

World Vision

***Rural Integrated Water
Sanitation and Hygiene Project
2 (RIWASH 2)***

**ANNUAL REPORT 2011/12
AND ANNUAL PLAN
2012/13**



SUBMITTED BY:
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Acronyms

ACLG – Assistant Commissioner for Local Government
ADP – Area Development Programme
AMB – Ambagamuwa
CBO – Community Based Organization
CLG – Commissioner for Local Government
CPC/PC – Central Provincial Council / Provincial Council
DNH – Do No Harm
DLCC – Divisional Level Coordinating Committee
DS – Divisional Secretariat
DSC – District Steering Committee
EM – Estate Management
GoSL – Government of Sri Lanka
GND/GN – Grama Niladhari Division (administrative area)/Grama Niladhari (official)
GNLCC – Grama Niladhari Level Coordinating Committee
IEC – Information, Educational and Communication
IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
LG/LGA – Local Government / Local Government Authorities
MLGPC – Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils (central level ministry)
MOE/MoE – Ministry of Education
MOH/MoH – Ministry of Health
MOLG/MoLG – Ministry of Local Government
MOU – Memorandum of Understanding
MUDWS – Ministry of Urban Development and Water Supply (central level ministry)
MV – Maha Vidyalaya (Senior School)
NE – Nuwara Eliya
NWS&DB – National Water Supply and Drainage Board (urban water supply authority)
O&M – Operations and Maintenance
PE – Polyethylene
PHI – Public Health Inspector
PLC – Public Limited Company
PS – Pradeshiya Sabha
RPC – Regional Plantation Company
RWSS – Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

Project Name: RURAL INTEGRATED WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROJECT (RIWASH-2)		
Report: ANNUAL PLAN REPORT 7 JUNE 2011 – 31 MAY 2012		
Submitted: 15 MARCH 2012		
Country: Sri Lanka	Project Location: Nuwara Eliya District	AusAID Annual Budget: Year 2 - Aus \$ 1,600,000
Start and End Date: 7 June 2010- 31 May 2015	Target Beneficiaries of the Project: 17,100 direct beneficiaries, 293,936 indirect beneficiaries	

1. Introduction

The core of Rural Integrated Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (RIWASH-2) Project is the successful strengthening of governance and community structures with the aim of connecting disenfranchised communities with each other and to the Pradeshiya Sabha (PS or local government) and plantation management. These stakeholders had few previous formal linkages but a long term history of suspicion, animosity and low level conflict. The project achieves its objective by using water as a connector (water being a basic service acknowledged by all parties as one of the base foundations for development and improving standards of life) to work together in order to implement the Government of Sri Lanka's (GoSL) Rural Water and Sanitation Supply (RWSS) Policy focused on the development and management of jointly administered water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

This Year 2 Annual Report and Year 3 Annual Plan has been developed by World Vision with input from stakeholders who together analysed the progress of project activities; their impact on the direct beneficiaries, main stakeholders and domains of change; and arrived at a consensus on the work plan and budget for the coming year. Much of the analysis in this report was collated by World Vision staff. However these have been augmented by feedback received through interviews and group discussions undertaken throughout the project year with the following key stakeholders: (i) Officials from the Provincial Council, Pradeshiya Sabhas and RWSS-SIDU; (ii) Estate Managers and representatives of Plantation Management Companies; (iii) Officials of Zonal Education Departments and Ministry of Health; (iv) School Principals, Staff and Students; (v) CBO and community leaders; and (vi) community members.

2. Strategic context update

Context Analysis

Some major changes relevant to the project that have occurred in the broader context as well as in the environment directly related to target institutions are discussed below:

Jana Sabhas: Jana Sabhas are proposed administrative structures that will be established under the Ministry of Economic Development and will be based at the GN level. These will plan and implement all state services and infrastructure, economic, irrigation and rural development activities¹. Up to mid – 2011 the possibility of establishing Jana Sabhas was discussed widely and arrangements were also in place to recruit Secretaries for Janan Sabha Secretariats. Currently this has died down therefore no impacts were felt by the project, but RIWASH will continue to monitor this situation.

