



FINAL PROGRAMMATIC PROGRESS REPORT
On
Humanitarian WASH Interventions in Kavrepalanchok District
Bagmati Province



Project Implementation Period:
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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

The incessant rainfall from September 26 to 28, 2024 led to severe flooding and landslides in Nepal, with Bagmati province being one of the most affected. Kavrepalanchok district witnessed significant impacts in its infrastructures and essential services including disruption to Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, services and supplies severely affecting communities within the district. This prompted the Government of Nepal to include 11 municipalities within Kavrepalanchok district in the declaration as crisis areas.

Following the floods and landslides due to the excessive rainfall, the Council of Ministers, Government of Nepal on 7th October 2024 published NEPAL RAJPATRA declaring 20 Districts and 71 Local levels as Disaster Crisis Area which included Kavrepalanchok and 11 Local levels (7 Rural Municipalities and 4 Urban Municipalities). Similarly, the Situations Reports published by National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA) has included emergency WASH facilities that include provisions of safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and hygiene kits and emergency health facilities and disease surveillance to control disease outbreak as immediate needs and priorities.

In response to this crisis, Civic Forum for Sustainable Development (Civic Forum), implementing partner of UNICEF Nepal, launched the 'Humanitarian WASH intervention in Kavrepalanchok District, Bagmati Province. The program aims to restore and improve WASH services in the affected areas, with a particular focus on building the capacity of local stakeholders to effectively manage, operate, and maintain WASH facilities, ensuring long-term sustainability. Moreover, the programme also aims to promote climate-resilient WASH practices, ensuring long-term sustainability in the face of future climate-related challenges.

The Humanitarian WASH Interventions programme initiated with a detailed needs assessment in coordination with District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC), WASH cluster, local governments, ward offices and humanitarian partners. Distribution of critical WASH supplies including hygiene kits, water and sanitation supplies to the selected communities that ensured 1000 vulnerable families. Minor repair of three water supply schemes and major rehabilitation of twelve water supply systems has been planned to deliver access to safe water for disaster affected families preventing health risks and reducing possibilities of water borne diseases. One household one tap concept in major rehabilitation and chlorination of water has been ensured to improve the access of safe water at premise. This also becomes an opportunity to introduce climate resilient and safely managed water supply in communities. Similarly, the restoration of sanitation and hygiene facilities and services in fifteen identified communities provide access to hygiene and sanitation facilities and services along with mass hygiene education and awareness campaign and Menstrual hygiene management orientation activities enhances hygiene practices further supporting disease prevention. Also, Community participation, strong coordination among the WASH

Cluster agencies and use of 4W / 5W matrix for reporting at all stages of the programme has been avoiding the duplication of works and ensures comprehensive coverage in the affected communities.

1.2 Programme Objectives

Overall Objective

The overall objective of the Humanitarian WASH Intervention Programme is to provide emergency response and early recovery support for essential WASH services, while integrating sustainability and climate resilience, to improve the health and well-being of disaster-affected communities in four identified Palikas of Kavrepalanchok District.

Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the programme are as follows:

- To repair and rehabilitate damaged water supply and sanitation systems to restore functionality and improve living conditions.
- To build the capacity of community members, Water Supply and Sanitation User Committees (WSUCs) and stakeholders for the effective management, monitoring, and sustainability of WASH infrastructure.
- To empower communities through education and participatory approaches, fostering ownership, improved hygiene practices, and sustainable WASH management.
- To integrate climate-resilient features into WASH systems, ensuring they withstand future climate-related hazards.
- To provide support for children, women, and other marginalized groups in ensuring equitable access to safe water and sanitation facilities.

1.3 Key Implementation Strategy

The programme implemented a comprehensive strategy to address the WASH emergency in Kavrepalanchok District, utilizing UNICEF WASH guidelines and aligning interventions with the priorities of the **National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA)** and the **WASH Cluster**. The key implementation strategies included:

- **Prioritization of Immediate Needs:** Immediate WASH needs were prioritized through needs assessments conducted in collaboration with WASH Cluster partners. Needs and intervention progress were systematically managed and monitored through the **4W (Who, What, Where, When) system**.
- **Gender Equality and Inclusion:** The programme promoted gender equality by ensuring equal opportunities for women and men to participate in training sessions, events, and other programme activities, with a target of at least **33% women's participation** across activities.
- **Community-Led Hygiene Promotion:** The programme adopted a community-led approach to hygiene promotion by mobilizing local networks, including **youth clubs**,

mothers' groups, child clubs, and other community resources, to maximize outreach and impact. This approach was guided by the **Water Safe Community (WSC) field notes**.

