



G053929

**Region wide water and sanitation training
and capacity building for participating service
providers in Asia targeting capacity building
of service provider organizations**

November 2013

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The UN-HABITAT's Water and Sanitation Trust Fund and Emphasis on Capacity Development

The UN-HABITAT Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (WSTF) was established in 2003 as a Technical Cooperation Trust Fund under the delegated authority of the Executive Director working with an Advisory Board. The Board meets annually to review progress of Program activities and provide policy direction. The Trust Fund is a fast track financing mechanism aimed at bringing in new investment and innovative ideas to the urban water and sanitation sector, expanding service coverage for poor urban dwellers, and help in building momentum behind the attainment of water and sanitation Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets.

The idea of a Water and Sanitation Trust Fund came from Resolution GC 19/6 adopted by the UN-HABITAT Governing Council in May 2003. Through the Resolution, member states requested the Executive Director to “further strengthen and promote the work of UN-HABITAT in the field of urban drinking water and sanitation and invited Governments and international financial institutions to increase support to UN-HABITAT’s water and sanitation activities”. Under the aegis of the Trust Fund, UN-HABITAT re-organized its water and sanitation activities into a comprehensive water and sanitation Program with a pro-poor focus.

Managed by the Urban Basic Services Branch, the Trust Fund supports a combination of policy and normative work with on-the-ground pilot and demonstration initiatives through regional “Water for Cities” Programs in Asia, Africa and the Latin America and the Caribbean. In addition, the Trust Fund supports two unique regional initiatives targeting small towns: the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation Program and the Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative.

Based on a number of years of experience working globally within the water and sanitation sector and incorporating lessons learnt through its normative and operational work, the Trust Fund developed a forward looking strategic plan for the period 2008 – 2012. The plan envisions three key Program outcomes:

- i) Increased institutional capacity in partner countries for advocating/promoting and implementing pro-poor water and sanitation initiatives and policies with focus on gender equity, renewable energy and efficiency and environmental sustainability;
- ii) Increased flow of investment into water and sanitation sector catalysed by Water and Sanitation trust fund interventions; and
- iii) Improved Millennium Development Goals monitoring mechanisms in place in partner countries, with improved benchmarking of water and sanitation service providers.

Capacity development, commonly known as training and capacity building (TCB) remains one of the key components of the UN-HABITAT’s Water and Sanitation Program. Capacity development is defined here as the process of strengthening the abilities of individuals, organizations and society to set and achieve their own development objectives over time.

The overall objective of the UN-HABITAT TCB Program is to strengthen the capacity of local governments, water utilities and other service providers to deliver effective and efficient water and sanitation services

on a sustainable and commercially viable basis. The Program is aimed at expanding the opportunities for a more dynamic use of management tools, peer-to-peer exchange of experiences and the execution of flexible and appropriate solutions, with special attention to the urban poor.

The TCB Program was initially designed in 1999 for phase I of the Water for African Cities Program. It focused on 3 key areas:

- i) Introducing effective urban water management strategies in participating cities through water demand management (WDM) and other related measures which were implemented through pilot demonstrations.
- ii) Protecting freshwater resources from the growing volumes of urban wastes by assisting participating cities in strengthening capacity for monitoring of freshwater pollution from urban wastes and in taking appropriate mitigating measures.
- iii) Enhancing regional capacity for urban water management through information sharing, enhancing public awareness, training and education.

The Program was carried out by UNESCO-IHE supported by Network for Water and Sanitation International based in Nairobi and the Centre de Formation Continue based in Burkina Faso. It sought to build capacity in the participating cities in the water sector through: i) making information available on best practices in urban water management and pollution control ii) linking sector professionals with each other and with other networks, institutions, governments, municipalities, NGOs and the private sector, iii) anchoring the enhanced capacity within the region and ensure sustainability of this effort by institutionalizing the training Program through capacity building in the form of a Training of Trainers Program and technical support to existing local training institutes and regional resource centres.

The course contents were designed to give the participants a holistic approach on integrated water management. They included catchment management, WDM, GIS development, leakage detection and control, pressure management, retrofitting, recycling and reuse of wastewater, wastewater and sludge disposal, water quality monitoring and assessment, customer relations, water pricing and tariff structures, water metering, billing and collection, organisational structure, related policies, legislation and regulation.

In 2003, the TCB Program was further refined and adapted for the Water for Asian Cities Program and then extended to the Water and Sanitation for Cities Program in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2008. The TCB Program is also a key component in the Lake Victoria and Mekong regional initiatives where training and technical assistance is provided to local governments, water utilities and other water and sanitation service providers in:

- i) the development of strategic business plans,
- ii) preparation and implementation of performance improvement plans,
- iii) water demand management,
- iv) billing and revenue collection,
- v) customer care,
- vi) block mapping,
- vii) gender mainstreaming and women empowerment,
- viii) urban planning,
- ix) urban catchment management and pollution control,
- x) water quality monitoring and assessment,
- xi) poverty mapping,

- xii) program management/stakeholder engagement,
- xiii) solid waste management,
- xiv) energy audits and use of renewable energy technologies, and
- xv) rain water harvesting, among others.

1.2 The UN-HABITAT's Water for Asian Cities Program

Drawing on the lessons drawn from a decade of implementation of the UN-HABITAT's Water for African Cities Phase I Program 1999-2000, Water for Asian Cities Program was launched on 18 March 2003 at the 3rd World Water Forum held in Kyoto, Japan. This Program is a collaborative initiative between the UN-HABITAT, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Government of the Netherlands, which aims to support Asian cities to achieve the water and sanitation related MDGs by enhancing the flow of pro-poor investment into the sector. The Program envisaged capacity building grant support of US \$10 million provided by the Government of the Netherlands and the ADB, with follow up loans from the ADB amounting to US \$500 million to Asian cities over a five-year period from 2003-2007. During the launch, a Memorandum of Understanding for joint Program implementation was signed between the UN-HABITAT and ADB.

After completion of the first agreement, an Enhanced MoU for another five years (2007-2011) was signed between UN-HABITAT and ADB as a basis of cooperation between the two organisations for establishing urban infrastructure partnership in the Asia and Pacific Region. As per the enhanced MoU, ADB intends to contribute about US\$ 10 million grant for Technical Assistance (TA) in various countries as per the ADB's Country Program Strategies in the respective countries. The matching grant from of US\$ 10 million will be provided by the UN-HABITAT within the mandate, framework and work Program of its Water and Sanitation Trust Fund to raise political awareness, build capacity, implement pilot demonstration projects and create an enabling environment for investment, and finally, to prepare investment proposals for Asian cities. ADB expects to invest about US\$1 billion, in the urban water supply and sanitation sector, with a focus on sanitation over the next five years. The investments will be part of the Water Financing Program 2006-2010 that ADB announced in March 2006 to boost investments in the sector to well over US\$ 2 billion a year.

The WAsC Program is currently engaged in promoting pro-poor water and sanitation services in India, Nepal, P.R. China, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia and Pakistan. The main thrust area of the WAsC Program is to support the cities in the Asia and the Pacific region to meet the water and sanitation related MDG targets by enhancing capacities at city, country and regional levels and creating an enabling environment for pro-poor investments to be channelled into the urban water and sanitation sector. The inter-linked priorities of the Program are:

- i. Introducing demand responsive and demand management strategies to improve efficiency of water-use and empower those currently deprived of water and sanitation.
- ii. Scaling-up sanitation provisions across cities through innovative public-private-NGO partnerships, financing mechanisms and appropriate technical choices.
- iii. Creating pro-poor investments in urban water supply and sanitation with emphasis on serving the urban poor with piped water and formal sanitation facilities.

Capacity building activities of the WAsC Program go beyond the conventional confines of 'training' and include:

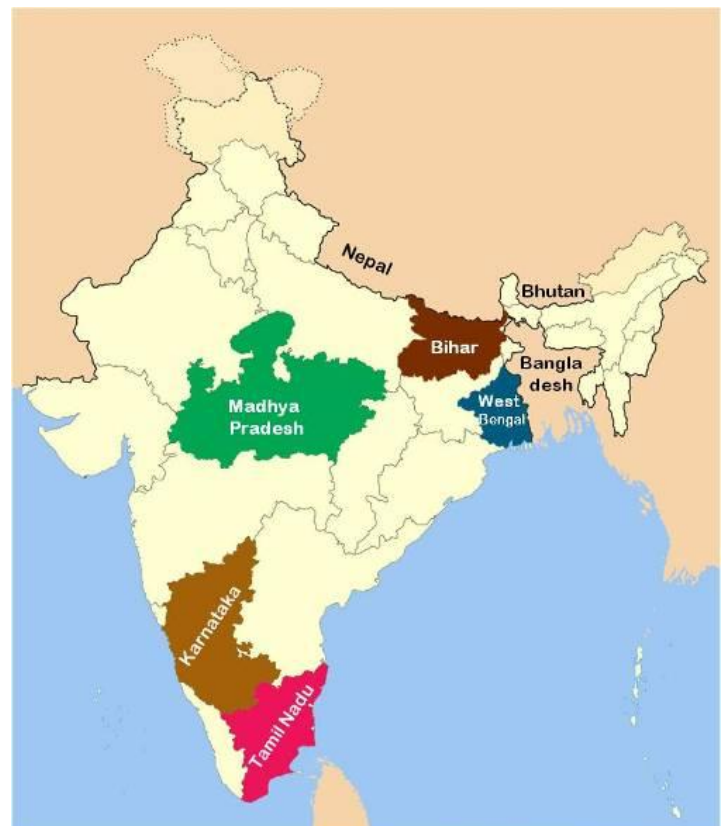
- i. Mobilisation of political will, advocacy to promote policy, regulatory and tariff reforms that promote sustainable pro-poor investments;
- ii. Implementation of pilot demonstration projects;
- iii. Strengthening of regional, country and city-level good urban WATSAN governance and capacities for integrated water and sanitation development and management;
- iv. Promoting water quality, sanitation and hygiene education and create a new ethic among, children, community and local authorities;
- v. Public awareness campaigns, Media Advisory and Gender Mainstreaming;
- vi. Benchmarking of utility performance and monitoring progress towards MDG goals in water and sanitation.