¹ <http://www.tisrilanka.org/?p=4895>

This tie up with the government tendency to deploy funds earmarked for development to administrative (eg. DS) rather than elected (eg. PS) bodies. RIWASH strategy has been to link with administrative structures at all levels and capitalise on the fact that the operations and maintenance of facilities and services invariably fall on elected bodies. This strategy could be expanded to include Jana Sabhas should they be established at a future date.

Price Escalations: The recent fuel price hike of significant proportions has already impacted the cost of a number of products and services. It is likely that this could impact on capital project construction costs, and in general on all project activities, including administrative costs.

Analysis of Change

After more than one year of direct implementation the main stakeholders have faced various changes both as a direct or indirect result of project activities or because of external factors. For many of these stakeholders, it is the first time they have been brought into contact and engagement with each other (eg. CBOs and PS/RWSS-SIDU, PS & EM, CBOs of different estates/locations etc). In a majority of cases, significant positive changes have been observed in the manner they approach these relationships and in the way they work with each other towards a common goal where previously misconceptions and prejudices have dominated their thinking and actions. Some important changes seen among key stakeholders have been highlighted and analysed against the ACRP3 Domains of Change in Annex 1 – Analysis of Project Achievements against ACRP3 Domains of Change.

3. Review of Year 2 progress and implementation approach (3-4 pages)

Progress towards Outcomes and Addressing Cross Cutting Themes

A brief discussion of progress towards outcomes is given below. Annexes 3-5 provide examples of success stories. Also see Annex 6 for detailed achievements related to Cross Cutting themes.

Outcome 1: Rural Water Sanitation and Supply (RWSS) Policy is implemented by the local government in collaboration with estate management and other relevant partners increasing the trust between the parties and building consensus on shared WASH systems.

Progress: 1 DSC and 3 DLCCs in place to further implementation of RWSS policy as well as to create trust and ownership between parties. Awareness on RWSS Policy provided to key stakeholders. Stakeholder capacity building programmes tailored according to identified capacity needs. Divisional Master Plans being formulated with stakeholder input to create consensus on WASH systems.

- ***Key Partnerships built for effective implementation of RWSS Policy (re: Output 1.1)***

The District Steering Committee was established and met twice during the reporting period. In the words of the Chief Secretary of the CPC, who chairs the DSC, its main tasks are ‘to ensure that work is done according to the terms of the MOU, and to see that funds are utilized properly and efficiently.’ The revival of the Walapane DLCC during this period was instrumental in creating links between government stakeholders, leading them to collaborate in other areas as well. 386 Key officials of RPCs, local government stakeholders, and community leaders are now aware of the RWSS Policy and are more sensitive to the WASH needs of other communities through trainings programmes and exposure visits provided. Community level exposure programmes have also been instrumental in creating inter-ethnic links, especially between the Muthupawura (Sinhala village) and MacDuff (Tamil estate community) CBOs. The DLCCs met on a regular basis to evaluate the implementation of the project as well as to discuss and identify gaps in existing systems under their purview. RIWASH will support to address some of these gaps to strengthen bonds between communities and the PS as well as to ensure acceptance and

sustainability of the DLCCs. 6 estate based CBOs are now given access to these fora which were previously confined only to village level CBOs – providing them with a forum to address their WASH needs. For most of these CBOs, this was the first time they sighted the PS Office.

- *Stakeholder Capacities built for effective implementation of RWSS Policy (re: Output 1.2)*

14 MOUs and Agreements were signed this year with 3 government stakeholders (including the Education and Local Government Ministries of the CPC and RWSS-SIDU), 5 RPCs and 3 privately owned estates. These have created strong links that will ensure smooth implementation of the project by minimising potential conflicts. The CPC also passed a bill that will give them the legal authority to obtain and utilize RIWASH funds. Tied up with this is the re-launch of the Central province RWSSP Unit as RWSS-SIDU to give validity to their role as the implementing partner in this process. Capacity Building Programmes to address capacity needs highlighted are now in the process of being finalised. Proposal Writing and Water Resources Management Trainings will take place by April 2012. Material needs highlighted by government stakeholders, (eg. books for PS libraries, furniture for RWSS-SIDU and ACLG) have been addressed. These will serve to strengthen their links with the RIWASH process as well as enhancing their capacity to provide RWSS facilities for their communities. For the CBOs, trainings to develop and implement consumer agreements for the utility of water have been done, and currently these learnings are being put successfully into practice in Ouvahkelle, MacDuff and Bevys.

