

Capacity Building for Enhancing Local Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions in Poor Urban Areas

A Report on Kick off Meeting (Kathmandu, 11- 14 July 2006)

Submitted to



European Commission
EU – ASIA PRO ECO PROGRAMME
Phase II

Kathmandu
July 2006



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CEDECON	Central Department of Economics
DDC	District Development Committee
DWSO	Drinking Water Supply Office
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
EC	European Commission
GOs	Government Organisations
ICTA	Institute for Environmental Sciences and Technologies
ITN	International Training Network
IVO	Development Research Institute
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MuAN	Municipality Association of Nepal
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
NWSC	Nepal Water Supply Corporation
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WUC	Water User Committee

c.m.	Cubic meter
NRs	Nepali Rupees

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A. INTRODUCTION

A project on the *Capacity Building for Enhancing Local Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions (WSS) in Poor Urban Areas* is being implemented by four partner organisations, with the support of European Commission (EC) under its EU-ASIA Pro Eco Programme, for a period of 18 months, starting from March 2006. The four project implementing partners are Central Department of Economics (CEDECON), Tribhuvan University, Nepal; Development Research Institute (IVO), Tilburg University, The Netherlands; International Training Network (ITN) Centre, Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh; and Institute for Environmental Sciences and Technologies (ICTA), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain. The lead agency of the project is IVO, Tilburg University.

The Project aims at building the capacity of concerned stakeholders in the areas of project planning and management. To contribute to the aim, the three main specific objectives that the project has to fulfil are: (i) Identify training strategies based on lessons of 20 WSS case studies to be conducted in Bangladesh and Nepal; (ii) develop training materials; and (iii) build capacity of training institutions and stakeholders including government and non-government organisations. Further details about the Project are given in Annex 1; and the activities that are to be performed for the accomplishment of the above objectives are given in Annex 2.

The first activity of the project is kick off meeting, which falls under the primary responsibility of CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. The meeting was scheduled during March/April 2006, however it could not materialise because of longer time taken for mobilisation of human resources in the four implementing organisations, and more importantly the popular people's movement that started in Nepal in early April 2006 and continued for 19 days until it established plural democracy there. Therefore, the kick off meeting was held only in July, and this report briefly outlines some of the key features of the meeting.

B. OBJECTIVES OF THE KICK OFF MEETING

The objectives of the meeting were of two folds: (i) to disseminate the project so as to receive support of other organisations in implementing project activities and in sustaining its output and services in future; and (ii) to share and understand the project activities, hone them and work out in detail work plan of the project.

In order to fulfil the above objectives, a four-day kick off meeting was held at Kathmandu, during 11- 14 July 2006, at the helm of CEDECON, Tribhuvan University. The programme schedule of the four-day kick off meeting is given in Annex 3, and further details of the launch programme are given in Annex 4.

The meeting started with a half-day launching programme participated by around 50 participants, representing academia, government, semi-government and non-government organisations. The list of participants is given in Annex 5. Following to the launch programme, some working meetings and fieldwork were performed in the rest three and half days as mentioned in Annex 2. The following sections briefly describe the process and outputs of the meetings held during the four days.

C. LAUNCH PROGRAMME

The programme starts with a welcome of dignitaries and participants. The dignitaries sitting on the dais were representatives from Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Government of Nepal; European Delegation to Nepal; and the four partners, as mentioned in the programme schedule given in Annex 4. Following to the welcome was a detailed introduction to and presentation on the Project by the Overall Project Coordinator. This provided information for offering remarks and comments by the dignitaries and participants. After the presentation, all the three dignitaries of ministry, EC and CEDECON, have made their remarks and observations. Some key points of their remark and observations are as follows:

- (i) The software or the training materials to be developed under the project needs to be piloted with some hardware support. A complementary approach is necessary in order to make effective use of training materials developed under the project.
- (ii) While sanitation is an integral part of drinking water, the combined budget allocated for two sub-sectors generally undermines the sanitation as almost all the budget are spent on sanitation.
- (iii) There is availability of fund for the capacity building under some programmes of EC

Speeches of some of the dignitaries are given in Annex 6.

The first session of the Launching programme ended with an introduction of the project, and remark and observations by dignitaries. This follows technical sessions where other three project partners, including CEDECON, made three presentations. While first two of the three partners made presentations on role of their respective institutions in the project, the third partner, Autonomous University of Barcelona, presented an outline of methodological protocol. The details of presentations are given in Annex 7.

Discussion on the Presentations

Identification of Training Institutions

The presentation made by CEDECONE also included preliminary identification of training institutions in Nepal. This stirred discussion. Some of the participants suggested for inclusion of some other institutions in the list. Chief among them are: Training Institute for Trainer Institution (TITI), NGO Federation, NGO Forum for Urban Water and Sanitation, and Federation for Water and Sanitation. It has been pointed that the NGO Federation has more than 600 staff and volunteers working at local level.

Inclusion of Beneficiaries

Some comments were made as to how the training materials (to be developed under the project) will include beneficiaries' view, and how the project will improve the capacity of beneficiaries or right holders. In reply, the project team mentioned following:

- The assessment/case study of WSS interventions will also consult their beneficiaries, which thus help in putting the beneficiaries' perspectives in the training materials; and
- The direct beneficiaries of the project are training institutions whose capacity will be built, by offering an intensive training, however these primary beneficiaries will replicate the training materials among the government and non-government organisations of central and local levels. After the feedbacks received from replication, the training materials will be further revised which thus help in honing up materials from the trainees' perspectives.

