

PROGRESS REPORT

COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION WITH WOMEN'S INVOLVEMENT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UNICEF has collaborated with His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMG/N) in the provision of potable water and the creation of awareness on sanitation and health education since 1971. The initially modest collaboration to provide water supply to seven out of the country's 75 districts became a cornerstone for the development of the sector in the years that followed. The programme strategy to embrace people-centred development has been well recognised and has in turn led other development trends in the country

This is a report on the activities, progress and constraints of the Community Water Supply and Sanitation with Women's Involvement (CWSS/WI) programme for the year 1996. The collaboration between HMG/N and UNICEF was only possible through the generous contributions of seven donors: the Japan National Committee for UNICEF, the Canada National Committee for UNICEF, the Austrian National Committee for UNICEF, the Government of Norway, the Liechtenstein NGO, the Swedish National Committee for UNICEF, and the OPEC Fund for International Development.

The donors' contributions, along with funds provided through UNICEF General Resources, are used for the implementation of sanitation and health education activities, construction of gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes, installation of shallow tubewells, human resources and capacity development, and sustainable community-based operation and maintenance. The hardware provision for the installation of water schemes was essentially for the Eastern and Central Development Regions Water and sanitation (WATSAN) sector development and human resources development activities were provided for the whole country. Field-based activities were concentrated in the Eastern and Central Regions.

Trends in the Sector

The CWSS/WI programme ensures the involvement of the beneficiaries from the very beginning of project implementation. Implementation activities as well as costs are shared among the three partners, namely HMG/N's Department of Water Supply and Sanitation (DWSS), UNICEF, and the villagers. Women participate extensively in the decision-making processes and in the mobilisation of sanitation and health awareness activities.

The focus of sanitation activities has shifted from the construction of pit latrines to mobilising changes of the beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes and practices.

This has been facilitated by a wider use of Women Workers, Women Sanitation Motivators, and Women Sanitation Volunteers

Another encouraging trend is the increased willingness of the beneficiaries to manage and operate their own water schemes. The users are also increasingly generating revenues in order to operate Community Revolving Funds. Hopefully, with governmental assistance, the continual dependancy on external agencies for operation, maintenance and spare parts will be a thing of the past.

Today, UNICEF supports water and sanitation activities in collaboration with DWSS in the Central and Eastern Regions, and with the partnership of the British NGO Water Aid (WA) and the Nepalese NGO Nepal Water for Health (NEWAH) throughout the country.

The major change in the sector has been the increasing involvement of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the sector. The government has already clarified its commitment to develop the capacity of non-governmental organisations and the private sector to implement smaller-sized projects. The years to come will see a transition of HMG/N's Department of Water Supply and Sanitation from its present role as an implementor to that of a facilitator.

Progress during the Reporting Period

Social Mobilisation for Sanitation and Health Education

Sanitation campaigns were carried out in the project sites. Sanitation Motivators and Women Sanitation Volunteers were trained and mobilised for creating awareness of hygiene and sanitation among the beneficiaries. During the reporting period, 116 Sanitation Motivators (SMs) and 3,428 Sanitation Volunteers (SVs or "Sevikas") were trained and mobilised by DWSS in eight districts of the southern Terai belt. Similarly, WA/NEWAH trained and mobilised 872 Health Volunteers and 37 Health Motivators for their shallow and deep tubewell programme. The Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) mobilised 117 wards in 13 Village Development Committees (VDCs) of Bara, Parsa and Rautahat Districts. In the hill districts, 232 SMs and 443 SVs were mobilised and 1,973 household latrines were built. All costs of the latter were borne by the individual households. 210 "smokeless chulas" (improved household stoves) and 923 garbage pits were also built through the efforts of DWSS. Similarly, WA/NEWAH mobilised 31 NGOs, 19 Health Motivators and 296 Health Volunteers, and motivated villagers to build 1,912 household latrines.

Construction of Household Latrines

The progress of the latrine programme was hampered due to delay in the procurement of cement. Only 210 latrine units were installed through DWSS. 371 latrines were installed at the sites where shallow tubewells were constructed through WA/NEWAH. NRCS assisted communities to produce 371 latrine units, of which 282 were installed.

Water Supply Coverage through Installation of Shallow Tubewells

During the reporting period, a total of 129,912 people benefitted from the installation of 2,501 shallow tubewell installations. Due to the delay in procurement of cement, out of 1,543 hand-pumps installed by DWSS, 1,131 were installed without any platforms.

Water Supply Coverage through Construction of Gravity Flow Systems

The construction of gravity flow systems was hampered by the unavailability of cement in the working season. A total of 57 gravity flow systems were completed during the reporting period, bringing potable water to 32,803 beneficiaries through the efforts of DWSS in the Central and Eastern Regions and WA/NEWAH throughout the country.

Water Supply Coverage through Construction of Spring Protection Schemes

Construction of spring protection schemes was also hampered by the unavailability of cement. The completion rate was consequently poorer than in previous years. A total of 293 spring protection schemes were completed in 1995/96, reaching some 13,684 beneficiaries.

Human Resources Development

A total of 339 Users' Committee members, 1,537 Caretakers, 3,433 female Sanitation Volunteers, 116 female Sanitation Motivators, and 37 local technicians ("mistris") were trained and mobilised by the District Water Supply Offices (DWSOs). Similarly, 55 people participated in Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee Workshops, and programme review workshops were conducted for District Engineers.

The Nepal Red Cross Society and WA/NEWAH also provided training to 72 staff members and 2,374 members of the communities. WA/NEWAH trained ten Health Motivators, 151 Health Volunteers, three Sanitation Workers, 11 latrine "mistris" and 48 Caretakers.

HMG/N's Central Human Resources Development Unit (CHRDU) conducted trainers' training for 41 Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians (WSSTs) and Women Workers. 112 District Engineers and Deputy District Engineers participated in programme review for 1995/96. As well, 22 Overseers, 50 WSSTs, 28 Tubewell Technicians, and 29 Women Workers from the Terai districts benefitted from trainings by CHRDU.

The District Water Supply Offices trained and mobilised 407 Users Committee members, 70 Village Maintenance and Sanitation Workers, 443 Sanitation Volunteers and 232 Sanitation Motivators Fifteen members of District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committees and 19 NGO members participated in a coordination workshop.

SECTION ONE

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONTEXT

This donor report is in three sections. Section One provides the socio-economic and political context in which UNICEF programmes are undertaken. Section Two describes the specific activities carried out with the donor's contribution. Section Three is a financial statement detailing the expenditures made by the project.

Introduction

Nepal is a small, mountainous country with a population of 21.1 million people that is growing at a rate of 2.1 per cent per year. Forty per cent of its people live below the poverty line, with a per capita income of only US\$ 180, it is one of the poorest countries in the world. Only 50 per cent of the people of Nepal have access to safe drinking water, and a mere 18 per cent have access to sanitation facilities.

Children in Nepal are some of the world's most disadvantaged. Infant mortality is high, at 102 per thousand, and the under-five mortality rate is 121 per thousand live births. An estimated 64 per cent of children under five suffer from severe or moderate malnutrition. The situation of Nepali women is similarly critical: the maternal mortality rate is very high, at 515 per 100,000. Although 60 per cent of the adult population is illiterate, the figure is an astounding 77 per cent for women—and one third of the country's girls do not finish primary school. Discrimination against women, starting from birth, early marriage, early motherhood, poor health care, overwork and malnutrition together make Nepali women's lives extremely difficult. And Nepal is the only country in the world where there is a lower life expectancy for women than for men (approximately 52 for women and 56 for men).

At the end of August 1995, Nepal's Supreme Court held that the dissolution of Parliament by the King on the request of Prime Minister Adhikari of the ruling Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist Leninist (CPN-UML, hereafter UML) was unconstitutional and illegal, and ordered the resumption of the House of Representatives. This paved the way for the House to hold a no-confidence vote against the UML government and for the taking of power, on 12 September, of the country's first coalition government, led by the House leader of the centrist Nepali Congress Party, Sher Bahadur Deuba.

The new government has begun to make changes to orient the economy to reflect its free-market and investment priorities, away from the social-welfare emphasis of the UML. With a shaky coalition, Prime Minister Deuba faces a tough job keeping the three-party government intact.

History

The history of modern Nepal began in 1768, when Prithvi Narayan Shah, the King of Gorkha, conquered and unified several small hill principalities. In 1846, Prime Minister Jang Bahadur Rana usurped the king's power and began a hereditary rule of prime ministers. A semi-feudal monarchic rule characterized the next hundred years. In 1951, the Ranas were overthrown by a popular revolt led by King Tribhuvan, a grandfather of the present king.

The 1950s saw a rapid succession of governments and political instability. An election held under a parliamentary constitution in 1959 brought the Nepali Congress Party (NC) to power, but this government was dissolved in December 1962 by King Mahendra, who had succeeded his father King Tribhuvan. King Mahendra introduced the non-party Panchayat system, which though named after the traditional village councils, was in fact dominated by him. King Mahendra's son, Birendra, succeeded him in January 1972, but the Panchayat system lasted until 1990, when the NC and the seven-party United Left Front launched a mass pro-democracy movement.

During three months of demonstrations, rallies, picketing of government offices, evening light-outs and general strikes throughout the country, an estimated 500 people were killed by police and the army, and thousands imprisoned and brutally treated. Fifty days after the mass movement began, on 8 April 1990, King Birendra lifted the 30-year ban on political parties.

An interim multi-party coalition government made up of the NC and the United Left Front took power. The coalition established a constitution for the new constitutional monarchy and held general parliamentary elections in 1991—in which the NC received a simple majority and the UML became the official opposition. In November 1994, mid-term elections occasioned by a split in the NC brought the UML to power in a minority government led by communist veteran Manmohan Adhikari.

Under the constitution, Nepal is a multi-ethnic and multi-lingual nation and discrimination by caste, creed, sex and religion is prohibited. However, social discrimination and segregation is still widespread, particularly among the Hindu caste hierarchy. The legacy of feudal rule is still strongly felt in the influence of village elites, large landowners and moneylenders. Women and low-caste people are marginalized from the socio-economic and political mainstream.

Nepal joined the United Nations in 1955. It is a member of the Non-Aligned Nations and the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), along with Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

The Economic Situation

Agricultural land and water are Nepal's main natural resources. Forty-three per cent of the country's GDP comes from agriculture, but its share is decreasing because of lowering productivity caused by poor drainage and erosion. Manufacturing, trade and services are growing slowly and represent 20 per cent, 11 per cent and 26 per cent of the GDP, respectively.

Given the deteriorating macro-economic balances, especially the widening trade deficit

and rising price levels, the country's economy is heading for unprecedented fiscal deficits in the current fiscal year. Although there has been an improvement in the export growth rate in the first nine months of the current fiscal year in rupee terms and the import growth rate has gone down, the economy, for the first time, has recorded a negative overall balance of payment.

According to Nepal Rastra Bank, the central bank of Nepal, during the first nine months of the current fiscal year, exports increased by 6.7 per cent (from -5.8 per cent during the corresponding period last year) to reach Rs 14.5807 billion. Of this, exports to India increased by 18.7 per cent to Rs 2.9905 billion, while exports to other countries increased by 4 per cent to Rs 11.5902 billion. Export of hand-woven woolen carpets, which had been dipping in the past few years, increased by 1.8 per cent over the corresponding period last year, to reach Rs 5.840 billion. There was also a spurt in the export of pulses. However, garment and leather exports declined.

Meanwhile, imports during the first nine months of the current fiscal year increased by 19.5 per cent to Rs 54.9525 billion. Imports from India amounted to Rs 18.9278 billion, an increase of 27.3 per cent. Imports from other countries rose by 15.8 per cent to Rs 36.247 billion. During the corresponding nine months last year, imports had risen by 29 per cent. Thus, in the first nine months of this year, the trade deficit increased by 25.2 per cent and reached Rs 40.3718 billion, whereas in the corresponding period last year, the deficit had increased by 51 per cent. However, the total trade deficit last year amounted to 32 billion rupees, and this year's trade deficit is expected to reach 50 billion rupees.