- *PS Capacity increased to implement capital projects (re: Output 1.3)*

The process to formulate Master Plans for the AMB, NE and WLP Divisions is being led by the RWSS-SIDU. Household surveys and stakeholder meetings have been held to get community feedback of specific needs and methods to address these. RIWASH will channel funds through the fiscal transfer process to fund selected projects by the end of Year 2. Through the Proposal Writing Workshop that will be held during the next two months the PS will be provided with the capacity to approach donors to fund the balance projects. This whole process is monitored jointly by the CPC and RIWASH 2.

Outcome 2: The target communities participate in the gender and conflict sensitive design and construction of the WASH infrastructure resulting in their regular utilisation of the infrastructure and established long-term behavioural habits for better sanitary practices.

Progress: 17 Gender and conflict sensitive designs for WASH infrastructure and services finalised and 8 Water Supply and Sanitation Systems completed in a participatory manner. Hygiene education provided to approx 10,000 individuals resulting in positive behavioural changes.

- *WASH Projects identified & designs completed with stakeholder collaboration (re: Output 2.1)*

By the end of Year 2 designs for 11 Community and 6 School Water Supply and Sanitation Systems and one Office Sanitation System² would be completed³. These comprise of 9 estate and 2 village communities; 3 Tamil, 2 Sinhala and 1 Sinhala/Tamil mixed schools. In addition to these, sanitation facilities will also be provided to the Walapane Zonal Education Office. Altogether these will cover a total of 9948 individuals. As schools rally communities around them, most school projects are located in close proximity to community projects. Designs are done in a participatory manner where they are presented to and discussed with the community and necessary changes made subject to their feedback. Most project locations were identified early in year 1 through a stakeholder workshop. However, there have been occasions where

² For the Zonal Education Department, Walapane

³ To date designs on 9 community projects and 6 school projects have been completed

locations have been added in the interest of conflict sensitivity. For example, Muruthenna Village, which borders Kothallena SV, was added following the needs that were highlighted at the consultation meeting held to present the school system design. This is a pilot project led by the AMB PS, with RIWASH only providing supervision. Once Master Plans are completed several such projects will be undertaken. The TOT on WRM will be a precursor to the establishment of watershed management committees in each division. IUCN is providing technical guidance to RIWASH in this process.

- *Prioritised WASH Infrastructure Projects Constructed (re: Output 2.2)*

By end May the construction of 5 school watsan projects and 3 community water supply projects will be completed⁴. Common Bathing Places and upgrading of the Drains system was also undertaken for MacDuff Estate. Together, these projects directly benefit 2342 community members, students and teachers who previously had difficulty obtaining a regular supply of clean drinking water. Females are doubly benefited by these projects due to their privacy, security and special hygiene needs being met. Women also find that they now have more free time on their hands due to not having to wait in line to collect water. Most have translated this into economic benefits by reporting to work on time and increasing efficiency. The greatest impact is the social cohesion achieved inside the communities in preparing and maintaining this system, the improved relationship between the management and the workers, and the increased links with the government structure, especially at the PS and PC level. Environment assessments have been undertaken for completed community projects and preliminary assessments are ongoing for future projects. Use of local contractors, suppliers and labourers has been actively promoted where feasible.

- *Improved hygiene practices for increased utilisation of WASH facilities (re: Output 2.3)*

Hygiene Promotion is an integral part of RIWASH. In fact hygiene promotion activities have the largest reach of all activities RIWASH implements because these are targeted both at those who directly benefit from capital projects as well as those who do not. One example is the Handwashing Day observance that took place in October 2012. TOTs were conducted for teachers and PHIs under this programme to propagate proper handwashing techniques to 7500 students and 850 community members. 47.8% of community now state that they practice handwashing as opposed to a baseline value of 9.1%. Officials attribute the drastic reduction in reported cases of diarrhoea to the good practices propagated by this event. RIWASH has also managed to inculcate the need to have regular cleaning days, and such events occur regularly at community and school level, improving their environments as well as promoting better health.