The three countries are selected from the WAsC program to present more in-depth information: India, Nepal and Lao PDR. The WAsC program in these countries has followed the broad principles, objectives and approaches, as well as the focus on TCB activities as set out in the overall WAsC program. These countries have also developed and pursued similar program implementation strategies with significant emphasis on: (i) developing strong strategic partnerships with the counterpart governments, (ii) engagement in the WSS sector policy, strategy and plan formulation, (iii) establishing operational partnerships with the governments as well as local NGOs and community based organizations to increase the effectiveness of the investments in WSS service improvements., (iv) linking TCB with WSS investment programs, (v) taking local initiative to establish partnerships that lead to raising resources through new project development as well as through co-financing arrangement with the key partners to augment the fund allocation from the WSTF, and (vi) maintaining strong links with the communities for program design and implementation.

1.2.1 WAsC India Program

After the launch of the WAsC Program in 2003, UN-HABITAT initiated the water and sanitation related activities through WAsC Program in India in 2005 on the request of Government of India. A Regional Office was set up in New Delhi to coordinate the Program activities in India and other participating countries in the region which functioned until June 2009. In 2005, UN-HABITAT had set up a WAsC Program office in Bhopal, the state capital of Madhya Pradesh (MP), to undertake WSS related activities in four cities of MP viz. Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Jabalpur. In addition, four other state level initiatives and two national initiatives were also implemented, which are relatively much smaller WAsC interventions in India. These are briefly described below.

1. **West Bengal:** Making provision of safe drinking water in 54 schools and sanitation facilities in few nodal schools as well as promoted Human Value-



Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE) in about 100 schools in 5 districts of West Bengal, viz. North and South 24 Paraganas, Malda, Purulia and Bankura.

2. **Tamil Nadu:** Promoting adaptation of communities to effects of climate change in settlements by providing access to water and sanitation for persons with disabilities in Cuddalore District that was severely affected by Tsunami in December 2004.
3. **Bihar:** Provision of sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene facilities and services in 3 gram panchayats of Kumarkhand block in Madhepura district.
4. **Karnataka:** Fostering water, sanitation and hygiene education in schools and improving water quality monitoring in Mangalore city.
5. **National - Micro financing Water & Sanitation Services for the Poor:** UN-HABITAT in partnership with National Housing Bank (NHB), an apex Financial Institution in India, has established a revolving fund to microfinance water and sanitation services for the poor in India. Currently funds are being made available through the selected Micro-Financing Institutions (MFIs) to the poor in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa, Karnataka, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. This has enabled construction of more than 17,000 household toilets and availing piped water for more than 2,000 Households so far.
6. **National - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvements and Healthy Active Living in Schools:** UN-HABITAT in partnership with New Delhi Tele Vision (NDTV) and CAF is supporting an initiative covering 100 schools in 14 states of India with a focus on providing and/or improving the five (5) key components, namely, water access, sanitation (toilets), water conservation/ rain water harvesting system, healthy living through active sports and aesthetics/ surroundings (landscapes, trees, etc.). Activities in 63 schools in 7 states have been completed.
7. **WAsC Program in MP:** The WAsC MP program is undertaking pro-poor initiatives in four cities of MP i.e. Bhopal, Indore, Gwalior and Jabalpur in support of State Governments Urban Water Supply and Environmental Improvement (UWSEI) project funded by ADB, which has been now named Project Uday by the Government of Madhya Pradesh (GoMP). As per the agreement between UN-HABITAT and ADB, WAsC Program is providing software support and pro-poor focus to UWSEI project with the primary objective to promote sustainable growth and poverty reduction in the four project cities, and thereafter in the other cities in the state. Specifically, the UWSEI Project aims to:
 - a. Provide sustainable basic urban infrastructure and services to all citizens of the four project cities; and
 - b. Strengthen the capacities of the project cities to plan and manage urban water supply and sanitation system in a more effective, transparent, and sustainable manner.
 - c. While improving the services for the entire urban community focus on upgrading the conditions of the poorest and most needy groups in the slum areas in particular.
 - d. Promote active participation of women citizens in municipal management and project implementation as both beneficiaries and agents of change.

The WAsC MP Program includes a wide range of TCB approaches and activities from policy advocacy and support to sector strategy formulation, education and awareness, pilot for demonstration and as means for learning by doing, national and international exposure visits, participation in national and international seminars including the World Urban Forums, training of key stakeholders from the government, NGO and community, training of trainers, and capacity building of the training institutions.

The WAsC India Program has established partnerships with various prime institutions to deliver training for the stakeholders and to institutionalize some of the training programs in the local partner

organizations such as : (i) Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad; (ii) Water Hub, Singapore; (iii) Indian Institute of Remote Sensing (IIRS), Dehradun; (iv) National Institute of Financial Management (NIFM), Faridabad; (v) Chennai Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board and Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board, Chennai; (vi) National Environmental Engineering Research Institute (NEERI), Nagpur; (vii) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai; (viii) Shri G. S. Institute of Technology & Science, Indore; and (ix) Environment Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO), etc.

A series of training Programs have been organized, which have benefited more than 800 participants. The training Programs covered some critical topics such as: Promoting Effective Delivery of Water and Sanitation Services, Continuous Water Supply in Asian Cities, GIS Applications, Financial Management including Project Planning and Appraisal and Accounting Reforms, O&M of Water Supply and Waste Water Treatment, Community Managed Sanitation and Solid Waste Management, Urban Environmental Management, Biomedical Waste Management, and Water Demand Management.

Policy support of UN-HABITAT/WAsC India included some engagement in the debates on National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008, whereas the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program-South Asia had provided significant support to the GoI in the policy formulation. A notable contribution was made by the UN-HABITAT jointly with the ADB Citynet and Veolia Environment, through the publication of the Asian Sanitation Data Book in 2009 as guidance for the preparation of the City sanitation Plans under the National Urban Sanitation Policy. The UN-HABITAT/WAsC has been more involved in formulation of the MP Integrated Urban Sanitation Program (IUSP) 2009 drafted to implement the National Urban Sanitation Policy initially in a few cities and later on in all cities of the state. Inclusion of community managed WATSAN system in the formulation of the IUSP was an important policy impact of the UN-HABITAT/WAsC team. UN-HABITAT/WAsC has also supported formulation of the City Sanitation Plans in two cities in MP, namely Gwalior and Nasrullahganj. There is a distinct possibility of, and need for, scaling up preparation and implementation of the City Sanitation Plans to replicate the same initiative in 363 towns and cities located in the state.

A total of 51 Cooperative Agreements (CAs) were signed by the WAsC India program from 2005 until now, which roughly correspond with the period of this evaluation. Many of these projects have been completed, while a few remaining ones will be completed this year. The total budget of WAsC India Program, including the government, private sector organizations and NGOs partner contributions between 2004 and 2013 was USD 9.57 million. The TCB budget was 1.72 million, which was 17.97 per cent of the total country Program budget. The WAsC India program has trained a total of 28,086 persons till date.

1.2.2 WAsC Nepal Program

UN-HABITAT Nepal country program has been in place prior to launching of the WAsC Nepal program. Earlier it was a small office located within the UNDP office. However, WAsC provided a platform for expansion of the UN-HABITAT mainstream program in Nepal. The current focal areas of UN-HABITAT urban development programs are:

- i. Sustainable housing and green homes, including water supply and conservation, sanitation and SWM, which was triggered by and has close links with the WAsC program;
- ii. Catalytic support to the government in land management;

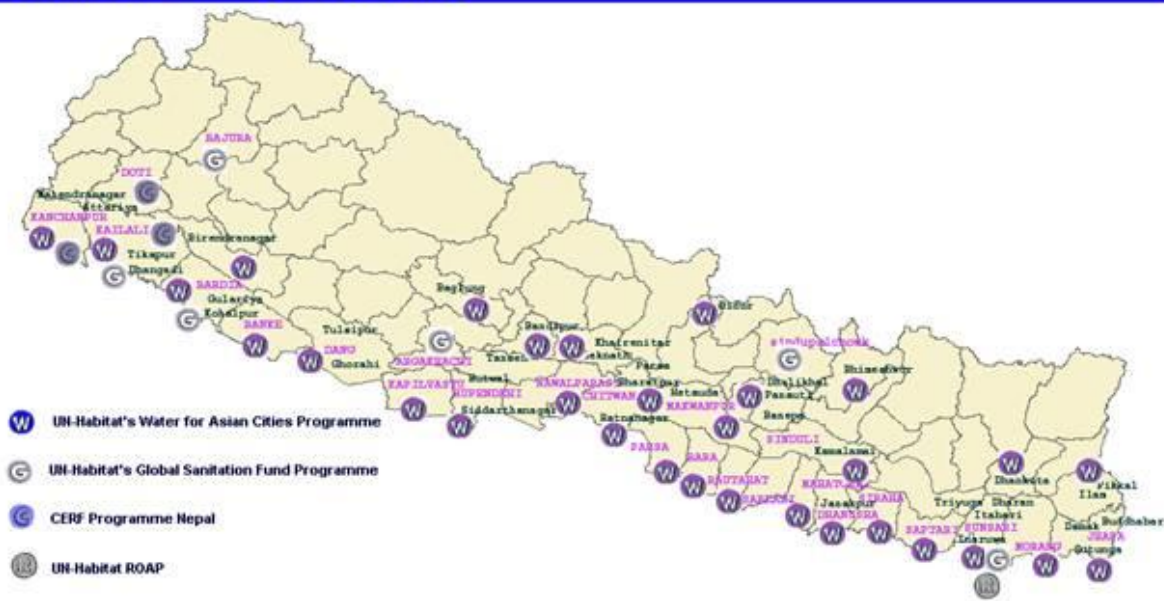
- iii. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), especially for the safety of social assets like schools and hospitals; and
- iv. Shelter for the urban poor, which is a newly developing focal area.