Since April 1996, both urban dwellers and farmers have been affected by price hikes in fuel and fertilizers. The Nepal Oil Corporation increased the price of petrol from Rs 29 a liter to Rs 31, citing devaluation of the Nepalese rupee and rise in international prices. The price of diesel rose from Rs 12 to Rs 13.50 and kerosene from Rs 8.50 to Rs 9.50. The price of LPG went up drastically, from Rs 315 a cylinder to Rs 380. The price of urea rose from Rs 5,600 a ton to Rs 6,720, while the price of DPA shot up from Rs 12,500 to Rs 16,880. The Nepal Electricity Authority hiked the power tariffs by 20 per cent on May 13, 1996. Water tariffs were increased by 23 per cent in November, 1995.

There has been a need to improve the existing imbalance between government revenue and expenditure. Nepal is heavily dependent on foreign aid for meeting its huge budget deficits. An estimated 62 per cent of the coalition government's budget of US\$ 1.03 billion was to come from foreign loans and grants. The deficit of US\$ 286.9 million was to be bridged through foreign loans (US\$ 245.6 million) and through domestic borrowing and sale of treasury bills and development bonds (US\$ 44 million).

Finance Minister Ram Sharan Mahat, who led the Nepalese delegation to the Aid Nepal Group Meeting in Paris in April 1996, said that Nepal would need about 1.2 billion dollars over the next three years to carry out various projects, including the 144 MW Kali Gandaki A hydroelectricity project. He said that revenue increase was not adequate to keep pace with the increasing need for larger capital expenditure to achieve a five or six per cent growth rate.

During the Aid Nepal meeting, donors congratulated the present government on its encouraging start in putting economic reforms, initiated in 1991, back on track. The donors appreciated the progress made towards restoring financial discipline, and strengthening the reform process. However, the donors expressed concern over frequent transfer of staff personnel.

during periods of political stability

During the meeting, Japan and the Asian Development Bank pledged their support for the Kali Gandaki hydroelectricity project, while Germany showed its interest in the middle Marsyangdi project. ADB pledged US\$ 260 million, Japan US\$ 230 million, and Germany US\$ 194 million. In total, the donors committed US\$ 993 million for 1996/97.

SAPTA, the South Asian trading regime that allows tariff concessions among the seven member countries of SAARC, went into operation on December 7. Nepal has reduced customs tariffs on imports of 18 items from SAARC countries. The items include dry fruits, fresh fruits, pepper, coal, medicines, natural rubber and leather. However, the effects of SAPTA on the national economy have yet to be verified.

1998 has been designated "Visit Nepal" year, and the country's tourism industry hopes to draw 500,000 tourists. In 1995, 322,749 tourists visited Nepal, which is an increase of 11.5 per cent over 1994.

In a major effort to diversify the tourism market, in May 1996 the PATA Nepal Chapter coordinated a sales mission to the three major cities of South Africa: Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. Sales missions are to be deployed to Australia and the United States in the near future.

To facilitate the flow of tourists as well as to expand development outside the capital, Nepal has proposed building an international airport outside the Kathmandu Valley. During the talks of the Nepal-Thailand Joint Commission on Cooperation in early May, Nepal proposed that the Buddhist country build, lease and operate an international airport at Bhairahawa, the gateway to Lumbini, birthplace of Lord Buddha. This proposal indicates Nepal's increasing adoption of a liberal market economy, and its willingness to hand over sectors such as telecommunications and civil aviation to the private sector.

The Development Situation

Nepal's limited resource base, rapid population growth, environmental degradation, low levels of social development and widespread poverty pose a complex development challenge. Its landlocked situation, difficult terrain and long, open border with India also impede development efforts.

Ninety per cent of Nepalese live in the rural areas—about half of these in the hills and half in the southern Terai plains, which have better agricultural land. Over 50 per cent of households own only 6.6 per cent of the cultivated land, with most owning less than half a hectare. Over 10 per cent of households in Nepal are landless. The UML government vowed to redress this problem and had begun providing plots to landless families, but one of the first acts of the new coalition government was to dissolve the Landless People Problem Resolution Commission.

Nepal has fewer roads for its area and population than any other country in the world.

There are about 6,500 kilometers of road, only half of which are paved. The country has 43 airfields and short-take-off-and-landing (STOL) airstrips. However, much of Nepal is accessible only on foot. There is no electricity in the country outside the large towns, and only a very small portion of the country's total energy needs are supplied by domestically-generated hydroelectricity. In fact, 75 per cent of Nepal's energy requirements are provided by firewood!

Since 1990, the development situation in Nepal has been transformed by a tremendous growth in local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), now estimated at 7,000. Although many of them are still fledgling groups, struggling to find appropriate ways to help local people, others are flourishing—and can be credited with motivating critical social reforms in the areas of child labour and human rights.

The Situation of Children and Women

There are few countries where the preference for a son is as marked as it is in Nepal. After weaning, a girl child is fed less than a boy child, and is less likely to be taken to a medical facility if she is ill. The girl child begins work sooner, works longer hours, and is given less opportunity for education. She is married off at an early age and expected immediately to have children. Always, she is valued less than her brothers. The only status girls and women acquire in Nepal is in relation to their fathers, husbands and sons.

In a country where 70 per cent of production is for subsistence, women spend much more time than men on subsistence activities and domestic work, and in fact work about 25 per cent more than men overall. Men own all the land in Nepal, so though women are the major farmers, they have no rights over the land they farm, even in women-headed households.

A study published in July 1995 by Shri Shakti called *Women, Development, Democracy a study of the socio-economic changes in the profile of women in Nepal*, demonstrates that agriculture is becoming increasingly feminized as men move into the towns to find wage labour. It also found that men are spending less time in traditional agriculture but more time in cash crop activities. As well, the study discovered that women's economic activities had moved beyond agriculture—into urban areas to find work in cottage industries such as carpet-weaving, in domestic services and vending. Women earn less than men doing the same work in all these areas.

Young women who migrate to the urban areas face not just commercial exploitation but increasingly, abuse in the form of rape, prostitution and physical violence in general. An estimated 200,000 Nepali girls and women are working as prostitutes in Indian cities, and as many as 40 per cent of them may be HIV-positive. Inside Nepal itself, an estimated 200,000 girls and young women are sex workers—in the urban areas, on the highways and in tea shops. Some are *deuki*, who are recruited as part of a traditional religious practice, or *Badi*, members of an “untouchable” caste, some of whom practice prostitution.

The adult literacy rate (15 years and older) in Nepal is very low, at 40 per cent, but it is even lower for women, only 23 per cent. Two out of three Nepali girls do not attend school. The drop-out rate of those girls who do enrol in primary school is very high. While the Shri Shakti study showed that the number of literate women had increased greatly over the previous ten years, it did not seem to have proportionately affected women's position in society.

Non-formal education is expanding in the country. The Out-of-School Programme, which consists of nine months of education and provides the children with basic reading, writing, numeracy as well as functional awareness and practical information relevant to their lives, has been rapidly growing, with a particular focus on girls. The Ministry of Education has also been expanding pre-primary education, which has helped to relieve the elder child from child caring duties so that she can go to school. New primary school textbooks have been introduced up to Class Four and school teachers have been trained so that they can make effective use of these books.

A feminist movement that sprang up in Nepal after the restoration of democracy receives little coverage in the local press, which makes its struggle even more difficult. Though initiated mainly by urban women, it is flourishing among grassroots women, as demonstrated by well-organized campaigns against dowry practices, alcohol consumption, gambling and trafficking in women for the purposes of prostitution.

Two women lawyers, Meera Dhungana and Meera Khanal, challenged the validity of the law on inheritance in the Legal Code according to which daughters have to remain unmarried until the age of 35 in order to qualify for a share of the ancestral property. The petition to the Supreme Court maintained that this was discrimination based on gender and so conflicted with the relevant international conventions. On 3 August (1995), a five-member Special Bench of the Supreme Court issued an order to the Council of Ministers to enact legislation within a year to provide equal rights to women without conflicting with the constitution. Commented lawyer and activist Dr. Shanta Thapaliya, "It was a landmark decision to end the centuries-old discrimination against women." The Women's Security Pressure Group has been pressing for a bill regarding women's right to property during the coming session of parliament.

Following the Beijing conference on Women in September, there have been some notable developments regarding the welfare of women in the country. At different levels, the conference has provided the basis for the advocacy of women's economic and other rights.

For the first time, a Women and Social Welfare Ministry headed by a woman minister, Lila Koirala, was formed on December 12. The minister has been urging different political parties to help pass the draft bill relating to women's interest, including equal rights to property, during the next parliamentary session. The ministry has been collecting opinions regarding equal rights to property from across the country.

The status of women may not have improved much, but at the government and bureaucracy levels, there is growing awareness that equal rights need to be provided to women. The present coalition government has also been providing allowances of Rs. 100 a month to helpless widows who are older than 60 years. The government has also been providing allowances of Rs. 100 to people older than 75 years.

In Nepal, the infant mortality rate of both boys and girls is high, at between 102 per thousand, and the under-five mortality rate is 121 per thousand live births. Sixty-four per cent of children under five suffer from severe or moderate malnutrition and there are also serious levels of iron, vitamin A and iodine deficiency disorders, with resultant cretinism, mental retardation and visual and hearing impairments.

In mid-March, the government announced a new national drug policy with the objective of providing health services to all by the year 2000, making the country self-sufficient in the pharmaceutical field and making available high quality and effective medicines in adequate quantities and affordable prices all over the country. In April, the government declared that 76 hospitals at the central, regional, zonal and regional levels would provide free treatment to children under five.

Nepali children are an important source of labour from an early age. In addition to the household labour required of every child, there are an estimated three million child workers in Nepal, employed in agriculture (collecting firewood and fodder, fetching water, taking care of cattle, working in the fields), the carpet industry (as weavers), the garment and handicraft industries, the service industry (as cleaners, "gofers" and waiters in tea shops and restaurants) and as domestic workers. Many of them are bonded labourers, meaning their parents have taken a loan on which the child's labour is the interest—so there is no question of them being able to leave.

While both *The Children's Act, 1992* and *The Labour Act, 1992* prohibit the employment of children under the age of 14, the enforcement of this legislation has been uneven. It is only with the persistence of local NGOs dealing with the problems of child labour, increased international pressure, and a downfall in carpet exports due at least in part to adverse international publicity, that the situation is beginning to change.

A National Council for Woman and Child Development, under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, has been constituted to formulate national policies for the development of children and women. The government has formed a Central Child Welfare Committee and such committees will be set up in all the 75 districts to promote services for children as mentioned in the country's National Plan of Action.

Forty Nepalese carpet exporters, accounting for 70 per cent of the country's total exports, have founded Nepal Rugmark Foundation to issue child labour free certification for exported carpets. The foundation, registered with the Kathmandu District Office, will be conducting rehabilitation programmes for displaced child workers. NGOs will be involved in rehabilitating the child workers with UNICEF support.

The Political Situation

At the end of August, Nepal's Supreme Court held that the dissolution of Parliament by the King on the request of Prime Minister Adhikari of the UML was unconstitutional and illegal, and ordered the resumption of the House of Representatives. This paved the way for the House to hold a no-confidence vote against the UML government and the transfer of power to the country's first coalition government, led by the House leader of the centrist Nepali Congress Party, Sher Bahadur Deuba. On 12 September, the new Prime Minister set up a five-member cabinet to lead Nepal's first coalition government.

Despite a smooth transfer of power, the political scenario in Nepal remains unstable, with the opposition UML party trying to topple the coalition government through every possible means. The coalition is very vulnerable due to a rift inside the second largest party in the

coalition, the Rastriya Prajatantra Party (RPP), with the members aligned to two leaders Surya Bahadur Thapa and Lokendra Bahadur Chand.

Taking advantage of the rift in the RPP, and the dissatisfaction of some RPP members with the Nepali Congress over the 10-point agreement reached at the time of the formation of the coalition, the UML on March 11 petitioned His Majesty to convene a special session of the parliament. The opposition registered a no-confidence motion against the Deuba government, accusing the Prime Minister of misleading the country, creating stagnation, undermining the constitution and democratic norms and values, and destroying the economy. The UML tried to woo the RPP by offering Chand the post of Prime Minister. Although the faction loyal to Chand was strongly for the lucrative proposal, the majority of the RPP MPs, including Party President Thapa, were against it. After much mud-slinging between the two leaders of the party, all the RPP members, however, voted against the no-confidence motion on March 24. The motion tabled by the UML was defeated by 106 votes to 90.

The UML is hoping to pull the government down during the next parliamentary session, slated for June 26, when the budget will be presented. However, the coalition is very unlikely to fall as the opposite factions within the RPP came together in the first week of June and decided to back the coalition government and let it continue through the next session as well.