Most Hygiene Education Programmes are accompanied by the distribution of Hygiene Packs, so that people are able to practice what is learnt. These have been distributed to 468 households and 23 schools. To address special hygiene needs of women and girls a series of hygiene education programmes have been initiated. To date 34 women representing areas RIWASH work in have participated in such programmes. A number of display boards have also been erected in project locations to provide a visual reminder of the importance of good hygiene practices.

- *Community Based Enterprises Established (re: Output 2.4)*

To date 425 beneficiaries have been identified and 23 Solidarity Groups have been formed to disburse these loans. Most borrowers have utilized this money for agricultural purposes, to buy livelihood assets (livestock, equipment etc.) and to establish small boutiques. They report an increase in income through these ventures. 22 beneficiaries have also undergone SIYB training as well to provide them with the knowledge and skills to transform these into more viable enterprises. A second round of trainings will also take place before the conclusion of Year 2.

⁴ To date, 4 school projects and 2 community projects have been successfully completed and handed over

Outcome 3: Connected target communities and institutions have an increased capacity to promote gender and conflict sensitivity and the good governance of sustainable WASH systems

Progress: CBOs mobilised in areas of intervention for maintenance of WASH facilities and their capacities built on good governance, gender and conflict sensitivity resulting in increased interaction and engagement between stakeholders and increasing community participation in decision making. Programmes also being conducted to build PS and Estate Management capacities to better engage with community on managing WASH systems.

- *Systems and Structures established for sustainability of WASH Systems (re: Output 3.1)*
8 CBOs and 6 School Development Societies have been mobilized and 4 WASH Committees and 13 Water User Groups are in place and meet regularly to discuss issues related to O&M of facilities given. 3 CBOs in the Nuwara Eliya area were registered under the DS⁵. 33% of the representatives of the WASH Committees are female to ensure that concerns of women and children come up and are addressed. A tripartite agreement between the CBO, Estate Management and the PS will be signed before the conclusion of the project year, following which O&M resources (eg. sets of tools/spare parts, start up O&M fund) will be provided to these. To deal with potential conflicts that may arise in the maintenance of the system and to ensure local ownership of facilities provided, a GNLCC has been established at Moccha. As a result of linking up with the DLCC process representatives of MacDuff, Ouvahkelle and Bambarakelle CBOs were invited to an O&M refresher workshop conducted by RWSS-SIDU in October 2011, displaying their entry and acceptance into this process.
- *Increased community capacity for participation in local government decision making (re: Output 3.2)*
“Before RIWASH2, we had no idea what Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) meant. We did not know it existed...Now we hold discussions with the Pradeshiya Sabha, Assistant Government Agent, Central Province public administration officials etc,” says a community member from Gartmore Estate. A number of trainings on DNH, Leadership Development and Civic Rights Awareness have been provided to community leaders to augment their capacities. Some tangible results have been achieved due to these and the community cohesion created by the project. For example, in Gartmore Estate a group of workers acquired an idle land nearby to cultivate crops through contacts facilitated through RIWASH activities; in MacDuff Estate the community lobbied a number of government stakeholders to obtain electricity connections. 42.8% of the community state that they are aware of the services provided by the LG, and 13.2% believe that they now have a system to voice their WASH needs⁶. Gender empowerment is the other critical focus in the project. During the project year Gender Sensitization was provided to 45 kanganies who are the officials who deal mostly with women estate workers. Networking meetings between female CBO members and representatives of women’s organizations in the region was also organized to expand their contacts. 42.8% of the women now believe that that they receive fair treatment from institutions⁷. RIWASH believes that provision of space to practice these principles. Accordingly a drama competition to mark Women’s Day and Water Day is being organized at school and community level. Here concerns encompassing both these subjects will be presented in a memorable manner to both the participants and the prospective audience, enabling better retention of these principles and fostering interaction between communities.
- *Good Governance promoted to stakeholders (re: Output 3.3)*