Formation of Advisory/Working Committee

It has been pointed that it is early to finalise the list of training institutions and case studies during the launch programme, as there is a need for developing criteria for selection of institutions and case studies following a consultative process. The case studies should include WSS projects of different organisations including Nepal Water Supply Corporation, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage and projects operated with the assistance of donors and non-governmental organisations. Geographical factor was also identified as one of the criteria for the selection of case studies.

Against the above backdrop, it has been decided to form a Committee for the selection of case studies and training institutions. The committee is to be

formed drawing members from government and non-government organisations including CEDECONE, the implementing partner of the project.

Identification of Poor Urban Areas

Rural drinking water and sanitation interventions have innovative approaches of community participation, whereas community participation is generally limited in the form of cash contribution in urban WSS interventions. Therefore, it has been suggested to broaden the scope of study so as to identify best options and learn lessons that could help design the training materials. Against this backdrop, it has been suggested that urban area as mentioned in the proposal needs to be defined.

The 58 municipalities in Nepal are counted as urban areas in Nepal, however many of them have rural character. Moreover, many of the so-called rural areas of Nepal, which are growing along side road, have better urban character than some of the 58 municipalities. In view of this, it has been suggested to include such growing small towns for the case study.

The proportion of the poor population in core urban Kathmandu is less than other urban areas (4% vs. 13%). Therefore, it has been advised to give priority in the selection of WSS interventions outside the core urban areas of Kathmandu.

Identification of Case Studies

It has been presented that those WSS interventions, which have used innovative methods or arrangements needs to be selected so as to identify best options and learn lessons, and based on which outline training materials. However, one of the participants suggested that case studies should also be selected from the areas where there is problem of water supply and sanitation.

The participants also said that the context of Bangladesh is different from that of Nepal. There could be different institutional arrangement in the two countries. There is also in-kind contribution for community participation in Nepal. Therefore, it has been suggested that blanket approach need not to be adopted in the selection of case studies in the two countries.

Focus on Social Aspect and Local Areas

The participants applauded that Tribhuvan University has extended its traditional arena of academics and started working in the practical area of knowledge, which is of concern to the policy makers, implementers, and in general the common populace. However, there was some cautious concern as to how effectively the university could fulfil its responsibilities. The participants also gleaned that generally many research projects end as an academic exercise or focus on the technical aspect rather than social aspects.

It has been suggested that social aspect is more important in the developing countries like Nepal, and therefore these need to be given focus. Moreover, it has also been suggested to use some social criteria in the selection of case studies.

Participants held that there is lack of effective communication between the researchers and right holders, as the latter is taken as only the passive listeners. There is some knowledge already existing in the WSS arena. In view of this, participants inquired how the knowledge gap has been identified in the project.

Sustainability of Project Output and Services

Concerns have been raised that knowledge dissemination is more important than its generation. There is a need for developing a long term strategies and plan to sustain the project benefits and services.

Information

It has been informed by the participants that Municipality Association of Nepal (MuAN) has conducted a study relating to WSS interventions, which could be useful for the study. Moreover, it is suggested that sanitation needs to cover not only latrine but also solid waste management and medical waste, which are emerging problem in the larger urban areas including Kathmandu.

Based on an investigation one of the participants pointed that giving more emphasis on the access rather than effective use of latrine could not improve sanitation and hygiene practices. Therefore, it has been suggested that the training materials be devised in such a way that it promote the effective use of sanitation services.

Apart from comments and suggestions, there were some direct questions put by the participants; chief among them include followings:

- How to increase the access to WSS as the marginal capital cost of WSS provision is increasing? One outstanding example is the provision of drinking water in Kathmandu valley, which is going to be expensive.
- Whether water is economic or social good?
- Is it possible to get financial contribution from households of poor urban areas?
- How the study is going to take into account people's knowledge and views?
- How to enhance the capacity of right holders/beneficiaries?

- Was there any assessment conducted on knowledge gap in WSS interventions?

In reply, the implementing organisations and representative from Ministry has offered following explanations:

- The provision of line life rate will protect poor from high water fees.
- Water is free good at source and it becomes economic good once it reaches at human settlements.
- Willingness to pay of water is higher even among the poor as they are more affected from lack of safe water.
- The community knowledge will be taken into account by conducting case studies where communities will also be consulted.
- Replicating the training materials from the primary trainers will enhance the capacity of right holders.

D. FOLLOW UP MEETINGS

As mentioned in the beginning, several meetings were held in order to work out the procedures and refine the work plan of the project. The details of the meeting and their agenda are given in Annex 3. The main outcomes of the meeting are given in the following sub-sections.

Internal Evaluation of the Launch Programme/Workshop

A post launch programme meeting was scheduled in the afternoon of the 11th of July among the four partners. The meeting concluded with the following:

- The launch programme was successful, and that it has created awareness among the stakeholders about the project, which will further help in pursuing and sustaining the project activities
- Since poor are everywhere, there is no need for defining the poor in urban areas.
- The partners of Bangladesh and Nepal discussed as to how to form Advisory/Working Committee as recommended by the Launch Programme.

