2016.

Expenditure forecast for 2015 based on programme implementation agreements, as explained above, are mostly in place. It can be estimated that Nepal Country Office is in reasonable position to get full expenditure by end of No-Cost Extension period for activities by end of August 2016.

The WASH Programme expenditure for year 2015 as per Programme Component Results (PCR) and Intermediate Result (IR) and Programme Implementation Data Base (PIDB) coding is presented in below table, HQ Management Fee not included.

The WASH Section at UNICEF Nepal has based the financial calculations in this report

Table 20: 2015 budget utilisation as per Programme Component Results (PCR) and Intermediate Results (IR) and Programme Information Data Base (PIDB) coding

PCR1: POLICY & LEGISLATION REFORMED	255,320
1.3 WASH PLAN AND FINANCE STRATEGY	13,102
WASH sector coordination (non-humanitarian)	13,102
1.7 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS, SOCIAL PROT , DATA	222,579
Support to local government budget planning and management	23,522
Situation Analysis or Update on women and children	47
MICS # General	6,169
Data dissemination	-190
Monitoring # General	193,031
1.9 DRR & CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES	19,639
Risk assessments and risk informed programming (DRR and CCA)	12,839
Emergency preparedness and response (General)	6,800
PCR2: SERVICE SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED	1,257,406
2.3 DISTRICT WATER & SANITATION SYSTEM	1,124,456
Peri-urban and urban water supply	-5,450
Water safety (including Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage)	28,814
Water Supply Sustainability	444,746
Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: rural	427,331
Open defecation elimination and improved sanitation: peri-urban and urban	86,690
Sanitation marketing	37,341
Other hygiene promotion	48,914
WASH in Schools	4,757
WASH general	51,312
2.10 DISTRICT EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	132,950
WASH emergency preparedness	132,372
WASH emergency response - Hygiene	1,983
Risk assessments and risk informed programming (DRR and CCA)	-4,167
Education # Emergency preparedness	2,761
PCR3: SOCIAL NORMS & BEHAVIOURS CHANGED	3,239
3.6 SOCIAL CHANGE AMONG STAFF, LEADERS, M	3,239
Adolescent development # General	3,239
PCR CROSS SECTORAL	498,770
OFFICE MANAGEMENT COSTS	172,787
Monitoring # General	19,759
Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	153,028
CROSS CUTTING AND OPERATING COSTS	325,983
Other # non-classifiable cross-sectoral activities	325,983
Grand Total	2,014,735

Table 21: 2015 Budget utilisation of MFA Finland funds (4 February 2016 as cut-of date)

Year	Allotment from MFA to UNICEF HQ				Management Fee (7%)		Total Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure	Unspent Annual (Estimate)	Unspent Cumulative (Estimate)	Source
	Allocation in EUR (Actual)	Exchange Rate (Actual)	Annual USD (Actual)	Cumulative USD (Actual)	Programme Expenditure	Expenditure					
					USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	USD	
2011	1,800,000		2,535,210	2,535,210	1,861,241	130,286	1,991,527	1,991,527	543,683	543,683	Comptroller
2012	2,200,000	1.2893	2,836,460	5,371,670	2,219,921	155,395	2,375,316	4,366,843	461,144	1,004,827	Comptroller
2013	2,000,000	1.3155	2,631,000	8,002,670	2,185,396	152,978	2,338,374	6,705,217	292,626	1,297,453	Comptroller
2014	1,900,000	1.3718	2,606,420	10,609,090	2,779,094	194,336	2,973,430	9,678,647	-367,010	930,443	Comptroller
2015	1,900,000	1.2115	2,301,850	12,910,940	2,014,735	9,800	2,024,535	11,703,182	277,315	1,207,758	VISION/SAP
Total Allocation:	9,800,000		12,910,940	12,910,940	11,060,387	642,795	11,703,182	11,703,182		1,207,758	
Comptroller certified: 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014											
VISION / SAP: 2015											

on certified Comptroller's Statement of Account from 2011-2014, for expenditures in 2015, the Statement of Account is not yet available and therefore information used is from UNICEF's globally used accounting system VISION/SAP. For extraction of financial data from VISION/SAP, a cut-off date 4 February 2016 is used, in order to guarantee best possible alignment with Comptroller data that will become available around mid-year in June 2016.

Cumulative US\$ 1,207,758 remains unspent at the end of 2015, this includes also commitments, which are contractual liabilities of UNICEF to its Implementing Partners. By mid-March 2016, the commitments were paid and some US\$ 300,000 only remain to be contracted to implementing Partners Planning for the utilization of the remaining amount has already taken place at Annual Planning Meeting in February 2016 and WASH Section has proceed into contracting in March and April 2016.

