Final Report

Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project

Submitted to:

WaterAid Nepal (WAN)

Submitted by:

Centre for Integrated Urban Development (CIUD)

Dec 27, 2023

Contents

1. Project Profile

Name of Organization:	Centre For Integrated Urban Development
Flagship Programme:	Universal Access
Project Name:	Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project
Project Number:	6RE15_ANP
District:	Lalitpur
Total Budget:	9,977,100.00
Funding:	WaterAid Nepal
Reporting Quarter:	Final Report (Cumulative)

2. External context update (suggested length: half page)

Our project had the privilege of receiving prestigious guests who added to the external context of the project. Their involvement demonstrated the effectiveness of the initiative and the team's combined efforts.

1. Focal Person from Godawari Municipality: Leading people in Godawari Municipality paid noteworthy attention to The Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project. The Head of the Environment, Ms. Anita Bohora, the Head of the Technical Section, Mr. Satyanarayan Lakhey, and the Head of Monitoring & Evaluation, Mr. Dev Prasad Shrestha, paid a visit.

2. Wateraid Nepal's Representatives' Visit: The Kalitar project site was visited by a team from Wateraid Nepal, which included Mr. Sarbagya Shrestha, Ms. Richa Koirala, Ms. Sushrina Manandhar, Ms. Sajani Limbu, Mr. Ananda Gautam, Ms. Eva Gorkhali, and Mr. Purendra Thapa Magar and Mr Saddam Hussein from WaterAid Pakistan and a representative WaterAid Bangladesh. Their combined knowledge of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) improves the project's comprehensiveness and conformity to international standards, especially from the perspective financial management that includes partner management and in ensuring the financial sustainability of the water supply systems.

3. Leadership from CIUD: Mr. Nabin Bikash Maharjan, the Executive Director, and Mr. Sudarshan Rajbhandari, the Program Director, conducted inspections and assessments. Their engagement reflects CIUD's commitment to ensuring project success and aligning with organizational goals.

These visits by officials from the local municipality, international experts, and the leadership of CIUD highlight the cooperative efforts and outside assistance that the Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project has been receiving.

Summary of progress against project plans

3.1 Key project objectives, milestones, and achievements

For 2022/23, please summarise your achievements, progress and challenges against your key project objectives/ milestones for the Financial Year.

Key highlights

Project Quarterly Progress:

Project Outcomes	Project Milestones	Progress and update till date (cumulated)
Outcome1:	**Improved access to safe and adequate water at household level in the targeted communities**	
Output 1:	Rehabilitation of W.S.S for safe and resilient Water supply in the targeted communities	➢ The design and estimation for the water supply systems have been completed and has been shared with the municipality. ➢ The water users committees (WUCs) have been formed. ➢ The preliminary and conclusive water quality test has been done ➢ The procurement process has been initiated to facilitate the next phase of implementation ➢ The construction of two intakes with collection chambers has been completed ➢ The construction of a reservoir tank has been completed. ➢ A total of 2766 meters of transmission pipeline has been laid down. ➢ A total of 3702 meters of distribution pipeline has been laid down. ➢ One break pressure tank at the Kalitar Water supply system has been done ➢ Two chlorine dosing units have been installed, one in Kalitar and another in Gairigaon. ➢ A total of 148 household taps and three institutional taps with water meters have been installed in various areas of Kalitar ➢ Post water quality tests of the sampled households and the both the systems have been done