With the opposition vowing to come to power, Prime Minister Deuba is having a hard time keeping his coalition intact. Premier Deuba reshuffled his cabinet for the third time on May 17, increasing the strength of the Council of Ministers to 48. Fifteen of the 19 RPP MPs are now in the Council of Ministers. According to the Nepali Congress, this, however, is a small price to pay in comparison to the huge costs involved in having yet another mid-term poll.

While the government is busy balancing its acts in the centre, the Maoists, who claim to be the sole communists, have been staging a People's War in different parts of the kingdom. Since February, violence has erupted in Rukum, Rolpa, Gorkha and Sindhupalchowk Districts, killing dozens of people. Although the central government has sent in police forces to bring normalcy to these areas, people are still terrified and the situation in some rural areas is still unstable.

The much-delayed Nepali Congress Party convention to elect a new Party President and representatives from each of the regions to the central working committee was held on May 8. Despite efforts to field a consensus candidate, three persons—former Prime Minister Ginja Prasad Koirala, Minister for Information and Communications Chiranjibi Wagle and former Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation Ram Hari Joshi—stood for the post. Koirala was elected with a clear mandate. He has pledged to consolidate the party organization, bring unity within the party by burying differences, and enforce strict party discipline.

Foreign Relations

As is customary when a new Prime Minister takes office, Mr. Deuba paid a visit to India in February and to China in April. During the Prime Minister's India visit, the two countries signed an agreement on the integrated development of the Mahakali River basin. The treaty has yet to be ratified by the parliaments of either country.

During Indian Foreign Minister Pranab Mukherjee's visit to Nepal in January, on the eve of Prime Minister Deuba's visit to India, the two sides signed a preliminary agreement on the integrated development of the Mahakali River, including the controversial Tanakpur and Sharada Barrage, and the Pancheswor Multi-purpose Project. The treaty was considered a big achievement of the government as the Tanakpur issue had been resolved, and Nepal's right over the sharing of water and energy from the Pancheswor Project had been established. From Tanakpur, Nepal will now receive 70 million units of electricity i.e., 50 million units more than that agreed upon by former Prime Minister Gija Prasad Koirala during his 1991 visit to India. Similarly, Nepal will get 300 cusecs of water, or 150 cusecs more than the earlier agreement.

However, Deuba's visit to India failed to materialize Nepal's bid for a transit route through India to Bangladesh. Similarly, the visit did not help in any way to cut down on the huge trade deficit with India.

Deuba's China visit opened up new vistas for trade and investments at the both governmental and non-governmental levels. The Non-Governmental Nepal-China Cooperation Forum to promote bilateral trade and investments was formed, which for the first time will extend Nepal-China co-operation beyond the government level.

In early April, talks were held between Bhutan and Nepal for the first time at the Foreign Minister level on the repatriation of the 100,000 Bhutanese refugees of ethnic Nepalese origin living in eight different camps in eastern Nepal. Despite seven rounds, the talks failed to yield anything concrete, even with international pressure. A resolution passed by the European Parliament in Brussels in March had acknowledged that the refugees in the camps were genuine Bhutanese, and had requested Thimphu to take them back. The Bhutanese delegation, led by its Foreign Minister Dawa Tsering, said that the refugees in the camps had left Bhutan voluntarily, and thus could not be accepted as Bhutanese citizens under Bhutanese law. Although Nepal does not see a way out of the problem unless India intervenes, India has repeatedly refused to get involved. Indian police have been detaining groups of refugees leaving for Bhutan at the India-Nepal border since mid-January.

Commitment to Children

Nepal ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in September 1990, and has since enacted legislation, including *The Labour Act, 1992* and *The Children's Act, 1992*, to safeguard and protect the rights of children in Nepal.

The Basic Agreement on Cooperation between UNICEF and His Majesty's Government of Nepal was signed in December 1960 and UNICEF established an independent office in the country in 1972. Initially, UNICEF helped the government develop a network of basic health services with priority given to malaria eradication. Cooperation was later expanded to all sectors important to children.

The Eighth National Development Plan (1992-97) incorporated the National Programme of Action for Children and Development, completed in January 1992. The NPA consists of programmes in health, nutrition, population and family planning, basic education, drinking water and sanitation, shelter, children in difficult circumstances, communication and poverty alleviation.

SECTION TWO

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

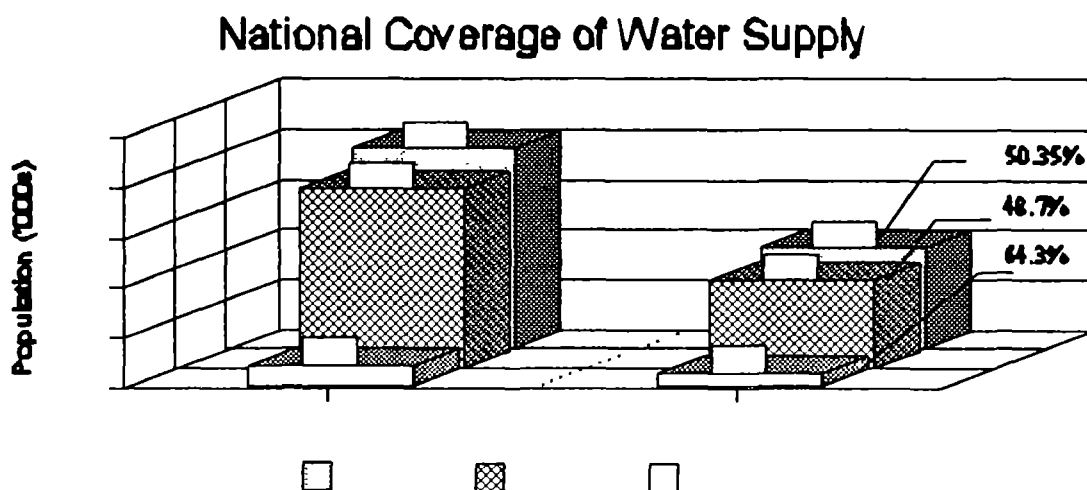
2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 Present Situation in the Sector

Most of the rural population of Nepal who have access to improved water supply systems obtain their water from public tap-stands or community handpumps. The present coverage is estimated to be about 48.7 percent of the total national population. Rural people who are not served by an improved water supply system use traditional sources of water such as springs, ponds, streams and open wells, all of which are often contaminated.

Facilities for the disposal of excreta and domestic waste are almost non-existent. People indiscriminately use open fields, river banks and forests for defecation. Knowledge of the consequence of these practises is seriously lacking. The national sanitation coverage (according to latrine access) was estimated to be approximately 20 percent in 1991 by the Nepal Fertility, Family Planning and Health Survey of 1991.

The national coverage achieved by HMG/N in the water supply sector at the end of first three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan is shown in the chart below.



It is estimated that with the addition of NGOs' contribution, the coverage is 59.35 percent (NEWAH 0.5%, Action Aid 0.2%, CARE 0.6%, Nepal Red Cross 4.8%, Redd Barna 2.4%, others: 0.5%). UNICEF assists DWSS, NEWAH and the Nepal Red Cross Society.

In March/April 1996, the third round of the Nepal Multiple Indicator Surveillance (NMIS), concerning water and sanitation, was conducted. 16,828 households (85.9% rural, 14.1% urban) throughout Nepal were covered and information was gathered using household questionnaires, key informant interviews, field observations and focus group discussions.

Some of the key findings of NMIS are

- i Among children under five years of age, 62 percent were reported to have had diarrhoea. Nearly 17 percent of children had diarrhoea within the last two weeks.
- ii The incidence of diarrhoea is highest among children aged six to 18 months.

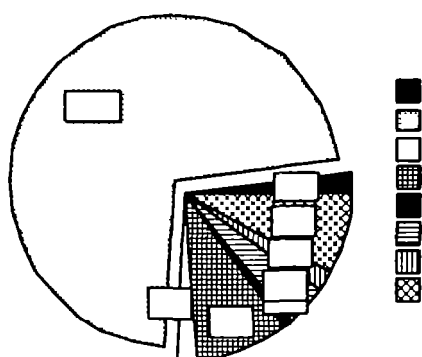
Diarrhoea Incidence with Age



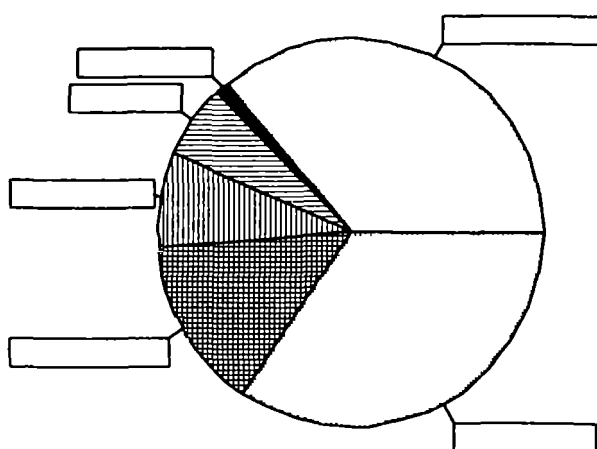
- iii A child whose mother is illiterate has nearly one and a half times the risk of having diarrhoea than a child whose mother is literate.
- iv Approximately 82 percent of households have no latrines or only a simple fenced area. Of those households that have a latrine, 98 percent of the adults use it. A child from a household where the adults do not use the latrine has nearly twice the risk of diarrhoea than a child from a household where they do.
- v The risk of diarrhoea is reduced by both literacy of the mother and adult use of latrines.
- vi Half of all diarrhoea episodes last three days or less, and 47 percent of children with diarrhoea are not given any fluids at all. Approximately one quarter of children are given extra fluids.
- vii Approximately 35 percent of children are given oral rehydration solution ("Jeevan Jal") during diarrhoea. Those given "Jeevan Jal" have diarrhoea of shorter duration. Literate mothers are more likely to give "Jeevan Jal" to their children.

- viii Nearly half of the households cover their water containers and wash the inside of water containers
- ix About three quarters of households think the quality of their water is good The perceived quality of the water is not associated with diarrhoea incidence
- x Most households do not have latrines

Presence of Latrine



Source of Drinking Water



- xi The commonest water sources are either taps or hand pumps
- xii About a third of houses smear their walls and floors with cattle excreta
- xiii A high proportion of household members believes that cattle and baby excreta are less hazardous than adult excreta
- xiv Two thirds of household members gave an incorrect description of how to prepare “Jeevan Jal” and a further 10 percent could not give any description at all Literate mothers were more likely to know how to correctly prepare “Jeevan Jal”

The above findings are strong indications of the present knowledge, attitudes and practices of Nepalese households regarding hygiene, sanitation and the prevention and treatment of diarrhoea

2.1.2 History of the Project

The cooperation between His Majesty’s Government of Nepal and UNICEF in the Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) sector started in 1971 The following is a brief outline of the history of the cooperation between HMG/N and UNICEF

- 1971 HMG/N-UNICEF cooperation is initiated through the Rural Water Supply Programme (RWSP), aimed at providing safe drinking water to selected hill areas of seven districts of Western Nepal through gravity flow schemes
- 1976 The programme, renamed Community Water Supply and Sanitation (CWSS), places new emphasis on community participation, sustainability and the construction of sanitary facilities. The programme expands to selected hill districts of all Development Regions.
- 1981 The cooperation expands to the lowlying districts of the southern Terai plains. Along with the geographical expansion, health education activities for the promotion of personal, domestic and environmental hygiene are progressively introduced.

In addition to the continuous collaboration with HMG/N, a successful collaboration with the Nepal Red Cross Society is initiated. The CWSS programme is assimilated under the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (later Sanitation) of the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, in an attempt to consolidate all water and sanitation programmes.

- 1992 With the HMG/N-UNICEF Master Plan of Operations (MPO) 1992-96, the entire programme, covering both the hill and Terai areas, is called the Community Water Supply and Sanitation with Women's Involvement (CWSS/WI) programme. The importance of women's involvement at every stage of the programme is recognised. Field implementation is concentrated in all districts of the Eastern and Central Regions (except for Kathmandu and Bhaktapur Districts). HMG/N's Water Supply Development Unit and Central Sanitation and Training Unit assists in policy development and coordination throughout the country. Operation and maintenance support is extended to all districts in the Central, Eastern, Mid Western and Far Western Regions where CWSS has been active.

