

PART B. ACTIVITY SUMMARY SUSTAINABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL - NEPAL

Activity Title	Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All – Nepal
Country/Region/Location	Nepal / South East Asia / four districts in Karnali region and two districts south of the Karnali region
Brief Proposal Outline	
<i>Objectives</i>	<p>Overall Objective: Improved health and quality of life of 4.400 rural households in six districts in Western Nepal by gaining access to sustainable sanitation and hygiene.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 4.400 rural households gain sustainable access to improved sanitation facilities, and are familiarised and apply good hygiene practices. 2) Capacity of key stakeholders strengthened to deliver quality services for increased sustained access to sanitation and hygiene. 3) Strengthened market-based supply chains for a variety of sanitation and hygiene consumer needs by supporting some 12 micro-enterprises. 4) Developing, testing and scaling up of innovative localised behavioural change communication strategies for sustainable hygiene behavioural changes in 6 districts. 5) Improving district level WASH governance for local business development and pro-poor support systems in 4 districts. 6) Learning, documenting and sharing of best practices of the programme within existing national, regional and district platforms.
<i>Main activities</i>	<p>Main activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creating sanitation demand 2) Strengthening market-based supply chains 3) Developing effective behavioural change communication (BCC) 4) Improving governance, and gender equity and social inclusion (GSI) 5) Accelerating learning, documentation and dissemination <p><u>Activity 1: Creating sanitation demand</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a baseline study on sanitation and hygiene behaviour • Train staff of district level service delivery organisations on community approaches • Select settlements and villages for demand creation • Apply community approaches for demand creation in selected settlements and villages • Follow up on staff performance and on local level action plans • Review community approaches and modify to context if necessary <p><u>Activity 2: Strengthening market based supply chains</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify potential private sector actors • Develop private sector value chain analysis • Develop understanding, knowledge and commitment among potential private sector actors

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish agreements on approach and strategies of engagement • Develop plans to engage the private sector • Implement private actor engagement plans • Monitor and follow up on performance <p><u>Activity 3: Developing effective behavioural change communication (BCC)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and test BBC promotion and communication strategies, approaches, methodologies, materials and tools • Produce appropriate BCC materials • Train district staff implementing agencies and relevant line agencies in the effective use of BCC approaches and materials • Implement BBC strategies, approaches, methodologies and tools • Follow up on staff performance • Review BCC strategies and approaches and modify to context if necessary <p><u>Activity 4: Improving governance, gender equity and social inclusion (GESI)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop key principles and methodology for full integration of governance and GESI • Develop key indicators for monitoring and evaluation • Training and enhancing commitment of district staff to fully integrate governance and GESI into all activities • Follow up on staff performance • Review results and approaches and modify to context if necessary <p><u>Activity 5: Accelerating learning, documentation and dissemination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop, share and disseminate information, documents, lessons learned, good practices and case studies • Participate in AusAID sponsored regional learning and exchange events
<p><i>Expected results (outputs and outcomes)</i></p>	<p>The programme will specifically focus on the following AusAID core outcomes and outputs:</p> <p><u>Outcome 1: Increased access to improved sanitation services</u> 4,400 rural households gain access to improved sanitation services</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline study on sanitation and hygiene behaviour completed • Materials for demand triggering developed • District staff capable of effectively delivering sanitation services • Settlements and villages for demand creation selected • Community approaches for demand creation applied • Staff performance and local level action plans followed up • Results of community approaches reviewed and approach modified <p><u>Outcome 3: Improved hygiene behaviour</u></p>