UN-HABITAT initiated various WSS activities in Nepal in late 2004 after receiving letter of interest from Government of Nepal (GoN). To formally establish the WASC Program in Nepal, a MoU was signed between the GoN and UN-HABITAT in December 2006. The main objective of WASC Program Nepal is to demonstrate innovative initiatives on WSS sector which can be scaled up and help to meet MDG targets at the local level. The specific objectives are to:

1. Achieve pro-poor water and sanitation investment in selected peri-urban centres and/or small towns;
2. Enhance institutional and human resources capacities at local levels for the sustainability of water and sanitation services and for participation in service delivery;
3. Enhance economic development in peri-urban centres through improved water, sanitation as well as related income generation activities; and
4. Increase access to safe, reliable, environmental friendly and affordable services for sustainable development and poverty reduction.

As in other countries covered by WASC, the partnership with ADB is an important part of the Program in Nepal as well. The WASC Nepal Program offers support to three ADB-assisted projects: (i) the Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (STWSSSP), (ii) Urban Environment Improvement Project (UEIP), and (iii) the Kathmandu Valley Water Reforms Program. In addition, it also supports the GoN in implementing WATSAN interventions in various urban and peri-urban areas and in developing various national policies.

UN-Habitat Intervention Areas



The WAsC Nepal Program was initiated with small interventions in 2005 in urban and peri-urban communities in the Kathmandu Valley to demonstrate innovative WSS activities. These activities have proved as stepping stones for WAsC Nepal Program to establish itself as a major stakeholder in urban WATSAN sector as it has scaled up its activities to other parts of the country.

The WAsC Nepal Program has been actively supporting the government in WSS sector policy formulation, planning and related activities. The WAsC has made noteworthy contributions in consultations and drafting of the: (i) National Hygiene and Sanitation Master Plan, 2011; (ii) River Bagmati Action Plan 2009-14; and (iii) Urban Environmental Guidelines, 2011. In 2011, the government established the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee to coordinate activities of all the agencies concerned with the sector. UN-HABITAT participates in the Committee meetings along with other international agencies such as the ADB and JICA.

WAsC program has made some movement in the right direction with this strategic support in Nepal, which has to be translated into institutional and operational shifts for tangible improvements in WSS services. Considerable strengthening of capacities of the concerned institutions and personnel is required to manage this change. Therefore, support to various types of TCB activities has been an integral part of the WAsC Nepal Program at all stages, at the central and local government levels as well as at the community level.

A significant indication of this recognition is Nepal becoming one of the recipient countries of Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) and is receiving US\$ 5 million for a period of 5 years to implement GSF Program, which will be invested solely in the sanitation sector. The GSF Program has appointed UN-HABITAT through an open competition process, as it's Executing Agency, through which the fund will be distributed to different sanitation and hygiene programs in Nepal. It will provide support to the government to achieve the MDGs and National targets on sanitation. The national GSF Program in Nepal was launched in October 2010 in Kathmandu.

GSF Program adopts total sanitation approach and attempts to achieve it by localizing national policies and strategies, strengthening local leadership, capturing knowledge base, synergising efforts and stimulating stakeholders for collaboration. The GSF Nepal Program has four components:

1. Achieve Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and adopt good hygiene practices in a Program target population of approximately 1,750,000.
2. Strengthen the capacity of district, Village Development Council (VDC), municipality, school and non-governmental organization (NGO) personnel to promote sanitation and hygiene.
3. Support the development of sector strategies and strengthened monitoring systems in all 75 districts in line with the government's Master Plan on Hygiene and Sanitation.
4. Record and use lessons learned to support the scaling up in other districts, and focus on strategies for accelerating progress towards the national and MDG sanitation targets.

There is a clear synergy between the goals and activities of the WAsC and GSF Nepal Programs and the learning from WAsC is being applied for efficient and effective implantation of GSF by the same WAsC Nepal team.

The WAsC Nepal has signed 53 WSTF supported CAs, 2 Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) CAs and 24 GSF CAs between 2005 and 2013. The total budget of WAsC Nepal funded by WSTF is USD 10.11

million that includes partner contribution. The TCB budget is USD 3.29 million, which amounts to 32.53 per cent of the total WAsC Nepal budget that has trained 22,388 persons. In addition, the related CERF budget for the same period is USD 0.12 million, of which TCB accounts for USD 47,527 or 39 per cent and the number of persons who benefited from TCB is 400. The GSF budget is USD 2.99 million which is dedicated entirely to capacity build and awareness raising activities that has contributed to capacity building of 7,320 persons.

1.2.3 WAsC Lao PDR Program

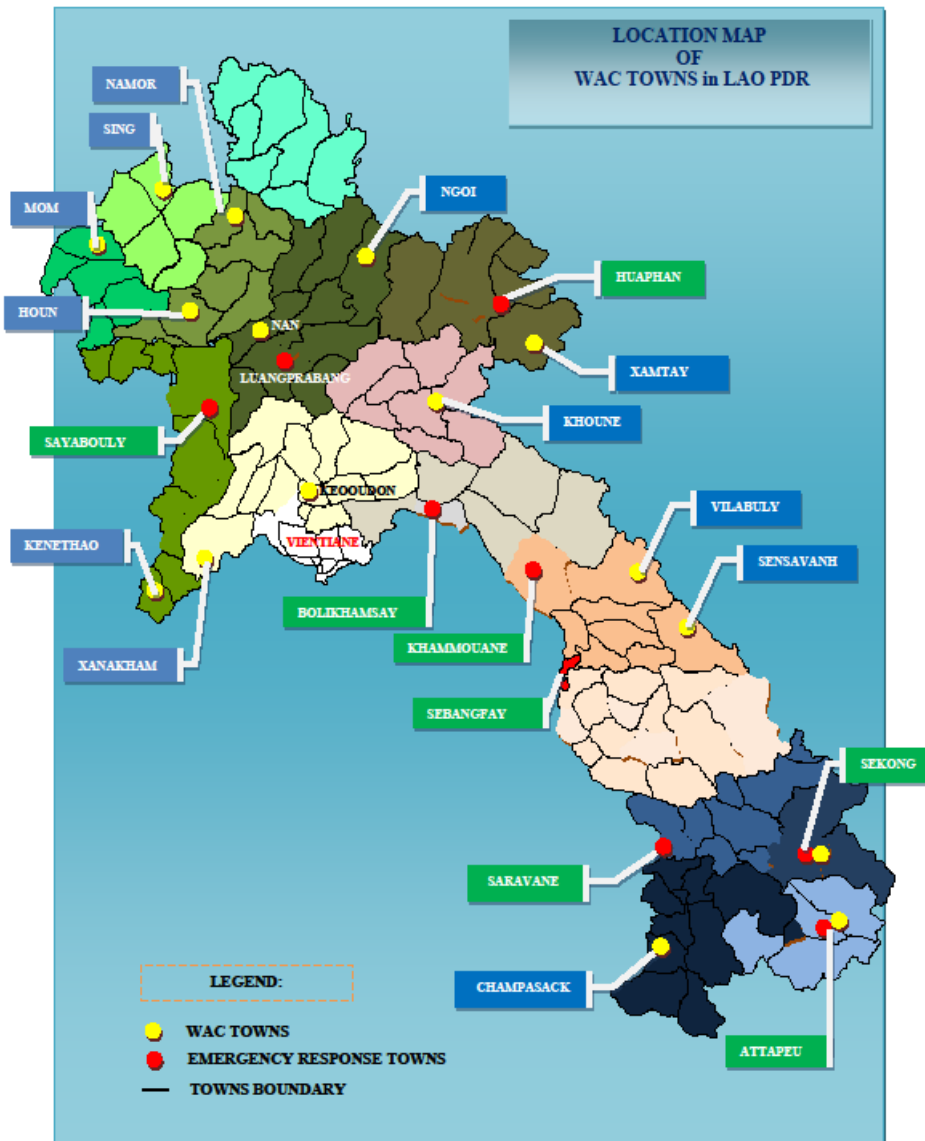
In July 2006, UN-HABITAT through a letter of intent had expressed its interest to collaborate with the Government of Lao PDR within the framework of the WAsC Program. Through this framework, UN-HABITAT is providing Technical Assistance focusing on capacity building and community development as local level support to the Asian Development Bank (ADB) financed Northern and Central Regions Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (NCRWSSSP). The Government of Lao PDR had subsequently accepted the offer of UN-HABITAT and in October 2006, entered into a MoU with UN-HABITAT for supporting the ADB assisted water and sanitation sector project in Northern and Central region towns of the Lao PDR.

The NCRWSSSP is a collaborative project co-financed by the ADB grant, NORAD, OPEC and UN-HABITAT and executed by the Department of Housing and Urban Planning of the Ministry of Communication, Transport, Post and Construction, Lao PDR. The Collaborative Framework between ADB and UN-HABITAT 2006 was signed in 2007 as a tripartite agreement between ADB, UN-HABITAT and the Government of Lao PDR. The Project started in the beginning of 2006 and was expected to be completed by 2010. Later on this project was extended 2012. The specific objectives of the NCRWSSSP were to:

1. Improve the quality, reliability and sustainability of water supply services in about 12 selected small towns in Northern and Central regions; and
2. Improve the environmental conditions in these small towns.

