

Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project 2023

Enhancing WASH-Resilient Communities in Kalitar of Godawari Municipality



THE PROJECT REFLECTION



FOREWORD

The Nepalese constitution (section 35, sub section 4) has clearly addressed water, sanitation and hygiene, or WASH, as one of the fundamental rights of the Nepalese people. The local government act 2074 has delegated all the necessary authority to the local governments (rural and urban municipalities) to ensure that WASH rights are planned and safe and sustainable WASH services are delivered. The Nepalese government has set specific targets for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 for the year 2030 that include basic water supply coverage to 99 percent households, piped water supply, and improved sanitation to 90 percent of households along with elimination of open defecation (NPC, 2018).

The Kalitar Sustainable WASH project, a tri-party collaboration among WaterAid Nepal (WAN), Godawari Municipality and Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD) has been implemented in Ward 6 of the Godawari Municipality. It complements the municipality's overall WASH plan, which



delivers safe, accessible and affordable drinking water to 148 households and improves the hygiene behaviors of these targeted communities.

The purpose of this publication is to reflect key learning while implementing the project. This document also provides an overview of the efforts that the project team and project partners have made to achieve the common goal set by the municipality and the Government of Nepal under the road map to Sustainable Development Goal 6 by 2030.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, we would like to thank The Coca-Cola Foundation for their financial support to implement this project. Similarly, we would like to thank WaterAid Nepal for their financial coordination and the technical support in successfully implementing the project. We would also like to acknowledge the Godawari Municipality for their financial collaboration and coordination, and to the water and sanitation users' committee members for their active participation, contribution and coordination at the field level during the entire project period. We would Also like to thank

the entire project team for their tireless efforts to make sure that all the project outputs were attained.

Meanwhile, we would like to thank the entire publication team for developing the content and for the compilation of the data and photographs to prepare this document. We are also grateful to the WAN team for their constructive feedback and continued support to prepare this document.

CIUD Family
2023

PROJECT BRIEF

Name of the Project	Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project
Project Theme	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
Project Area	Ward number 6, Godawari Municipality
Project Budget	NRs 9,977,100
Budget for two water supply systems	WAN: 6,849,978 Municipality's Budget: 563,947 Community Contribution: 823,777 (in-kind)
Funding and Technical Support	WaterAid Nepal (WAN)/ The Coca Cola Foundation (TCCF)
Implementing Organization	Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD)
Project Duration	Jan to Dec, 2023
Collaborative Partners	Godawari Municipality Kalitar Water and Sanitation Users Committee Gairigaon Water and Sanitation Users Committee
Direct Beneficiaries	148 Households
Approaches	Safely managed water One house, one tap Hygiene behaviors changes

We Joined Hands with the Municipality and Communities:

The Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project is a model collaborative project that complemented the municipality's overall WASH program. Particularly, Ward 6 aims to provide a safe and sustainable supply of drinking water through the approach of 'one house, one tap' covering 100% population of its geo-political territory.

The entire program, therefore, has been executed in close coordination as well as technical and financial collaboration with the municipality. The project also collaborated with the community members who were the ultimate beneficiaries of the project outputs. Their active participation and contribution is fully recognized. This approach has not only helped the successful implementation of the project, but also has ensured the sustainability of the WASH services.

The Key Project Objectives

To improve access to safe and adequate water at household levels in the targeted communities

To improve on key hygiene behaviors and practice of the community members of targeted areas

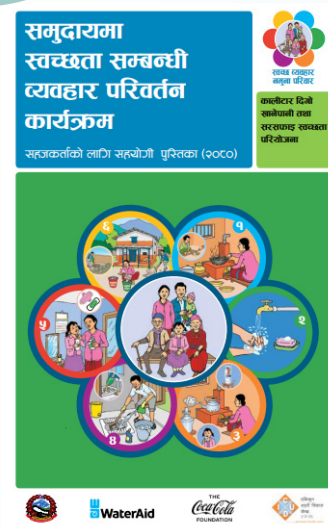
To ensure sustainability of WASH services and facilitate prioritization of policies and plans at the municipal level