⁵ Most CBOs in RIWASH areas of intervention in Ambagamuwa are already registered with the DS

⁶ Baseline values for these are 28.7% and 6.1%

⁷ Baseline value – 29.6%

Target community's willingness to pay has increased from 12% to 16.2%. WASH systems in MacDuff, Ouvahkelle and Bevys are now running through water fees collected by the community. Notice Boards have been provided to communities to display monthly financial statements that share information with the communities on the utilisation of the fees given. This is essential for building trust between the communities and the CBOs that collect this money, as well as the PSs who will deliver these services. In parallel to this trainings for PS officials on Water Resource Management will be undertaken by end May 2012 to build their capacity for needed interventions in this process.

AusAID Identity

For evidence of compliance with AusAID identity requirements please refer Annex 7.

Challenges and Recommendations

The main challenges that the project faced during the reporting period and mitigation strategies proposed/implemented are discussed below.

Significant problems	Level of risk to achieving project objectives	Proposed changes to activity design/implementation approach
Transfer of Government Officials	Moderate. The transfer of the Chief Secretary of the CPC – with whom all initial discussions took place – delayed the signing of two agreements with RWSS-SIDU. This in turn delayed the Master Plan formulation and the fiscal transfer process and the mobilization of selected communities in AMB.	Some aspects of mobilization was undertaken directly by the project as it was important for communities to enter into this process as capital projects were progressing in these locations. RWSS-SIDU was continually kept in the loop and proposed work plans discussed even though the agreement was yet to be signed. Therefore their familiarity with the project objectives assisted them to start work on the Master Plan days after the agreement was signed on Dec 16, 2011.
Short Project Period	Moderate. The CWSSP Project, on which RIWASH is based has a 24 month project cycle. For RIWASH this cycle has been abbreviated to approx 8-10 months. This has impacted the empowerment process of the CBOs as well as technical aspects such as water quality and water quantity analysis which should be done over a period of time, and not on a one off basis. Results of one-off measurements of Water quality and quantity analysis were apparent when the water flow lessened considerably during the drought season.	WVL is fortunate that their Area Development Programmes (ADPs) are present in areas where RIWASH is implemented. The CBOs therefore will be linked up with the ADPs so that they could guide them even after RIWASH is concluded till they have the necessary capacity to proceed on their own. The PS will be provided assistance to better identify water sources that will provide the necessary quantity of water throughout the year (discussed below).
Drought	Minor. The region experienced a relatively severe drought from end 2011 through the first few months of 2012. This affected the water quantity of the sources and subsequently the amount of water that reached the communities.	The community was educated on optimization of water usage and water management measures were imposed to deal with this. To better identify sources that will have the required water quantity throughout the year, funding the PSs to conduct water quantity/quality analysis and maintain a database is proposed for the coming year.
Trade	Moderate. Certain disruptive	Discussions with these political representatives and

Union Influence	political elements within the communities have attempted to influence the community not to pay water fees and not to coordinate with RIWASH.	educating them about RIWASH interventions have succeeded in dealing with minor incidences. But to avoid this getting out of hand awareness sessions led by the PS is proposed for trade union leaders and coordinators. RIWASH expects this to be successful as in most areas, PS leadership represents the same party as these disruptive individuals. The appointment of an Advisory Committee comprising of government and estate management representatives to deal with future issues is also recommended.
Dependency mentality of Estate Communities	Moderate. Affects sense of ownership of facilities and in turn the sustainability of systems and structures. This is a marked difference that can be observed between rural and estate communities.	Strategies proposed include imposing a connection fee and providing water only to those who request a connection and are willing to abide by all regulations. It is hoped that this would increase their ownership of the facilities provided.
Unwillingness of Private Estate Management to confer responsibility to CBOs	Major. The unwillingness of the estate manager to hand over systems to CBOs and the overall level of non-cooperation delayed the initiation of the Bevys Project considerably.	After a number of discussions it was apparent that the management would prefer a government intermediary in the process. Therefore PS representatives participated in discussions prior to signing of the MOU to display their role in the sustainability of the project. Also RWSS-SIDU was deployed to mobilize the community of this estate. This has met with approval from the management to the extent that he has appointed management representative to coordinate with the RWSS-SIDU.