10.6 WASH Programme Expenditure – DFID 2013-2016

Figures presented in this chapter are based on financial report generated as of 4 February 2016 from UNICEF Programme Information, retrieved from UNICEF financial system Vision³⁹ budget coding, and Donor Statement by nature of expense and activity (Annex III). The total contract value of DFID to UNICEF Nepal Country Office was confirmed earlier as total amount of US\$ 4,786,311. Current allocations are US\$ 5,000,000 with an additional funding

support of US\$ 350,000 received in 2015.

The total cumulative expenditure covering the period of 1 August 2013 to 4 February 2016 is US\$ 3,546,198.86. The expenditure rate against total allocation of US\$ 5,000,000 is 71 per cent. The donor statement by nature of expense and activity can be seen below. This expenditure level is reasonable when considering that UNICEF Nepal could only start planning and preparing implementation of this project from 1 January 2014 due to the above mentioned constraints. Additionally, the emergency situation pushed regular development programme at a halt for a month, followed by a 5 months long ongoing political crisis, resulting in limited operational space for service delivery.

UNICEF Nepal has made allocations and commitments to cost drivers for the coming three to four months, so as to ensure planned results and full expenditure levels are achieved by June 2016. The first and second tranches of the Redbook (Government's on-treasury modality) has been released and the remaining commitment amount is expected to materialise in early May 2016.

The other implementation agreements (cost drivers) are mostly in place and delivering. It is expected that financial expenditure tracking will remain favourable for the remaining programme period, regardless of the serious challenges caused by the political unrest that has been seriously impeding programme delivery, particularly in the Terai districts under DFID support.

³⁹ Vision is UNICEF's internal financial system.

Table 22: 2015 Budget utilisation of MFA and DFID funds (4 February 2016 as cut-off date)

Budget Line (all in USD)	Total budget estimate	Funds received to date	Funds Spent	Commitments (not yet spent) ³⁸	Total Funds spent/committed	Proportion Utilised (%)
Sanitation	2,100,000	2,100,000	1,976,767	123,233	2,100,000	100
Water supply	900,000	900,000	851,856	48,144	900,000	100
Hygiene Promotion	300,000	300,000	107,435	192,565	300,000	100
WASH in Schools	500,000	500,000	103,864	396,136	500,000	100
Enabling Environment/ capacity development	200,000	200,000	43,104	156,896	200,000	100
Monitoring and evaluation ³⁹	250,000	250,000	211,608	38,392	250,000	100
Programme support	750,000	750,000	251,565	498,435	750,000	100
Total	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,546,198	1,453,801	5,000,000	100

Table 23: Total Expenditure and Commitment by Budget Line

Incurred Expense			Cash Advances and Prepayments	Cumulative Expenditure	Commitments*
Description	2013-2015	2016			
Staff and Other Personnel Costs	140,969	15,138	0.00	156,107	0.00
Supplies and Commodities	173,219	0.00	0.00	173,219	0.00
Equipment, Vehicles and Furniture	3,335	0.00	0.00	3,335	9,129.58
Contractual Services	68,288	0.00	0.00	68,288	10,671.50
Travel	52,921	0.00	0.00	52,921	0.00
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	1,816,126	98,564	737,850	2,652,541	402.80
General Operating + Other Direct Costs	205,943	1,845	0.00	207,789	6,392.01
Total Programmable Cost	2,460,805	115,548	737,850	3,314,204	26,595
Indirect support cost 7%	172,256	8,088	51,649	231,994	
Total	2,633,061	123,637	789,500	3,546,198	

Note: The internal fund allocations within and between different outputs 1-5 are indicative only and are subject to change as WASH Section management decision in order to achieve expected results.

³⁸ Proportion of "committed" is again indicative based on total allocations and expenditures made so far.

³⁹ Monitoring and Evaluation cost also includes US\$ 203,730 that was spent for Emergency Response Operation in 2015.

⁴⁰ Cross Sectoral 15% (US\$ 750,000) is moved from WASH Section to UNICEF Nepal management for evaluation and programme running costs. This is normally utilised closer to the end of contract period.

Key issues and challenges relating to expenditure

The no-cost extension requested due to two forces majeures impacting negatively on the programme and approved by DFID until September 2016, enables UNICEF Nepal to ensure a high quality completion of the ASWA programme.