Content of the Case Studies

An intensive discussion was held while determining the content of the case studies. This is mainly because the types and quality of information generated from the case studies will guide the development of training materials. Therefore, in order to make training materials useful, it has been thought that the content of the case studies be guided by the needs of training. Thus, the following headline was identified for the content of the case study and/or training.

- Introduction
- Financial aspects
- Organisational and institutional aspects

- Social, cultural and gender issues
- Technological aspects
- Operation and maintenance
- Sustainability

The details of the each of the above section are given in Annex 8.

Selection of Study Sites and target Groups

Discussions held at times as to the selection of the case studies and training participants/institutions. Some of the decisions and/or recommendations made by the project study team are given below:

Identification of Case Studies

- Definition of urban area needs to be flexible enough to allow innovative schemes
- Geographical representation (three regions of Nepal; Bangladesh is relatively homogenous, so representation is not a problem).
- The definition of the poor does not seem to be a problem, since low-income settlements are abundant. In Bangladesh case studies will be concentrated on slums
- Case studies will be identified with the support of the advisory/working committee
- The geographical scale of case studies is defined as the area of intervention of the project that is going to be assessed. It is good to choose small-scale interventions so as to enable for in-depth investigations.

Identification of Target Groups

- Select key institutions providing training to WSS stakeholders, but do not select private institutions
- Selected with the support of the Advisory/Working Committee
- Trainers are committed to replicate the sessions
- Trainers have direct link with the practitioners and policy makers

Revised Work Plan

As the project started late by a couple of months, there is a need for updating the work plan. Moreover, the work plan was revised taking into account the insights gained in the launch programme. Some key improvement made in the work plan include the following:

- (i) Provision of sample case studies

- (ii) Sharing of sample case studies in the methodological workshop to be held in Bangladesh in December and thus revise and finalise the methodological protocol
- (iii) Long time given for performing case studies

However, because of the delay start of the project activities and longer time allocated for the fieldwork, the time left for the replication of the training materials seems tight. The revised work plan is appended in Annex 9. The Methodological Workshop is rescheduled in the second week of December.

E. FIELD VISITS

On the 13th of July 2006, two urban sites were visited in order to get some sense of WSS interventions in Nepal. All the four project partners visited the two sites: Dhulikhel, located on the East, and Kirtipur, located on the South of Kathmandu.

A description of the two site visits is given in Appendix 10. Some of the key findings of the visits are as follows:

- People's participation in both of the sites is in terms of financial contributions.
- Strong community participation and lack of authority with the Water User Committee does not allow making effective use of water and increasing tariff rates in Dhulikhel Water Supply System.
- Public tap stands are still an important water source for the urban poor of Dhulikhel.
- Local bodies lack sufficient budget for implementing a larger WSS interventions despite there is need and demand for such interventions from the community.
- There is generally conflict in WSS interventions.
- The rainwater drain has been converted as sewerage as it is difficult to control as to who has connected sewage to drain.

ANNEX 1: A BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

Capacity building for enhancing local participation in water supply and sanitation interventions in poor urban areas

A project funded by:



Through local participation, beneficiaries of water and sanitation interventions in poor urban areas of developing countries can play a very important role in aiding to cover the investments needed to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This project aims to identify appropriate strategies through the assessment of water and sanitation schemes, to develop training materials and to strengthen local capacity so as to effectively involve communities in water supply and sanitation (WSS) interventions in poor urban areas.

The specific objectives of the project are:

1. To draw lessons by undertaking 20 case studies of projects that has involved local communities in WSS interventions in poor urban areas in Bangladesh and Nepal.
2. Building on the information gathered from the case studies, to develop curriculum (tailor-made course) and training materials on how and to what extend local community involvement may aid to meet the MDGs for water supply and sanitation (WSS) in poor urban areas in Asia.
3. To build local capacity among trainers from local institutions involved in providing technical instruction to policy makers, grassroots organizations, and members of non-profit implementing bodies on how to make use of community participation in WSS interventions in poor urban areas.
4. To build local capacity among policy makers, members of grassroots organizations and Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) on how to design and implement projects encompassing community participation in WSS interventions in poor urban areas.

The project is implemented by four organizations in two Asian and two European countries:

- Development Research Institute (IVO), Tilburg University, The Netherlands.

- International Training Network Centre (ITN), Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh.
- Central Department of Economics (CEDECEN), Tribhuvan University, Nepal
- Institute for Environmental Sciences and Technologies (ICTA), Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain

Duration: 18 months

Contact persons:

Dr Roldan Muradian (roldan@uvt.nl), General Project Coordinator

Dr Bishwa Tiwari (bishwa_tiwari@wlink.com.np), Project Coordinator in Nepal

ANNEX 2: PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Objectives	Activities
<p>Develop training strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise kick-off meeting ▪ Identify and select WSS projects for case studies ▪ Develop methodological protocol ▪ Pilot methodological protocol by conducting at least one case study ▪ Organise methodological workshop to refine methodology ▪ Revise the methodology based on feedbacks received from pilot exercise and insights gained from workshop ▪ Conduct field work ▪ Prepare case studies incorporating best practices and lessons learnt
<p>Develop training curricula and materials</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise technical workshop to share findings of the case studies ▪ Outline content of the training curricula based on the case studies ▪ Develop training materials
<p>Build capacity of the concerned stakeholders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Set up and maintain website ▪ Establish Europe Asia network ▪ Identify and select training institutions and/or trainers for training ▪ Conduct training to the trainers ▪ Identify training groups from the government and non-government organisations for the replication and dissemination of training materials ▪ Support the trainers for conducting the training to GOs and NGOs ▪ Organise workshop and evaluate the training materials ▪ Refine the training materials and publish them