The Technical Assistance of UN-HABITAT covers project implementation assistance to the Community Action Teams (CATs) and to the village Water and Sanitation Associations (WATSANAs) to enhance their capacities to implement the Participation and Awareness Community Action Program (PACA), and to operate and maintain the community environmental improvements.

In addition, UN-HABITAT/WAsC has supported the Government of Lao PDR in a number of policy and legislation drafting endeavours. In particular, UN-HABITAT Laos has assisted the Government of Lao PDR in drafting the Water Law 2009-10 using rights based approach to access to shelter and WSS services. During the drafting of the law, UN-HABITAT has introduced several key concepts that follow the principles of WAsC program such as pro-poor service delivery arrangements thorough the involvement of communities, gender equity not only in access to services but also in the management of service provision, and private sector participation. Currently, the UN-HABITAT is actively involved in the formulation of the WSS sector strategy of Lao PDR, which is being support by several WSS sector partners, including the UN-HABITAT, ADB and JICA.



The UN-HABITAT/WAsC Lao PDR has established strong partnership and good cooperation with central, provincial and district governments and also with the Nam Papa State Enterprise (NPSE), which is the public utility responsible for providing water and sewerage services in the country. UN-HABITAT/WAsC Laos promotes significant knowledge exchange and between the neighbouring countries since it also works as a regional office for the Mekong Region. The UN-HABITAT/WAsC has organized several exposure visits within and outside the region and helped in TCB related to areas such as: efficient WSS service delivery, billing, WDM, GIS, arsenic mapping, leak detection, water quality monitoring, technological options for low-cost household sanitation, community mobilization and participation, small community-based water supply project design to implementation, community based solid

management, decentralized waste water management, renewable energy, bio gas generation and hygiene proportion as well as some related income generating skills development for the community members such as masonry, plumbing and carpentry.

A total of 10 WAsC CAs have been implemented in Lao PDR between 2006 and 2013. The total budget of WSTF supported WAsC program was USD 1.96 million, including partner contribution, and the TCB budget was 50 per cent of the total (USD 0.98 million). These projects together have built the capacity of 4,462 persons (Annex 4).

The same UN-HABITAT/WAsC team also implements emergency response projects supported by other donors. Therefore, emergency response can be called WAsC related activity of the UN-HABITAT. During the 2006 and 2013, 7 emergency response CAs were signed with a budget of USD 0.68 million, including partner contribution. The TCB budget was USD 0.32 million or approximately 47 per cent of the total budget that strengthened the capacity of 4,073 persons (see Annex 5 for a full list of CAs).

1.3 The UN-HABITAT's MEK-WATSAN Initiative

In response to the requests from several governments in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region, UN-HABITAT launched special regional program called the Mekong Region Water and Sanitation Initiative (MEK-WATSAN) in 2005, which was developed based on the concept similar to the Lake Victoria Initiative being implemented in Africa. MEK-WATSAN initiative is a collaborative effort between UN-HABITAT and the Governments of the Mekong region, which seeks to work with other development partners in the region, one of the most significant being the ADB.

The whole philosophy of MEK-WATSAN is to support participating Governments attain their water and sanitation related Millennium Development Goal (MDG) agreed in 2000, to halve the proportion of people without access to improved water supply and sanitation services by 2015. The initiative supports the participating governments to achieve the MDG goal with significant emphasis on innovative solutions and speedy delivery as well as following a regional approach including protecting and managing the common resource that is the Mekong River.

The key assumption for design of this initiative was that growing demand for adequate WSS services as well as the lack of financial resources and capacity among local authorities will lead to an increasing need to address water and sanitation issues to bridge service provision gaps in this sector and thus to achieve MDGs. The gaps in service provision are probably grossly underestimated. At the same time, it may be wrongly assumed that the WSS infrastructure rehabilitation in secondary towns would require huge investments/capital expenditure. This is not necessarily the case, as rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and provision of capacity building to ensure efficient operation of the utilities, as well as to provide the revenue base to operate and maintain the systems, may not require large investments. Therefore, the initiative is being implemented in four of the relatively less developed regions/countries of the Greater Mekong Region, namely PR China (Yunnan, Guangxi), Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

The MEK-WATSAN's fundamental goal is to improve the living conditions of the urban poor in the Mekong Region and protect local environments. The specific objectives of the initiative are:

- Expedite pro-poor WSS investments in secondary towns;

- Enhance institutional and human resource capacities at local and regional levels to sustain WSS services;
- Operationalize upstream sector reforms at the local level;
- Enhance capacities of local private sector entities in service delivery;
- Reduce the adverse environmental impacts of urbanisation on local river catchments;
- Support economic development in secondary towns through improved water and sanitation, and related income generating activities, and
- Support cooperation between the countries of the Mekong region, and thus economic development.

1.3.1 MEK-WATSAN Initiative in Lao PDR

The MEK-WATSAN initiative in Lao PDR was selected for this evaluation, where both WAsC and MEK-WATSAN initiatives are being implemented, in order to assess the synergy between the two programs in one country during the same field mission.

Laos was the first country in the region where the MEK-WATSAN initiative was launched by UN-HABITAT in 2005. It included community based fast track WSS projects to improve services in selected small towns in the country. Both WAsC and MEK-WATSAN have complementary objectives and approaches. The same UN-HABITAT Laos team is implementing both Programs in Laos and providing some support to other countries covered by the regional initiative.

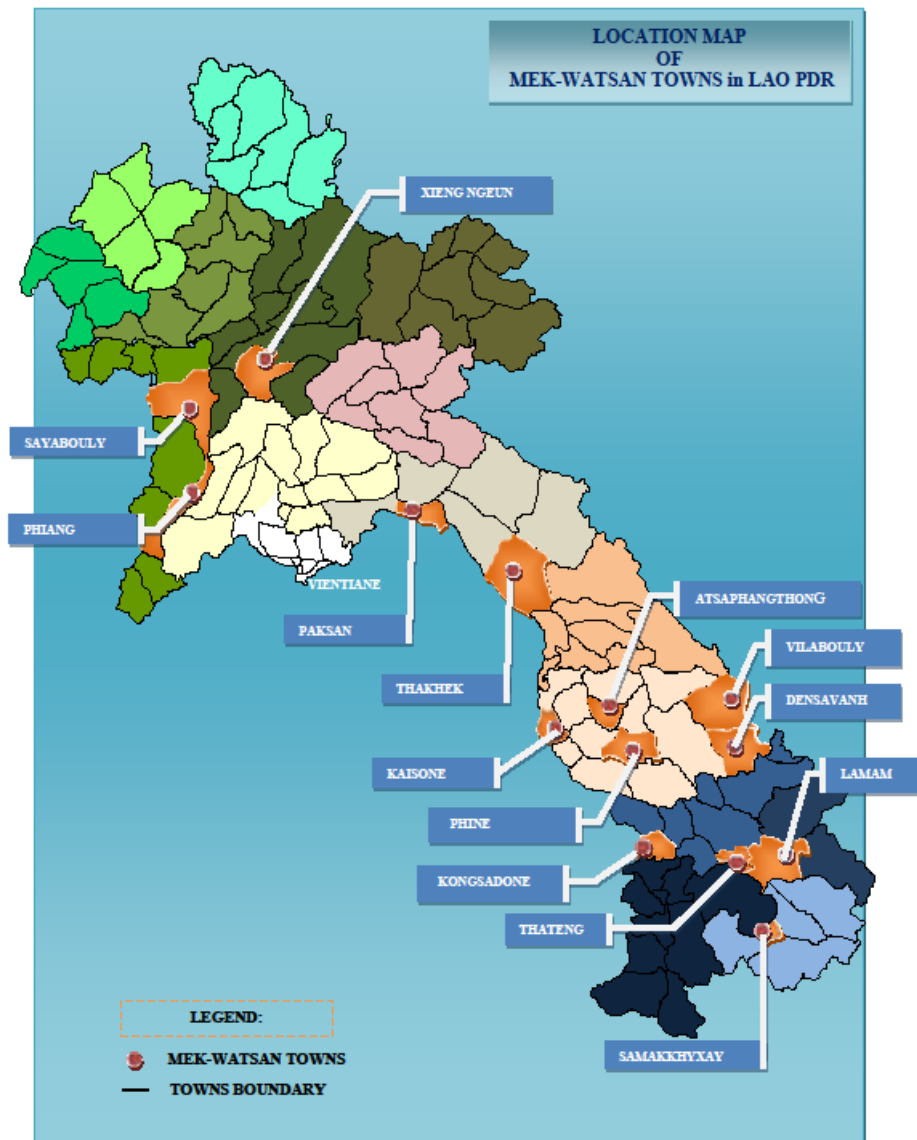
Other than separate funding streams and somewhat different project focus, it is difficult to differentiate between the WAsC and MEK-WATSAN project interventions in Laos. The WAsC Program has more of software support whereas MEK-WATSAN has mostly hardware and more of investments and some software designed to help governments meet the MDG goals through substantial improvement in access to WSS services. The UN-HABITAT is perceived by the key government partners as one office implementing a range of WSS programs through a 'small and beautiful' model of low investment cost and more than satisfactory results. The UN-HABITAT program was started as a project implementing mechanism for the poor that moved to greater value added support to the formulation of the national WSS sector strategy.

Every MEK-WATSAN project in Laos has some TCB activities, especially hygiene education component, built into the project design and an attempt is made to mainstream some of the key WASH concepts. Based on the success of the UN-HABITAT/MEK-WATSAN initiative the Norwegian Church Aid has replicated the same model in the three Northern Provinces with their own funds. Moreover, the Laos Poly-technique University has included Water Engineering in their Environmental Sciences curriculum and is taught every year.