UNICEF Nepal implemented ONE WASH Programme is a strong, multi-faceted programme with multiple co-financiers, several target districts, and a range of software and hardware outputs. Output performance indicators have been agreed with major co-financiers: DFID and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland agreed to a harmonized monitoring and evaluation approach. The Results-Based Allocation Framework (RBAF) designed by UNICEF WASH programme allows carrying out upfront, result-based budgeting and then to work with implementation partners towards agreed targets. Nevertheless, some issues and challenges remain:

- First, the Results-Based Allocation Framework (RBAF) allows for result based budgeting but the corresponding M&E system that the WASH programme has designed does not link results with finances. As such, from the internal M&E system, it is difficult to ascertain cost against performance unless a separate exercise is carried out to determine this ratio. The WASH programme is working on linking outputs and results in the performance monitoring system to better track the expenses on a trimester basis.

Until the government fiscal year comes to an end in mid-July each year, it is difficult to ascertain the actual expenditures against the advances made.

- Second, UNICEF ONE WASH Programme works also through government financial structures and mechanisms that are not fully aligned with UNICEF planning and reporting cycle. This has implications on programme expenditure as it takes almost six months for the government programme to be approved and authorise the districts for budget utilisation. Moreover, the monitoring of Red Book and On-Treasury allocations on a periodic basis is challenging as the information needs to be obtained from each District Treasury Office. So, until the government fiscal year comes to an end in mid-July each year, it is difficult to ascertain the actual expenditures against the advances made.

10.7 WASH Programme Expenditure – UNICEF Regular Resources 2015

WASH Section expenditure of UNICEF's own resources was a total of US\$ 1,569,630 in 2015. This included the UNICEF Regular

Table 24: 2015 Budget utilization of UNICEF's own resources in 2015

Year 2015 in USD	Allocation for UNICEF NCO	Annual Expenditure	Annual Overspent	Expenditure Rate
UNICEF Regular Resources	520,000	709,789	189,789	136%
UNICEF WASH Emergency Thematic	859,841	859,841		100%
Total	1,379,841	1,569,630	189,789	114%



Resources (RR) for WASH Development Programme with US\$ 520,000 in allocation in 2015. However, a total of US\$ 709,789 was spent, which is equivalent to 136 per cent expenditure rate. This over expenditure of US\$ 189,789 was possible, as some other sections in UNICEF Nepal had unspent UNICEF Regular Resources available at the end of 2016, which WASH Section utilised on other sections behalf. The split of Regular Resources between two WASH specific Intermediate Results (IR1.3 and IR2.3) was IR1.3 (WASH Policy) spending being US\$ 276,830 and IR2.3 (Service Delivery) spending being US\$ 432,959. Apart from UNICEF Regular Resources, WASH Section also spent a total of US\$ 859,841 of UNICEF Thematic Emergency funds.

10.8 WASH Programme Expenditure – UNICEF Gorkha Earthquake Response 2015

UNICEF with its core mandate to respond emergencies used its various in-house and co-financier funds to respond to the Gorkha Earthquake, as well as to many other small scale emergencies in Nepal. In total, WASH

Emergency Programme utilized US\$ 8,581,549 in 2015, through co-financing from multiple sources: Government of Canada, Government of Denmark, Government of Japan, Government of Norway, Government of Sweden, the World Bank, and CERF funding from UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).

Table 25: 2015 Budget utilization of Emergency Resources (4 February 2016 as cut of date)

Year 2015 in USD	Annual Expenditure
WASH Emergency Programme:	
In-kind goods	168,000
UNICEF WASH Emergency Thematic	859,841
OCHA / CERF	3,254,540
The World Bank / MOFALD	927,000
The Government of Sweden	226,944
The Government of Denmark	498,957
The Government of Canada	792,236
The Government of Japan	1,670,492
The Government of Norway	143,622
UNICEF Emergency Unit expenditure	39,917
Total:	8,581,549

10.9 Funding Forecast for CPAP Period 2013 – 2017

UNICEF WASH Section is reasonably well-funded over the entire CPAP period 2013-2017. In 2015, the UNICEF funding has expanded from Regular Resources (RR) to also UNICEF Global WASH Thematic funding with US\$ 790,000 allocated from there to 2016 and also to 2017. WASH Section has also secured via Nutrition Section led Multi Sectoral Nutrition Programme (MSNP) proposal from EU (European Union) a total of US\$ 1,306,000, which includes US\$ 653,000 allocated for both years 2016 and 2017.

On co-financing donors for 2016 (other resources), the DFID is the largest donor with US\$ 1,688,109 allocation for 2016. UNICEF HQ has no-cost extension with DFID until end of September 2016. MFA Finland remained a top donor in 2016 for 2016 with US\$ 1,372,758 in contribution, this includes both carry-over from 2015 and also IR1.9 and IR2.10 allocation of 165,000 US\$ from WASH Recovery Agreement, which was signed in February 2016. The WASH Recovery

Agreement is for total amount of 1 million EURO.