ANNEX 3: PROGRAMME OF THE KICK OFF MEETING

Asia Pro Eco Program

Capacity Building for Enhancing Local Participation in Water Supply and Sanitation Interventions in Poor Urban Areas

Programme of Kick-off meeting

Tribhuvan University
Katmandu, Nepal

11th July 2006

Morning

Formal launch of the project, with authorities of Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Government of Nepal; the European Commission Delegation to Nepal; Other Stakeholders in Nepal; and CEDECON, Tribhuvan University and the other three project partner

Presentation of the overall project (Roldan Muradian)

Presentation about the role of CEDECON in the project and the activities to be carried out in Nepal (Bishwa Nath Tiwari)

Presentation about the role of ITN Centre in the project and the activities to be carried out in Bangladesh (Jafar Shamshuddin)

Presentation on the methodological protocol (Laia Domenech Pretus)

Afternoon (only with the partners)

Working Session 1

- Sharing of feedbacks received from the workshop

Working Session 2

- Discussion on the possible case studies
- Planning for future activities

12th July 2006

**Morning
Working session 3**

- Discussion on methodological protocol of the project
- Components of training materials

Working session 4

- Further elaboration of the components/contents of the case studies and/or training materials
- Reporting and administration
- Website (all the partners, led by partner from Bangladesh)

13th July 2006

Morning

Field visit at Dhulikhel Water Supply System, and Sanitation Project of Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project of DWSS/ADB in Dhulikhel, Kavrepalanchok district, Nepal

Afternoon

Field visit at Kirtipur Water Supply System of Nepal Water Supply Corporation, and sanitation activities of Kirtipur Municipality, Kathmandu, Nepal

14th July 2006

**Morning
Working session 5**

- Detailed working plan and commitments for the following months
- Overall planning of activities
- Planning of methodological workshop and fieldwork

Afternoon

- A briefing by the partner institutions on how they can support each other, especially what support they could provide to CEDECON, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
- Visit to SNV, Netherlands, in Kathmandu, Nepal, to look for support for the capacity building, especially of CEDECON

ANNEX 4: SCHEDULE FOR LAUNCHING PROGRAMME

**Launch of the Project
Capacity Building for Enhancing Local Participation in Water Supply
and Sanitation Interventions in Poor Urban Areas**

Implemented by

CEDECON, TU/Nepal, IVO/Netherlands, ITN/Bangladesh & ICTA/Spain
Hotel del' Annapurna, Kathmandu
11 July 2006

08:45 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:45	Introduction about the Project by Dr. Roldan Muradian, IVO, Tilburg University, The Netherlands
09:45 - 10:00	Remarks by Mr. Ranjan Prakash Shrestha, Delegation of European Commission, Nepal
10:00 – 10:15	Remarks by Mr. Ishwari Paudel, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Government of Nepal
10:15 – 10:30	Observations by Dr. Madhavi Singh Shah, Professor and Head, Central Department of Economics, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
10:30 – 10:45	Tea
10:45 – 11:15	Role and activities of CEDECON by Dr. Bishwa Nath Tiwari, Associate Professor, Tribhuvan University, Nepal
11:15 – 11:45	Sharing of experiences/Role of ITN by Mr. Abu Jafar Shamsuddin, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Bangladesh
11:45 – 12:00	Brief introduction on the methodological protocol by Ms. Laia Domènech Pretus ICTA, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain
12:00 – 13:00	Discussion/Questions and Answers
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch

End of the Programme

ANNEX 5: PARTICIPANTS OF THE LAUNCH PROGRAMME

Launch of the Project
Capacity building for enhancing local participation in water supply and
sanitation interventions in poor urban areas

**Hotel del' Annapurna
11 July 2006**

List of Participants

S.No	Full Name	Designation	Organization	Contact Tel No
1.	Mr. Ishwari Prasad Paudyal	Joint Secretary	Planning Division Ministry of Physical Planning and Works, Singh Durbar, Kathmandu.	4-228930 email: ishwori p@hotmail.com
2.	Mr. Ghanshyam Bhattarai	Deputy Director	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Panipokhari Kathmandu.	4-416870
3.	Mr. Him Gautam	Engineer	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage, Panipokhari Kathmandu.	
4.	Mr. Ramesh Rijal	Chief	Nepal Water Supply Corporation, Baneshwor Branch, Bhimsengola Kathmandu	4-465038/ 4-473192 Fax: 4-259824
5.	Mr. Basant Gautam	Local Development Officer	District Development Committee, Babarmahal Kathmandu	4494595
6.	Mr. Kabin Rajbhandari	Program Manager, Urban	Water Aid, Shanta Bhawan Lalitpur	555764 9 (O)
7.	Mr. Umesh Pande		Nepal Water for Health Lohasal, Kathmandu.	4-37 7107 GPO. B. No. 4231
8.	Mr. Vijaya Raj Subedi	Executive Officer	Dhulikhel Municipality Dhulikhel, Kavre	011-490324 (O) 4-493341
9.	Mr. Tulasi Nath Gautam	Executive Officer	Kirtipur Municipality Kirtipur, Kathmandu.	4-331805, 4-331693
10.	Mr. Namaste Lal Shrestha		UNICEF, UN House Pulchok, Lalitpur	5523200
11.	Mr. Ram Dayal Yadav	Sr. Program officer	Action AID, Nepal. Lazimpat, Kathmandu	4-425822/ 4-419115