Since 2006, 24 CAs have been implemented in Lao PDR under MEK-WATSAN initiative. Its total budget, including partner contribution, during this period was USD 6.44 million. The TCB budget was about USD 0.95 million or approximately 15 per cent. The initiative provided TCB support to 5,682 persons.

The UN-HABITAT Laos country/regional office has effectively established partnerships at the local level which has helped to raise additional resources for the WSTF supported initiatives. Notable amongst these partnerships area: (i) CERF, Laos: USD 646,542; (ii) ECHO, Laos: USD 127,000; (iii) Fukuoka Habitat Institute, Laos: USD 60,000; (iv) Government of France for Decentralisation of Basic Services Project:

US\$ 72,000; and (v) MDG Goal WASH of UNDP Laos: US\$ 160,000. These partner contributions are duly reflected against the respective projects given in Annexes 5, 6 and 7.



2. Institutional Arrangement and MDG Targets for WSS

2.1 India

In India, WSS is a state subject under the strategic and operational control of the state governments. Therefore, the institutional arrangement for provision of urban WSS services varies from state to state, with many states falling in the category where WSS services are provided by a state owned board, department or authority. As per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, WSS was identified as one of the services for decentralization to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). Many states have still not been able to accomplish the suggested decentralization practice. MP is one of the first states in India to make an attempt to decentralize the WSS services. In MP, until 1994, the Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) of the state was responsible for providing water and sewerage in the cities. In 1994, WSS management function was transferred to the larger ULBs. Since the ULBs did not have the capacity to handle this new function, some of the PHED staff was also transferred to these ULBs. The same situation prevails now, since the ULBs have not been able to recruit and pay for the WSS staff. Their salary still comes from the PHED budget. The PHED staffs placed in the ULBs come under the administrative control of the PHED and executive control of the ULBs. This dual control and partial decentralization has negative impact on the WSS staff performance and the quality of services.

At the central government level, the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation is the counterpart Ministry of the UN-HABITAT. However, the urban WSS sector falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Urban Development. This institutional arrangement creates some confusion regarding UN-HABITAT's strategic interaction with the central government and the possibility of influencing policy decisions by the two key ministries.

According to the Census of India 2011, in MP, 62 per cent urban households have access to tap water, either within the house or near the house. About 26 per cent urban households do not have access to any latrines within the house or any community facility, hence they resort to open defecation.

As per the MDG targets, the India's National Water Policy 2003, sets the target of total coverage of safe drinking water in urban and rural areas by 2025. This national target is applicable in MP as well. Similarly, the main goal of India's National Urban Sanitation Policy 2008 is: 'All urban dwellers will have access to and use safe and hygienic sanitation facilities and arrangements so that no one defecates in the open (by 2025).' In compliance with the national policy, GoMP has recently drawn up the 'Madhya Pradesh Sanitation Vision 2025' (MPSV), an ambitious plan to completely stop open defecation in urban areas by 2017 and provide sanitation access through individual household toilets by 2025. This sanitation target builds on the GoMP's Integrated Urban Sanitation Program (IUSP), 2009, to achieve inclusive and affordable access to sanitation in urban areas by 2025.

2.2 Nepal

In Nepal, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DoWSS), Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), is the overall in charge of WSS sector and is also responsible for providing water supply in small towns and villages. Nepal Water Supply Corporation, a public sector utility, is responsible for providing water supply to twenty-two largest municipalities. In 2008, a separate entity was carved out from the Corporation for Kathmandu called the Kathmandu Valley Drinking Water Limited. At the community level in small towns and per-urban areas, there are registered Water Users Committees responsible for managing the system built by the DoWSS. In addition, there are private vendors bridging the gap where there is a supply short fall. The municipalities do not have direct engagement in water supply and sanitation provision, but they are the lead agency for solid waste Management (SWM). There have been no municipal election held since 1977 and ULBs are governed by appointed officials as Chief Executive Officers who keep getting transferred frequently.

In Nepal, according to official statistics the MDG WSS goal has already been met, but the service levels are inadequate. For instance, 92 per cent of the urban households have access to piped water connection, but 43 per cent of these are not functioning well. Water is not supplied every day, even in the Kathmandu Metropolitan Area. Water supply is approximately one-third of the demand. The Melamchi project to supplement bulk water for the urban areas was initiated by the World Bank that has been taken over the ADB, but it is yet to be completed. Regarding sanitation, 62 per cent households have toilets as against the MDG target of 53 per cent. However, only about 30 per cent of the urban households are connected to the sewerage system, the rest depend on septic tanks and pit latrines. The septic tank cleaning and treatment facility is inadequate, which leads to pollution of the water sources. Therefore, 100 per cent sanitation coverage by 2017 is the national target as stated in the National Hygiene and Sanitation Master Plan, 2011.

2.3 Lao PDR

In Laos, the public water supply utility called Nam Papa State Enterprise (NPSE) is responsible for providing WSS services in the entire country through its head office located in Vientiane, departments in each province and branches in every district. The local or district administration cooperates with NPSE for WSS service provision. Lao PDR is a single party socialist country where all basic services provision is seen as the responsibility of the state. The party-based networks are also used to mobilize people and the local administration and utility are involved in project implementation and service provision. There are also local peoples and women's committees established for various purposes. In such a system, there is a little need and space for NGOs to work as intermediaries between the state and the people.

Regarding MDG WSS targets, Lao PDR has redefined its WSS coverage to be 80 per cent by 2020 as against the current coverage of about 72 per cent in the entire country.

3. Funding Inputs for TCB and Persons Trained

Looking at the summary of the WSTF supported WAsC and MEK-WATSAN programs of the UN-HABITAT, it can be stated that the Nepal WAsC program is the largest with the total budget of about USD 10 million, followed by India with USD 9.57 million while the Lao PDR is the smallest program with USD 1.95 million (Table 1). With the additional MEK-WATSAN budget of USD 6.44 million, the funding available to Lao PDR increases to USD 8.40 million.

The Table 1 also shows the TCB budget allocation under WAsC program in India was 17.97 per cent of the total budget, in Nepal it was 32.53 per cent and it was as high as 50.00 per cent in Laos. The MEK-WATSAN TCB budget in Laos was much lower at 14.75 per cent. The budget allocation for TCB under WAsC and MEK-WATSAN in these countries is clearly lower than it should be in view of the objectives of these initiatives. The WSTF Strategic Plan 2008-12, offers some guidelines for budget allocation for pilots under the category 'Replicable Model Setting.' For Asia, Africa, Latin America under Water for Cities programs as well as for the Lake Victoria and MEK-WATSAN regional initiatives is 22.68 per cent of the total budget. The rest of the budget allocation is for normative, operational and program management activities. It can be implied, therefore, that in every country/region about 75 per cent of the WAsC and MEK-WATSAN program budget ought to be allocated for various broadly defined TCB activities including policy advocacy, institutional strengthening and reform, training, awareness creation, knowledge generation and dissemination, etc.

The number of persons trained in each country varied a great deal from 28,086 in India, 22,388 in Nepal to 4,462 in Laos under WAsC program and 5,682 under MEK-WATSAN initiative. Significant variation is also recorded in the cost of training per person from USD 61.20 in India, USD 146.90 in Nepal to USD 218.68 in Laos WAsC program. Such summarization of TCB cost per persons is not without hazard, since it would depend on a number of factors, such as the type of TCB activity like mass awareness or technical training, if it includes exposure visit and international resource persons' input, the local prices, etc.

Table 1: The Budget and Persons Trained with WSTF/UN-HABITAT Programs, 2004-13

Country/ Program	No. of CAs	Total Budget (USD)				No. of Persons Trained	TCB Budget/ Cost per Person
		WSTF/UN- HABITAT	Partner Contribution	Total	TCB Budget (% to Total)		
India WAsC	51	3,764,216	5,806,033	9,570,249	1,718,905 (17.97)	28,086	61.20
Nepal WAsC	53	4,407,526	5,701,420	10,108,946	3,288,735 (32.53)	22,388	146.90
Lao PDR WAsC	10	1,248,450	706,697	1,955,147	975,750 (50.00)	4,462	218.68
Total WAsC	114	9,420,192	12,214,150	21,634,342	5,983,390 (27.65)	54,936	108.92
Lao PDR MEK- WATSAN	24	3,745,474	2,698,446	6,443,920	946,630 (14.75)	5,682	166.60

4. India Focal Projects

4.1 Technical Training Programs for Enhancing Water Supply and Sanitation Service Delivery in Partnership with the Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI)

During 2006 and 2011, UN-HABITAT implemented two CAs with ASCI to provide training for capacity enhancement of elected representatives, policy makers and officials associated with the WAsC Program on two broad themes: (i) policy advocacy and awareness of key WSS issues and (ii) effective delivery of WSS services. ASCI carried out a consultative training needs assessment in MP, designed the training Program based on the assessment, organised 10 training programs on each of the two major themes, and conducted evaluations of each training Program. A total of 608 officials and elected representatives, mostly from MP, participated in these training programs. This is one of the largest technical training providing initiatives supported by WAsC India, where the entire project budget of USD 400,000 was allocated only for TCB activities. The Project Fact Sheet provides a summary of key information on this project (see Annex for the Project Fact Sheet).

4.2 Water Demand Management Training, MP

A detailed Water Demand Management (WDM) strategy and implementation plan for the project cities have been formulated in partnership with Water Resource Planning and Conservation (WRPC) of South Africa and The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI). Capacity building Program for the middle and senior level officers and policy makers were organised in collaboration with WRPC, TERI, Shri G. S. Institute of Technology and Science (SGSITS) and Environmental Planning and Coordination Organization (EPCO) to facilitate implementation of WDM action plan in project cities. Two pilot projects to create District Metered Areas and establishing Leak detection units in Municipal Corporations of Gwalior and Jabalpur were undertaken. The direct TCB activities, including preparation of courses course materials and training that accounted for 53 per cent (USD 133,000) of the project budget. The two year Program has provided WDM training to 262 officials (see Annex for the Project Fact Sheet).