WHAT WE ACHIEVED

- Rehabilitated two water supply systems that feed to over 151 households with safe and adequate drinking water through the construction of a reservoir tank and collection chambers, intake protection works, the laying of both transmission line and distribution line, a Break Pressure Tank (BPT) unit and construction of household taps with water meters
- Ensured water quality through development of a Water Safety Plan and the continuous water quality monitoring and installation of two chlorination units
- Helped improve hygiene behaviors of community members through the implementation of a hygiene behavior change (HBC) model covering hand washing, food hygiene, clean and safe water, clean toilet practices and menstrual hygiene management.
- Developed a hygiene manual to guide health volunteers
- Ensured the long-term functionality and sustainability of the systems through the flow meter and water meter connection



- Developed a water safety plan, a business plan and an asset management plan for the system
- Built the WASH resilience of the community through key activities like the formation of water users committees (WSUCs),
- Enhanced their knowledge on water supply systems and WASH right through trainings on pre-construction, post-construction, operation and maintenance,



Sustainability of the Water Supply Systems

The technical and financial sustainability of the water supply systems was one of the major concerns of the project. In order to ensure the long term functionality of both the systems, the water users committee members were imparted with relevant knowledge through the trainings such as pre and post construction,

operation and maintenance knowledge and also developed and endorsed plans for business development, asset management, operation and maintenance in a very participatory way. The collaboration with the local government added a great value as this led to the ownership of the systems.

INNOVATIONS OF THE PROJECTS

Non-revenue Water Calculation: To determine the water loss and to calculate the non-revenue water, two flow meters have been connected in the distribution line. The difference in the flow meter reading and the household meter readings leads to the determination of loss of water in the system.

Scientific Tariff Fixation: Fixing the water tariff in accordance with various factors like demand, supply and expenses as indicated by the business development plan (BDP) and asset management plan (AMP). The fixing of the tariff has also been influenced by the municipality's guidelines and WASH act.

A Business Development Plan:

A business development plan (BDS) for the system has been developed based on the key information such as household income, willingness of paying and expenses to determine the tariff to accumulate sufficient income to cover a variety of expenses. For more information, please find the plan at the QR code



An Asset Management Plan:

An asset management plan (AMP) has been developed to optimize the service of the water supply system and also to ensure its technical and financial sustainability. The plan helps to foresee the possible risks that could lead to system failures and



and helps to mitigate the risks. The AMP also helps in financial planning based on expenditures from maintenance and operation costs and subsequently determines income to cover all those expenditures. For more information, please find the plan in the QR code.

The ABCDE Approach: The ABCDE (Assess, Build, Communicate, Deliver and Evaluate) model has been applied as an effective hygiene tool to enhance and ensure sustained hygiene behavior change of the community members and to ensure Assess – determine what is known and unknown about current and desired behaviours.

Create – via a creative, participatory process, and using results from the formative research, design a hygiene promotion package that includes concepts, materials, tools and activities that are attractive, surprising and engaging



Deliver – execute the intervention so the target population is sufficiently exposed (at least 4–6 times within a year) to the programme's activities.

Evaluate, monitor and adapt – determine whether the predicted environmental, psychological and behavioural changes were achieved. Use lessons from the intervention to inform future hygiene behaviour change programme design and packages



SOME STORIES

Acquiring Safe Drinking Water as My Fundamental Right



Madhav Khadka, a community member from Kalitar, learned about the Right to Water and Sanitation (RTWS) after an orientation program on WASH rights. He now strongly believes that each and every person has a fundamental right to have clean and safe water as a Nepalese citizen.

Madhav has, therefore, been playing his crucial roles in successfully implementing the water supply systems. His accomplishments have clearly showcased the practical implications of RTWS, where the realization of fundamental rights is a result of community ownership and engagement. He believes that each person has a responsibility to contribute to the team effort in order to secure their WASH rights. His is determined to play a significant role as leader in this sector influencing and inspiring his fellow community members to ensure their WASH rights and make his duty bearers accountable for the same.