Review of Sustainability Strategies

The sustainability management strategy has been slightly revised to reflect the important part the Provincial Councils and through them the RWSS-SIDU will be playing in the sustainability of the project. It is the ties formed with the CPC that has enabled the project to work with the PSs. Therefore the project anticipates the fiscal transfer process and the direction of future WASH projects to be owned by the CPC, where PSs will be the implementing partners, and RWSS-SIDU the main agency providing technical guidance. For more details please refer Annex 9.

Review of Activity Design and Monitoring Strategies

No changes have been made to the Activity Design and Monitoring Strategy.

4. Annual Plan for Year 2: Implementation strategy and work program (3-4 pages)

Implementing Strategy

The main implementing strategies that will govern RIWASH in Year 3 are as follows:

Monitoring the benefits of increased social cohesion: Year 3 will be a period where impact of links created between stakeholders during the first two years will be closely monitored. Impacts that benefit stakeholders and contribute towards enhancing their well being and capacity to engage effectively in their day to day work are expected at household level, inter and intra community level, institutional level and between institutions and communities. This is in effect a test period in which utilization of established links and increased capacity to solve issues through consultation, compromise and the arrival at a win-win solution that benefit all stakeholders will

be monitored at the above levels. This will also be a period where hiccups in this process will be observed and remedial measures taken to address these.

Initiation of handover of critical RIWASH tasks to Key Stakeholders: WASH systems established have already been handed over to CBOs, and will continue to do so as each construction wraps up. This strategy however is mostly aimed at the increased role the local government authorities will play in the sustainability of the project activities. In Year 3, RIWASH will directly initiate only a limited number of capital projects, choosing instead to gradually let the LG take over this process through the fiscal transfer process. Community mobilization too would be given over to LG and local partners. RWSS-SIDU, CPC and the PSs are key stakeholders in this process, therefore assistance to address any remaining material and capacity gaps will also go in parallel to this. Taking measures to ensure the incorporation of community participation and other good governance principles as well as other cross cutting issues that have guided RIWASH in this process will be a key focus in Year 3.

Specific activities that will be part of these strategies are detailed below.

Annual Plan for Year 3: Work Program and Proposed Outcomes

The full implementation schedule for the above activities can be found at Annex 10. Following are many of the key activities and proposed outcomes of this implementation period.

- *Key Partnerships built for effective implementation of RWSS Policy (re: Output 1.1)*

Measures will be taken to ensure the sustainability of the DLCCs, through which CBOs will be connected with institutions and all projects will be monitored and maintained. To add credibility to this structure RIWASH will provide assistance to the DLCCs to address gaps in existing projects under their purview. In-depth awareness of the RWSS Policy will continue to be provided to key stakeholders through trainings programmes and exposure visits. PS and RWSS-SIDU will be instrumental in the provision of these trainings – especially to targeted trade union representatives. A majority of the MOUs that will be signed during Year 3 will be with Regional Plantation Companies. More partners such as RWSS-SIDU and Palm Foundation will be identified to operationalize RWSS Policy among the stakeholders.

- *Stakeholder Capacities built for effective implementation of RWSS Policy (re: Output 1.2)*

RIWASH will facilitate the formation of construction cells comprising of representatives of PS and RWSS-SIDU that will assist the DLCCs to monitor projects. Addressing material and capacity needs highlighted through the in-depth institutional capacity assessment carried out during year 1 will continue in year 2. The need for formulation of by laws for the effective implementation of the policy at PC and PS level will also be examined through trainings scheduled on the subject and necessary steps taken to put this in motion. Learnings from WRM TOTs will be shared at divisional level and environmental committees established and work plans formulated to look into environmental issues – especially those related to watershed management. Capacity Building of CBOs will also continue as necessary.