To a large extent, funding is now coming from like-minded donors, in sizeable allotments and to a large extent as thematic funding. In short, funding situation is favourable both quantitatively and qualitatively to cover the WASH development programme for the remaining CPAP period. This situation enables WASH Section to operate with significant costs saving in reporting and other logistical fronts.

While years 2014 and 2015 have been very much over-funded compared with original ceiling of CPAP, the remaining programme years 2016-2017 have reached the original CPAP ceiling. Nevertheless, the WASH development programme still requires an additional US\$ 2-3 million during 2016-2017. UNICEF Nepal is actively seeking further co-financing as thematic funding for the period of 2016-2017, in particular to cover 2017.

Table 26: Funding Forecast estimate for CPAP (2013-2017) Period

all in USD	UNICEF		Other Resources			Total available per annum	GAP
	Regular Resources	Global WASH Thematic	MFA Finland	DFID United Kingdom	European Union		
2013	520,000		2,185,396			2,705,396	
2014	520,000		2,779,094	1,542,990		4,842,084	
2015	520,000		2,014,735	1,768,901		4,303,636	
2016	520,000	790,204	1,372,758	1,688,109	653,400	5,024,471	-24,471
2017	520,000	790,204	165,000		653,400	2,128,604	2,871,396
	2,600,000	1,580,408	8,516,983	5,000,000	1,306,800	19,004,191	2,846,925
						GAP:	2,846,925

MFA Finland: 2013-2015 are real expenditures, 2016 is earlier unspent (1,207,758 USD) plus IR1.9 and IR2.10 allocations from Recovery Agreement, 2017 Recovery Agreement.

DFID United Kingdom: 2014 and 2015 are real expenditures, 2016 is earlier unspent.

GAP = UNICEF WASH Section operates with minimum 2,500,000 USD/a level with ceiling at around 5,000,000 USD/a with current staffing.

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11. CHALLENGES, RISKS AND WAY FORWARD



11.1 Risk Analysis

The programmatic risks that UNICEF Nepal faced during 2015 have been summarized below with possible solutions and mitigation measures to minimize risks:

IRs	Bottlenecks and solutions
<p>IR 1.3: By 2017, a National WASH programme and finance strategy are formulated, approved and regularly monitored to improve equitable access, gender sensitivity, sustainability, and efficiency of the sector.</p>	<p>Social Norms: Open defecation has been accepted as a local norms in most of the Terai districts. In order to break open defecation norms in eight Terai districts, UNICEF in collaboration and partnership with government and development partners developed a joint action plan which includes communication strategy/awareness raising campaign and capacity building through triggering especially targeting most disadvantaged and deprived communities.</p>
<p>IR 1.9: By 2017, policies, strategy, guidance and budget of four sectors (WASH, Education, Child Protection, and Health and Nutrition including HIV and AIDS) integrate Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) for disaster risk management with special attention to most at risk children, adolescents, especially girls, and women.</p>	<p>Quality/Coordination: No data on Government allocation and expenditure on DRR/CCA is available. Further capacity enhancement of cluster members including the government is needed in DRR/CCA.</p> <p>Solution: Initiated sector budget review and analysis in collaboration with Social Policy and Economic Analysis. There is a need to conduct more orientation/training on DRR/CCA.</p>
<p>IR 2.3: By 2017, people living in selected districts, VDCs and municipalities (including schools and vulnerable communities) increasingly stop open defecation and utilize and participate in managing safe and sustainable, gender- and disability-friendly sanitation facilities and functional water supply facilities.</p>	<p>Financial Access: Quality assurance and monitoring challenge in case of FCGO/Red Book budget allocation to the government. Temporarily solved by ROSA and additional human resource capacity in place to assure expenditure and quality.</p>
<p>IR 2.10: By 2017, selected hazard prone districts and municipalities have strengthened capacity and systems for disaster preparedness and emergency response in line with National Guidelines for Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning and UNICEF core commitments for children in Humanitarian Action.</p>	<p>Management/Coordination: Limited skills and accountability of district and National stakeholders on emergency response hampered for timely and effective emergency response including coordination and communication. Standard response by different cluster agencies is yet to be practiced and understood by cluster agencies.</p> <p>Budget allocation- on emergencies and DRR a challenge with least priority.</p> <p>Solution: Advocacy at National level (ministries and department) and Sub-National level (Regional administrator and Line Agencies) to add the roles and responsibilities under the TOR of key personnel who is responsible for emergency response and preparedness including budget allocation. Build the capacity of all district stakeholders on the cluster coordination mechanisms.</p>

The External environment and internal risks, their likelihood and possible impact is summarised below:

Risk	Likelihood (high, medium, low)	Impact (high, medium, low)	Risk mitigation tasks undertaken
Delay in a political consensus to come up with a new constitution and institutional framework hampering the overall WASH reform process	Medium	Medium	Right based issues on WASH have been raised to be discussed among people and advocacy made to be addressed in the constitution.
Overall security situation deteriorates in certain parts of Nepal	Low	Low	UNICEF sensitively handled the situation and due to its credibility and good reputation of its work, operational space has so far been easy.
Funds get misused by UNICEF's partners	Medium	High	UNICEF carried out a comprehensive partner assessment before entering a cooperating agreement with partners. In addition regular spot checks are carried out as part of the HACT approach. However for government partners the best mitigation measures are regular joint implementation reviews. With its 3 regional offices and district based staff UNICEF ensures to be close enough to the "action" to minimize the risk of misuse of funds.
UNICEF learning activities and policy advice are ignored by national policy makers	Low	High	UNICEF has developed a competitive advantage in connecting national policy makers to the local bodies and communities for the WASH promotion.
UNICEF donors end financial support to the UNICEF supported WASH program	Low	High	Short term impact mitigated by UNICEF Nepal Management Fund and UNICEF Headquarter core funding (Regular Resources). UNICEF's wide spread of financing partners – especially the larger number of UNICEF National Committees - can often compensate the loss of one existing donor. Most staff contracts are coterminous and activities can be scaled down in a worst case scenario.
Loss of UNICEF personnel to implement activities	Medium	Medium	UNICEF's HR team is focusing on timely recruitment and aims at maintaining a conducive work environment. In addition UNICEF terms and conditions are competitive in the labour market. Strong partnerships in country reduce over reliance on UNICEF institutional knowledge only.
The priority given by the national government to the WSS sector, including linkages to Climate change, HIV/AIDS, gender, environment, sector reform, sector financing declines	Low	High	UNICEF advocates for WASH and collaborates with different lines Ministries (Water, Education and Health). It can cooperate with other Ministries and institutions working in the sector to offset decline of interest by one. UNICEF is flexible and responsive and can redirect its focus relatively easily.
National institutions do not have the capacity for significant influence	Medium	Low	UNICEF support is centered around capacity building and on the job technical assistance. UNICEF has the flexibility to intensify capacity building and advocacy support (leading from behind) if need arises.

Approaches suggested for at scale

Hygiene and Sanitation promotion and are not taken up	Medium	Medium
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UNICEF put emphasis on working at scale using proven approaches in Nepal – UNICEF's global network of experts and the role of senior regional advisors ensure timely feedback to the UNICEF country team in case there is doubt related to the impact of UNICEF's work in the sector.

11.2 Way Forward

In 2015, key evidence base is coming through Post Disaster Needs Assessment, 5th Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Value for Money (VfM) study with DFID and result based allocation practiced in WASH section supported by WASH M&E system. As a result and learning from WASH Programme implementation in 2015 and evidence-base available, at least following programmatic implications are need to be given full consideration while planning of 2016-2017, which are the remaining implementation period for reaching universal coverage on water supply and sanitation in Nepal.

Resilient WASH interventions. While UNICEF moves forward to reach together with WASH sector to reach universal coverage and higher service levels, it remains equally important to ensure the provided services remain sustainable and resilient. For this UNICEF continues to empower communities at large as well as Government entities to integrate risk informed policy framework, programming and implementation.

Note: Considering the increased vulnerabilities and exposure to different types of natural and man-made hazards in urban areas, it is very important to consider risk mapping, risk informed planning and budgeting for the sector so that all the development efforts and results are in line with the principles of resilient development and fulfils the commitments made at global and local level while fulfilling the WASH rights and needs of children and other vulnerable groups in Nepal.

Functionality. Water Supply coverage levels according to NMIP and MICS are in mild increase, however, the growth is rather stagnant. This implies that water supply schemes in Nepal are largely coming to a re-investment phase. Functionality shall remain one core area for UNICEF for enhancing empowerment, resilience, increased capacity of drinking water and sanitation users committees. The water supply schemes damaged by the earthquake in 2015 are also need to put into priority to rehabilitate in a way that the schemes would sustain during next disaster to happen sooner or later.



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Service level. While water supply coverage remains rather high and is slowly increasing, the WASH Sector focus should start moving from basic coverage to medium and higher service levels. This is one of the agenda strongly discussed and picked up by upcoming Sector Development Plan (SDP) as well.