	<p>4,400 rural households practise sustained sanitation and hygiene behaviour</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC promotion and communication strategies, approaches, methodologies, materials and tools developed and tested • BCC materials produced • District staff implementing agencies and relevant line agencies capable of effectively applying approaches and materials • BBC strategies, approaches, methodologies and tools implemented • Staff performance monitored • Results of BCC strategies reviewed and approaches modified <p><u>Outcome 4: Improved WASH governance and effectiveness</u></p> <p>District staff apply key principles and fully integrate governance in their activities</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key principles and methodology for full integration of governance and GESI developed • Key indicators for monitoring and evaluation developed • Commitment of district staff to fully integrate governance and GESI enhanced and capability developed • Staff performance monitored • Results reviewed and approaches modified <p><u>Outcome 5: Strengthened capacity in partner countries</u></p> <p>District stakeholders demonstrate commitment and increased capacity to effectively respond to village demands and needs, national stakeholders apply lessons learned and evidence for policy dialogue and adjustment</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of governmental and non governmental service delivery organisations, civil society organisations and village groups to implement effective sanitation and hygiene services increased, and implementation capacity thereof improved • Mechanisms and practices to respond to village demands and needs improved • National and district understanding and knowledge base on effective sanitation and hygiene service delivery approaches increased and national sector stakeholder group meeting conducted • Allocation of national, district and local resources for sanitation and hygiene services increased <p><u>Outcome 6: Improved gender equality</u></p> <p>District staff apply key principles and fully integrate gender equity and social inclusion in their activities</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation of female health workers and village women in service delivery increased
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender equity issues and gender awareness of service delivery agencies enhanced• Gender equity issues and awareness full integrated as a cross cutting issues in community approaches and all stages of the Activity <p><u>Outcome 7: Improved WASH evidence base in Asia</u></p> <p>Documenting and disseminating success stories and lessons learned</p> <p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information, documents, lessons learned, good practices and case studies developed, shared and disseminated• Input and full participation in AusAID sponsored regional learning and exchange events delivered	
<i>Performance information (monitoring and evaluation of outcomes)</i>	Performance information for monitoring, evaluation and learning is collected within SNV’s Managing for Results (MfR) framework, measuring three levels: quantity and quality of capacity development services (input), improved performance of local partners, client organisations, and the sector (AusAID’s enabling outcomes), and the improvement of access to water, sanitation and hygiene promotion (AusAID’s core outcomes). Reporting will be further refined with IRC’s methodology for a qualitative information system (QIS) together with district level and national partners, contributing to M&E of key WASH indicators beyond the project period. Monitoring and quality control will actively involve SNV’s gender and governance experts.	
Budget summary		
<i>Organisation contribution</i>	143,723 AUD	
<i>AusAID funding</i>	564,540 AUD	
<i>Other sources of funding and amount</i>		
Expected Start Date	May 2010	
Expected Finish Date	June 2011	
Previous AusAID funding for the activity		
<i>Has AusAID previously funded this activity?</i>	NO	
<i>If so, have the funds been acquitted?</i>	YES / NO	When? / /
<i>If so, has a report been submitted to AusAID?</i>	YES / NO	When? / /

Declaration of compliance with the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act*

I, **Hans Heijdra** (*authorised officer and position in Organisation*), declare that the activities proposed in this submission will not contravene the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act* and regulations.

Signature:



Date: **09/02/10**

Declaration of Intent

I, **Hans Heijdra** (*authorised officer and position in Organisation*), submit this application and undertake that all funds provided would be expended for the purposes for which they are provided.

Signature:



Date: **09/02/10**

PART C. ACTIVITY DETAILS

SUSTAINABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL – NEPAL

1. INTRODUCTION

The Activity responds to the extremely poor status of sanitation and hygiene in the poorest region in Nepal. It is based on the results and learning of many years of engagement in the WASH sector. Solid groundwork has been laid for scaling up and intensification of sustainable sanitation at scale and hygiene practices in particular. Three of the current districts of engagement in the remote Karnali region in the west of the country have already prepared District Sanitation Strategy Plans. Multi-stakeholder consultations and capacity building of governmental, non-governmental and civil society key stakeholders have resulted in a high degree of commitment to jointly increasing effective sanitation coverage and improved hygiene practices. SNV's current interventions are geared towards replication and scaling up of viable approaches at national, district and operational levels.

The results will not only have a direct impact on increased access to improved sanitation and hygiene practices for the population in the targeted districts in the short term, but the Activity will also lead to increased potential for more effective policies, strategies, guidelines and approaches on a national scale, and is thus expected to have a substantial long-term national impact on the scale and quality of sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene.

2. ACTIVITY SETTING

2.1 Current situation

SNV Nepal has been engaged in providing advisory services in the WASH sector in all five districts of the Karnali since 2008. SNV's involvement in water supply and sanitation dates back to 1980. The nature of SNV's nature of engagement evolved from technical support towards integrated rural development, governance and social inclusion, and finally, from 2007, to sectoral capacity building by delivering professional advisory services.

Isolated from the mainstream of development, the Karnali region is the least developed part of Nepal. It is characterised by environmental degradation, low productivity, annual epidemics and food shortages, a weak educational system, negligible employment opportunities, and growing outward migration in search of employment. The region ranks as the lowest in Nepal in terms of access to sanitation services¹, there is serious lack of awareness about hygiene. The status of women is extremely poor, with female children neglected and discriminated against from birth. Governance and accountability are serious problems, public awareness is weak and there are few effective civil society organisations. The level and quality of planning, monitoring, coordination and collaboration of governmental and non-governmental organisations is weak.