- **Climate-Resilient WASH and Digital Monitoring:** The programme promoted climate-resilient WASH interventions to address current and future environmental challenges. Digital tools were used to track implementation progress, while relevant data were entered into the **NWASH platform** to strengthen monitoring, planning, and the sustainability of WASH services.

2. Geographical Area

The Humanitarian WASH Intervention Programme was implemented in four Palikas-**Panauti Municipality, Namobuddha Municipality, Bethanchok Rural Municipality, and Roshi Rural Municipality**-within Kavrepalanchok District, Bagmati Province, Nepal.

Within these Palikas, the programme focused on **15 Water Supply Schemes (WSS)** and their beneficiary communities, which were identified as requiring urgent WASH support following the severe impacts of floods and landslides. These disasters caused significant damage to WASH infrastructure and disrupted water supply facilities and services, affecting the availability and continuity of essential WASH services.

The specific water supply schemes targeted for intervention are as follows:

S.N.	Name of the Scheme	Municipality/ Rural Municipality	Ward
1	Bolakhegaun (Simalkharka) Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Panauti Municipality	2
2	Mahakali Dhalmale -Naikintar Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Panauti Municipality	5
3	Nepane PhyangKhola Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Panauti Municipality	11
4	DeviKhola Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Panauti Municipality	11
5	Patle Khola (Dhuwakot) Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Namobuddha Municipality	6
6	Dapcha Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Namobuddha Municipality	8
7	Makhlo Dandakateri Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Namobuddha Municipality	11
8	Bimire Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Namobuddha Municipality	11
9	Bhandare Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Roshi Rural Municipality	3
10	Kimbe Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Roshi Rural Municipality	3
11	Shikhar Aambote Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Roshi Rural Municipality	3

12	Brihat Mangaltar (Daunne Khola) Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Roshi Rural Municipality	9
13	Mahabharat Thulokhola Kundakhola Chaureli Pandhera Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Roshi Rural Municipality	10
14	Chyasingkharka Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Bethanchok Rural Municipality	5
15	Thingchhap Drinking Water Supply Scheme	Bethanchok Rural Municipality	6

The map below illustrates the geographical coverage of the Humanitarian WASH Intervention Programme across the four targeted Palikas of Kavrepalanchok District, Bagmati Province, Nepal.