Water quality. The poor microbiological quality of water at the source and point of use is evident. It has multiple effects to children through increased vulnerability to diarrhoea and hence to underweight, stunting and wasting. Advocacy across the WASH Sector based on MICS5 is required to find WASH sector wise solutions as outlined in 2nd Joint Sector Review. This includes scaling up support to implementation of Water Safety Plans, and point of use water treatment, improving water quality testing services for both rural and urban setting, as part of Nepal Drinking Water Standards 2006.

Note: While the functionality and water quality has to go together, 1) consideration for impact of climate change on water availability and quality, 2) disaster risk assessment of the water supply schemes and addressing those risks in the Water Safety Plans (WSP) are emerging areas inside those two broader issues.

Total sanitation. The Sanitation Social Movement is successful in maintaining and progressing on Open Defecation elimination. The evidence generated also reveals that while Sanitation Social Movement is successful addressing sanitation in general, there are still pockets of behavioural changes/built-up that have not taken place yet. One such example is high prevalence of unsafe disposal of child faeces across the country, even in domains that may have

Nepal is urbanizing rapidly, also the governance structure in Nepal is shifting and the total number of municipalities has increased from 58 to 217 covering more than 38 per cent population.

been declared Open Defecation Free. The shift from managing human faeces only towards Total Sanitation requires high level political involvement at district level to maintain the movement, also all sector partners should be able to address the shift from ODF to Total Sanitation. A cross sectoral approach to Total Sanitation is a current need as this has to be dealt by multiple ministries (MoUD, MoWSS, MoH, MoFALD, MoE etc). UNICEF also need to think this as a multi-sections priority within the organisation.

Urban WASH. Nepal is urbanising rapidly, also the governance structure in Nepal is shifting and the total number of municipalities has increased from 58 to 217 covering more than 38 percent population. The UNICEF Nepal is addressing the urban issues with modesty, as the challenge is massive and UNICEF may not have the best capacities in the sector to address the issues of urban and semi-urban areas. Also resources available to this are limited. Thus in 2016 and forward, UNICEF will look into strategic partnership that could generate a medium level engagement but a good and tangible result and engagement in this sector.

Annexes

1. Human Interest Stories

One Teacher, One Student, One Bottle Water campaign, Salyan for Menstruation Hygiene Management

Sushil Thapa, grade 10 student of Buddha Jana Kalyan higher secondary school of Badagaun Village Development Community (VDC) in Salyan district, carries one litre of water daily from his house while going to school. Once he reaches school, he pours it into the 1000-litre capacity tank that was provided to the school by the district Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN).

The child club of the school implements the scheme of one teacher, one student one

bottle water to maintain water and sanitation in school. Grades 6 to 10 students collect 450 litres water every day. Some of it is used for drinking and the rest for toilets.

Champa Thapa, student of grade 10, said that before the scheme was implemented, they used to face many problems. Due to lack of water, girls had not been attending school during their menstrual cycle. This changed with the water collection scheme, and the girls have been attending classes more regularly now.

Customer Testimonial of Easy Latrine Use

Mr. Jagdish Das Tharu is from Harpur VDC-2 of Parsa District. His family of six includes three daughters, a son and his wife. His only source of livelihood is agriculture.

Mr. Tharu said, "The thought of using latrines never crossed my mind while growing up, for defecating outside seemed to be the only option."

My neighbor, Mr. Ashok Ram, was working as a Community Business Facilitator. One day he came to my house. He called together all of my family members and explained the importance of latrines. Through pictures, we learned that flies spread diseases and also that defecating outside can lead to embarrassing situations. But even then, I didn't see the urgency of constructing a latrine.

My wife was not happy when I said that I would make the decision later. My daughters are 15, 16, and 18 years old. That evening,



they shared with me the problems they encounter while going out to defecate. Only then did I realize that although defecating in the open is not a big issue for men, it is more than a punishment for women. I called Mr. Ashok early the next morning. Teenage daughters can be very persuasive.

I see my whole family, especially my daughters, are more at peace now that we have a latrine. The girls are more confident and engaged in their education. And our lives are more joyful, just because we have a latrine in our home.

Increased girl's attendance in Baitadi district

Rekha Bista is happy to go to school regularly these days. The grade 10 student at Roleshwor Higher Secondary School in Baitadi district used to miss school for five days every month during her menstruation cycle. This had a direct negative effect on her studies as she missed one-fourth of the monthly lessons in school.

"We always felt that we were lagging behind the male students as we had to stay home during our menstruation," she said. However, after learning how to

girls due to social norms that prevented menstruating girls from attending and completing school, as they were missing approximately 60 days out of the 220 days of school year.