Sanitation and health education is given prominence in programming. Sanitation Campaigns, using different media channels, are launched. The spring protection component is introduced as an addition to gravity flow system construction in the hill districts.

The collaboration with DWSS and NRCS continues. Collaboration with Water Aid and Nepal Water for Health, an umbrella NGO that supports smaller community-based NGOs, proves to be equally successful.

- 1997 The present MPO 1997-2001 envisages a radical shift from previous water supply installation support to sanitation and health education, supported by women's empowerment programmes, fathers' listening groups, and child-to-child communication activities through the Family and Environmental Conditions team.

2.1.3 Objectives

The main objectives of the Community Water Supply and Sanitation with Women's Involvement programme are

- a To provide easy access to safe drinking water and to promote the installation and use of safe excreta disposal facilities for 2.5 million people in rural Nepal
- b. To ensure the long-term impact of health benefits by the promotion of sanitation and health education
- c To promote the management and operation of the projects by the beneficiaries through the mobilisation of Users' Committees and the promotion of mechanisms for sustainability
- d To develop the capacity of implementing organisations and members of the communities through trainings and workshops
- e To assist in the transition of DWSS from an implementor to a facilitator

2.1.4 Links with the National Development Plan

The Eighth National Development Plan (1992-1997) has set a coverage target of 72 percent for the sector by the end of the plan period. By the end of 1997, it is envisaged that 7.2 million people (6.76 million rural and 0.44 million urban) will be provided with access to improved water supply facilities. The following table gives the coverage targets for the sector by the end of the Eighth Plan period

Eighth Plan Target for water supply coverage

(In millions of persons)

	Total Pop. by end of the plan period	Water supply coverage			Sanitation coverage		
		Target for plan period	Cumulative to end of plan period	National coverage (%)	Target for plan period	Cumulative to end of plan period	National coverage (%)
Rural	18.8	6.76	13.45	71	1.16	1.67	9
Urban	2.08	0.44	1.61	22	0.41	1.01	48
Total	20.88	7.20	15.07	72	1.57	2.68	13

Physical Targets: Eighth Plan and CWSS/WI Programme

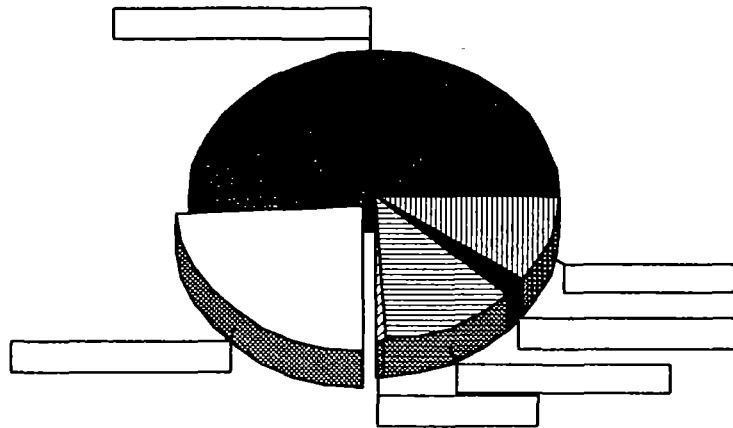
	Shallow Tube	Gravity Flow	Spring	Total
	Wells	Schemes	Protection	
Eighth Plan	4,057,000	2,431,000	268,000	6,756,000
CWSS/WI	1,930,000	285,000	312,610	2,527,000
Contribution of CWSS/WI	47%	12%	116%	37%

The Eighth Plan has embraced policies and strategies advocated and promoted for years by UNICEF, particularly community involvement, women's participation, decentralisation and increased reliance on NGOs and the private sector. The national Sector Review and Development Plan (1991) has emphasized the need for further enhancing the institutional and management capacity of the sector agencies so as to enable them to take up the responsibilities of supplying all the population with safe water by the end of the Ninth Plan period (2002).

An annual budget of NRs 2,000 million is allocated for the WATSAN sector, of which 70 percent comes from External Support Agencies (ESAs) in the form of grants or loans.

In order to reach the target for universal water coverage by the year 2002, investment of nearly NRs 3,000 million is required annually, i.e., an increase by 33 percent over the planned budget. However, though the overall budget increased in the year 1995/96, there was a decrease in funds from ESAs. A total of NRs 1,302.7 million was sanctioned, 52.5 percent of which came from HMG/N resources and 47.5 percent of which came from ESAs.

Current Funds Assistance



2.1.5 Links with Other UNICEF Programmes

The programme is part of a broader comprehensive package known as the Country Programme of Cooperation between His Majesty's Government of Nepal and UNICEF. It aims at expanding and improving basic services for children and women in Nepal through five sectoral programmes: Health and Nutrition, Basic and Primary Education, CWSS/WI, Community Based Programme, and Advocacy and Communication.

The year 1996 marked a transition from the sectoral approach mentioned above to the non-sectoral thematic approach. UNICEF assistance to HMG/N is now framed around four themes: Survival, Protection and Care, Preparation for Life, and Family and Environmental Conditions. The CWSS/WI programme now falls under the Family and Environmental Conditions team and its activities. The non-sectoral approach within UNICEF will hopefully cover the previously noted gaps in converging programme inputs. Furthermore, the management and operation of the office has shifted to a team management approach, and increased responsibility for implementation, evaluation and monitoring has been given to the Field Offices.

UNICEF programme activities are now inter-linked in terms of direct inputs, capacity development, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation. The present thematic approach encourages

extensive programmatic collaboration for addressing all the issues related to the child

As examples, CWSS/WI beneficiaries benefit from dissemination of messages on child rights, early child development, and gender and development. NEWAH is collaborating with the Production Credit for Rural Women (PCRW) programme and the Small Farmer Development Programme (SFDP) programme to promote water and sanitation activities, with an emphasis on self-reliance and women's empowerment. In collaboration with education sector activities, sanitation and health education messages have been included in the curriculum of students. UNICEF is collaborating with Save the Children Fund (US) in the design of post-literacy packages which include sanitation messages.

2.1.6 Prior Achievements

During the period from 1987/88 to 1994/95, 1,799,668 people benefited from the CWSS/WI programme

- a) 481 gravity flow systems were completed, bringing water to 417,735 people
- b) 1,053 spring protection schemes were built for 77,207 beneficiaries
- c) 14,358 Nepal No. 6 handpumps were installed for 1,103,569 beneficiaries
- d) 45 hand-dug wells and 38 deep tubewells for 16,448 beneficiaries were built
- e) The programme provided training and orientation to all cadres of implementing staff
- f) Members from the communities, particularly Users' Committee Members and Chairpersons, Village Maintenance and Sanitation Workers, Handpump Caretakers, Sanitation Motivators and Women Volunteers are trained/mobilised
- g) Support is extended to facilitate the transition of DWSS from an implementor to a facilitator. Donor coordination is facilitated.

2.2 ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE PERIOD COVERED BY THIS REPORT

In the 1992-1996 Master Plan of Operations, the CWSS/WI programme was divided into five sub-projects: Gravity Flow Schemes (GFS), Spring Protection (SP), Shallow Tubewell (STW), Deep Tubewell (DTW), and Project Support, including Water Sector Development and Central Sanitation and Training.

Under the 1992-1996 MPO, 2.5 million rural inhabitants were to be provided with safe drinking water supply and 1.6 million people were to be involved in mobilisation for advocacy on sanitation and health education, and the promotion, construction and utilisation of household sanitary facilities.

The overall progress for the year 1995-1996 was notably low, due primarily to two consecutive years of problems with the timely acquisition of cement from Nepal and India. Due to lack of cement, many handpumps were installed without the required platforms. The most severe cutbacks were seen in the latrine programme in the Terai districts and the spring protection component in the hill districts.

The general restructuring and redefinition of the approach of UNICEF Nepal for the next MPO has brought a temporary slowing-down of previous CWSS/WI programme activities. UNICEF will no longer focus heavily on water supply and will primarily emphasize improving hygiene and sanitation knowledge and practices in order to ensure that

the benefits of water supply are realized in the improved health of the beneficiaries. The prime areas of intervention in the coming years will be sanitation and health education, women's empowerment, communication activities through fathers' listening groups and child-to-child strategies, and self-esteem programmes. The traditional partners, DWSS, WA and NEWAH, may cease to be prominent partners in the coming years. DWSS has already begun to make plans to utilise the extensive manpower, network and facilities now allocated for the CWSS/WI programme.

2.2.1 Activities and Outcomes

I. Sanitation, Health Education and Drinking Water Supply in the Terai Districts

Mobilisation for Sanitation and Health Education

The Terai districts are densely populated, and the people are usually more conservative in their beliefs than the rest of the country's population. Consequently, mass mobilisation in the Terai districts is very difficult. Sanitation Women Workers are assigned specifically to train and mobilise villagers, in particular village women. They cover each VDC in teams of two Women Workers and one Technician. During project selection for installation of handpumps and sanitation mobilisation, the team conducts advance surveys, including

Terai Intensive Sanitation Program

Sanitation Coordinator (Ast.Eng.)

- Plan budget
- Submit proposals
- Monitor and evaluate program
- Assist in district level training

Women Sanitation Supervisor (or Overseer)

- Assist in planning budgeting
- Regular monitoring
- Report writing
- Organise district / one-way level training

Sanitation Women Workers (4 to 8 persons)

- Train IMA (1 week, district level)
- Train Iovikas (3 days, village level)
- 6 week Sanitation Campaign
- Monthly follow up meetings with IMA

Sanitation Motivators (all women, 1 per ward or 9 per VDC)

- Conduct monthly role models
- House visits with Iovikas for follow up
- Motivation for use of latrine, garbage pits, soak pits.
- Serve as role models

Sevikas (women volunteers, 2 per handpump)

- Communicate sanitation messages to their families and other handpump users
- Serve as role models

COMMUNITY

random baseline surveys and participatory village mapping. The team then initiates a 45-day Sanitation Campaign. During the campaign, they mobilise schools, Village Development Committee members and community members through meetings, demonstrations, discussions and village rallies.

The District Water Supply Office trains and appoints local women as Sanitation Motivators. These motivators are given the task of mobilising and monitoring changes in awareness and practice. One motivator is usually responsible for providing support to women Sanitation Volunteers, two from one community handpump. They are provided an incentive of US\$ 4 per month for the period of a year. The Volunteers are also trained for a period of three days each on sanitation and health education by Women Workers.

During the reporting period, 116 Sanitation Motivators and 3,428 Sanitation Volunteers (“Sevikas”) were trained and mobilised by DWSS in the eight Terai districts. Advance surveys, baseline surveys and Sanitation Campaigns were also completed in all of the VDCs implementing the tube-well programme. WA/NEWAH trained and mobilised 872 Health Volunteers and 37 Health Motivators for their shallow and deep tubewell programme. The Nepal Red Cross Society mobilised 117 wards in 13 VDCs of Bara, Parsa and Rautahat Districts and conducted baseline surveys of 10,393 houses. NRCS Mobilizers also conducted 14,594 home visits. NRCS was able to mobilise the communities to build 371 simple pit latrines, 173 soakage pits, 540 garbage pits, 227 compost pits, 249 washing platforms, 74 drainage and two kitchen gardens. NRCS also conducted 13 post-programme visits.

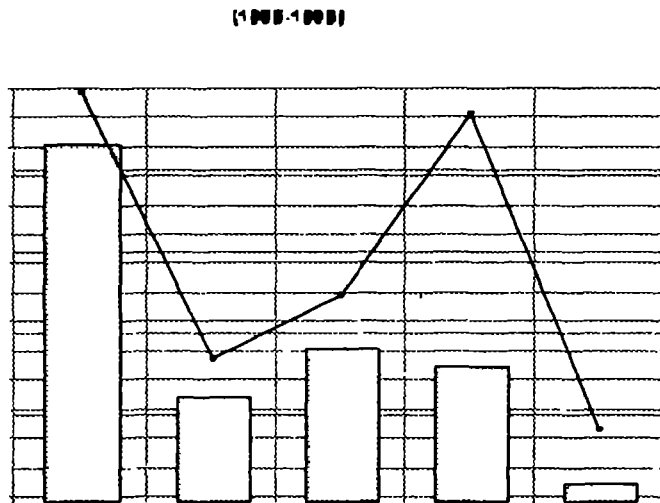
Latrine Construction Programme

Due to unstable soil conditions in the Terai, pit latrines require reinforcement provided by cement rings and cement slabs below the water-seal pans, which requires considerable expenditure. The present practise of subsidizing these rings and slabs has been found to be more of a hindrance than an incentive. Increasing efforts are being made to shift the present subsidy (ranging from 25% to 40%) to a community-managed credit scheme.