S.No	Full Name	Designation	Organization	Contact Tel No
12.	Mr. Sudha Poudel	Chairman	Women Environment Preservation Committee Kupondol Hight, Lalitpur.	5-520617/ 5-552715
13.	Dr. Om Gurung	General Secretary	Janajati Mahasangh Dhobighat, Nayabato Lalitpur	5-555054
14.	Dr. R.B. Chhetri	Head	Central Department of Sociology/ Anthropology, T.U., Kirtipur	4-331852
15.	Mr. Bhusan Tuladhar	Executive Director	Environment and Public Health Organization, 110/25 Adarsha Marga, Thapagaun, New Baneswor	4-468641 Fax: 4491376
16.	Mr. Devi Prasad Dahal	Director	Alliance Nepal Pulchok, Lalitpur	Fax: 5552350/ 5545890
17.	Mr. Purna Hari Acharya	Chairman	Nepal Forum for Environmental Journalists Thapathali, Kathmandu	4-261991/ 4260248
18.	Chijmaya B.K	Chairman	National Dalit Commission, Thapathali Height, Kathmandu	4-241817 Fax: 4229236
19.	Mr. Nirakar Acharya	Research Officer	New ERA, KaloPul, Kathmandu	4-413603/ 4-441112
20.	Mr. S.R. Bimali	Training & Research Officer	Local Development Training Academy Jawalakhel, Lalitpur	5-526079/ 5-522004 Fax: 5521521
21.	Mr. Krishna Pandey	Senior Project Implementation Officer	Asian Development Bank Kamaladi, Kathmandu	4-227779
22.	Mr. Arjun Bhattarai	Executive Member	NGO Federation Buddhanagar, Kathmandu	9841212769 email: arjunilam@gmail.com
23.	Mr. Yogendra Chitrakar	Director	Environmental Camps for Conservation Awareness Jawalekhel, Lalitpur	5-553870/ 5-550452
24.	Dr. Durga Lal Shrestha	Executive Director	CEDA, T.U. Kirtipur	4-274219 (R)
25.	Ms. Mudita Bajracharya	Reporter	The Himalayan Singh Durbar Baidya Khana Road, Kathmandu	4771957 4771959

S.No	Full Name	Designation	Organization	Contact Tel No
26.	Mr. Prem Kumar Luitel, Mr. Tek Khadka	The Editor	Nepal Television Singh Durbar	Fax: 4227452
27.	Mr. Raj Babu Shrestha	Executive Director	Poverty Alleviation Fund Chakupat, Lalitpur	Fax: 5553674
28.	Mr. Devendra Dangol	Chief	Urban Development Department	Fax: 4268509
29.	Mr. Prabesh Niraula		Community Based Water Supply & Sanitation Unit Office Amargadhi, Dadeldhura	Fax: 096-420250
30.	Mr. Prem Nidhi K.C.	Sociology	Bagmati Area Sewerage Project, Guheshwary	04479703 (O) 9851018862
31.	Mr. Akarshan Pradhan	Head	Nepal Red Cross	9841281992
32.	Ms. Mina Aryal	Section Officer	Department of Women Dev.	5-547013
33.	Mr. Ranjan Prakash Shrestha	Project Manager	European Union Commission	4-429445
34.	Laxman Raj Shrestha	Chief Coordinator	Udle/GTZ	4-426767
35.	Poorna B. Adikari	Project Manager	Lumanti	4-418295

Participants from implementing Partners

36.	Dr. Roldan Muradian,		IVO, Tilburg University, The Netherlands	
37.	Mr. Abu Jafar Shamsuddin,		ITN Centre, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology	
38.	Ms. Laia Domenech Pretus		ICTA, Autonomous University of Barcelona, Spain	
39.	Dr. Madan Kumar Dahal	Professor	CEDECON, T.U.	
40.	Dr. Sharad Kumar Sharma	Professor	CEDECON, T.U.	
41.	Dr. Bijaya Shrestha	Professor	CEDECON, T.U.	
42.	Dr. Madhavi Singh Shah	Professor	CEDECON, T.U.	