The current programme has had a positive effect not only on morale and academic performance of female students but also on their female teachers and other women in the community. As the programme also engaged boys in the exercise of making sanitary pads, the programme has had a



UNICEF 2015/ Nepal Red Cross Society/ Students learn how to make homemade sanitary pads using cloth as part of the Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All (ASWA) programme, Baitadi district

make sanitary pads from cloth available at home, she has been attending school even during her periods. This is a drastic change for Rekha, who lives in the far western region of Nepal, where menstruation is a taboo even more than in the rest of the country.

Thanks to the UNICEF-supported Junior Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme conducted in her school by the local Red Cross Society Chapter, female students like Rekha are not only learning skills to make sanitary pads from locally available resources, but are also increasingly more aware that menstruation is a natural phenomenon and not something to be ashamed of. The academic scales were weighing against

significant role in breaking the taboo surrounding menstruation.

"We didn't know how to make and use sanitary pads," said Krishna Bhandari, Rekha's teacher. "The training has been beneficial to both female teachers and students." She also added that there is now increased awareness about the issue among her fellow teachers, students and community members. In addition to Roleshwor higher secondary school, the UNICEF-supported programme was successfully implemented at several schools in Patan, Gujar, Shankarpur and Durga Bhawani Village Development Communities (VDCs).

2. List of Publications

List of Publication of Nepal Country Office 2015

Title of Publication	Main intended audience	Objective of the publication	Authors	Quantity printed	Total cost of publication "in USD"
One WASH Annual Report, 2014	WASH stakeholders, partners and co-financers	To capture the progress made in 2014 through UNICEF partnership in Nepal	UNICEF NCO, WASH Section	200	None
Value for Money Study	WASH stakeholders, partners and co-financers	To analyse economical, efficiency and effectiveness and equity aspects of ONE WASH Program in Nepal	David Toomey, Anu Paudyal Gautam and Shova Adhikari	Not printed yet	NA

3. Names of Staff contributing for the report

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Antti Rautavaara | 13. Maricar Garde |
| 2. Anu Paudyal Gautam | 14. Mukunda Nepal |
| 3. Arinita Maskey Shrestha | 15. Namaste Lal Shrestha |
| 4. Binoy Lama | 16. Naresh Oli |
| 5. Bishow Bhatta | 17. Rakesh Mallik |
| 6. Bodh Narayan Shrestha | 18. Ramesh Neupane |
| 7. Dinesh Malla | 19. Sanjeev Singh |
| 8. Dr. Rownak Khan | 20. Sharmina Manandhar |
| 9. Hom Nath Acharya | 21. Siddhi Shrestha |
| 10. Katak Bahadur Rokaya | 22. Sunita Sulpe |
| 11. Kazutaka Sekine | 23. Surendra Babu Dhakal |
| 12. Manjula Rajkarnikar | 24. Tai Ring Teh |
| | 25. Tanuj Ghimire |
| | 26. Yoon JeongNa |

4. Donor Report Guideline and Checklist

PARMO General Guidance and Checklist for Country and Regional Offices' Review and Clearance of Donor Reports

Country:	Project/Programme Name:	Donors:	Grant (in USD):
Nepal	UNICEF Nepal WASH Programme, part of CPAP 2013-2017	Government of Finland (Finland) and DFID (United Kingdom)	Finland: 2,973,430; DFID: 1,488,689;

Timeliness Timely submission of quality donor reports is one of the main accountabilities UNICEF has with respect to maintaining good relations with its donors based on transparency and efficiency. Future funding can be ensured only in as far as donors are content with the reports we provide. UNICEF country representatives have primary accountability for quality and timely reporting to donors. Timetables for donor reporting need to be a part of annual management plan and reviewed frequently. Donor report schedule monitoring tools available in Briefing Book Reports can be used to create early warning systems and performance monitoring on timely donor reporting.		
1. Is this report being submitted within the agreed deadline?	YES	
2. If not, explain and provide any formal agreement on deadline extension		
3. If this is an input for a consolidated report, is the report submitted early enough to allow other organizational units to consolidate the report and submit it to the donor on time?	YES	
Format Format of the donor report is important. It should be in accordance with the UNICEF Brand Tool Kit and its overall look and feel should be that of a professional publication.		
4. Does the report have a cover page?	YES	
5. Has the cover page been laid out according to the correct format and does it include the following elements:	YES	
• UNICEF logo and Country Office identification	YES	
• Picture with photo credits to attract readers interest	YES	
• Title of project(s)/programme(s)	YES	
• Report date	YES	
6. Is the cover page consistent with that of the previous report(s)?	YES	
7. Is the technical information available anywhere in the report, such as : contribution reference, period covered by the report, assisted country, programme or project title, donor name, date of the report, report type etc.	YES	
8. Does the report have a table of contents?	YES	
9. Does the report have a list of acronyms?	YES	
10. Does the body of the report have a logical structure and sequence of elements?	YES	
11. Is donor feedback form attached to the report with UNICEF contact details?	YES	
12. Does the report include expression of thanks?	YES	
Content Depending on the donor or the specific report type, a donor report may be required to have different elements, however there are a number of standard elements that each good donor report must have either as separate sections or mentioned in the narrative.		
12. Does the report being reviewed include at minimum the following elements:		
• An executive summary? A brief summary of country and related regional situation analysis, update on the situation of children and women, and key results achieved.	YES	
• Analysis of issues addressed by the programme/project? Description of the problem being addressed by the programme or project. Who is affected (geographic location, numbers and gender, age consideration)? How are the rights of children and women addressed by the programme? Why is the programme/project strategic for UNICEF?	YES	
• Results achieved? Accurate description of the results accomplished thanks to the donor's contribution during the reporting period. Measurable achievements (number of persons assisted, geographic coverage and other statistical information). Main activities undertaken, implementation constraints, lessons learned and main contributions by UNICEF partners. Achieved results compared to the planned objectives, proposal and/or previous report(s).	YES	