	Establish mechanism for resilience and sustainability of the Water Supply system	➢ Two committees namely Reform of Water Users committee (WUC) and Formation of Water Safety Plan (WSP) have been formed and revived in Kalitar and Gairigaun and the team was able to establish good working relationships with the community members and local authorities. ➢ Training on Water Safety Plan for both the WUC has been completed. ➢ The team also completed the pre-construction training and conducted water quality tests at five sources in the intakes ➢ Construction of reservoirs and intakes has been completed. ➢ The Business plan training has been conducted, giving locals the entrepreneurship skills they need to investigate revenue-generating options associated with water supply and sanitation and and prepared one BDP integrating both Kalitar and Gairigaon water supply systems ➢ RTWS training also has been conducted, ensuring that community members are aware of their rights regarding access to clean water and sanitation. ➢ Conducted training on making of an asset management plan(AMP) and prepared one AMP integrating both Kalitar and Gairigaon water supply systems ➢ Conducted Post construction and O & M Training for the water users committees
Outcome 2:	**Improved key hygiene behaviors and practices of the community people of targeted area.**	➢ Total sanitation training has been successfully conducted. ➢ The team developed IEC materials such hygiene manual and the WASH calendar for HBC training. ➢ Furthermore, HBC training has been provided to FCHVs and the Hygiene Officer. ➢ HBC sessions have been conducted throughout Kalitar. ➢ Household monitoring duties have been fulfilled by the Hygiene Officer after each HBC sessions.
Outcome 3:	**Sustainable WASH services are prioritized in policies, plan as well as in budget at municipal level and ward level**	An inception workshop has been carried out among the key stakeholders of the project including the municipality and WUCs. In the workshop, the need of municipal support such as their coordination, possible financial contribution (if required) and community contribution have been assured. The agreement between the municipality and WUCs in mobilizing municipal of NRs 5,63,947 as an additional support to this project.

Project Outputs (plan vs. achievements)

The following table depicts the anticipated project outputs and their milestones and the achievements

Output 1.1 : Indicators	Annual (FY 2023/24)	
	Milestone	Achievement
Design and estimation of water supply systems	2	2
Formation of WUSCs	2	2
Water Quality Testing	6	6
Procurement processes	1	1
Construction of intakes	2	2
Reservoir tank including rehabilitation	3	3
Number of Water Points installed	151	151

Output 1.2 : Indicators	Annual (FY 2023/24)	
	Milestone	Achievement
Formation committees of WSPs	2	2
Training on WSP	1	1
Training on pre-construction	1	1
Hand Wash Awareness Campaigns	1	1
Training on Business Development plan	1	1
Training on RTWS	1	1
Discussions on AMP Plan	2	2
Discussion on Tariff Fixation	1	1
Training on post-construction	1	1
Outcome 2 : Indicators	**Annual (FY 2023/24)**	
	Milestone	Achievement
Total Sanitation Training	1	1

IEC materials development	**1**	**1**
HBC Training	**1**	**1**
HBC sessions	**20**	**20**
Household monitoring	**20**	**20**
Ideal family finalization and prize distribution	**1**	**1**

Outcome 3 : Indicators	**Six month (FY 2023/24)**	
	Milestone	**Achievement**
Inception Workshop	**1**	**1**
Agreement between Municipal and WUCs	**2**	**2**
Development of AMP	**1**	**1**
Development of BDP	**1**	**1**
Learning document	**1**	**0**
Insurance of the components	**1**	**0**

WASH Access Report (Please fill beneficiaries and participants detail in Excel file)

WASH Access Category	Beneficiaries		School (Users)		HCF Users	
	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct	Indirect
Water	151	2114				
Sanitation	151	2114				
Hygiene – Use	151	2114				
Hygiene – Reach						

Inventory: (Requesting to map all inventory as soon as handover of infrastructure)

Number of Community	**2**
Number of Water Points	**151**
Number of Sanitation Facility	**-**
Number of Schools	**-**
Number of Health Care Facility	**-**
Number of Hand washing Facility	**-**
Number of Water Supply System/Bore hole	**-**

Number of Water Quality test done (Pre construction)	**1**
Number of Water Quality test done (Post construction))	**1**
Number of Follow up Water Quality	**-**

3.2 Summary of project performance reflections

This section captures a summary of the project performance reflections throughout the FY and serves as an assessment of the projects, capturing the key successes and challenges experienced by each of the project during the FY.

a) In the table below, give each project a RAG (Red / Amber / Green) rating for the full reporting period and provide a short summary (bullet points are fine) of the rationale for the rating:

Guideline for RAG rating

Project name	RAG rating	Rationale for RAG rating
KSWP		Overall, the Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project is rated as Green. This is a reflection of the project's notable successes and effective management. All project tasks, including community involvement and infrastructure development, was finished within the designated timeframes. The project team demonstrated wonderful financial management by properly addressing and resolving financial challenges. There has been a noticeable level of community involvement, with people showing dedication and ownership. With cooperation from the project team, stakeholders, and the community, the project was able to accomplish its goals and ensure sustainability, as seen by this positive rating.