- *PS Capacity increased to implement capital projects (re: Output 1.3)*

The participatory Master Plans developed in Year 2 will drive the most of the capital projects from Year 3 onwards. As a first step, the three proposals prepared through the Proposal Writing Workshop and selected by the DSC will be funded through the fiscal transfer process. Ownership of this process will be with the CPC and RWSS-SIDU, with PS being the implementing partner. Through the proposal writing workshop PSs will also be provided with the capacity to approach donors to fund the balance projects.

- *WASH Projects identified and designs completed with stakeholder collaboration (re: Output 2.1)*

At most around 2-3 projects will be designed through RIWASH in Year 3. This may increase if the project period is extended up to 5 years. More focus will be placed on monitoring the design process undertaken by the PSs for projects prioritized through the Master Plans.

- *Prioritised WASH Infrastructure Projects Constructed (re: Output 2.2)*

Currently a large number of projects are either being designed or under construction. In Year 3 the focus will be to ensure that all capital projects are completed and successfully handed over to the communities. This includes the Nagasena Project which got delayed due to the delay in obtaining the required permits. As mentioned above at most 2-3 new projects will be added. An environment survey will be carried out for all projects and impact assessments undertaken where necessary. Watershed protection measures will be incorporated based on these and also in collaboration with the Environment Cells that will be established at divisional level.

- *Improved hygiene practices for increased utilisation of WASH facilities (re: Output 2.3)*

Hygiene awareness programmes will continue for students and communities. This includes the continuation of special hygiene education programmes for females at both school and community level. Joint observances of key international days relevant to the project will extend the benefits of these programmes to a wider audience as well as build partnerships between groups and encourage participation of vulnerable groups. Even simple activities such as cleaning days will help promote social cohesion among communities and schools.

- *Community Based Enterprises Established (re: Output 2.4)*

Solidarity Groups formation and identification of borrowers will continue. Collection of repayments and monitoring of benefits conferred on beneficiaries will also be done. Business trainings will also be given for identified beneficiaries to provide them with the skills and knowledge necessary to ensure sustainability of ventures they are engaged in.

- *Systems and Structures established for sustainability of WASH Systems (re: Output 3.1)*

CBOs in intervention areas will continue to be mobilised and encouraged to register under the DS if they have not done so already. In addition to promoting the sustainability and legal recognition of these committees, it is also a prerequisite to joining the DLCCs. CBOs will implement consumer agreements developed to sustain WASH facilities and look into operational issues, seeking help via the DLCC or PS when needed. To address community level conflicts, Advisory Committees consisting of representatives from the PS/LG and Estate Management will be established. They will meet on a need basis. Tri partite agreements will be signed clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the CBO, PS and EM. Operations and Maintenance resources such as tools and a start up O&M fund will also be provided. The fund will be provided after approx 3 month assessment period where the capability of the CBOs collect water fees and to run and maintain the system will be monitored. Links will be created with ADPs to ensure guidance beyond the RIWASH project period. GNLCs will be formed and integrated into the ADP GN structure where necessary.

- *Increased community capacity for participation in local government decision making (re: Output 3.2)*

Operations and Maintenance of the infrastructure facilities will be the main avenue through which participation and empowerment will be inculcated within the communities. Therefore members of of WASH Committees and User Groups will be targeted through various programmes and events that will directly or indirectly plant seeds that will empower them. Gender empowerment will continue to be a critical focus to encourage active participation of women. Further, a sense of ownership for the system is vital within the community for proper participation to take place. Although this is easily established in a village system, the mind set of the estate community is

slightly different owing to their history of being dependent on the EM. Therefore measures will be taken to ensure their contribution to the system, for example through the payment of a connection fee.

- *Good Governance promoted to stakeholders (re: Output 3.3)*

CBOs will continue to be guided and their capacities built to ensure transparent accounting practices. This will be instrumental in avoiding potential conflicts that may arise as the CBO incomes increase. In parallel to this the PS and/or Plantation Management will be trained in participatory methods, Principles of Good Governance, O&M of watsan systems, LG Legal Framework and Policy Reforms, etc to encourage and respond appropriately to community requests.