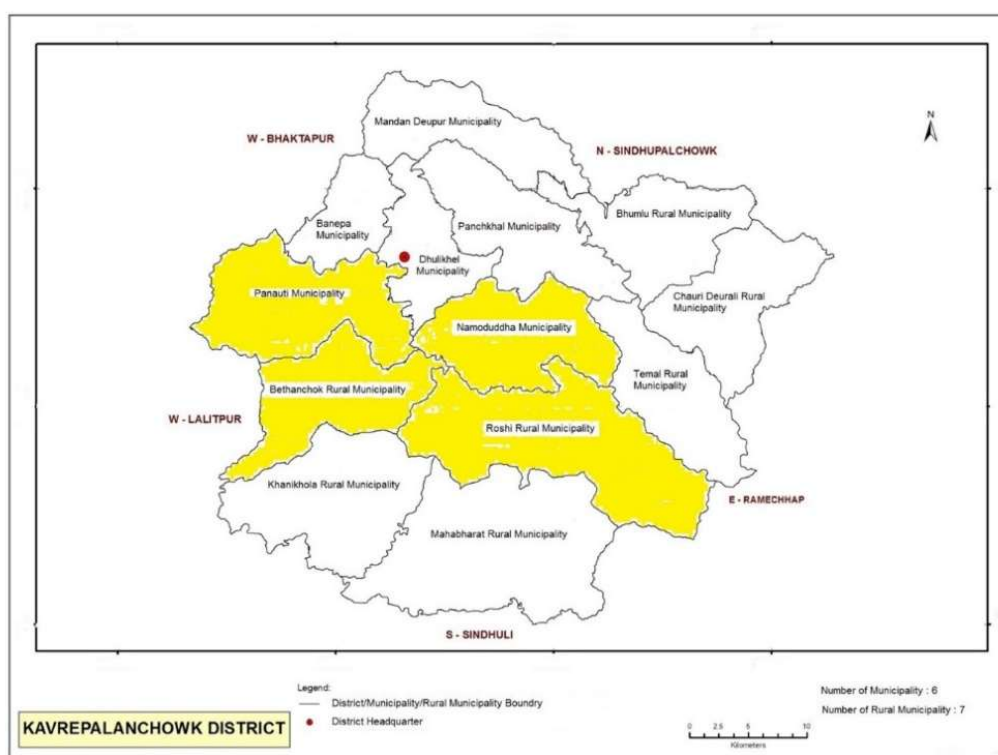


Figure 1: Geographical Coverage

3. Planned Activities and Progress

S.N.	Activities	Targets	Progress	Beneficiaries / Attendance
1	One-day orientation for social mobilizers on WASH needs assessment for emergency response and early recovery in the selected Palikas	12 persons	A one-day orientation on WASH needs assessment for emergency response and early recovery was conducted for social mobilizers using the KoboCollect tool on 14 February 2025 at the Civic Forum office.	19 participants (10 male, 9 female) were trained on WASH needs assessment for emergency response and early recovery.
2	Conduct comprehensive needs assessments in the four selected urban/rural municipalities	4 Palikas	Comprehensive needs assessments were completed in all four targeted Palikas: Panauti Municipality, Bethanchok Rural Municipality, Namobuddha Municipality, and Roshi Rural Municipality.	A total of 513 water sources were identified: 105 in Panauti, 129 in Namobuddha, 176 in Roshi, and 103 in Bethanchok.
3	Organize meetings with local governments to gather inputs and validate the findings of the needs assessment	4 local governments	Meetings were organized with all four targeted local governments-Panauti Municipality, Namobuddha Municipality, Roshi Rural Municipality, and Bethanchok Rural Municipality-to gather inputs and validate the findings of the needs assessments. The assessment findings covering 105 water sources in Panauti, 129 in Namobuddha, 176 in Roshi, and 103 in Bethanchok were validated and approved.	39 participants (34 male, 5 female) attended the four local government-level meetings.
4	Conduct regular WASH Cluster coordination meetings, including partner mapping and tracking of humanitarian WASH interventions through the 4W system	8 events	Eight (8) WASH Cluster coordination meetings were conducted, focusing on partner mapping and tracking of humanitarian WASH interventions through the 4W (Who, What, Where, When) system.	84 participants (62 male, 22 female) attended the eight WASH Cluster coordination meetings.

5	Organize review and reflection meetings	2 events	Two (2) review and reflection meetings were successfully conducted to review programme implementation, progress, challenges, and key learning.	44 participants (37 male, 7 female) attended the two review and reflection meetings.
6	Minor repairs of water supply systems	3 Scheme	Minor repair and rehabilitation works were completed in three (3) water supply schemes: Bhandare WSS, Kimbe WSS, and Makhlo Dandakateri WSS. The interventions included repair and construction of intake structures, reservoir tanks, pipeline works, household tap connections, protective structures, and provision of plumbing tools and water testing kits.	A total of 488 individuals from 93 households gained access to improved and safe drinking water facilities, including 240 males and 248 females.
			6.1 Bhandare Water Supply Scheme, Roshi Rural Municipality-3 1. Construction Works • Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of one (1) ferrocement reservoir tank with a capacity of 14 cubic metres • Construction of two (2) barbed-wire fences 2. Pipeline Works • Distribution pipeline: 50 metres 3. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	Beneficiaries: 35 households / 175 individuals (Male: 87, Female: 88)
			6.2 Kimbe Water Supply Scheme, Roshi Rural Municipality-3 1. Construction Works	Beneficiaries: 23 households / 115 individuals (Male: 58, Female: 57)

			• Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of two (2) cable crossings • Construction of one (1) ferrocement reservoir tank with a capacity of 10 cubic metres • Construction of two (2) barbed-wire fences • Construction of an 18-cubic-metre gabion retaining wall 2. Household Water Supply Connections • Construction of three (3) household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 3. Pipeline Works • Distribution pipeline: 270 metres 4. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	
			6.3 Makhlo Dandakateri Water Supply Scheme, Namobuddha Municipality–11 1. Construction Works • Construction of one (1) sump well • Construction of one (1) ferrocement reservoir tank with a capacity of 14 cubic metres • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Household Water Supply Connections	Beneficiaries: 35 households / 198 individuals (Male: 95, Female: 103)