¹ Sanitation coverage in the Activity area ranges from 13% in Dolpa district to 36% in Jumla district, the national coverage figure now stands at 40%.

Effectiveness of all organisations is badly hampered by weak organisational and technical skills.

The main capacity gaps in terms of sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene are as follows:

- Understanding and applying sanitation and hygiene as a concept in which sustained behaviour change is the objective and the provision of sanitary facilities is a means
- Understanding and developing effective methodologies, knowledge and skills to bring about sustained behaviour change
- Clarity about, and compliance with roles and responsibilities of different institutions and organisations playing a role in the sector, to meet demands of their respective clients and constituency within a changing political environment
- Recognition of the importance of, and taking action for active joint cooperation adoption and application of common soft and hardware standards and approaches

2.2 Current programmes

SNV advisory services are based on continuous and critical reflection on the effects of its own interventions and of the effects of current policies, approaches, performance and practices applied by sector stakeholders.

SNV's work in WASH consists of the following elements;

- Establishing, coordinating and facilitating multi-stakeholder platforms for joint planning, monitoring, action and efforts;
- Identifying the main relevant capacity needs of identified stakeholders to design effective activities that will improve performance in those capacities that have high potential to effectively impact on increased access to WASH services;
- Conduct training, workshops, coaching, on-the-job advising, facilitation of mutual learning and sharing, and promote learning by doing through a process of action and reflection;
- Supporting and facilitating development, management, sharing and dissemination of knowledge and linking practice at district and local level with national policy level for policy development;
- Providing strong and specific input in governance, gender equity, social inclusion and equality as cross-cutting themes in all activities.

SNV currently delivers advisory services in two major WASH programmes:

- Functionality of water supply services;
- Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All.

SNV maintains a strong focus on sustainability, governance, gender equity and social inclusion, knowledge development, sharing and dissemination throughout its work. SNV Nepal's WASH investments are primarily geared towards structural and lasting improvements in the Karnali region.

Building capacity focuses on selected governmental, non-governmental and civil society stakeholders, with the aim to:

- Create a conducive environment for effective service delivery;
- Improve the quality of service delivery in their specific roles.

SNV works with district stakeholders that have the potential to make substantial impact on equitable access to sanitation and hygiene services. SNV is also engaged with the lead ministry and department and key national stakeholders for WASH-related policy development and harmonisation.

3. ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 Objectives

- 1) 4.400 rural households gain sustainable access to improved sanitation facilities, and are familiarised and apply good hygiene practices
- 2) Capacity of key stakeholders strengthened to deliver quality services for increased sustained access to sanitation and hygiene
- 3) Strengthened market-based supply chains for a variety of sanitation and hygiene consumer needs by supporting some 12 micro-enterprises
- 4) Developing, testing and scaling up of innovative localised behavioural change communication strategies for sustainable hygiene behavioural changes in 6 districts.
- 5) Improving district level WASH governance for local business development and pro-poor support systems in 4 districts
- 6) Learning, documenting and sharing of best practices of the programme within existing national, regional and district platforms

The Activity focuses on sustainable sanitation and hygiene for entire settlements in six districts. SNV continues to build capacity for effective water supply services.

3.2 Activity description

The Activity entails intensification and expansion of SNV's current WASH engagement. Intensification includes more focus on the supply chain through the private sector and micro-finance institutions, and strengthening the development of methodologies, tools and approaches for sustainable behaviour change. Expansion consists of two districts south of the Karnali region - Dailekh and Surkhet. These districts have been selected on the basis of strong demand for SNV's services from the district administrations and their physical and logistical connection to the Karnali Region, forming a north-south corridor. The Activity is to be implemented in four districts in the Karnali and two districts south of the region. These six districts form a closed corridor from north to south. All selected districts have a very rural character. Dailekh and Surkhet district experience some urbanisation, with 9% and 11 % of the population respectively based in urban centres.

The Activity consists of the following components;

- 1) Creating sanitation demand
- 2) Strengthening market based supply chains (private sector)
- 3) Developing effective behaviour change communication (BCC)
- 4) Improving governance, gender equity and social inclusion (GSI)
- 5) Accelerating learning, documentation and disseminating

The current modality of delivery of sanitation services is centred on demand creation through external facilitation of CLTS-based community approaches. The community approach empowers target populations to take charge of achieving sustained open-defecation-free status and improving hygiene behaviour.

Central in the concept of access to sustainable sanitation and hygiene is the lasting use and hygienic upkeep of improved latrines and the internalisation of improved hygienic behaviour. Capacity building activities are based on needs analysis of selected stakeholders. Advisory services address specific needs and builds on what exists, what is feasible and what is practical.