UN-HABITAT has supported SGSITS Indore in piloting a project on Grey Water Reuse. This project demonstrated how reuse of treated waste water could reduce fresh water demand. The project is not only benefitting the staff and students numbering 1,000 directly, but the system has also become an integral part of the curriculum of Environmental Engineering course of the Institute, which is a successful example of institutionalization of technical training initiated under the WAsC Program.

4.3 Promotion of Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE), MP

The expected outcome of the HVWSHE was to bring about behavioural change among students and the community through value based education towards water, sanitation and hygiene issues. This Program is implemented in government schools that have limited resources and provide education opportunities to children from the middle and lower income families.

WAsC has implemented this program with the assistance of two implementing partners in two phases. First phase in partnership with Centre of Environment Education (CEE) an Ahmadabad based NGO, established HVWSHE Classroom in one of the schools in each of the 4 project cities, and various resource and IEC materials were developed to promote HVWSHE in schools during 2005 - 2009. The Second Phase follow up project in 2009-12, focused on development of communication tools, capacity building of teachers and class room activities for students to promote HVWSHE, which was implemented in partnership with School Education Department of the state and Vibhavari, a Dewas based NGO. Some of the officials of the Department of Education, GoMP, were also invited to attend the teachers training Program as a means of informing them and creating a buy-in. About 51 per cent (USD 121,912) of the

budget of both phases of the project was utilized for direct TCB activities, which together trained 16,403 teachers and students.

The main TCB activities included: producing education and communication materials and kits, conducting training of teachers, training of trainers, developing guidebook on HVWSHE, and organizing classroom program for students. The key results of both phases of the initiative are (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- 259 teachers were trained for training the students in HVWSHE
- 15,070 students have participated in the Program and received classroom training
- 26,000 students have visited WATSAN classroom
- The Program was replicated with an outreach Program based on HVWSHE classroom activities conducted by GoMP that benefitted more than 183,000 students.

4.4 Pilot: Slum Environmental Sanitation Initiatives, MP

At the request of Government of Madhya Pradesh, UN-HABITAT in partnership with Water Aid, and Municipal Corporation of the 4 project cities have carried out city wide Poverty Pocket Situational Analysis (PPSA) for mapping environmental infrastructural deficiencies and prioritizing interventions in the four cities. The poverty mapping itself was a TCB activity, from creating mapping tools to training teams that included ward and zone level MC staff and personnel of the local implementing partners.

Based on the outcome of the poverty mapping study, a community-based project called Slum Environmental Sanitation initiative (SESI) was implemented in 4 major cities in a tri-partite partnership model, bringing together resources and expertise from the UN-HABITAT, Water Aid and its local NGO partners and the Municipal Corporations to provide sanitation facilities for 20,000 households in poverty pockets of 5000 households in each city. The SESI was implemented to provide total sanitation coverage in 63 slums, of which 17 were in Bhopal, 17 in Indore, 16 in Gwalior and 13 in Jabalpur. A mixed gender Community Water and Sanitation Committee (CWASC) was established in each slum as a registered society. About 17 per cent (USD 178,908) of the pilot project budget was for direct TCB activities, which helped to build the capacity of 1,166 officials, service providers and community representatives.

The SESI was implemented during 2006 – 09. The main expected outcome of the initiative was to ensure open defecation free slums. The main project interventions included constructing low cost individual household latrines, need based community managed sanitation complexes and school sanitation complexes, generating awareness and building the capacities of the communities (See Annex 12-iv for Project Fact Sheet).

The following TCB activities were executed during the project period:

- Mass awareness campaign on WASH issues in slums and schools;
- Orientation and training of NGO staff for a baseline survey;
- Training of local people for civil works including construction of household toilets.
- Training of local people for plumbing work and hand pump/bore well repair and management.
- Water quality monitoring and testing training.
- Exposure visits to WSS best practices in India.
- Training of CWASCs/SHGs on:

- Financial Management;
- Establishment and management of revolving fund;
- Planning, designing and supervision;
- Post Project O&M of community assets;
- Hygiene communication and motivation for behavioural change.

As against the expected outcomes of the initiative, its overall success can be assessed based on the following broad impacts of the SESI in all the four project cities:

- i. 70 per cent of the project slums have become open defecation free (ODF) and have received certificate from the GoMP for the same.
- ii. All 63 CWASCs are still functional even after project completion and are active in expressing their demands and getting better services from the local government for improvement in their areas.
- iii. The revolving fund set up for construction of the household toilets is now being used for other purposes, including income generating activities, to improve the lives of the people.
- iv. Learning from the implementation of SESI, in 2009 GoMP started replicating and scaling up this pilot initiative for improving water and sanitation services in another 80 slum communities in 4 cities of MP using Area Improvement Fund (AIF) and Community Initiatives Fund (CIF) under the ADB loan covenant. Municipal Corporations (MCs) are offering integrated WASH support in 40 slum communities and only community managed public toilet complexes in another 40 communities due to financial problems. Community Group Committees (CGCs) have been established in each of the project slums. Moreover, the implementation arrangement of this phase of the project is a different from the first phase. In this phase the MCs play a greater role in community consultations for project design as well as in the construction of the infrastructure. Community Groups are involved in the O&M of the community toilets. UN-HABITAT in partnership with Water Aid Australia has provided software support including demonstration of sanitation options, community mobilization and capacity building of the community for the O&M of water and sanitation infrastructure.
- v. Implementation of the SESI project in Gwalior is being widely rated as very successful and a good practice example. It has been also covered by the press (For example, Singh 2007 and Singh 2009). Now the new Commissioner of Gwalior, Mr. Ved Prakash, who agreed that he has limited information on the WAsC project, but he wants to leverage the success of the ADB-WAsC project to extend the sewerage and drainage system to all the households, provide 24/7 water supply in a zonal pilot area to start with and then cover the entire city, create awareness for water metering, rationalize water tariff and sewerage, resolve the institutional duality issue between the MC and PHED, and make the city completely garbage and dust-bin free through door to door primary collection and making full use of the sanitary land fill already in operation by a private company. These are major WSS sector reforms that are worthy of further support by an ADB/WAsC to help the partners government achieve the MDG WSS goal and bring significant improvement in the lives of the urban population.

4.5 Pilot: Community Managed Water Supply Scheme, Gwalior

The Community managed water supply scheme was implemented in Ramaji Ka Pura in Gwalior in 2006. The main expected outcome of the scheme was operationalizing a demand driven water supply scheme

fully owned and managed by a poor community (See Annex Project Fact Sheet). The scheme was implemented by WAsC in partnership with the GMC. About 11 per cent (USD 10,000) of the project budget was for direct TCB activities targeted specially for the 20 CWASC members included:

- Financial Management;
- Improving communication skill;
- Planning, designing, procurement and supervision;
- Post Project Operation and Maintenance
- Crises and conflict management.

In addition, the WAsC and GMC invested a great deal of effort for community mobilization, motivation of the community leaders, awareness on WASH issues and stakeholder consultations in the initial phase of the project. WAsC also helped the community in discussion and negotiation on the project design and responsibilities of different partners with the GMC officials.

5. Nepal Focal Projects

5.1 Municipal Solid Waste Management through Institutional Capacity Building of Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Centre (SWMRMC), Kathmandu

UN-HABITAT took over the project when the GIZ completed their support to the Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Centre (SWMRMC) in December 2009. In 2011, the Center has been renamed as the SWM Technical Support Center as a technical wing of the Ministry of Urban Development to provide a wider range of technical assistance to the local bodies in Nepal. The main aim of the UN-HABITAT/WAsC project was to provide strategic and capacity enhancing support to the SWMRMC through organizational strengthening to develop it as a lead technical institute to support all municipalities and emerging towns of Nepal in the field of Solid Waste Management (SWM). The project was completed in March 2013 in partnership with SWMRMC. The budget for direct TCB activities was about 41 per cent (USD 142,500) of the total budget. TCB included two-months training on Municipal SWM for about 30 municipal staff and Climate Change Training for 70 municipal staff. The following direct TCB activities were taken up during project implementation (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Organizational development of SWMRMC
- Capacity Building at SWMRMC level and at municipal level
- Establishment of a Municipal level SWM Forum at regional and national level.
- Preparation of municipal strategy and action plans on SWM

5.2 Strengthening the Capacity of Government and Municipalities in Rain Water Harvesting

The focus of this project has been policy advocacy and support to Rain Water Harvesting (RWH) policy formulation, capacity building, dissemination, demonstration and promotion of RWH in Kathmandu and selected towns in Nepal. The project was implemented by UN-HABITAT in 2007-08 in partnership with

the NGO Forum. The TCB budget was about 70 per cent (USD 65,244) of the total project budget, which trained about 600 people on RWH. The main TCB activities included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Strengthened the human resource of the government and municipalities on RWH through trainings
- Training sessions to professionals and general public
- Establishment of RWH helpdesks at the municipalities
- Strengthened the existing RWH Clubs
- Established formal groups/ clubs of the trained human resource
- Conducted a research on groundwater recharge

5.3 Demonstration of Localizing MDG on Water and Sanitation through Capacity Building of MuAN and Kalaiya Municipality

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of Nepal, 2003-07, was drafted by the Government under the 10th Plan. This was followed by a campaign for urban poverty reduction, which included meeting MDG goals. Three municipalities were selected to develop PRSP at the local level and Kalaiya was one of the three municipalities. Realizing that the municipalities do not have the capacity to develop their own PRSP, the Government held a meeting of donors to seek their support for this purpose. UN-HABITAT agreed to support the Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) and Kalaiya Municipality in this endeavour. The project was implemented between 2007 and 2010. MuAN was the key partner for implementing this project. The TCB budget was about 28 per cent (USD 45,500) of the total project budget that helped to train 800 persons on skill development for income generation, WASH and Hygiene, and health care. The TCB activities undertaken were (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Various income generation training Programs for local communities
- Training local resident and municipal staff on health, hygiene, and sanitation including water quality and solid waste management
- Awareness raising activities through community mobilization and media campaign

5.4 Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA)

Since a field visit to the above mentioned focal projects was not possible, UN-HABITAT Nepal offices suggested one of the projects of the Second Phase for field visit, which is following the same model as the project described above. Therefore, the initiative on Strengthening Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA) was added as a focal project for this evaluation.