			- Construction of 35 household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 3. Pipeline Works - Transmission pipeline: 450 metres - Distribution pipeline: 1,950 metres 4. Tools and Equipment - Plumbing tools: 1 set - ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set - Installation of an in-line chlorination system for drinking water purification	
			Overall Achievement: Through the minor repair and rehabilitation of the three water supply schemes, 93 households comprising 488 individuals (240 male and 248 female) gained access to improved and safe drinking water facilities.	
7	Major repairs/rehabilitation of water supply systems	12 Scheme	Major repair and rehabilitation works were completed in twelve (12) water supply schemes across the four targeted Palikas. The interventions included repair and construction of intake structures, reservoir tanks, distribution chambers, retaining walls, cable crossings, household tap connections, pipeline extensions, protective structures, chlorination systems, and provision of plumbing tools and water quality testing kits.	A total of 8,901 individuals from 1,571 households gained access to improved and safe drinking water facilities, including 4,572 males and 4,329 females.

			7.1 Bolakhegaun Water Supply Scheme, Panauti Municipality-2 1. Construction Works • Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 400 metres 3. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set • Installation of an in-line chlorination system for drinking water purification	Beneficiaries: 60 households / 303 individuals (Male: 161, Female: 142)
			7.2 Devikhola Water Supply Scheme, Panauti Municipality-11 1. Household Water Supply Connections • Construction of 72 household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 2. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 370 metres • Distribution pipeline: 2,850 metres 3. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set • Installation of an in-line chlorination system for drinking water purification	Beneficiaries: 72 households / 397 individuals (Male: 200, Female: 197)

			7.3 Dapchha Water Supply Scheme, Namobuddha Municipality-8 1. Construction Works • Construction of a 50-cubic-metre gabion retaining wall • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Household Water Supply Connections • Construction of 22 household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 3. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 80 mm diameter GI pipe – 350 metres • Distribution pipeline: 2,600 metres 4. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	Beneficiaries: 134 households / 912 individuals (Male: 463, Female: 449)
			7.4 Thingchhap Water Supply Scheme, Bethanchok Rural Municipality-6 1. Construction Works • Construction of two (2) cable crossings • Construction of one (1) distribution chamber • Construction of one (1) ferrocement reservoir tank with a capacity of 6 cubic metres • Construction of two (2) barbed-wire fences 2. Household Water Supply Connections	Beneficiaries: 186 households / 1,106 individuals (Male: 579, Female: 527)

			- Construction of five (5) household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 3. Pipeline Works - Transmission pipeline: 50 metres - Distribution pipeline: 990 metres 4. Tools and Equipment - Plumbing tools: 1 set - ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	
			7.5 Nepane Phyangkhola Water Supply Scheme, Panauti Municipality-11 1. Repair and Maintenance Works - Repair of one (1) intake structure - Repair of one (1) valve box 2. Construction Works - Construction of two (2) cable crossings - Construction of two (2) barbed-wire fences 3. Household Water Supply Connections - Construction of 123 household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 4. Pipeline Works - Transmission pipeline: 500 metres - Distribution pipeline: 5,400 metres	Beneficiaries: 123 households / 582 individuals (Male: 303, Female: 279)

			5. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set • Installation of an in-line chlorination system for drinking water purification	
			7.6 Mahakali Dhalmale Water Supply Scheme, Panauti Municipality-5 1. Construction Works • Construction of a 100-cubic-metre RCC reservoir tank • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	Beneficiaries: 193 households / 1,018 individuals (Male: 520, Female: 498)
			7.7 Bimire Water Supply Scheme, Namobuddha Municipality-11 1. Construction Works • Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 200 metres 3. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	Beneficiaries: 110 households / 656 individuals (Male: 347, Female: 309)
			7.8 Patlekhola Dhuwakot Water Supply Scheme, Namobuddha Municipality-6	Beneficiaries: 63 households / 453 individuals