Understanding Menstrual Health and Hygiene from a New Perspective



Like many women in her neighborhood, Ms. Prashuna had difficulties maintaining her menstrual hygiene before to the HBC sessions. This was a challenging and occasionally upsetting part of her life due to her lack of understanding and resource accessibility. For her and her community, menstrual hygiene was frequently a taboo topic, and this lack of knowledge had serious consequences. The significance of exposing the cleaned menstruation cloths to the sun for adequate disinfection was one particular detail that Mrs. Prashuna was unaware of. She used to wash them, but she was unaware of how important this step was to maintaining proper menstrual hygiene.

Ms. Prashuna's life was transformed by the MHM-focused HBC sessions offered by the Kalitar Sustainable WASH project. The committed hygiene officer for the project noticed how important it is to talk about this delicate subject and started the necessary conversations. During these sessions, Ms. Prashuna and her friends were able to discuss menstruation hygiene in an open and comfortable environment and look for solutions to common problems. It had a significant effect on Mrs. Prashuna and her understanding of the safe menstrual hygiene.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY

"On Behalf of the WUC, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project. With the help of the project's teamwork and the dedicated WUC members, our village now has better access to water," said Mr. Padam Bahadur Khadka, WUC Chairperson, Kalitar Water Supply System.






"Water Aid Nepal (WAN) has been providing technical and financial support for the institutional development of WASH in the Godawari municipality through the Godawari Prabalya WASH project. To support the Godawari Municipality's One House One Tap program, the Kalitar water supply system has become a model for Godawari Municipality, which was built to provide safe drinking water to 151 households in Kalitar. The municipality plans to implement the latest innovative technologies applied for safe and sustainable water in such a supply system and the efforts will be made by the Water and Sanitation Users Committee (WSUC) for capacity building in other communities. The municipality would like to give a special thanks to Coca-Cola, WAN and CIUD for this exemplary work," said Er Satya Narayan Lakhey, Chief Engineer, Godawari Municipality.

"The Kalitar Sustainable WASH project's success is evidence of the amazing power of teamwork, common goals and strong dedication. As the Ward Chairperson, I have had the privilege of witnessing how our area has changed directly with this WASH project," Said Mr. Bishnuman Maharjan, Ward 6 Chairperson, Godawari Municipality.





WHAT WE LEARNED

KEY LESSONS FROM THE PROJECT

While delivering the project, we also accumulated some of our key learnings and understandings.

-  **Ownership by the government:** When we design the projects to complement the local government's key priorities, then we get all kinds of support such as coordination, financial collaboration and the government even takes ownership of the project outputs.
-  **Continuous efforts in behavior communication:** Changing behaviors in the community does not occur within a certain input. It requires continuous effort, follow-ups and monitoring. While delivering the HBC through the ABCDE model, we managed to monitor hygiene behavioral activities of the targeted group closely and this helps bring a noticeable improvement in hygiene practices.
-  **Community-led initiatives:** Empowering the community to take the lead in implementing project activities and to ensure long-term sustainability has proven highly effective. It serves as further evidence that community-driven reform is the most effective tool and approach.
-  **Various dynamics of WASH:** Safe and sustainable WASH is not only concerned with drinking water and sanitation practices. It also positively influences other aspects of livelihood such as education, the economy, social integration and harmony in the community.
-  **The collective efforts of all the stakeholders** not only ease in the project implementation, but also ensure timely completion and quality of the deliverables.

Our Recommendations

-  Need to enhance the capacity of WSUCs on handling financial and management related parts of the daily operation of the system. Municipality should allocated budget on regular operation and maintenance of the system
-  The local government should take the lead role in coordination among the WSUCs and establish one key WSUC representing all the systems at ward level which support to regular operation and maintenance of the system
-  There should be some nominal budget for the mobilization of the Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) for the hygiene behaviour communication change
-  The municipality should establish a low cost water quality testing lab which should be both affordable and accessible and also that the municipality should monitor the quality of all the systems



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