Insert more rows as required

RAG ratings are defined as follows:

Rating	Definition
Red	Issues identified which require management support (see below)
Amber	Issues identified and being addressed (see comment)
Green	No issues, on track

b) In addition to the table, for each project write a short paragraph which summarises:

- Reflection of PPR and key notes
- Achievements / challenges against the project key milestones / indicators
- Any steps taken to mitigate challenges

3.3 Partner and community voices

"On Behalf of the WUC, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Kalitar Sustainabale WASHProject. With the help of the project's teamwork and the dedicated WUC members, our village now has better access to water", **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. In order to support the Godawari Municipality's One House One Tap program, 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 supply in such a water supply system and the efforts will be made by the Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) 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", **Er Satya Narayan Lakhey, Chief Engineer, Godawari Municipality**

"The Kalitar Sustainable WASH project's success is an evident of 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", **Mr. Bishnuman Maharjan, Ward Chairperson, Ward 6, Godawari Municipality**

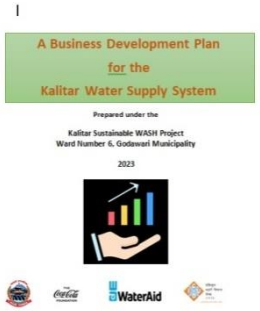
3.4 Best practices and case studies:

We have also implied some innovative approaches and practices in this project. Some of the mentionable ones have been mentioned below

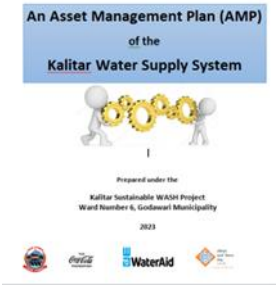
Non-revenue Water Calculation: To determine the water loss and to calculate the non-revenue water, two flow meters have been connected in the distribution line. The difference in the flow meter reading and the household meter readings leads to the determination of loss of water in the system

Scientific Tariff Fixation: Fixing water tariff in accordance with various factors like demand and supply and the expenses as indicated by the business development plan (BDP) and asset management plan (AMP). The fixing of 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 development based on the key information such as household income, willingness of paying and expenses to determine the tariff to accumulate sufficient income to cover all kinds of expensed.



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 the system failures, helps to mitigate the risks through maintenance plan. The AMP also helps in financial planning based on expenditures on maintenance cost and operation cost and subsequently determining income to cover all those expenditures.



The ABCDE Model: The ABCDE (assess, build, communicate, deliver and evaluate) model has been implied as an effective hygiene tool to enhance hygiene behaviour practices of the community people. Assess: The first step includes a detailed evaluation of current hygiene practices, noting areas in need of change and addressing the particular needs and challenges within the community

Link(s) to best practice/case in Project Centre	The program's comprehensive strategy for raising community standards for water quality and personal hygiene practices stands out as a top best practice example. To make a big and lasting impact, this strategy includes infrastructure development, water treatment, and hygiene habit change. The program's collaboration with the Water Users Committee resulted in the effective installation of chlorine dosing equipment. The use of these dosing units has revolutionized efforts to raise water quality. A quick and efficient way to disinfect water and make it fit for ingestion is chlorination. The dosing units guarantee that household water is treated, lowering the risk of waterborne illnesses. In 151 homes all across Kalitar, drinking water taps have been installed as a result of the program's efforts. In addition to increasing access to clean water, this has also significantly decreased the time and effort needed to get water, especially for women and children. This case study highlights the real advantages infrastructure improvement has on the surrounding area. A noticeable improvement in hygiene practices has been seen in the community as a result of the program's Hygiene Behaviour Change (HBC) workshops, which are led by the dedicated Hygiene Officer. Community members have embraced behaviours including good hand washing, safe water handling, and efficient trash management thanks to frequent training and household monitoring. In order to affect behavioural change, the case study emphasizes the value of combining instruction with practical application.

Case Study 1: 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 right. 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. These accomplishments of him have clearly showcased the practical implications of RTWS, where the realization of fundamental rights was a consequence of community ownership and engagement. He believes that each person had responsibility to contribute to the team effort in order to secure their WASH right. His has determined to play a significant role as leader in this sector influencing and inspiring his fellow community people to ensure their WASH right and make his duty bearers accountable for the same.

Case Study 2: 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 society, menstrual hygiene was frequently a taboo topic, and this ignorance 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 was 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 het understanding of the safe menstrual hygiene.