The latrine programme suffered due to two consecutive years of supply and logistics problems in the procurement of cement. Only 210 latrine units were installed through DWSS in both the target regions. On the other hand, 371 latrines were installed in the ten sites where shallow tubewells were installed through WA/NEWAH. NRCS assisted communities to produce 371 latrine units, out of which 287 were distributed and 282 were installed.

Installation of Shallow Well Handpumps

During the reporting period, there has been a substantive increase in coverage with the



installation of community handpumps. Over the years, the programme has placed increasing responsibility on communities for the operation and maintenance of handpumps. Communities are mobilised for sanitation and health education, and local Main Water Users' Committees (MWUCs) are trained prior to the installation of handpumps. UNICEF provides all the supplies required, including PVC pipes, well screen, Improved Nepal No 6 handpumps, cement for the platforms, and spare parts and repair tools. HMG/N or NGOs provide construction and logistic expenditures. The villagers contribute labour and locally-available materials. Cost per capita averages US\$ 5 (10% community, 40% national, 50% donors/UNICEF).

During the reporting period, a total of 129,912 people benefitted from the installation of 2,501 shallow tubewells. Trends indicate the possibility of switching back from the present sturdy Improved Nepal No 6 to more locally available handpumps in order to avoid the problems of spare parts supply. It is likely that DWSS will transfer the entire responsibility of shallow tubewell installation to NGOs.

UNICEF assistance for construction materials for the year 1996/97 is limited to support for the completion of platforms that were not completed in 1995/96 due to unavailability of cement. Out of 1,543 hand-pumps installed with UNICEF assistance, 1,131 were installed without any platforms.

Although UNICEF is shifting its support away from hardware provision, it will continue evaluate requests made by communities for hardware projects on a case-by-case basis, based on communities' ability to maintain installations and address problems on their

own Due to outstanding commitments in the Central Region, 226 hand pumps will be installed during the year 1996/97

Operation and Maintenance

During the reporting period, UNICEF provided tool boxes and spare parts for operation and maintenance. The tool boxes are provided to the trained Caretakers and Volunteers. Attempts are being made to empower Main Water Users' Committees to directly link with external markets for the provision of spare parts. Extensive support will be required to assess the status of all completed projects and to make all existing MWUCs operational before UNICEF completely withdraws from the sector.

Support will also be required in the coming years to introduce mechanisms for routine and status surveys by the Operation and Maintenance Units of the District Water Supply Offices, and to mobilize communities to initiate Revolving Funds and manage spare parts retail shops. Appropriate trainings will be required.

Human Resources Development

During the reporting period, a total of 339 Users' Committee members, 1,537 Caretakers, 3,433 female Sanitation Volunteers, 116 female Sanitation Motivators and 37 local technicians were trained through the District Water Supply Offices. As well, 55 people participated in Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee Workshops, 28 Tubewell Technicians and 29 Women Workers of the Eastern Region were trained, and programme review workshops were provided for District Engineers of both target regions, all with UNICEF technical and financial support.

The Nepal Red Cross Society and Water Aid/NEWAH provided in-house staff trainings to review and upgrade their skills, and similar trainings to various community members. NRCS organized seven trainings for 72 staff members, eight community-level trainings for 2,374 community members, and three Coordination Workshops.

WA/NEWAH trained ten Health Motivators, 151 Health Volunteers, three Sanitation Workers, 48 Caretakers and 11 latrine "mistris", and organised an NGO Coordination training.

ii. *Sanitation, Health Education and Drinking Water Supply in the Hill Districts*

Mobilisation for Sanitation and Health Education

UNICEF collaboration with HMG/N in the implementation of gravity flow systems dates from the very inception of the CWSS/WI programme. Activities undertaken during the 1992-1996 MPO programme cycle have added impetus to the difficult process of initiating changes in habits through awareness, advocacy, and health education. In the past, this component was weak as focus was placed on the construction of pit latrines. With the increased mobilisation of Sanitation Motivators, sanitation and health awareness activities are

more easily accepted by the beneficiaries. It has been noticed that at least 50 percent of the households benefitting from gravity flow systems build household pit latrines at their own expense. The greater community interaction with project staff required during the present implementation of water supply projects has resulted in increased opportunities for the introduction of changes in knowledge and practice.

For each hill programme, a pre-construction Sanitation Campaign is carried out in the project area. Project staff conduct baseline surveys and organise meetings to disseminate knowledge of sanitation and health. Sanitation Technicians and Women Workers visit project sites to promote the construction of simple pit latrines, garbage pits, and smokeless cooking stoves, and to assist and monitor Sanitation Motivators and Users' Committee members.

All Sanitation Motivators are given a seven-day training to familiarise them with communication and advocacy tools to disseminate sanitation and health education messages, as well as monitoring skills.

The mobilisation of District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committees in each of the districts has provided scope for the expansion of activities beyond the confines of the DWSS and their scarce resources. The committees include members of all relevant sectoral agencies, concerned local authorities, and non-governmental organisations.

During the reporting period, baseline surveys and Sanitation Campaigns were conducted in 44 gravity flow project sites. From the mobilisation efforts of 232 female Sanitation Motivators and 443 female Sanitation Volunteers, 1,973 household latrines were built, with all costs borne by the individual households. 210 smokeless stoves and 923 garbage pits were also built.

Hills Less-Intensive Sanitation Program

Sanitation Coordinator (Ast.Eng.)

- Plan Budget*
- Submit proposals*
- Monitor and evaluate program*
- Assist in district level training*

Sanitation Supervisor (Overseer)

- Assist in planning budgeting*
- Regular monitoring*
- Report writing*
- Organise district / community level training*

**Women Worker/Sanitation Technician (1 per district)
+ WSSTs (1 WSST per project)**

- Train IMt (1 week, regional level)*
- Sanitation Campaign and community level training*
- Follow up meetings with IMt*
- Base Line and Evaluation Surveys*

Sanitation Motivators (all women ,2-4 per project)

- Conduct monthly toilet trainings*
- House visits*
- Materials for construction of latrines, garbage pits, smokeless stoves*
- Serve as role models*

Tapstand Volunteers (1 woman per tapstand)

- Communicate sanitation messages to the population and other tapstand / spring users*
- Serve as role models*

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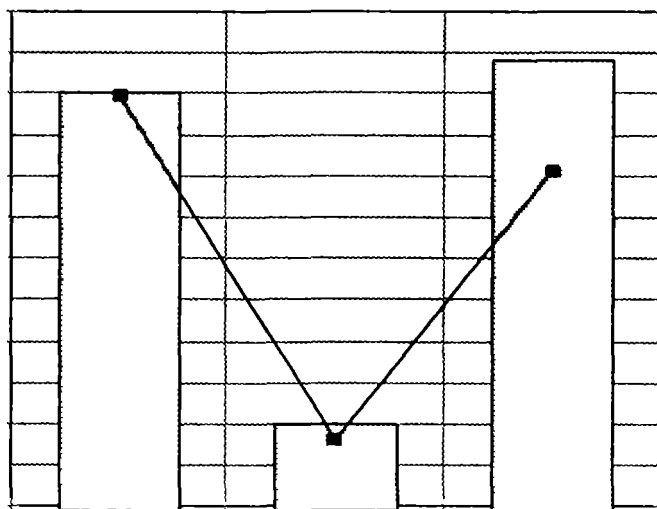
WA/NEWAH mobilised 31 NGOs, conducted baseline surveys and did evaluation surveys where projects were completed Through 19 Health Motivators and 296 Health Volunteers, villagers were mobilized to build 1,912 household latrines NEWAH provided subsidies for slabs for household latrines in the hill communities NEWAH's approach for sanitation and health education shows encouraging signs of wider and more intensive coverage

Construction of Gravity Flow Systems

The construction of gravity flow systems was hampered by the unavailability of cement in the working season It is anticipated that all incomplete projects will be completed by the 1996/97 working season A total of 57 gravity flow systems were completed during the reporting period, bringing potable water to 32,803 beneficiaries through the efforts of DWSS for the Central and Eastern Regions and WA/NEWAH throughout the country

Per capita cost for gravity flow systems is about US\$ 30 (15% community, 35% national contribution and 50% UNICEF/donor contribution for supplies)

Gravity Flow Systems Completed



Users' Committees (UCs) are formed and oriented prior to the initiation of construction activities Pre-construction Users' Committee members workshops have proven to be essential for the orientation and transfer of responsibility to the beneficiaries and their leaders Due to the one-to-two-year duration of project construction, there is ample opportunity for interaction between the project staff and the beneficiaries Consequently, users of the system are more prepared to operate and manage their systems

The experience gained over the long period of collaboration for gravity flow implementation has meant that the staff of all implementing partners are quite familiar with their work. UNICEF contribution in the development of manpower, the formulation of policies, and the standardisation of approaches has been a great asset to DWSS. WA/NEWAH collaborates with community-based NGOs upon their request for assistance in water projects. NEWAH provides training and orientation to the NGOs and mobilises the NGOs and the Users' Committee members.

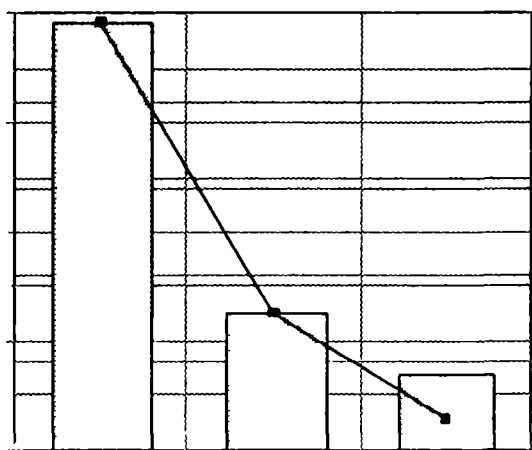
Spring Protection

The spring protection component was introduced in the CWSS/WI Programme in 1992/93. The introduction of spring protection has been greatly appreciated by the beneficiaries. The increasing demands for spring protection schemes are usually attributed to the lesser amount of time required for construction. As well, while gravity flow systems are more susceptible to breakdown and require a higher level of community support, spring protection schemes are easily sustainable.

Implementation of spring protection activities was also severely hampered by the unavailability of cement. The completion rate was consequently poorer than in previous years. A total of 293 spring protection schemes were completed in 1995/96, reaching 13,684 beneficiaries.

Per capita cost of spring protection schemes is approximately US\$ 6 (20% community, 30% national, 50% UNICEF/donor support).

(1995-1996)



Spring protection has the potential for rapid expansion in the future if local communities and NGOs are encouraged to collaborate and share resources. Experience has been gained from the collaboration of communities and NGOs in the Eastern Region. Technical supervision and expertise were provided by the DWSOs, construction and transportation costs and mobilisation were provided by either the communities or the NGOs.

concerned, and UNICEF provided the supplies. Although UNICEF will withdraw the provision of supplies in the future, it will continue to support the strengthening of skills for communities and local NGOs.

Operation and Maintenance

The CWSS programme has evolved around a community-centered approach. Communities have been involved at all stages of project implementation. All projects are operated and managed by Users' Committees. The users contribute support to the locally-appointed Village Maintenance and Sanitation Workers, either in cash or in kind such as grain.

The Maintenance Unit within DWSO oversees completed projects and conducts periodic routine Status Surveys. The purpose of these surveys is to strengthen the Users' Committees' management skills. Maintenance Technicians revive old UCs, provide on-the-spot trainings, conduct village awareness campaigns and monitor the utilisation of community Revolving Funds. These Revolving Funds are compulsory in the implementation of more recent CWSS/WI projects.

Support is also extended for the provision of spare parts and repairs. In operation and maintenance, the focus has shifted to increased community involvement and fiscal responsibility. Repair assistance is provided after users contribute a proportionate amount of the repair cost to their community Revolving Funds.

Human Resources Development

Trainings, workshops, orientations and review meetings have become a part of the on-going annual processes for the CWSS/WI programme. Coordination workshops have also become a mainstream activity, especially in mass mobilisation efforts for sanitation and health education.