The activities directly contributes to the peace process by responding to public demands and by improving governance, accountability, gender equity and social inclusion, thereby mitigating and preventing potential unrest and conflict.

3.3 Activity schedule

Activities	At present	Planned for Activity Period
Create sanitation demand	Ongoing	May 2010 – May 2011
Strengthen market based supply chains and engage private sector	Starting up	June 2010 – April 2011
Behaviour change communication	Starting up	June 2010 – June 2011
Improve governance, gender equity and social inclusion	Ongoing	Throughout the Period
Learning and sharing	Ongoing	Throughout the Period

Notes: • SNV, partners and stakeholders continue the programme beyond the end of the Activity period on a low-key basis with internal resources, with the intention to scale up activities when external resources are successfully generated • Monitoring and evaluation is carried out throughout the period • Timing of interventions at settlement and village level is aligned with seasonal agricultural calendars (rainy season: June – September, harvest season: October – November)

3.4 Inputs and costs

	AusAID AUD	SNV and IRC AUD	Total budget AUD
A. Personnel	250,956	112,731	363,687
B. Non-Personnel costs	286,256	22,384	308,640
C. Support costs	27,328	8,608	35,936
Total	564,540	143,723	708,264

3.5 Expected benefits and risks

Benefits:

- Sustained impact on health and quality of life of 26,400 persons
- Increased demand for sanitation and hygiene services
- Stakeholders capable to sustain activities beyond Activity period
- Decision makers and practitioners better equipped to meet demands

- Private sector engaged, jobs created and dependence on national and external agencies reduced
- Increased confidence, commitment and momentum for sanitation and hygiene services

Risks, consequences and measures:

Risks	Possible consequences	Measures
Political and social instability	Logistics and safety. Recruitment and retaining. Downsizing	Good preparation of and communication with field staff. Timely action
Shifting priorities of government	Lack of cooperation	Advocate importance of sanitation and hygiene for all
Global economic crises	Budget cuts	Down size operations and low key continuation

3.6 Sustainability of outcomes

The Activity is connected to existing government policies, strategies and guidelines. Linking practice at district level to policies at national level ensures impact on a larger scale than the results in the Activity target area alone. SNV has core funding available to continue low-key engagement beyond June 2011, until at least 2015.

SNV's core business is focused on the sustained capacity of national and local stakeholders to improve the quality of sector service delivery. The emerging results thus reach further than the short-term delivery of tangible deliverables.

4. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Implementing agencies and arrangements

SNV assigns a country programme manager responsible for co-ordination with partners, as well as the management of operations, finance and implementation. The country programme manager also coordinates with district advisors. S/he is supported by a country level financial officer.

Implementation of the programme is done within the framework of existing agreements with the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS) and working agreements with local bodies such as DDCs, line agencies (DWSS and WSSDO's) and local non-governmental organisations.

Staff of local line agencies and NGOs are the key implementing partners and will receive on-the-job capacity development support from SNV staff. Moreover SNV advisors facilitate local multi-stakeholder processes to jointly address structural barriers in the sector in a very practical way.

4.2 Performance information

Performance information is collected within SNV's Managing for Results (MfR) framework and further detailed through IRC's methodology for participatory qualitative information system (QIS) together with district level and national partners. Monitoring and quality control will actively involve SNV's gender

PART D. ACTIVITY BUDGET: Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All - Nepal

		AusAID AUD	SNV and IRC AUD	Other Funding Agencies AUD	Total AUD
A	Personnel	250,956	112,731	-	363,687
A1	Project management and coordination costs	47,779	-	-	47,779
A2	Staff costs	162,728	90,683	-	253,410
A3	Travel costs (indicate in AUD and as a % of total costs)	36,129 (6%)	19,169 (13%)	-	55,298 (8%)
A4	Performance monitoring costs	4,320	2,880	-	7,200
B	Non-Personnel Costs	286,256	22,384	-	308,640
B1	Sanitation demand triggering and follow-up	63,570	10,240	-	73,810
B2	Supply chain development	63,913	-	-	63,913
B3	Behavioural change communication and sanitation marketing	73,810	-	-	73,810
B4	Good governance, multi-stakeholder sector development	13,649	6,144	-	19,793
B5	Analysis, dissemination and learning	71,315	6,000	-	77,315
B6	Materials, equipment, freight, commodities, insurance (<i>not applicable</i>)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
C	Support Costs	27,328	8,608	-	35,936
C1	Communication costs	4,368	4,368	-	8,736
C2	Report preparation	11,200	-	-	11,200
C3	Vehicle/transport costs	11,760	4,240	-	16,000
C4	Field costs	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		564,540	143,723		708,264