			1. Construction Works • Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of one (1) ferrocement reservoir tank with a capacity of 6 cubic metres • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Household Water Supply Connections • Construction of seven (7) household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 3. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 3,000 metres • Distribution pipeline: 300 metres 4. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	(Male: 225, Female: 228)
			7.9 Shikhar Aambote Water Supply Scheme, Roshi Rural Municipality-3 1. Construction Works • Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of one (1) distribution chamber • Construction of one (1) ferrocement reservoir tank with a capacity of 6 cubic metres • Construction of three (3) barbed-wire fences 2. Household Water Supply Connections	Beneficiaries: 232 households / 1,269 individuals (Male: 651, Female: 618)

			- Construction of 18 household tap connections under the <i>One House, One Tap</i> approach, including installation of water meters 3. Pipeline Works - Transmission pipeline: 190 metres - Distribution pipeline: 565 metres 4. Tools and Equipment - Plumbing tools: 1 set - ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	
			7.10 Brihat Mangaltar (Daunne Khola) Water Supply Scheme, Roshi Rural Municipality-9 1. Construction Works - Construction of one (1) intake structure - Construction of a 16-cubic-metre gabion retaining wall - Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Pipeline Works - Transmission pipeline: 1,100 metres - Distribution pipeline: 500 metres 3. Tools and Equipment - Plumbing tools: 1 set - ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	Beneficiaries: 182 households / 1,024 individuals (Male: 526, Female: 498)
			7.11 Mahabharat Thulokhola–Kundakhola–Chaureli Pandhera Water Supply Scheme, Roshi Rural Municipality-10 1. Construction Works	Beneficiaries: 83 households / 501 individuals (Male: 262, Female: 239)

			• Construction of one (1) intake structure • Construction of an 8-cubic-metre gabion retaining wall • Construction of one (1) barbed-wire fence 2. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 1,400 metres • Distribution pipeline: 1,200 metres 3. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	
			7.12 Chyasingkharka Water Supply Scheme, Bethanchok Rural Municipality-5 1. Construction Works • Construction of three (3) cable crossings • Construction of two (2) distribution chambers • Construction of two (2) barbed-wire fences 2. Pipeline Works • Transmission pipeline: 750 metres • Distribution pipeline: 1,000 metres 3. Tools and Equipment • Plumbing tools: 1 set • ENPHO water testing kit: 1 set	Beneficiaries: 133 households / 680 individuals (Male: 335, Female: 345)
			Overall Achievement: Major repair and rehabilitation interventions were completed in 12 water supply schemes, benefiting 1,571 households and 8,901 individuals, including	

			4,572 males and 4,329 females. The interventions strengthened water supply infrastructure and improved access to safe drinking water through infrastructure rehabilitation, household water connections, pipeline works, water quality measures, and provision of essential operation and maintenance tools.	
8	Capacity building of Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committees (WSUCs) on Water Safety Plans and plumbing for sustainability of water supply schemes	15 Events	All fifteen (15) capacity-building events were successfully completed for Water Supply and Sanitation Users Committees (WSUCs), focusing on Water Safety Plans and basic plumbing skills to strengthen the sustainability, operation, and maintenance of the water supply schemes. A total of 15 WSUCs were capacitated.	1,128 individuals participated, including 730 males and 398 females.
9	Handover of water quality test kits to WSUCs	15 Nos	Fifteen (15) ENPHO Field Water Test Kits were handed over to 15 WSUCs to support regular water quality monitoring at the community level. Each ENPHO Field Water Test Kit can test approximately 80–100 water samples for 10 parameters, including pH, temperature, ammonia, nitrate, phosphate, iron, chloride, total hardness, free residual chlorine (FRC), and coliforms (presence/absence).	15 WSUCs received the water quality test kits.
10	Repair and Rehabilitation of Household Latrines	300 HHs	Repair and rehabilitation of 258 household latrines (58 partially damaged and 200 fully damaged) were completed across the program area. As a result, 1,382 individuals (703 males and 679 females), including 299	258 Households 1,382 beneficiaries (Male: 703, Female: 689)