3. Finance and People (suggested length: 1 page)

4.2 Finance

- Outline the key successes and challenges regarding the project budget planning and spend during this quarter.
- Provide a top-line overview of financial performance over the quarter. This should include your total spend against budget, explanations for variances of +/- 10%.

Project Cost	Annual Budget	Q-Original Budget	Q-Revised Budget	Q-Spend till date	Variance (against revised)	Explanation of variance
Programme	7,674,738.25	1,244,831.00		1,132,507.42	112,323.58	The water supply scheme was constructed with lesser budget than the

						estimated because of proper managemen t and contribution of the community
Overhead	1,675,018.43	652,679.00		652,589.00	90.00	
Total	9,349,756.68	1,897,510.00		1,785,096.42	112,414.00	

4.3. People

- **Provide an overview of total headcount, turn over in the following table**

No of staff	Headcount (With WAN budget)	Staff turn over
5	5	N/A

- **Provide a short-consolidated overview of people challenges and successes**

4. Reflection, learning and challenges

5.1 Reflections and learning

As we conclude this project, it's essential to reflect on the progress made, the valuable lessons learned, and the challenges encountered during the implementation of the Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project. This reflection informs our ongoing commitment to improving and achieving our goals.

Reflection:

- Community Empowerment: The Kalitar community's enthusiastic engagement and participation in the Hygiene Behaviour Change (HBC) workshops has been motivating. The community's eagerness to accept change and the positive transformation in hygiene practices have confirmed the project's significance and influence.
- Holistic Approach: The combination of infrastructure development, hygiene education, and community involvement has proven to be a successful and holistic approach. It emphasizes how important it is to deal with both behavioural and physical issues in order to get lasting benefits.
- Engagement with external stakeholders: The visit from the Godawari Municipality focal person and Mr. Aldo from Practica, Netherlands, illustrated the importance of strong connections and engagement with such organizations. Our plans have been improved as a result of their opinions and insights.
- Leadership and Ownership: The involvement of former Executive Director Mr. Drona PD Koirala from CIUD in preparing a Asset Management Plan exemplifies the commitment of our partners to long-term sustainability. It emphasizes how crucial local leadership and ownership are to a project's success.

Learning:
While delivering the project, we also accumulated some of our key learning and understandings

- Ownership of the government: When we design the projects to complement the local governments' key priorities, then we get all kinds of supports such as coordination, financial collaboration and even take the ownership of the project outputs from the government

- Continuous Efforts in behaviour communication: Changing behaviours of the community people does not occur within a certain input. It requires continuous efforts and follow ups and monitoring. While delivering the HBC through the ABCDE model, we managed to monitor hygiene behavioural 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 assure the long term sustainability has proven highly effective. It serves as further evidence that community-driven reform is 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 brings a positive influence on other aspects of livelihood such as education, economy and even social integration and harmony

- The collective efforts of all the stakeholders not only ease in the project implementation, but also ensures in timely completion and quality of the deliveries

- Community-Led Initiatives: Empowering the community to take the lead in implementing and sustaining hygiene practices has proven highly effective. It serves as further evidence that community-driven reform is most effective.

5.2 Challenges

- Sustainability of Behaviour Change: One ongoing difficulty is ensuring that the good hygiene habits developed during the initiative are maintained over time.
- Continuous monitoring of the water quality by the WUC may seem to be issue largely due to the lack of access to the nearest lab
- Bringing all the water supply system into one key group of water users committee
- The business development plan and asset management plan for the water supply systems with low household coverage may bring some financial issues as usually the income for such systems are very low
- The mobilization of the ward level female community health volunteers (FCHVs) in the hygiene related programs largely due to the lack of sufficient funds to cover their expenses