• Future Work Plan? Description of priority actions/activities to be undertaken during the next reporting period, using the balance of funds available. Adjustments to the strategies as a result of the any review/evaluation.	YES	
• Fund Utilization Report? Briefing Book reports	YES	
Quality of the narrative Donors are subject to scrutiny by the public, parliamentary committees and auditors. They are accountable to their constituents to ensure that UNICEF uses their funds as agreed. UNICEF is legally bound to submit donor report on the use of donors' contributions. It is in the best interest of UNICEF to produce donor reports of highest quality which accurately analyse the results achieved with donor's contribution and in this way, to meet donors' expectations and its own accountability and quality standards.		
18. Does the report mention how the project/programme results contribute to the achievement of national goals/ MDGs / MTSP organizational priorities?	YES	
19. Does the report state both the successes and shortcomings encountered in the implementation?	YES	
20. Does the report identify the constraints and possible solutions/opportunities?	YES	
21. Were the funds utilized in accordance with the purpose agreed and specified in the proposal or agreement?	YES	
22. Can described results link back to the original intent of the project?	YES	
23. If not, explain any significant variances between original project proposals and actual outcomes and financial performance?		
24. Is the report consistent with the previous report?	YES	
25. For projects with funds not yet fully utilized, does the report specify the actions and activities planned for the next period?	YES	
26. Does the report contain a comparison between planned and achieved results?	YES	
Fund Utilization Report Accurate and up-to-date fund utilization report should be attached to every donor report and should be comparable to the breakdown of planned activities and budgets presented in the proposal. Descriptions of the activities should be clear, meaningful and appropriate to the statement of achieved results.		
27. Is the utilization report consistent with the activities planned in the relevant proposals?	YES	
28. If the report follows a previous report, does it contain a cumulative utilization report?	YES	
29. Are the descriptions in utilization report clear and jargon-free?	YES	
30. Do they appropriately reflect the activities that were funded from this donor's contribution and in accordance with the project proposal?	YES	
31. Does the utilization report show the balance of funds still available?	YES	
In addition to this general checklist, for preparation and review of the following specific donor report types please use the guidelines which can be accessed by clicking on the each corresponding link		
UNDG Standard Progress Report		
Country-Specific Thematic Report		
Consolidated Emergency Report		
CERF reporting Guidance		

Checked by:	Anu, Arinita, Siddhi, Surendra	Signature:	Date: May, 2016
	WASH Team		
Cleared by:	Antti Rautavaara,	Signature:	Date: May, 2016
	WASH Chief		
Reviewed by:	Rownak Khan	Signature:	Date: May, 2016
	Deputy Representative		

5. Annual Report Feedback Form

UNICEF Nepal Country Office, WASH Section

Title of Report: ONE WASH Annual Report 2015

Co-Financier: All

Date: 30 April 2016

Donor Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report and return to:

Mr. Tomoo Hozumi, Representative (thozumi@unicef.org)

Dr. Rownak Khan, Deputy Representative (rkhan@unicef.org)

Mr. Antti Rautavaara, WASH Chief (amrautavaara@unicef.org)

SCORING: 5 indicates "highest level of satisfaction" while
0 indicates "complete dissatisfaction"

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

☐ 5 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 ☐ 2 ☐ 1

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

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2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

☐ 5 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 ☐ 2 ☐ 1

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

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3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

☐ 5 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 ☐ 2 ☐ 1

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what could we do better next time?

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4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?
☐ 5 ☐ 4 ☐ 3 ☐ 2 ☐ 1

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what did we miss or what could we do better next time?

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5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.

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6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

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