S.No	Full Name	Designation	Organization	Contact Tel No
43.	Mr. Dev Ratna Kansakar	Assoc. Professor	CEDECON, T.U.	
44.	Dr. Bishwa Nath Tiwari	Assoc. Professor	CEDECON, T.U.	
45.	Dr. Devendra Pd. Shrestha	Assoc. Prof.	CEDECON, T.U.	
46.	Dr. Rudra Prasad Upadhyay	Assoc. Prof.	CEDECON, T.U.	
47.	Mr. Anant Kumar Mainali	Assoc. Prof.	CEDECON, T.U.	
48.	Mr. Rudra Pd. Gautam	Lecturer	CEDECON, T.U.	
49.	Dr. Chiranjibi Nepal	Lecturer	CEDECON, T.U.	
50.	Mr. Ramesh Ghimire	Lecturer	CEDECON, T.U.	
51.	Mr. Nabin Adhikari	Asst. Lecturer	CEDECON, T.U.	
52.	Mr. Jagannath Chalise	Deputy Administrator	CEDECON, T.U.	
53.	Mr. Kanchharam Maharjan		CEDECON, T.U.	
54.	Mr. Ramesh Khanal		CEDECON, T.U.	
55.	Mr. Gopal Thapa		CEDECON, T.U.	
Participants from EC Delegation to Nepal				
56	Mr. Ranjan P. Shrestha	Project Officer	EC Delegation to Nepal	

ANNEX 6: SPEECHES

Prof. Madhavi Singh Shah
Head of the Department, CEDECEN, T.U., Nepal

Launch of the Project:
Capacity building for enhancing local participation in water supply and
sanitation interventions in poor urban areas

Hotel del' Annapurna
11 July 2006

Drinking water and sanitation is a priority concern of both the developing countries and international community today. In September 2000, 189 nations including Nepal adopted the Millennium Declaration, which outlined peace, security and development concerns, including in the areas of environment, human rights and governance. MDGs centre on eight major goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators, which also include the targets for drinking water and sanitation. Drinking water and sanitation targets are included in the goal seven of the Millennium Development Goals. The World Summit on Sustainable Development brought forward sanitation target in the MDGs.

At the national level, Government of Nepal has always given top priority for the development of the drinking water. The main objectives of the drinking water sanitation sub-sector in the 10th plan are to:

- Provide basic drinking water service up-grading the level of services.
- Provide appropriate sanitation facilities by increasing public awareness.
- Assist to reduce child mortality rate by controlling water borne and water induced diseases and thereby help to increase income generation through opportunity of utilizing saved labour from illness.
- Involve private sector in the overall management of urban water supply systems.

By July 2005, more than three fourths of the population of Nepal have drinking water facilities and 46 percent of the households have sanitation facilities. However, unlike drinking water, the coverage of sanitation is low. Among others, the main reasons are: (i) sanitation is given less priority by the communities and households, and (ii) sanitation budget has been lumped with the drinking water budget and therefore it has not got proper focus against the drinking water.

Community participation in the provision of drinking water has been the characteristic feature since long past. However, the participation was limited to the implementation of drinking water schemes. The Local Self-Governance Act 1999 has made responsible to local bodies to prepare, implement drinking water projects and repair and maintain after their operation.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Policy 2004 stipulates that the development and operation of drinking water and sanitation services will be done at the leadership of local community, which will identify the necessity of project, its selection, formulation, implementation and management by following participatory approach. The Policy also says that capacity of community will be enhanced for empowerment and management of water supply systems, and that public awareness and health education will be an integral part of the programme.

With the increasing responsibility of the local bodies and the communities, there is need for building their capacity. Against this backdrop, the current project, *Capacity building for enhancing local participation in water supply and sanitation interventions in poor urban areas*, which is being launch today, carries critical significance. In view of this, the financial support of the European Commission to implement the project is highly appreciated. On behalf of the Department of Economics, Tribhuvan University, I would like to thank from my bottom of my heart, the European Commission for supporting such an important initiative.

I would also like to appreciate the colleagues of the four academic institutions for putting their hands together in such an important initiative of developing capacity building materials for the water and sanitation. I am sure the development of the training materials will definitely contribute to the process of empowerment of the concerned stakeholders and facilitating the community participation in different stages of drinking water and sanitation projects. As the development of the training materials builds on the lessons learnt from the in-depth case studies of the schemes of the water supply sanitation interventions, it will be a practical one based on the ground realities of poor countries and thus will help in the enlisting support of the community in the different phases of a project.

Moreover, this manual will be further refined after testing it by conducting training to the training institutions. I am sure the training institutions will offer comments on the improvement of the training materials.

One important feature of the project is that it considers sustaining its activity and making effective use of the training materials by putting it in website. Such a provision will help in decreasing the cost of transaction/dissemination on the one hand and sustaining the activity and building the capacity on the other. However, in order to make effective follow up of training materials, I think there is need for some financial support from European Commission for additional period in the process of building the capacity of the local communities and local level stakeholders.

With these words, once again I would like to thank the European Commission for initiating such an important project, and hope the learned participant of the programme today will offer their inputs now and in the future for the success on the project.

ANNEX 7: PRESENTATIONS

ANNEX 8: COMPONENTS/CONTENTS OF CASE STUDIES AND/OR TRAINING MATERIALS

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Financial aspects
- 3) Organisational and institutional aspects
- 4) Social, cultural and gender issues
- 5) Technological aspects
- 6) Operation and maintenance
- 7) Sustainability

Community participation is cross cutting across all the components

1. Introduction

- Description of the WSS system
- History of the WSS intervention
- Target groups and beneficiaries

2. Financial Aspects

- Description for the financial arrangements
- Estimate community contribution (capital cost & O and maintenance)
- Initial cost for mobilising the local communities
- Mechanism for financial transparency
- Financial incentives for community participation