5. Project Risk Assessment

Risks	High/Medium/Low	Mitigation

Funding shortfall	High	• Review and revise the project budget on a regular basis to guarantee financial stability. • Implement cost saving measures and efficient resource allocation.
Delays in procurement and supply chain	Medium	• Keep in regular touch with the suppliers and keep monitoring on the supply chain to recognize any potential delays and take the necessary steps. • Establish backup plans and find alternate providers to reduce disruptions.
Delay in HBC session	High	• Revise the project timeline and allocate additional resources, if necessary, to accelerate the HBC session.
Natural disaster or unforeseen events	High	• Implement strategies to strengthen the project's resilience and disaster-resilience capacity. • Collaborate with local authorities and disaster management agencies to coordinate response efforts.
Water quality concerns	High	• Conduct regular water quality tests to monitor coliform levels and identify potential contamination sources. • Run initiatives to raise knowledge of safe water practices in the community and encourage the adoption of water filters or boiling techniques for household water treatment. • Implement appropriate water treatment and disinfection methods to ensure safe drinking water.
Technical Issues with Chlorination	High	• Chlorination units require regular upkeep and servicing. • To enable prompt resolution of technical issues, train local technicians. • Ensure a backup chlorination solution is available.

6. Project monitoring visit by staffs (fourth Quarter only)

Period	Visited by	Purpose and outcome of visit
Oct 8, 2023	Sudarshan Rajbhandari	Orientation on AMP and data collection
Nov 28,2023	Sudarshan Rajbhandari, Reagan Shrestha	Monitoring visit with WAP and IMA from Bangladesh
Oct 2, 2023	Reagan Shrestha	To take the stock of chlorine dosing unit at kalitar
Oct 14, 2023	Reagan Shrestha	Visited field with project staff and discussed financial and admin matters

7. Support requests from WAN (suggested length: Half page)

Outline any support request you would like to make to WAN in order to help address some of the challenges outlined above.

Where possible, be specific including when the support is required and which technical expertise you need.

Location of Quarterly Project Progress Report in Project Centre:

1	**Name of Project:** **Link in Project Centre:**

Sign-off for Quarterly Project Progress Report

Signed by representative:	Sudarshan Rajbhandari
Position:	Program Director
Signature:	
Date:	Dec 27, 2023

Annex: Photographs

A. Photographs of Software Interventions

Establishment of groups for WUC in Kalitar and Gairigaun, respectively.

Inception workshop was organized in the presence of various stakeholders in Godawari Municipality.

World Water Day celebrated at Kalitar..

WUC pre-construction training was conducted at Kalitar.

Water Safety Plan training for the Water Users Committee members.

Agreement between Ward Chairperson of Lele-6 and the water users committee.

Ms. Shova Sharma providing training in Total sanitation at Kalitar

The WAN team provided HBC training to the FCHVs and the hygiene officer

HBC monitoring by the Hygiene Officer at Kalitar.

Calendars are distributed as gifts to HBC session attendees.

Participation actively participating in the HBC session.

Speaking on Business Development Plan is Ms. Anita Bohara, the Godawari municipality's focal point.

Mr. Anand Gautam, the main contact at Water-aid Nepal, shares his thoughts on the business development plan.

The Ward chairperson discussed the importance of the Right to Water and Sanitation (RTWS) with participants from his ward.

As a resource from WAN, Mr. Rajesh Hamal trained the attendees about RTWS by giving his extensive experience.

Participation from the ward 6 water user's committee and the wsp team.

B. Photographs of Hardware Interventions

Pipeline works

Community contribution in pipeline networking

Rehabilitation of the reservoir tank

Construction of a reservoir tank

Water Intake Presently Existing in Kalitar

A Household tap

Water meter in a household level

The WAN focal person supervising and monitoring the hygiene behavior issue

Installation of Chlorine Dosing Unit at Kalitar Gairigaun.

Installation of Chlorine Dosing unit at

O & M training held at Kalitar.

Post Constructions training held at Kalitar

Annexe 1: Template for Best Practice

WaterAid Nepal partner case study

[Enter partner name]

--- Guidance text, please delete down to the Contents ---

Programmatic case studies capture lessons and sharing learning on programmatic issues and providing evidence on progress towards objectives, to ensure we apply lessons learnt to continuously adapt and improve. There is a difference between these and fundraising, media, communications stories. A case study is an analysis of a problem or a success story being faced for example, by an individual or a group of persons or a community, approaches, events, projects, government policies or institutions. It can express a problem that needs to be addressed or an issue or success that has to be shared and publicized. They can be on any theme that is related to your work.

Consider:

- Why am I capturing this case study? What do I want to achieve?
- What is the key message I want to communicate?
- Who is this case study for?
- How do I want this case study to be used?