The Central Human Resources Development Unit (CHRDU) has taken on increased responsibilities over the years. Decentralisation of trainings to the regions and districts and the provision of intensive trainers' training to those responsible at regional and district offices are two of the more remarkable achievements. CHRDU must still control many activities in the districts, including facilitating the flow of funds and monitoring trainings.

During the reporting period, CHRDU was able to provide trainers' training to 41 Water Supply and Sanitation Technicians and Women Workers. At the regional level (Central and Eastern) the following workshops were conducted: 112 District Engineers and Deputy District Engineers reviewed the programme for 1995/96, 22 Overseers were trained in programme implementation, 50 WSSTs were given orientation for sanitation campaigns, 28 Tubewell Technicians were provided training in sanitation and health education, 29 Women Workers from the Terai districts reviewed the sanitation programme in their districts, and 20 WSSTs were given basic training on community water supply and sanitation.

Extensive training and orientation were carried out by each of the District Water Supply Offices of the Central and Eastern regions. 407 Users' Committee members were oriented in the hill districts, 70 Village Maintenance and Sanitation Workers were provided essential skills required for their day-to-day tasks, 443 female Sanitation Volunteers were

trained and mobilised in sanitation and health education, 232 Sanitation Motivators were trained; 15 members participated in a District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee meeting, 19 NGO members participated in a coordination workshop, 399 Main Water Users' Committee members were oriented in programme implementation, 1,537 Caretakers were trained in operation and maintenance of handpumps, 3,428 female Sanitation Volunteers were trained in sanitation and health education, 116 Sanitation Motivators were trained; 55 members participated in District Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination Committee workshops, and 37 local technicians were trained in the manufacture and installation of latrine units for the Terai districts

Social Mobilisation and Capacity Development through Nepal Red Cross Society

The Nepal Red Cross Society has always been in the forefront of social mobilisation activities. In the project areas of its three target districts, NRCS covered 117 wards, 10,393 houses, and 53,687 persons in its baseline and mobilisation surveys. NRCS listed 4,869 houses as vulnerable.

NRCS conducted coordination meetings in each of the three districts. For its in-house staff, workshops in PRA, monitoring, supervision, leadership and programme review were conducted for 69 persons. NRCS trained 2,404 community members, 1,485 Caretakers in operation and maintenance, 809 in basic health and sanitation, and 118 Female Volunteers. As well, 118 Users' Committees and 750 Tubewell Committees were formed. NRCS initiated the production of 371 latrine units (of which 282 were installed), 155 simple pit latrines, 173 soakage pits, 540 garbage pits, 182 compost pits, 248 washing platforms, 74 drainage sites, and two kitchen gardens.

Social Mobilisation and Capacity Development through Nepal Water for Health

NEWAH has been successful in collaborating with local NGOs. NEWAH's role as an umbrella NGO is vital, as most community-based NGOs are very weak. These small NGOs have limited expertise and limited networks with which to get resources. NEWAH has built a strong base for programme implementation, resulting in significant output. The NGO conducts baseline surveys, heavily utilises Participatory Rural Appraisal and monitors project outcomes by conducting evaluation surveys. NEWAH trained and mobilised 53 Health Motivators, 872 Health Volunteers, seven Sanitation Workers, 1,296 Maintenance Workers, and 80 latrine Technicians. During the reporting period, NEWAH motivated villagers to build 263 simple pit latrines, 2,499 improved latrines, 26 primary school latrines, 2,549 garbage pits, 3,688 kitchen plate racks, 1,436 vegetable gardens, and 80 washing slabs. A total of NRs 380,619 (an average of NRs 10,874.82 per project) was collected and placed in community Revolving Funds.

2.2.2 Constraints and Corrective Actions

- i Funding shortages have continued to affect the programme, creating delays in supply procurement. In the future, local counterparts are to be involved in fundraising.
- ii Complications have arisen due to differences in the Planning Cycles of HMG/N and UNICEF. The HMG/N planning cycle is to be respected and UNICEF is synchronising its annual programme plans of action.

- iii There is a need to improve supply performance UNICEF intervention in logistic support is to be withdrawn, especially in internal transport of supplies Procurement of cement by UNICEF is unreliable Counterparts will be asked to make procurements
- iv Reassessment of subsidies in the latrine programme will be conducted, as subsidies have hampered programme sustainability because ownership is not promoted

2.2.3 Donor's Contribution to the Project

2.2.3a. Use of Funds Prior to the Reporting Period

JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

Since 1991, the Japan National Committee has contributed a total of US\$ 920,074 US\$ 600,104 was utilised prior to the reporting period The funds were used for procurement of Improved Nepal No 6 Handpumps, fittings and accessories for the Terai districts, and HDP pipe fittings, tools, cement and accessories for the hill districts Funds were also used to strengthen monitoring and information collection in DWSS Funds were provided for training the staff of implementing organizations and community members Sanitation Campaigns and support for the construction and promotion of latrines were provided The Environment Sanitation Section of DWSS was provided with audio-visual equipment for training and mobilisation activities The Institute of Engineering was supported for research activity Funds were provided to WA/NEWAH to meet their complementary contributions

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY

The Government of Norway contributed an amount of US\$ 29,2034 in 1993 US\$ 280,298 was utilised prior to the reporting period The funds were used for the procurement of supplies for the implementation of gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes in the hill districts of the Eastern and Central Regions Among the items procured were HDP pipes and fittings, tools and accessories

CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

The Canada National Committee for UNICEF has provided three contributions, in 1990, 1993 and 1995, totalling US\$ 979,599 US\$ 57,527 was utilised prior to the reporting period, out of the remaining contributions of US\$ 385,844 The other funds had already been utilized by 1995 The funds were used for the procurement of supplies for the implementation of gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes in the hill districts of the Eastern and Central Regions Among the items procured were HDP pipes, wire mesh for the construction of ferrocement reservoir tanks, and iron rods and accessories

LIECHTENSTEIN NGO

A contribution of US\$ 167,785 was received from a Liechtenstein NGO in 1993 Of this amount, US\$ 166,564 was utilised prior to the reporting period

The funds were used for the procurement of Improved Nepal Number 6 handpumps and GI pipes for the installation of shallow tubewells in the Eastern and Central Regions. GI pipes were also provided for gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes in the hill districts. Cash assistance was provided to WA/ NEWAH for the complementary contribution required for the implementation of water supply and sanitation activities. Funds were also utilized to monitor the quality of supplies procured for the programme, and to construct 20 school latrines in Biratnagar Municipality.

SWEDEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

The Sweden National Committee for UNICEF provided two contributions in 1994, totalling US\$ 442,877. The Sweden Committee's campaign "A Drop of Water" mobilised thousands of Swedish school children in collecting soft drink cans and contributing the funds generated for water supply installation in four districts of the Central Region. US\$ 313,032 was utilised during the same year that the contribution was made.

The funds were used for procurement of supplies for gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes in the Central Region. Among the items procured were HDP pipes, manhole covers for water tanks, tools and accessories. The funds were used to strengthen the implementing organisation through the provision of motorcycles, computers and photocopiers. Funds were also utilised for the procurement of materials such as handpumps, cement and spare parts for handpumps for the shallow tube-well programme, and for pipes, tools and accessories for the construction of gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes. High frequency radio sets were also procured to improve communication in the field. Bicycles were provided for front-line Women Workers who are assigned to cover large areas of the Terai districts. Water Test Kits and Iron Test Kits were provided to the implementing offices. Additionally, funds were also provided to meet the complementary costs for water and sanitation activities undertaken by WA/NEWAH. Funds were also provided to NGOs to support them with programme implementation.

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Funds from OPEC, amounting to US\$ 94,339, were made available in 1995. Of this, US\$ 66,222 was utilised in that same year. The funds were used for procurement of valves, brass fittings, manhole covers for water retaining tanks, and HDP and GI pipes for the implementation of gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes in the hill districts of the Eastern Region.

2.2.3b Use of Funds During the Reporting Period

JAPAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF:

The three contributions that were remaining during 1996 amounted to US\$ 750,375. Out of this, US\$ 117,594 was utilised in 1996, and a balance of US\$ 31,777 remains. The funds were used for supporting and strengthening sustainable mechanisms through monitoring and evaluation. Funds were utilised for support to mass media campaigns.

through Aarohan, a local NGO specialising in street theatre and media. School sanitation programmes were initiated. The Central Human Resources Development Unit was supported to conduct the various trainings reported above. Additional pipes, fittings, tools and accessories were procured for the ongoing water supply and sanitation programme. It is anticipated that the Japan National Committee will complement this generous contribution with an additional contribution in the year 1997.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NORWAY

The contribution that was remaining during 1996 amounted to US\$ 11,736, all of which was utilised in the 1996 reporting period. The funds were used for supporting community-based trainings and for capacity development of implementing staff. A project proposal was submitted to provide sanitation education and water supply to 87,000 rural people in seven hill districts of the Central Region. It is hoped that this proposal will materialise in the year 1997.

CANADA NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

The contribution remaining during 1996 amounted to US\$ 385,844, out of which US\$ 271,586 was utilised in the reporting period, with a balance remaining of US\$ 56,731. During the reporting period, supplies were procured for the installation of water systems for the hill and Terai districts of the Central and Eastern Regions. Cash contributions were also provided to WA/NEWAH for the provision of water supply and for sanitation and health education. Hygiene and sanitation activities of the Basic and Primary Education Project were also supported. Funds were utilised for advocacy and capacity building for sanitation and health education, and for trainings. It is hoped that the Canada National Committee will continue its assistance to the programme beyond 1997.

LIECHTENSTEIN NGO

The contribution that was remaining during 1996 amounted to US\$1,221, all of which was utilised during the reporting period. The funds were used to strengthen monitoring mechanisms in the District Water Supply Offices and the Central DWSS Office. It is hoped that the Liechtenstein NGO will consider future assistance for this important sector during the coming year 1997.

SWEDEN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

Two Sweden contributions remaining during 1996 amounted to US\$ 173,215 and US\$ 319,292. Of the former, US\$ 140,224 was utilised in 1996, bringing a balance of US\$ 32,991. Of the latter, US\$ 293,682 was utilized and US\$ 25,610 remains. During the reporting period, supplies were procured for the installation of water systems for the hill and Terai districts of Central and Eastern Regions. Cash contributions were also provided to WA/NEWAH for the provision of water supply systems and for sanitation.

and health education. Hygiene and sanitation activities of the Basic and Primary Education Project were also supported. Funds were utilised for advocacy and capacity building for sanitation and health education, and for training. It is hoped that the Sweden National Committee will continue its assistance to the programme beyond 1997.

OPEC FUND FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The contribution remaining during 1996 amounted to US\$ 28,117, all of which was utilised during the reporting period. The funds were used for procurement of computers and photocopiers to strengthen the Community Water Supply and Sanitation Programme Unit Office of the Eastern Region, from where the bulk of the programme is planned and monitored, and support in capacity development is provided to district offices. Motorcycles were provided to improve the functioning and monitoring support from the Unit and district offices. HDP pipes, brass valves and fittings were also provided for the installation of water schemes in the hills. A renewal of OPEC funding would be greatly appreciated for the continuation of the programme for the year 1997 and beyond.

AUSTRIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR UNICEF

This is the first year of funding from Austrian National Committee for UNICEF after the initial contribution of US\$ 142,375 was exhausted in 1995. The present contribution received in 1996 amounts to US\$ 100,467. During the reporting period of 1996, US\$ 10,950 was utilised. A balance of US\$ 89,517 remains to be utilised in the coming year. The funds were used for the procurement of brass and GI fittings for the implementation of gravity flow systems and spring protection schemes in the hill districts of the Eastern and Central Regions. It is hoped that the Austrian National Committee will continue its assistance to the programme beyond 1997.

2.2.4 Future Workplan

With the transformation of global priorities from the "needs" approach to the "rights" approach, UNICEF Nepal has come to the forefront by rearticulating its mission statement to address issues in a non-sectoral and a non-hierarchical manner. The metamorphosis of the previous WES Section to the Family and Environmental Conditions team is in its final stages. Strategies and Action Plans are being formulated, and initiatives are evolving and taking shape. In the next Master Plan of Operations (MPO) the following priorities will be addressed: sanitation and health education, women's empowerment, expanded communication through fathers' listening groups and child-to-child strategies, and activities to increase the self-esteem of women and girl children.