			children and 13 persons with disabilities, gained access to improved sanitation facilities. The intervention helped prevent open defecation, reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, and improve sanitation conditions for vulnerable populations in disaster-affected areas.	
11	Conduct Mass Hygiene Education and Awareness Campaigns through Community Engagement in 18 Communities	18 Events	Completed eighteen (18) mass hygiene education and awareness campaigns through community engagement in 18 communities. A total of 1,126 individuals from the 18 communities participated and gained increased awareness of key hygiene practices.	Total beneficiaries of 18 events: 1,126 (Male: 532, Female: 594)
12	Provide Menstrual Hygiene Management Orientation (use of sanitary napkins/cloths & proper disposals) for Adolescent girls and women in 18 communities	18 Events	Completed eighteen (18) Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) orientation events covering the use of sanitary napkins/cloths and proper disposal practices for adolescent girls and women in 18 communities. A total of 281 adolescent girls and women received MHM orientation and information on appropriate menstrual hygiene practices.	Total beneficiaries of 18 events: 281 (Female: 281)
13	Distribution of Hygiene Kits, Water Supply and Sanitation Supplies to 1000 Families in Selected Communities	1,000 HHs	Completed the distribution of hygiene kits, water supply, and sanitation supplies to families in selected communities. A total of 1,001 households received essential resources to mitigate immediate WASH-related risks and improve hygiene and sanitation conditions.	1,001 households
14	Capacity Building of Palikas on Water Quality Testing and Monitoring	4 Local Levels	Capacity building was conducted in four (4) Palikas on water quality testing and monitoring. A total of 82 participants at the Palika level were capacitated, and	82 participants (Male: 68, Female: 14)

			water quality testing and monitoring mechanisms were established in all four Palikas.	
15	Formalization of MoUs on Operation and Maintenance (Sustainability Compact)	5 Schemes	Ensured institutional strengthening and sustainability by formalizing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on Operation and Maintenance (Sustainability Compacts) with four (4) Water Supply and Sanitation User Committees (WSUCs)-Makhol Dandakateri of Namobuddha Municipality, and Bolakhegaun, Devikhola, and Nepane Phyangkhola of Panauti Municipality-for the long-term management and sustainability of water supply systems.	29 Participants (Male: 25, Female: 4)
16	Capacity development training on N-WASH MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)	1 Event	A total of thirty (30) participants from four (4) Palikas and Civic Forum were capacitated on the N-WASH Management Information System (MIS). Following the training, complete data entry in the N-WASH system was accomplished for the Makhol Dandakateri, Bolakhegaun, Devikhola, and Nepane Phyangkhola water supply systems.	30 Participants (Male: 21, Female: 9)
17	Declaration of Water Safe Communities	5 Communities	In-line chlorination systems were installed and Water Safe Community (WSC) declarations were facilitated in four (4) communities in the targeted Palikas: Makhol Dandakateri (35 households) of Namobuddha Municipality, and Bolakhegaun (60 households), Devikhola (72 households), and Nepane Phyangkhola (123 households) of Panauti Municipality. All four communities were officially declared Water Safe	290 Households

			Communities in accordance with the Water Safe Community Manual, supporting access to safe drinking water for 290 households.	
18	Training of Community Volunteers on Data Collection Tools, Communication Skills and Working with Affected Populations	4 Local Levels	Community volunteers were trained and engaged to support Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Social and Behaviour Change (SBC) interventions across 10 communities in four (4) selected rural and urban municipalities. A total of 24 community volunteers-4 males and 20 females-were trained on data collection tools, communication skills, and working with affected populations. Through the supported WASH SBC interventions, a total of 2,370 individuals from 443 households gained increased awareness of WASH-related social and behaviour change practices. The beneficiaries included 1,205 males and 1,165 females, including 217 boys, 237 girls, and 16 persons with disabilities (PWDs).	Community Volunteer Training: 24 participants (Male: 4, Female: 20) SBC Beneficiaries: 2,370 individuals from 443 households (Male: 1,205, Female: 1,165)