Suggested total case study length: 2 pages

Title:	
Type of community: (caste, marginalized etc.)	
Location:	
Period:	

1. Introduction

Background / context

The Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project has been implemented with the intention of enhancing the locality's access to clean water, sanitary facilities, and hygienic practices. The project identified the urgent need to address the problems the community was experiencing with getting access to safe and sufficient water, suitable sanitation facilities, and encouraging good hygiene habits. The project's background showed a number of problems that needed to be addressed. Limited access to clean drinking water caused risks to health including waterborne illnesses. Lack of sanitary facilities led to poor sanitation practices and environmental degradation. Furthermore, community members limited understanding and awareness of proper hygiene activities.

Aim

The Kalitar Sustainable WASH project aimed to establish sustainable interventions in cooperation with local stakeholders, community members, and relevant authorities in order to solve these issues. The project focused on improving water supply systems, rehabilitating existing infrastructure, and establishing mechanisms for the resilience and sustainability of the water supply system. Through training and educational programs as well as interactions with important community members including Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) and hygiene Officers, it also aimed to promote improvements to hygiene behaviour.

What happened? How and why did it happen?

The settlement of a disagreement between the water users committee from Kalitar and Simaltar within the Kalitar Sustainable WASH project demonstrates excellent collaboration and conflict resolution. Conflicts over the water source gave rise to the problem, affecting the project's objective of providing every household with safe drinking water. Recognizing the importance of settling the disagreement, the CIUD team requested the help of the ward chairperson. The disagreement was effectively addressed via outstanding interaction and participatory decision-making, highlighting the common objective of providing safe drinking water to every household.

Who was involved? Why were they involved?

The CIUD team, the ward chairperson, and the members of both water users committees were involved in resolving the conflict between the Kalitar and Simaltar water users committees as part of the Kalitar Sustainable WASH project. They were involved because they understood the crucial significance of settling the conflict that had developed as a result of disagreements over the water source.

What changed (or did not change)? Why did these changes happen (or not happen)?

The Kalitar Sustainable WASH project underwent substantial changes as a result of the conflict between the water users committees from Kalitar and Simaltar being resolved. The disputing parties came to an understanding and acknowledged their common objective of supplying every household with clean drinking water. This change occurred through the intervention and guidance of the ward chairperson, who emphasized the equitable distribution of resources and the need for unity. These changes occurred as a

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2. Summary

The Kalitar Sustainable WASH Project has made significant progress in resolving the issues with water, sanitation, and hygiene in the Kalitar area. Despite the challenges faced such as delayed HBC Training, notable achievements have been accomplished. This includes enhancing the water supply, establishment of sustainable mechanisms, and promotion of hygiene behavior change. Moving forward, overcoming obstacles, adjusting the project timetable, and maintaining stakeholder involvement will be given priority in order to guarantee project success.

3. Supporting materials

Related to the above, please include a photo, video or quote to provide a relevant human angle to your case study.

4. Lessons and conclusions

Lessons Learned:

- Flexibility in timelines
- Proactive stakeholders

Conclusions:

Despite certain problems, the project has made headway in addressing issues with water, sanitation, and hygiene. Future initiatives will benefit from the valuable lessons learnt about stakeholder engagement, flexibility, and effective communication. The project is on direction to accomplish its goals and have a good effect on the surrounding area through a proactive approach to addressing difficulties, changing schedules, and maintaining strong stakeholder involvement. The project's success and the sustained improvement of the Kalitar's water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions depend on the ongoing commitment and engagement of all stakeholders.

Length: Maximum of one page

During the process of the project, how did you adapt based on lessons learned in practice?

The team can learn from its mistakes and share its discoveries with colleagues by thoroughly documenting what was discovered throughout the project. Everyone may then assess what went right, what went wrong, and what lessons might be drawn from it.

The project requires lessons learned in order to build on the knowledge that has been acquired by each finished project and to give future project teams information that can boost effectiveness and efficiency.

What aspects of this project / experience were most challenging?

Time management has been the most difficult aspect of this project.

It directly affects a project's quality, scope, and cost. Time management ensures that projects are completed on schedule and within budget.

What was distinctive about WaterAid or partners' involvement that made these changes happen that could not have been achieved by other actors?

Enter text here.

Please provide information on lessons learning and what you would do differently next time if you were to do it again.

Enter text here..