3. Organisational and institutional aspects

- Description of the organisational setting (presence of grass root organisation, NGOs, GOs, etc)
- Organisational changes/new organisation triggered by the WSS interventions
- Partnership between GO-NGOs and private sector
- Role of local government bodies and NGOs
- Legal aspects
- Accountability and transparency measures
- Participation of stakeholders (including local community) in the different phases of interventions
- Participatory tools (consultation, assembly, etc)

4. Social, Cultural and Gender Issues

- Socio-economic and demographic features
- Power structures and relations
- Social inclusion
- Hygiene awareness and practices (prevailing practices and changes promoted by intervention)

- Role of gender in the functioning of the WSS systems (distribution of tasks, participation in decision making processes)
- Empowerment and ownership of local communities
- Lessons learned by different stakeholders
- Social conflicts (current and past) related to the WSS interventions and their resolution

5 Operational and Maintenance Aspect

- Division of responsibilities between different stakeholders with regard to O & M
- O & M cost
- Role of community in O & M
- Management of support services
- Generation and management of resources for O & M
- Degree of success in the maintenance of facilities
- Role of gender

6. Technological Aspects

- Assessment of the selection of technological option including the role of local community in the selection (secondary data)
- Hardware used

7. Effectiveness and Sustainability

- Quantity, quality and safety
- Service level
- Local perception of the quality of water and/or services
- Extent to which the essential goal of the intervention achieved
- Additional measurement of the effectiveness of the WSS system
- Initial provision taken for ensuring sustainability
- Institutional and financial sustainability
- Perception of the community about the level of sustainability

Both water and sanitation interventions need to be given equal emphasis

ANNEX 9

REVISED WORK PLAN

Activities	July 06	Aug 06	Sept 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	June 07	July 07	Aug 07	Sept 07
Kick-off meeting	X														
Website set-up	X	X													
Methodological protocol	X	X	X												
Pilot case studies			X	X	X										
Methodological workshop					X										
Selection of case studies and fieldwork			X	X	X	X	X	X							
Technical workshop									X						
Development training materials									X	X	X	X			
Capacity building sessions													X		
Replication of training sessions														X	X
Revision of training materials														X	X

ANNEX 10: FIELD VISITS

FIELD WORK AT DHULIKHEL

Dhulikhel is one of the 58 municipalities of Nepal. It is located about 30 k.m. east of Kathmandu. It has around 15,000 population, and is growing rapidly as a tourist centre. It will become as a gate way to Kathmandu with the operation of Bishweshwar Prasad (BP) Koirala Highway, which links Dhulikhel with the Terai region of the country. The opening up Kathmandu University and tourist hotel and resorts in Dhulikhel have increased the inflow of population in this small town, increasing the demand for water and other infrastructure and services.

A brief study was conducted on the Dhulikhel water Supply System and the recent initiation of the municipality for the construction of four treatment plants with the support of the Asian Development Bank under the Urban and Environmental Improvement Project.

Dhulikhel Water Supply Project

Dhulikhel used to receive water from a system, which was built in 1982 from the participation of local community. With the rapid growth of population, the municipality was in need of increased water supply. The local community found a source located at 14 k.m. away from Dhulikhel, but the cost of the project was high and it was difficult to build without the support of external donor.

Therefore, community approached the German Development Agency (GTZ) in 1987 which was working in Bhaktapur then. GTZ put three conditions before extending the support: (i) a user committee is to be formed for the planning, implementation and post implementation activities, (ii) a fund worth of Rs 300,000 is to be collected to ensure sustainable operation and maintenance of the project, and (iii) the project is to be run by community after its completion. With the fulfilment of the three conditions, a tripartite agreement was signed between government, GTZ and Water User Committee and the construction of project started in 1989.

With the active involvement of Water User Committee (WUC) in implementation and supervision, the project was completed and handed over to the WUC in 1992. The Adhoc WUC formed earlier was substituted by an elected nine member Water User Committee (with two female members) in 1993. The tenure of Water User Committee is four years, and three elections have been held since then to form the WUC.

In order to build the capacity and strengthen the management and operation of the project, the WUC was supported by Drinking water Supply Office (DWSO), Dhulikhel during 1991/92. The project was supported financially up to three years after its hand over in 1992. During the first year, there was 100 percent funding support from the DWSO of the government, which decreased to 50 percent in the second year, and to 25

percent in the third year. The staff working under the contract were handed over to the WUC.

The operational guidelines of the drinking water system and other procedures were prepared before 1993, which helped, in the smooth operation and maintenance of system.

The new water supply system of Dhulikhel built in 1992 serves six of the nine wards of Dhulikhel municipality. Out of the 15,000 population of the municipality, about 10,500 population is served by the system. There are 994 connections, and each connection represents one vote in the process of decision-making. There are 21 public taps of the old drinking water system which serves the poor and other groups of population.

Major decisions including the fixation of tariff is taken by the general body, which consists of all members of the 994 connections. In order to start meeting of the general body at least 50 percent of the members need to be present. The meeting of the general body is generally held once in year.

Started with a fund of Rs 0.3 million in 1987 now the WUC has a deposit of Rs 7.2 million in fixed account. The water user fee is used for the pay of salary of staff. There is not any major maintenance after its operation since 1992. Therefore, the major cost of the project is salary of the staff involved in its operation.