With the emergence of new External Support Agencies in the water and sanitation sector and with increasing financial contributions (HMG/N is increasing financial allocations in the sector as well), UNICEF resources will not be as significant as in the past. Consequently, UNICEF

assistance can now be more equally distributed to ensure holistic child development

The Community Water Supply and Sanitation projects that are incomplete due to the cement shortage will all be completed in 1996/97 Budget allocations have already been made, and supply requirements are being processed

Sanitation and health education activities in the target districts of the Eastern and Central Regions will be continued Central, regional and district level trainings will be organised by CHRDU, DWSS/RD, and DWSOs Complementary funds from UNICEF are already advanced for the remaining period

Workplan for Sanitation and Health Education

Emphasis will be placed on improving the impact of sanitation and health education The majority of trainings and workshops, both internal and external, will be directed at improving the health status of beneficiaries Integration of other components, such as child-to-child, fathers' listening groups, self esteem and women's empowerment will be piloted

WORKPLAN FOR THE HILL DISTRICTS

Activities	August-Oct	Oct - Jan	Jan -April	April-August
Orientation of staff members		*****		
Pre-construction Sanitation Campaigns Baseline surveys	*****	*****		
Selection of Sanitation Motivators		****		
Training of SMs and UC members			****	
Follow up through SMs			*****	*****
Formation and training of Sanitation Volunteers			*****	*****
Pit latrine promotion campaigns			*****	*****
Garbage pit promotion campaigns				*****
Evaluation survey	*****	*****		
Annual report writing				*****

The programme in the Terai districts is similar to the above, except that the 45-day campaigns are not undertaken. The programme is more challenging due to the large volume of

beneficiaries involved

Workplan for Operation and Maintenance

The focus of the programme has shifted from repair orientation to the mobilisation of Users' Committees to support completed projects. Maintenance Technicians will undertake primary status surveys. During the surveys, the MSTs will undertake awareness campaigns in the villages to ensure operation and routine maintenance of the water systems. The MSTs will also follow up on the Village Maintenance and Sanitation Workers, who are appointed and paid by the UCs to operate the system, and the Users' Committees. The MSTs will also oversee the villagers' Community Revolving Fund.

Activities	August-Oct	Oct - Jan	Jan -April	April-August
Status surveys	*****	*****	***	
Estimation and planning	*****	*****	*****	
Community Revolving Funds			*****	*****
Post-construction for UCs and VMSWs			*****	
Buffer stock of spare parts		*****	*****	
Buffer repair			*****	*****
Small repair			*****	*****
Major repair			*****	*****
Rehabilitation			****	*****
Annual report writing				*****

Workplan for Human Resources Development and Capacity Building

Activities	August-Oct	Oct -Jan	Jan -April	April-August
WSST refresher training		*****		
WW, TT workshop		*****		
DE orientation		****		
Maintenance Unit Workshop			****	
Sanitation Unit Workshop		****		
NGO Coordination Workshop			*****	
District Coordination Workshop				****
Sanitation Motivators Training			** **	
Users Committee Orientation			*****	
Sanitation Volunteers Training			****	
Post-construction UC Workshop				****
VMSW/Caretaker				****
Spring Protection Workshop			***	

By the end of the year, comprehensive Annual Programme Plans of Action (PPAs) will be developed, indicating budget details, activities and levels of response. There will be increasing efforts to integrate PPAs between the Field Offices and the Thematic Teams of the Central Office.

It is also envisaged that considerable time and energy will be required to develop strategies for the integration of the new components into main-stream activities. Pilot tests will be initiated in these new areas.

**SECTION THREE
UTILIZATION OF DONOR FUNDS**

- Note 1 Some of the donors have pledged more than one contribution. Each contribution is indicated by a Programme Budget Allocation (PBA) number.
- Note 2 Budget lines for both Supply and Cash expenditures are presented by year of expenditure.
- Note 3 Funds already exhausted during the previous reporting periods are not reflected.
- Note 4 All amounts are in US\$.

Assisted Country	NEPAL	
Donor	B317 JAPAN COMMITTEE	Donor Ref * _____
PBA No	SC 95/0060-1	
Programme No	YW/204	
Description	WATER & SANITATION	
Period Covered by Report	09/03/95 - 25/11/96	
Total available for programme implementation	US\$ 188,971	

CF Number	Description	CF Value
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SUPPLY

NEPA/95/4003-1	GI TOP PIPES	9,811
NEPA/95/4008-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	11,323
NEPA/95/4009-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	12,332
NEPA/95/4010-1	PVC CASING PIPES	15,545
NEPA/95/4032-1	ROBO WELL SCREEN	5,347
NEPA/95/4049-1	HAND PUMP SPARE PARTS	1,576
NEPA/95/4073-1	HACH TEST KITS, REAGENT TUBES, ETC	1,390
NEPA/95/4089-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	17,100
NEPA/96/4010-1	HDP FITTINGS FOR DWSS	4,030
NEPA/96/4017-1	BRASS UNION & VALVES FOR DWSS	9,800
NEPA/96/4024-1	PVC CASING PIPES & FITTINGS	34,500
NEPA/96/4025-1	ROBO WELL SCREEN FOR NRCS	4,900
NEPA/96/4027-1	NUTS, BOLTS & LEATHER FLAPPER VALVES	2,400
NEPA/96/4028-1	TOOL BOXES AND GREASE	2,740
NEPA/96/4029-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	15,000
NEPA/96/4040-1	GI PIPES AND FITTINGS	8,200
NEPA/96/4042-1	MISC TOOLS & ACCESSORIES	1,200

S/Total for Supplies	157,194
S/Total for Cash	000

Grand total, cash and supply	157,194
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Total funds pledged	188,971
Total funds called forward	157,194

Total funds available	31,777
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 * information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country	NEPAL	Donor Ref *	_____
Donor	A456 GOVT OF NORWAY		
PBA No	SC 93/0354-1		
Programme No	YW/204		
Description	WATER & SANITATION		
Period Covered by Report	16/08/93 - 25/11/96		
Total available for programme implementation	292,034		

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/93/0430-1	HDP PIPES & FITTINGS	105,681
NEPA/93/0431-1	GI PIPES	25,658
NEPA/93/0432-1	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	52,421
NEPA/93/0434-1	SURVEYING EQUIPMENT	8,231
NEPA/93/0438-1	ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT	22,445
NEPA/93/0439-1	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	9,520
NEPA/94/0476-1	GI FITTINGS	8,737
NEPA/94/0482-1	TEFLON COVERS/HEATING PLATES, ETC	2,829
NEPA/94/0483-1	BRASS UNIONS	8,824
NEPA/94/0488-1	HDP FITTINGS	1,791
NEPA/95/4085-1	HDP PIPES	34,161
NEPA/95/4086-1	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	0
NEPA/95/4087-1	GI FITTINGS	0
	S/Total for Supplies	280,298
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/96/4039	TRAINING ACTIVITIES	966
NEPA/96/4045	CWSS PROGRAMME	10,770
	S/Total for Cash	11,736
	Grand total, cash and supply	292,034
	Total funds pledged	292,034
	Total funds called forward	292,034
	Total funds available	000

 * information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country	NEPAL	
Donor	B120 CANADA COMMITTEE	Donor Ref * _____
PBA No	SC 95/0026-1	
Programme No	YW/204	
Description	WATER & SANITATION	
Period Covered by Report	16/03/95 - 25/11/96	
Total available for programme implementation	385,844	

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/95/4065-1	WIRE MESH, IRON RODS, ETC	15,023
NEPA/95/4067-1 851	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	
NEPA/95/4080-1	HDP PIPES	41,653
NEPA/96/4002-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	67,900
NEPA/96/4014-1	BARBED WIRE, BINDING WIRE, ETC	16,290
NEPA/96/4015-1	MANHOLE COVERS	9,160
NEPA/96/4016-1	MISC HARDWARE ITEMS	32,850
NEPA/96/4030-1	HDP FITTINGS	835
NEPA/96/4032-1	GI FITTINGS	4,260
NEPA/96/4034-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	2,000
NEPA/96/4035-1	HANDPUMP SPARE PARTS	6,796
NEPA/96/4043-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	5,000
	S/Total for Supplies	202,618
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/96/4010	SUPPORT TO WATER AID/NEWAH	100,000
NEPA/96/4012 12,965	SUPPORT TO BPEP	
NEPA/96/4049	CWSS SANITATION/TRAINING PROGRAMME	13,530
	S/Total for Cash	126,495
	Grand total, cash and supply	329,113
Total funds pledged		385,844
Total funds called forward		329,133
Total funds available		56,731

* information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country	NEPAL	
Donor	B317 JAPAN COMMITTEE	Donor Ref * _____
PBA No	SC 91/0091-2	
Programme No	YW/204	
Description	WATER & SANITATION	
Period Covered by Report	04/06/92 - 25/11/96	
Total available for programme implementation	415,773	

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/92/0018-1	PVC CUP WASHERS/LEATHER FLAPPER VALVES	393
NEPA/92/0022-1	GI TOP PIPES	12,403
NEPA/92/0028-1	CEMENT	13,900
NEPA/92/0104-1	CAMPING EQUIPMENT	2,333
NEPA/92/0116-1	HACK KIT REAGENT TUBES, ETC	2,723
NEPA/92/0117-1	POND LINERS	12,639
NEPA/92/0120-1	WRENCHES, SOCKETS, WASHERS, ETC	9,654
NEPA/92/0120-2	WRENCHES, SOCKETS, WASHERS, ETC	168
NEPA/92/0138-1	ROBO WELL SCREEN & PUMP PARTS	4,321
NEPA/92/0138-2	ROBO WELL SCREEN & PUMP PARTS	7,375
NEPA/92/0139-1	ROD PINS, TOOL BOXES, RACKS, ETC	9,675
NEPA/92/0139-2	ROD PINS, TOOL BOXES, RACKS, ETC	9,086
NEPA/92/0151-1	WATER TESTING KITS	8,725
NEPA/93/0402-1	MISC CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	4,065
NEPA/93/0403-1	HDP PIPES	56,740
NEPA/93/0405-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	17,421
NEPA/93/0406-1	GI FITTINGS	8,531
NEPA/93/0407-1	MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS	3,153
NEPA/93/0409-1	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS	12,260
NEPA/93/0418-1	TYPEWRITERS, FILING CABINETS, ETC	2,596
NEPA/93/0440-1	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	2,193
NEPA/93/0443-1	ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT	7,086
NEPA/93/0444-1	TYRES AND TUBES	2,880
NEPA/93/0445-1	MAINTENANCE TOOL KITS	631
NEPA/93/0446-1	TEFLON COVERS/HEATING PLATES	910
NEPA/93/0448-1	UNIPAC ITEMS	1,201
NEPA/93/0449-1	WRENCHES, SOCKETS, WASHERS, ETC	1,876
NEPA/93/0460-1	ORDINARY PORTLAND CEMENT	8,298
NEPA/93/0466-1	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	13,141
NEPA/93/0467-1	GI PIPES	10,618
NEPA/93/0468-1	MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS	11,358
NEPA/93/0470-1	GI FITTINGS	2,195
NEPA/94/0430-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	7,792

CF Number	Description	CF Value
NEPA/94/0447-1	HEATING PLATES/THERMOCHROME CRAYONS	1,692
NEPA/94/0448-1	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	1,501
NEPA/94/0454-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	2,950
NEPA/94/0455-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	7,594
NEPA/94/0459-1	GI TOP PIPES	6,613
NEPA/94/0463-1	PVC RIBBED WELL SCREEN	
4,130		
NEPA/94/0470-1	HACH TEST KIT REAGENT TUBES	3,680
NEPA/94/0471-1	HDP PIPES	22,170
NEPA/94/0474-1	GI TOP PIPE	12,322
NEPA/94/0479-1	GI PIPES	5,731
	S/Total for Supplies	336,723
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/93/2070	HQ ADJUSTMENT	(2,901)
NEPA/93/2071	HQ ADJUSTMENT	2,901
NEPA/92/0059	OPERATIONAL EXP - SHALLOW WELL HPs	3,464
NEPA/92/0060	CONTINGENCY	411
NEPA/92/0087	OPERATIONAL EXPENSES - WES KTM	14,585
NEPA/92/0122	SPONSORSHIP	5,916
NEPA/92/0123	SCHOOL LATRINES - PCVs	450
NEPA/92/0124	SALARIES/ALLOW. - NATIONAL MANPOWER	4,926
NEPA/92/0144	HOUSEHOLD LATRINE CONSTRUCTION	1,534
NEPA/92/0163	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	6,000
NEPA/92/0178	SUPPORT TO TRAINING ACTIVITIES	6,084
NEPA/92/0194	REMUNERATION TO MR JAIN VINEEK	426
NEPA/92/0199	REMUNERATION TO QUALITY CONT AGENT	2,475
NEPA/93/0416	DEV , PRETESTING & PRINTING OF MATERIALS	545
NEPA/93/0439	BRASS UNIONS & VALVES	(3,116)
NEPA/94/0415	SUPPORT TO DWSS MID WEST (O/M UNIT)	1,143
NEPA/94/0423	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	5,925
NEPA/94/0429	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	4,900
NEPA/95/4018	SUPPORT TO REG LEVEL TRAINING ACTIVITIES	15,000
NEPA/95/4044	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	6,800
NEPA/96/4024	MONITORING/EVALUATION & PROG SUPPORT	1,582
	S/Total for Cash	79,050
	Grand total, cash and supply	415,773
	Total funds pledged	415,773
	Total funds called forward	415,773
	Total funds available	000