UN-HABITAT has implemented this project in 6 communities between 2009 and 2013 jointly with an implementing partner called Practical Action Nepal. It was expected to enhance access to water and sanitation facilities that will support in improving the environmental health and sanitation situation and sanitation practices of the target communities. About 30 per cent (USD 78,300) of the budget was allocated for direct TCB activities, which trained 400 people on health and hygiene, and indoor air pollution. The TCB activities include (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Participatory WATSAN approaches.
- Training on community level water safety plan.
- Sensitization at community and household level on various preventive measures for safe water handling during collection, storage and use.
- Capacity enhancement of local change agents on sanitation, health, hygiene, SWM, point of use and HVWSHE.
- Capacity building of local authorities on PPP approach.
- Orientation, exhibition, demonstration to local beneficiaries on WATSAN products.
- Empowering and Capacity -Building of Local Actors.

5.5 Pilot: Demonstration of Water Bottling System for Urban Poor Communities in Kathmandu Valley

The main aim of this innovative low cost intervention was to provide clean, safe and accessible drinking water supply at affordable price to relatively poorer community in the Kathmandu valley. The project was implemented in 2006-07 in partnership with an NGO called Urban Environment and Management Society. The TCB budget was about 20 per cent (USD 4,080) of the total cost, 30 people were trained on water bottling and water quality testing, which included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Training on technical O&M and financial management.
- Training on water quality testing and giving the testing kit.
- Training on gender mainstreaming.
- Exposure visit of local officials and community representatives to Hyderabad, India

5.6 Pilot: Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Pilot Project in Peri-Urban Community of Siddhipur within Kathmandu Valley

This is a comprehensive community based WSS project with the overall objective to demonstrate how a community-based WSS initiative can be implemented and sustained with pro-poor and gender focus. This project was implemented by UN-HABITAT/WAsC between 2005 and 2007 with the active support and co-financing extended by the District Development Council, Village Development Council and Environment and Public Health Organization (ENPHO). The direct TCB activities budget was about 25 per cent (USD 86,800) of the total project cost. More than 500 local community persons were trained on waste management, health and hygiene. The TCB activities included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Pro-poor focused water tariff rates, connection charge, etc.
- More than 2500 benefitted from training on water, sanitation and hygiene issues.
- Local SWM committee mobilized with 17 active local women members.
- Trained more than 500 women from 23 different groups.

5.7 Pilot: Capacity Building of Water and Sanitation User's Committee for Pro- Poor Services Delivery in Selected Four Small Towns

This is another model of community based water supply and sanitation improvement intervention with broadly similar goals as above but a different institutional and financing arrangement. In this project, UN-HABITAT/WAsC provided basically community mobilization and capacity building input and the capital investment cost was met by the government Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DoWSS) though the ADB loan. No NGO partner was engaged to support community mobilization and project implementation. The project was implemented in four small towns during 2007 and 2011. The TCB budget was about 50 per cent (USD 165,000) of the project cost. More than 2400 people were trained on Sanitation, water supply, water quality, micro credit and solid waste management. The TCB activities included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Capacity building of Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) in various aspects of WSS services provision, including billing software
- Capacity building through ToT trainings
- Community awareness Programs in four small towns.
- Water quality testing and kit
- Training on carpentry and plumbing
- Gender sensitization
- Capacity building of local communities through exchange visits

6. Laos Focal Projects

6.1 Support to the Formulation of Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy, Laos

UN-HABITAT Support to the formulation of Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy is one of the components of the UNDP's Goal WASH project titled 'Enhancing Pro-poor Water Governance in Lao PDR,' which is being implemented with the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP) under MEK-WATSAN initiative. The main objectives of this project are:

- i. Developing watsan sector strategy for the emerging towns in Lao PDR;
- ii. Developing database for water treatment plants for new investments; and
- iii. Developing guidelines related to consumers' rights and protection.

However, UN-HABITAT Laos office is continuously engaged in broader policy dialogue with the central governments and drawing their attention to pro-poor, community based, and cost effective approaches for WSS service delivery, which will help the government meet the MDG WSS goals, and many of these activities are supported by WAsC program. This is an overarching activity that can be put in either WAsC or MEK-WATSAN initiative. Therefore, in consultation with the UN-HABITAT Laos country team, it has been placed in the WAsC category for the purpose of this evaluation. Moreover, since this activity is not a stand-alone project, it is difficult to estimate its budget and the extent of related TCB activities. Hence, no Focal Project Fact Sheet could be prepared for this activity.

The formulation of the WSS sector strategy of Lao PDR is on-going with the support of several partners involved with the WSS sector, including the UN-HABITAT, ADB and JICA. The UN-HABITAT Laos is responsible for drafting a section of the strategy on emerging towns, consultation with the stakeholders and review of the draft strategy document. UN-HABITAT is building on its earlier experience of assisting the Government in drafting the Water Law 2009-10 using rights based approach to access to shelter and WSS services.

The TCB activities of the UN-HABITAT relating particularly to the sector strategy formulation are:

- Developing a data base on water treatment plants.
- Creating awareness and advocacy for critical issues such as: increasing the access of the poor people to WSS services, community engagement and ownership, consumer rights, pro-poor cost recovery and water tariff design, etc.
- Sharing information on international best practices with the leaders and senior officials in the WSS sector.
- Highlighting lessons from the pilot projects in Laos and in the region to inform the policy and strategy formulation discussions.
- Organising international exposure visits and participation of the concerned Minister, Vice Minister and other senior officials in important international events like World Urban Forum and World Water Forum.

6.2 Pilot: Northern and Central Region Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (NCRWSSSP)

The main objective of this pilot project is to ensure the population of 12 small towns in the Northern and Central Region have access to 24 hours water supply and improved sanitation by constructing low cost individual household latrines so that 80 per cent households have toilets. The project was implemented during 2007-12 with USD 28 million investment support from the ADB and NORAD. UN-HABITAT has contributed USD 564,400 exclusively for TCB activities. This is an example of parallel co-financing between ADB and UN-HABITAT/WAsC, which has worked reasonably well as was envisaged in the MoU between the two organizations. As ADB TA, a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been set up in the Department of Housing and Urban Planning, Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The UN-HABITAT appointed project consultant was also sitting in the same office and interacting with the government and ADB partners on a day to day basis.

The TCB support provided by the UN-HABITAT/WAsC team included various TCB related activities such as: community mobilization, Village Environment Improvement (VEI) training, initial poverty and social assessment, helping to set up WATSAN committee and Community Action Teams, socio-economic assessment, hygiene awareness program, and GIS mapping that is being used by ADB for their water supply system design. The total number of persons trained by UN-HABITAT/WAsC program was 2,939 (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet).

6.3 Emergency Water and Sanitation, Hygiene and Shelter Assistance to Communities Affected by Typhoon Nak Ten, Sebangfai District, Khammouane Province (CERF)

This emergency response initiative funded by CERF was implemented in a short span of April to July 2012 by the UN-HABITAT/WAsC team. The main objective of project was to provide water supply through protected dug wells; rehabilitation or construction of latrines; information sharing on hygienic practices through awareness-raising workshops, distribution of IEC materials and Hygiene kits; offering shelter materials; and help to repair/upgrade the damaged houses. The NPSE was the main implementing partner for reconstruction and improvement in services.

The TCB budget was 39.71 per cent (USD 50,000) of the total project cost that was used for training 490 persons in various skills. UN-HABITAT/WAsC provided TCB support in 41 villages affected by the Typhoon Nak Ten, which included (See Annex for project Fact Sheet):

- Training on detail survey for rehabilitating WATSAN infrastructure, shelter building materials and necessary Non-Food Items (NFIs).
- Dissemination of hygiene information and distribution of hygiene IEC materials
- Training on Build Back Better to village carpenters

The assessment of this project was based on discussion with the NPSE officials and a field visit and interaction with the residents of Bunghuana, which is one of the villages affected by floods in Sebangfai District, Khammouane province, on 26 March 2013.

Bunghuana is a small settlement with about 60 houses. The project rehabilitated dug wells with covers, and rehabilitated 46 household latrines with design improvement and raised platforms. After the intervention, the district authorities and community are supposed to maintain the assets. The village head and residents were happy with the infrastructure support provided to them. Mrs. Margareta Wahlstrom, UN-SRSG for Disaster Risk Reduction, visited the intervention site and identified it as a model emergency response project.

According to the NPSE officials, the UN-HABITAT/WAsC intervention was more effective in comparison to some NGOs offering similar emergency support in other villages, because of the UN-HABITAT's close partnership with NPSE and local government as well as greater community mobilization and trust building skills.

However, the same project site was flooded four times after the intervention. Although the infrastructure built by the project survived the repeated disaster incidences, it raises the issue of not linking the emergency response with suitable disaster risk reduction (DRR) measures. This is indeed a critical gap in the otherwise successful intervention.