NOTE: Amounts are detailed as they have been converted from Euros to AUD

JUSTIFICATION OF THE BUDGET

Currently SNV is supporting the national Department of Water Supply and Sewerage and its local agencies, as well as the District Development Committees (DDCs) and right-holder groups (Dalit and Janajati as marginalised and ethnic groups) in 10 Districts in the remote mountainous region of the Karnali and Central Terai region. For this proposal, the work in the Karnali and surrounding districts will be upscaled and intensified in 6 districts (targeting a total of 12,600 households). This group of proposed districts represents a whole corridor, from Himalaya to Terai, which has an added value in terms of governance issues and interconnected value chains. In the mountainous districts, access is more difficult and implementation costs will be somewhat higher. However, the lower districts have specific problems in terms of flooding and influx of population. Our current SNV office is in Nepalgunj and we have working stations in Dolpa, Mugu, Jumla, Kalikot and Surket. Nepalgunj is centrally placed for accessing the districts and many government offices are in Nepalgunj as well.

There will be one programme manager based in Nepalgunj and also administrative support will be organised from our Nepalgunj office. There will be 4 district-based WASH advisors that invest 50% of their time in the programme, as well as 2 district-based experts (BCC, sanitation and training) that are 100% involved in the programme. Furthermore the programme will receive specific inputs from SNV's private sector/SME expert and our gender and governance expert. At the local level, district-based advisors, work together with line agencies and local organisations for capacity building. In addition to this, SNV works with the Karnali-based organisation KIRDARC (Karnali Integrated Rural Development and Research Centre) and with the technical school (Karnali Technical School). Local organisations will be at the forefront of Village Development Committees (VDC) and village-level activities, with continuous backstopping and monitoring by SNV advisors. It is contemplated that on average 3

people from local organisations per district will be involved in the programme for about 10 months (related to dry season). Their time will be covered by the programme. For specific activities, additional people will be involved from the local organisations. Time from district agencies will not be covered in the programme, but there will be support for transport.

Per capita cost for impact in the Karnali is higher than for the central Terai area, due to the remoteness of the area (some district headquarters are only accessible by plane), scattered settlements and low level of education/awareness. Travel times can be lengthy, due to the unreliability of transport and the fact that walks of three days or more on mule tracks between communities are not uncommon. Currently local capacity is limited, but the costs of reaching a greater number of households will decrease considerably once a larger number of government staff and local NGOs are capable of rolling out the methodology in practice and the programme influencing the policy makers for increased resource allocation for sanitation in those remote districts.

A Personnel

- A.1 Programme management and coordination: includes programme managers and administrative support
- A.2 Staff costs: includes advisors (WASH sector leader, WASH advisors, SME /private sector expert, 1 Gender and governance expert, BCC expert, sanitation and training expert) both of SNV and local organisations, consultants.
- A.3 Travel costs: in country travel costs and attendance of 3 AusAID events (for projects and government partners)
- A.4 Performance monitoring: implementation of performance monitoring system with IRC, includes workshops and data collection/ analysis.

B Non-personnel

- B.1 Sanitation demand triggering and follow-up: ToT and support to district facilitators for sanitation demand creation, post-triggering activities, material for post-triggering
- B.2 Supply chain development: sanitation value chain analysis, seed money for sanitation SME's and/or Sani centres, development and printing of user friendly designs and standards for toilets, meetings and training on sanitation business development, informational handbook on sanitation
- B.3 Behavioural change communication and sanitation marketing: district level baselines, development of BCC strategy and materials for districts, promotional material for use in local festivals, schools, health units/ outreach clinics, materials for use at district and provincial level, national level sanitation communication means, training of village health workers and health staff on behaviour change communication (BCC) for hygiene
- B.4 Good governance, multi-stakeholder sector development: meetings and workshops to promote multi-stakeholder processes for Sanitation and Hygiene, development and testing of district support mechanisms for special needs groups , development and monitoring of district sanitation plans, national workshops on policy
- B.5 Action research and learning activities: data collection, International learning and sharing event, write shops, support to case study writing

C Support costs

- C.1 Communication costs, internet and telephone costs and other running costs of work stations
- C.2 Report preparation: preparation of report 1, mid-term review, report 2 and completion report, audit, consultancies or SNV regional staff supporting report preparation
- C.3 Vehicle/transport costs: vehicle costs, flights, public transport (depending on in-country situation)