Current water Tariff Structure

Amount of water (Cubic meters)	Tariff Rate/cubic meter
Up to 10 c.m. (10,000 litres)	Rs 5.0 or Rs 50 in total
10 – 25 c.m.	NRs 6.5
25 – 50 c.m.	NRs 11.0
Above 50 c.m.	NRs 22.0

Note: US\$ 1 = NRs. 73

It is of particular note that the water tariff has increased only once after its handover in 1992. The lifeline rate increased from NRs 35 in 1992 to NRs 50 now for 10,000 of litres. The current water tariff is fixed in progressive rate starting from NRs 5 per cubic meter (up to 10 c.m. or 10,000 litres) to as high as NRs 22 per cubic meter for the water consumption above 50 cubic meters.

There are some pressing concerns before the WUC of Dhulikhel Water Supply System. They mainly derive from the conflict arising among different groups of population. Chief of the concerns include the following:

- The community of three wards of Dhulikhel municipality is devoid of water facility from the new System, as the community of the six wards did not agree to provide water to them. The current water users have an apprehension that they will face water shortage once they provide water to the other three wards, which are generally, located at lower level. Recently, the three communities have shown strong resentment after the restoration of democracy in the country.
- The users of public taps of the old water system asked for treating water of the old system so that they can get quality water like the water of new drinking water system. But WUC has not treated the water because users of the old system do not pay any tariff.
- The water tariff has increased only once, by 43 percent, from NRs 35 to NRs 50 per cubic meters (c.m.) within a period of more than a

decade. This is mainly because increasing water tariff is not under the jurisdiction of the WUC, and it has been difficult to persuade all the users in the general body meeting to increase the water tariff.

- There is conflict of interest between the source owners which is located in another Village development Committee (Bhumidanda) and the water users of Dhulikhel. The source owners are demanding for some support, otherwise they will prohibit the source in the future.
- There is also conflict between Dhulikhel communities, which is disposing sewage openly affecting the downstream population of Panauti municipality. However, recently Dhulikhel municipality has taken initiation for constructing treatment plants.
- The WUC is not that effective today than it was in the past. Moreover, it has not performed significant development and extension of the water supply system after 1992.

Urban and Environmental Improvement Project

With US \$ 30 million ADB loan assistance, the Urban and Environmental Improvement Project is being implemented in nine towns around Kathmandu valley. One of the nine towns is Dhulikhel which is located 30 km east of Kathmandu. The project is signed in November 2003 and will be completed in 2008.

The main objective of the project is to bring about self-sustainable urban development compatible with environmental improvement in all the selected project towns. The project has five components, and one of them is sanitation and wastewater management. The project has been implemented for five years, and fifty percent of the period has already been elapsed without the start of the actual construction of treatment plants. Recently, tender has been called for the construction of the four treatment plants, and it is expected that the constructing will complete by the closure of the project.

Out of the total cost of sanitation and wastewater management activity of project, the community contribution is 8 percent and that of government is 12 percent. The contribution of municipality is 30 percent and the rest 50 percent is the ADB loan converted to the government grant.

FIELD WORK AT KIRTIPUR

Kirtipur municipality is located 7 k.m. on the south of Kathmandu. Kirtipur is old town of Nepal. It has more than 50,000 population and population growth rate is higher than the national average. At the foothills of Kirtipur is situated the country's largest and oldest university, called Tribhuvan University. It is hard to believe that Kirtipur remains less affected until recent past from the development of Kathmandu and the opening up of the university as early as in 1959. Thus, the sanitary and hygiene conditions in the Kirtipur is still poor.

Drinking Water System

It has been found that there are different systems providing drinking water in Kirtipur. They are:

- Drinking water System of Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC)
- Drinking water System built by Kirtipur municipality and handed over to the community
- Traditional sources of tap stands, stone taps and dug wells

It has been found that unlike in Dhulikhel, it is the NWSC, which is the major source of water supply in the municipality. It collects user fee as per the NWSC rules and maintains the system from the NWSC resources. There is no community participation in the development of the NWSC system either in cash or kind.

The key informants have mentioned that the traditional sources including tap stands and dug wells still serve a larger proportion of the population. The Kirtipur Municipality constructs some reservoir for the extension of supply of drinking water, and hands over to the NWSC as it is the extension of NWSC system.

Besides, Kirtipur municipality has also recently constructed drinking water system for a community where poor indigenous population lives. The system has been handed over to the user groups of the community. However, the community people do not collect water fee. Municipality is also not much concerned with this issue as it thinks that the community is poor.

Compared to drinking water, municipality has invested a larger resources for the provision of sewerage facility in the municipality in recent years. However, because of lack of sufficient fund, the construction of sewerage has been done on phase wise basis. Based on the discussion with the key informants, it has been found that:

- (i) the extension of sewerage is done haphazardly without any plan. The community, which collects contributions, receive municipality support for the sewerage construction.
- (ii) the haphazard construction of sewerage does not allow for the smooth operation of the sewerage as it blocked within short period of time.
- (iii) it is difficult to get water from borehole like in many other parts of Kathmandu, and therefore there is problem of water shortage. People at times go to Dudhpokhari, 3 k.m. away from Kirtipur for fetching water.
- (iv) There are water sources located at the periphery of around three km. however, these sources have not been tapped since long past despite the fast growth of population and high demand for water. Therefore, the people of Kirtipur are looking for a drinking water project supported by the government and donors.