4. Outcomes

1. **19 individuals were trained** on WASH needs assessment for emergency response and early recovery.
2. **WASH needs assessments were completed in four (4) Palikas.** A total of **513 water sources** were identified, including 105 in Panauti, 129 in Namobuddha, 176 in Roshi, and 103 in Bethanchok.
3. **Consultation and validation meetings were conducted with the local governments** of Panauti, Namobuddha, Roshi, and Bethanchok to gather inputs and validate the WASH needs assessment findings. The identified **513 water sources** were validated and approved by the respective local governments.
4. **One WASH Cluster coordination mechanism was made functional** in Kavrepalanchok District, with **eight (8) WASH Cluster coordination meetings** conducted.
5. **Two (2) review and reflection meetings** were successfully conducted to assess progress, identify challenges, and strengthen implementation.
6. **Three (3) minor repairs of water supply systems** were completed. A total of **488 individuals (240 males and 248 females) from 93 households** gained access to safe drinking water facilities.
7. **Twelve (12) major repairs/rehabilitations of water supply systems** were completed. A total of **8,901 individuals (4,572 males and 4,329 females) from 1,571 households** gained access to safe drinking water facilities.
8. **Fifteen (15) pre-construction orientation sessions** were conducted with Water Supply and Sanitation User Committees (WSUCs) prior to the repair, rehabilitation, and reconstruction of selected water supply schemes, contributing to their long-term sustainability. A total of **429 individuals** were capacitated during the pre-construction phase.
9. **Fifteen (15) Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP) trainings** were delivered to WSUCs, including orientation on climate-resilient WASH technologies applicable to water supply systems. A total of **251 individuals (167 males and 84 females) from 15 WSUCs** were capacitated on CR-WSP.
10. **Upgradation training on plumbing skills was provided to 15 Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs).** All **15 participants** successfully enhanced their plumbing skills.
11. **Essential plumbing materials, including fittings and tools, were provided to 15 WSUCs** to support the operation, maintenance, and sustainability of water supply systems.
12. **Fifteen (15) trainings on water quality testing and water supply system chlorination** were conducted for WSUCs, including an introduction to the Water Safe Community (WSC) declaration process. A total of **220 individuals (130 males and 90 females) from 15 WSUCs** were capacitated on these topics.
13. **Fifteen (15) post-construction orientation sessions** were conducted with WSUCs following the repair and rehabilitation of water supply schemes to support the sustainability of the restored water supply systems. A total of **212 individuals** were capacitated during the post-construction phase.
14. **Fifteen (15) ENPHO Water Quality Test Kits were handed over to 15 WSUCs.** Each ENPHO Field Water Test Kit can test approximately **80–100 water samples for 10 parameters**, including pH, temperature, ammonia, nitrate, phosphate, iron, chloride, total hardness, free residual chlorine (FRC), and coliforms (presence/absence).

15. **Repair and rehabilitation of 258 household latrines** were completed across the program area, including **58 partially damaged and 200 fully damaged latrines**. As a result, **1,382 individuals (703 males and 679 females)**, including **299 children and 13 persons with disabilities**, gained access to improved sanitation facilities. The intervention helped prevent open defecation, reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, and improve sanitation conditions for vulnerable populations in disaster-affected areas.
16. **Eighteen (18) mass hygiene education and awareness campaigns** were conducted through community engagement, reaching **1,126 individuals** across 18 communities. Community members gained increased awareness of key hygiene practices.
17. **Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) orientations** were provided to adolescent girls and women across 18 communities, covering the use of sanitary napkins or cloths, proper disposal practices, and the preparation of homemade sanitary pads. A total of **281 females** received MHM orientation and gained knowledge on appropriate menstrual hygiene practices.
18. **Hygiene kits, water supply materials, and sanitation supplies were distributed to 1,001 families** across the program area. The intervention provided essential WASH supplies to address immediate needs and helped reduce the risk of disease outbreaks among vulnerable populations in disaster-affected areas.
19. **Capacity building on water quality testing and monitoring was conducted in four (4) Palikas**. A total of **82 individuals** at the Palika level were capacitated, and water quality testing and monitoring mechanisms were established in all four Palikas.
20. **A total of 30 participants from four (4) Palikas and Civic Forum** were capacitated on the **N-WASH Management Information System (MIS)**. Following the training, complete data entry in the N-WASH system was accomplished for the **Makhol Dandakateri, Bolakhegaun, Devikhola, and Nepane Phyangkhola** water supply systems.
21. **Institutional strengthening and sustainability were promoted through the formalization of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) on Operation and Maintenance (Sustainability Compacts)** with four (4) Water Supply and Sanitation User Committees (WSUCs): **Makhol Dandakateri** of Namobuddha Municipality, and **Bolakhegaun, Devikhola, and Nepane Phyangkhola** of Panauti Municipality. These agreements support the long-term management and sustainability of the water supply systems.
22. **In-line chlorination systems were installed and Water Safe Community (WSC) declarations were facilitated in four (4) communities**. These included **Makhol Dandakateri (35 households)** of Namobuddha Municipality, and **Bolakhegaun (60 households), Devikhola (72 households), and Nepane Phyangkhola (123 households)** of Panauti Municipality. All four communities were officially declared **Water Safe Communities** in accordance with the Water Safe Community Manual, supporting access to safe drinking water for a total of **290 households**.