* information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country	NEPAL	
Donor	C350 LIECHTENSTEIN NGO	Donor Ref * _____
PBA No	SC 93/0762-1	
Programme No	YW/204	
Description	WATER & SANITATION	
Period Covered by Report	18/03/94 - 25/11/96	
Total available for programme implementation	167,785	

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/94/0404-1	GI PIPES	21,580
NEPA/94/0405-1	GI FITTINGS	14,453
NEPA/94/0426-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	20,345
NEPA/94/0432-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	36,670
NEPA/94/0443-1	TEFLON COVERS/HEATING PLATES	979
NEPA/94/0477-1	GI PIPES	42,290
	S/Total for Supplies	----- 136,317 -----
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/95/4038	SCHOOL LATRINE CONSTRUCTION	8,775
NEPA/95/4049	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	15,900
NEPA/95/4050	INSPECTION & OTHER COSTS	2,272
NEPA/95/4054	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	3,300
NEPA/96/4026	MONITORING/EVALUATION & PROG SUPPORT	1,221
	S/Total for Cash	----- 31,468 -----
	Grand total, cash and supply	----- 167,785 -----
Total funds pledged		167,785
Total funds called forward		167,785
Total funds available		000

* information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country	NEPAL	Donor Ref *	_____
Donor	B317 JAPAN COMMITTEE		
PBA No	SC 94/0205-1		
Programme No	YW/204		
Description	WATER & SANITATION		
Period Covered by Report	11/05/94 - 25/11/96		
Total available for programme implementation	145,631		

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/94/0451-1 7,490	PISTON RODS, LOWER/UPPER PLATES, ETC	
NEPA/94/0469-1	HACH TEST KITS REAGENT TUBES ETC	3,296
NEPA/94/0472-1	HDP PIPES	41,956
NEPA/94/0478-1	BICYCLES	5,978
NEPA/94/0489-1	THERMOCHROME/TEFLON TAPE	888
NEPA/94/0490-1	PORTLAND CEMENT	1,059
NEPA/95/4084-1	UNIPAC ITEMS (AV EQUIPMENTS, FILMS, ETC)	5,673
NEPA/95/4088-1	AV & OTHER EQUIPMENT	13,162
NEPA/96/4009-1	GI PIPE	3 100
NEPA/96/4011-1	GI VALVE BOXES AND KEYS	1,603
NEPA/96/4013-1	GI FITTINGS	1,954
NEPA/96/4020-1	GODREJ PARTITION & FURNITURE	7,780
	S/Total for Supplies	93,939
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/95/4010	SUPPORT TO SOCIAL MOBILIZATION & COMMUNICATION	14,458
NEPA/95/4027	DISTRICT/COMMUNITY LEVEL TRAININGS	18,294
NEPA/95/4037	SANITATION, HYGIENE EDUCATION	134
NEPA/96/4021	SUPPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING FOR RESEARCH & TRAINING	2,550
NEPA/96/4030	SUPPORT TO AAROHAN FOR SANITATION ACTIVITIES	8,429
NEPA/96/4033	SUPPORT TO CHRDU FOR TRAINING ACTIVITIES	2,400
NEPA/96/4041	SCHOOL SANITATION ACTIVITIES	500
NEPA/96/4048	CWSS SANITATION/TRAINING PROGRAMME	4,926
	S/Total for Cash	51,692
	Grand total, cash and supply	145,631
Total funds pledged		145,631
Total funds called forward		145,631
Total funds available		000

* information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country NEPAL
 Donor B573 SWEDISH COMMITTEE Donor Ref * _____
 PBA No SC 94/0763-1
 Programme No YW/204
 Description WATER & SANITATION
 Period Covered by Report 21/11/94 - 25/11/96
 Total available for programme implementation 173,215

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/95/4037-1	HDP PIPES	52,013
NEPA/95/4041-1	GI FITTINGS	2,118
NEPA/95/4053-1	MANHOLE COVERS	3,187
NEPA/95/4068-1	HDP PIPES	3,332
NEPA/95/4079-1	GI PIPES	9,916
NEPA/95/4090-1	MOTORCYCLES	8,200
NEPA/95/4091-1	COMPUTER, PRINTER & PHOTOCOPY MACHINE	9,254
NEPA/95/4092-1	FIRST AID BOXES & CALCULATORS (UNIPAC ITEMS)	2,192
NEPA/95/4093-1	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, TOOLS, ETC	4,492
NEPA/96/4023-1	GI TOP PIPE	7,800
NEPA/96/4026-1	COMBINATION WRENCHES & PVC CUP WASHERS	720
	S/Total for Supplies	103,224
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/95/4029	SUPPORT FOR PREPARATION OF DIST PROFILE/STUDIES	15,000
NEPA/96/4027	SANITATION, HEALTH HYGIENE EDUCATION AND PROMOTION	15,000
NEPA/96/4028	NGO SUPPORT FOR FEC ACTIVITIES	7,000
	S/Total for Cash	37,000
	Grand total, cash and supply	140,224
Total funds pledged		173,215
Total funds called forward		140,224
Total funds available		32,991

* information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country	NEPAL
Donor	B573 SWEDISH COMMITTEE Donor Ref * _____
PBA No	SC 94/0392-1
Programme No	YW/204
Description	WATER & SANITATION
Period Covered by Report	25/07/94 - 25/11/96
Total available for programme implementation	319,292

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/95/4004-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	3,553
NEPA/95/4005-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	4,532
NEPA/95/4006-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	9,293
NEPA/95/4007-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS	10,303
NEPA/95/4011-1	PVC CASING PIPES	3,957
NEPA/95/4018-1	GI TOP PIPES	3,506
NEPA/95/4019-1	GI TOP PIPES	2,153
NEPA/95/4022-1	PORTLAND CEMENT FOR DWSS	0
NEPA/95/4023-1	PORTLAND CEMENT FOR DWSS	0
NEPA/95/4024-1	PORTLAND CEMENT FOR NRCS	0
NEPA/95/4027-1	PVC FITTINGS	2,539
NEPA/95/4028-1	PVC FITTINGS	1,476
NEPA/95/4030-1	ROBO WELL SCREEN	2,826
NEPA/95/4031-1	ROBO WELL SCREEN	1,485
NEPA/95/4033-1	LEATHER FLAPPER VALVES	661
NEPA/95/4034-1	LEATHER FLAPPER VALVES	451
NEPA/95/4038-1	HDP PIPES	10,834
NEPA/95/4042-1	GI FITTINGS	1,001
NEPA/95/4044-1	VALVES	9,514
NEPA/95/4045-1	COMBINATION WRENCHES	800
NEPA/95/4046-1	COMBINATION WRENCHES	1,965
NEPA/95/4047-1	HAND PUMP SPARE PARTS	2,428
NEPA/95/4048-1	HAND PUMP SPARE PARTS	3,643
NEPA/95/4050-1	PVC CUP-WASHERS	500
NEPA/95/4051-1	PVC CUP-WASHERS	375
NEPA/95/4055-1	BRASS TAPS/BIBCOCKS	900
NEPA/95/4056-1	NUTS, BOLTS, WASHERS, ETC	252
NEPA/95/4057-1	NUTS, BOLTS, WASHERS, ETC	208
NEPA/95/4058-1	BRASS UNIONS	2,375
NEPA/95/4066-1	WIRE MESH, IRON RODS, ETC	10,542
NEPA/95/4069-1	FORM WORKS, TOOL BOXES, ETC	10,237
NEPA/95/4070-1	FORM WORKS, TOOL BOXES, ETC	9,984

CF Number	Description	CF Value
NEPA/95/4071-1	HACH TEST KITS, REAGENT TUBES, ETC	2,259
NEPA/95/4072-1	HACH TEST KITS, REAGENT TUBES, ETC	1,264
NEPA/95/4074-1	BICYCLES	840
NEPA/95/4075-1	BICYCLES	1,008
NEPA/95/4076-1	GI PIPES & GI EQUAL SOCKETS	630
NEPA/95/4077-1	GI PIPES & GI EQUAL SOCKETS	1,294
NEPA/95/4078-1	HF WIRELESS EQUIPMENT	19,920
NEPA/95/4081-1	WATER TESTING KITS	5,751
NEPA/95/4082-1	WATER TESTING KITS	5,715
NEPA/95/4094-1	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS, TOOLS, ETC	1,660
NEPA/96/4004-1	PORTLAND CEMENT FOR NRCS	11,360
NEPA/96/4008-1	PORTLAND CEMENT FOR DWSS	9,100
NEPA/96/4022-1	NEPAL NO 6 HAND PUMPS FOR NRCS	24,800
	S/Total for Supplies	197,894
<u>CASH</u>		
NEPA/95/4025	SUPPORT TO NGOs FOR SPRING PROTECTION PROGRAMME	0
NEPA/95/4026	SUPPORT TO NGOs	6,924
NEPA/95/4028	SUPPORT FOR PREPARATION OF DISTRICT PROFILE/STUDIES	0
NEPA/95/4030	SUPPORT TO OPERATION & MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES	0
NEPA/95/4034	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	20,000
NEPA/95/4045	SUPPORT TO WATER AID	23,770
NEPA/96/4029	TRAINING/CAPACITY BUILDING OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS	15,000
NEPA/96/4035	OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	10,000
NEPA/96/4047	CWSS SANITATION/TRAINING PROGRAMME	16,344
NEPA/96/4050	SCHOOL SANITATION ACTIVITIES	3,750
	S/Total for Cash	95,788
	Grand total, cash and supply	293,682
	Total funds pledged	319,292
	Total funds called forward	293,682
	Total funds available	25,610

* information to be provided by PFO

Assisted Country NEPAL
 Donor B054 AUSTRIAN COMMITTEE Donor Ref * _____
 PBA No SC 96/0393-1
 Programme No YW/204
 Description WATER & SANITATION
 Period Covered by Report 23/07/96 - 25/11/95
 Total available for programme implementation 100,467

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/95/4086-1	BRASS UNION & VALVES	4,650
NEPA/95/4087-1	GI FITTINGS	6,300
	S/Total for Supplies	10,950
	S/Total for Cash	000
	Grand total, cash and supply	10,950
	Total funds pledged	100,467
	Total funds called forward	10,950
	Total funds available	89,517

 * information to be provided by PFO

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Assisted Country	NEPAL	
Donor	A464 OPEC	Donor Ref * _____
PBA No	SC 94/0844-1	
Programme No	YW/204	
Description	WATER & SANITATION	
Period Covered by Report	01/01/95 - 25/11/96	
Total available for programme implementation	94,339	

CF Number	Description	CF Value
<u>SUPPLY</u>		
NEPA/95/4035-1	HDP PIPES	45,950
NEPA/95/4039-1	GI PIPES	18,160
NEPA/95/4043-1	VALVES	3,152
NEPA/95/4052-1	MANHOLE COVERS	2,160
NEPA/95/4054-1	BRASS TAP/BIBCOCKS	1,800
NEPA/96/4006-1	MOTORCYCLES	8,200
NEPA/96/4007-1	COMPUTER, PRINTER & PHOTOCOPY MACHINE	12,727
NEPA/96/4039-1	HDP PIPE & GATE VALVE	7,190
	S/Total for Supplies	94,339
	S/Total for Cash	-----
	Grand total, cash and supply	94,339

	Total funds pledged	94,339
	Total funds called forward	94,339
	Total funds available	000

 * - information to be provided by PFO