5. Highlights

1. Established one-house-one-tap systems in eight (8) water supply schemes.
2. Implemented Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR-WSPs) in 15 water supply schemes.
3. Facilitated source registration for nine (9) water supply schemes and supported the formation of Water Supply and Sanitation User Committees (WSUCs).
4. Strengthened the capacity of four (4) Palikas and 15 WSUCs on water quality testing and monitoring through training and provision of field water quality test kits.
5. Facilitated the establishment of Operation and Maintenance (O&M) funds in 15 water supply schemes.
6. Installed in-line chlorination systems in four (4) water supply schemes and established manual chlorination systems in 11 schemes.
7. Facilitated the declaration of four (4) communities as Water Safe Communities (WSCs).
8. **Incorporated climate-resilient features into water supply schemes, including:**
 - **Makhol Dandakateri WSS:** Relocated the intake from the riverbank to a higher elevation by constructing a sump well.
 - **Brihat Mangaltar WSS:** Constructed a spring protection chamber and flood protection measures at the intake.
 - **Kimbe WSS:** Constructed gabion walls at the intake for flood protection.
 - **Mahabharat Thulokhola WSS:** Constructed a retaining wall for landslide protection.
 - **Dapcha WSS:** Constructed gabion walls for flood and landslide protection.

6. Challenges

1. Limited availability of capable community members for effective community mobilization and community contributions.
2. Shortage of skilled manpower at the local level, particularly for technical and WASH-related activities.
3. Wage rate discrepancies, with local wage rates being higher than the approved district rates, affecting implementation costs and planning.
4. Difficulty in securing land for the construction and installation of Water Supply Scheme (WSS) components.
5. Mismatch between agricultural timelines and the programme implementation schedule, affecting the timely mobilization and participation of community members.
6. Lengthy procedures for water source registration, resulting in delays in the implementation of some activities.
7. Relatively short programme implementation period, which created challenges in completing all activities within the available timeframe.
8. Non-operational drinking water quality testing laboratories at the local level, limiting access to timely and locally available water quality testing services.

7. Lesson Learned

1. WASH interventions are more effective when implemented following Water Safety Plan (WSP) training for WSUCs and the subsequent preparation of Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR-WSPs). This approach helps ensure that interventions are aligned with identified risks and sustainability measures.
2. Maintaining a roster of skilled and unskilled manpower at the community level is essential for timely mobilization and effective implementation of WASH activities.
3. Regular WASH Cluster coordination meetings help avoid duplication of interventions, promote coordination among stakeholders, and ensure more efficient use of available resources.
4. Consultation with the Social Welfare Council (SWC) during programme planning and before finalizing activities and budgets helps minimize delays and supports a smoother approval process.
5. Establishing one-house-one-tap systems with metered connections promotes water conservation and responsible water use, while supporting sustainable water management at the household level.
6. In-line chlorination systems provide an efficient approach to water disinfection and reduce the time and effort required by plumbers for routine chlorination.

8. Moving Forward

1. Institutionalize Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans (CR-WSPs) across all water supply systems to strengthen climate resilience, risk management, and long-term sustainability.
2. Scale up manual and in-line chlorination systems to strengthen routine water disinfection and improve the safety and reliability of drinking water supplies.
3. Promote the Water Safe Community (WSC) Declaration approach among development partners and WASH organizations as a practical framework for improving and sustaining access to safe drinking water at the community level.
4. Integrate the WSC Declaration approach into both short-term emergency recovery and long-term WASH programmes. The experience from this programme demonstrates that WSC declaration can be achieved within a relatively short recovery period when appropriate technical and institutional support is provided.
5. Support Palikas to integrate WSC principles into their regular WASH planning, implementation, monitoring, and sustainability mechanisms.
6. Institutionalize Operation and Maintenance (O&M) agreements through MoUs across water supply schemes. Clear delineation of responsibilities among local beneficiaries, WSUCs, Ward Offices, and Palikas can strengthen ownership, accountability, long-term sustainability, and proper functioning of water supply systems.