6.4 Laos: MEK-WATSAN

6.4.1 Capacity Building of Water Utilities with the Waterworks Technical Training Centre (WTTC), Vientiane

In 2009-11, UN-HABITAT provided technical assistance and financial support to Waterworks Technical Training Centre (WTTC), which is the training centre of the public utility NPSE, under the Ministry of Public Works and Transport. The main objective was to enhance capacity of the NPSEs in technical, operational and management aspects to efficiently and effectively deliver WATSAN services. Training modules were developed based on training needs assessment. A total of 85 staff members from 8 NPSE were trained at the Centre with the UN-HABITAT support. The budget for TCB activities was 73.69 per cent (USD 41,400) of the total project cost including the partner contribution, but was 100 per cent of the UN-HABITAT/WASC contribution for TCB. The capacity building activities included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Training on production and maintenance of water treatment plant
- Training on water network control and management
- Training on financial management
- Training on bidding document for equipment supply
- Training on statistics and planning

6.4.2 Pilot: Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Nong Bua and Nong Weng Villages, Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province

The community based WSS project was implemented by UN-HABITAT between 2008 and 2011 in partnership with the NPSE in Nong Bua and Nong Weng villages. The project included several interventions related to WSS, with the overall goal of improving people's access to WSS services and better living environment. The budget for the TCB component was about 9 per cent (USD 30,000) of the total project cost and 75 persons were trained, which included both the officials of local NPSE branch and community representatives. The TCB activities supported by the UN-HABITAT included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Capacity of water authority and district authority in technical and management aspects is enhanced and water and sanitation services are delivered to communities more efficiently and adequately;
- Health and hygiene conditions of the communities are improved through the utilisation of revolving fund / micro financing schemes to establish tap connection and sanitation facilities at the poor households;
- Poor and disadvantaged communities will have access to improved drinking water and sanitation services with enhanced knowledge and capacity;
- Water Quality Monitoring System established and efficiently operated and managed by NPSE-Bolikhamxay;
- Sustainable water supply facilities installed by the project with improved water quality;
- Capacity development on environment sanitation;
- Capacity development on HVWSHE;
- Capacity building in billing software; and
- Capacity development in GIS mapping

6.4.3 Pilot: Establishment of a Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province

The main aim of this pilot project was to establish a water supply system and improve access to sanitation services towards reaching the MDGs in Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province. The project was implemented during 2006 and 2012 in direct partnership between UN-HABITAT/WAsC and NPSE, Savannakhet Province. The pilot project covered five villages in the district. Post project O&M of the water supply system and tariff collection is done by NPSE district branch.

The TCB budget was about 7 per cent (USD 60,000) of the total project budget, which helped to train 148 persons. The TCB activities included (See Annex for Project Fact Sheet):

- Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities in Atsaphangthong District and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration;
- Facilitate awareness and hold training sessions on sanitation and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes;
- Assist communities in the development and preparation of LEE and Environmental Management Strategy;
- Capacity development on environment sanitation;
- Capacity development on HVWSHE;
- Capacity building in billing software; and
- Capacity development in GIS mapping.

Annex 1: Cooperation Agreements for MEK-WATSAN Initiative in Lao PDR

S.No.	Cooperation Agreement	Project commencement date	Project completion date	Budget (in USD)			TCB budget	Number People Trained
				UN-HABITAT Contribution	Counterpart Contribution	Total		
1	Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Pilot Project Luang Prabang, Lao PDR	25-Jan-07	24-Jan-08 extended to 24-Jul-09	1,70,000.00	89,000.00	2,59,000.00	45,000	416
2	Gender mainstreaming for 3 water utilities with Gender resource Information and Development Centre (GRID)	26-Jul-07	25-Jul-08 extended to 25- Dec-08	15,000.00	8,500.00	23,500.00	15,000	72
3	Cross border town in Vilabouly, Dansavanh and Kaysone Phomvihane, Savannakhet	06-Feb-08	05-Feb-11 extended to 5 - Feb-12	75,500.00	74,300.00	1,49,800.00	15,000	184
4	Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Pilot Project Savannakhet, Lao PDR	16-Jul-07	15-Jan-09 extended to 15- Jul-12	3,47,000.00	1,56,500.00	5,03,500.00	35,000	267
5	Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Initiatives for Urban Cluster Villages in New Phiang District, Sayabouly Lao PDR	07-Apr-08	06-Apr-11 extended to 6 Oct-12	2,97,000.00	3,87,735.00	6,84,735.00	25,000	127

6	Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Houay Khoun Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province with GRET	27-May-08	26-May-11	15,000.00	49,500.00	64,500.00	15,000	138
7	Development of a Water Conservation Demand Management (WCDM) with Centre for Environmental Studies and Development (CEDS)	27-May-08	26-Nov-09 extended to 26-Nov-2010	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,000.00	15,000	143
8	Community Based Water Supply Initiatives for Urban and Peri-urban Areas of Vilabouly Town in Savannakhet Province <i>* A part of Oxiana Initiative (USD180,462)</i>	30-Oct-08	29-Apr-11 extended to 29-Oct-12	3,90,000.00	6,67,640.00	10,57,640.00	61,500	267
9	Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Nong Bua and Nong Weng Villages, Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province	01-Jul-08	30-Jun-12	1,71,000.00	1,60,490.00	3,31,490.00	30,000	75
10	Extension of Water Supply and Improved Access to Sanitation towards reaching MDGs in six additional urban villages in the Southeastern area of Xieng Ngeun District, Luang Prabang Province, Lao PDR	16-Sept-09	15-Sep-12	1,59,951	94,572	2,54,523.00	17,000	115
11	Extension of Water Supply and Improved Access to Sanitation towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals ("MDGs") in the Peri-urban Area of Sayabouly District, Sayabouly Province,	16-Sept-09	15-Sep-12	2,08,935	99,196	3,08,131.00	36,000	90

	Lao PDR							
12	Extension of Water Supply and Improved Access to Sanitation towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in Kongsedone District, Saravane Province, Lao PDR	16-Sept-09	15-Sept-11	1,54,427	94,349	2,48,776.00	27,000	115
13	Rehabilitation of Water Supply in Lamam District and Improved Access to Sanitation in Lamam and Thateng Districts towards Reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in Sekong Province, Lao PDR	16-Sept-09	15-Sept-11	3,31,368	1,20,967	4,52,335.00	76,000	190
14	Rehabilitation of the Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in Samakhixay District, Attapeu Province, Lao PDR	16-Sept-09	15-Sep-12	3,55,952	1,23,216	4,79,168.00	47,000	215
15	Establishment of a Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province, Lao PDR	16-Sept-09	15-Sep-12	5,06,952	2,94,414	8,01,365.50	60,000	148

16	Improved Access to Sanitation towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in Urban and Peri-Urban Villages of Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province, Lao PDR	03-Sept-09	2-Sep-11	44,836	26,514	71,350.00	16,000	96
17	Improved Access to Sanitation towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals (“MDGs”) in the Peri-Urban Area of Thakkek District, Khammouane Province, Lao PDR	10-Sept-09	09-Sept-11	77,423	39,550	1,16,973.00	16,000	104
18	Project on Monitoring of MDG Targets 10 and 11 in 17 UN-HABITAT towns in Lao PDR	10-Nov-09	9-Nov-12	73,730	24,023	97,753.00	73,730	436
19	Capacity Building of Water Utilities with the Waterworks Technical Training Centre (W TTC)	28-Oct-09	27-Oct-11	41,400	14,780	56,180.00	41,400	85
20	Water Supply and Sanitation Project under Public-Private Partnership in Thabok Area in Thapabath District, Bolikhamxay Province with GRET	6-Dec-09	5-Dec-11	25,000	1,52,700	1,77,700.00	25,000	136
21	Rain water harvesting for primary school in Khammouane province	15 Sept. 2011	15 Feb. 2012	16,000	2,000	18,000.00	10,000	609
22	Rain water harvesting for primary school in Savannakhet province	15 Sept. 2011	15 Feb. 2012	24,000	3,500	27,500.00	15,000	859
23	Enhancing prop-poor water governance in Lao PDR with DHUP *A part of UNDP’s MDG Goal WASH Project	17.Nov. 2011	15.Nov. 2012	1,60,000	0	1,60,000.00	1,60,000	497

24	Adaptation of the International Guideline on Decentralization and access to basic services	20 June. 2012	19 June. 2013	70,000	0	70,000.00	70,000	298
	Total			37,45,473.50	26,98,446.00	64,43,919.50	9,46,630.00	5,682.00

Annex 2: Overview of Selected Focal Projects/Programs in Asia

Country/ Region	Selected Focal Projects/Programs	Brief TCB Focus
India	<p>The selected projects are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technical Training Programs for Enhancing Water and Sanitation Service Delivery in Partnership with ASCI 2. Water Demand Management Training, MP 3. Promotion of Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE), MP 4. Pilot: Slum Environmental Sanitation Initiatives, MP 5. Pilot: Community Managed Water Supply Scheme, Gwalior 	<p>The major TCB activities of the focal projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Training officials on (i) enhancing WSS services, and (ii) promoting effective delivery of WSS services. – Strategy and implementation plan formulation and training of officials to implement the action plan. – Training of teachers and preparation of IEC materials. – Training of community representatives on the choice of project design, planning and O&M. – Preparation of city sanitation plan and sharing information on appropriate sanitation technology options.
Nepal	<p>The selected projects are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Municipal Solid Waste Management through Institutional Capacity Building of Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Centre (SWMRMC), Kathmandu 2. Strengthening the Capacity of Government and Municipalities In Rain Water Harvesting 3. Demonstration of Localizing MDG on Water and Sanitation through Capacity Building of Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) and Kalaiya Municipality 4. Strengthening Water, Air, Sanitation and Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA) 5. Pilot: Demonstration of Water Bottling System for Urban Poor Communities In Kathmandu Valley 6. Pilot: Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Pilot Project in Peri-Urban Community of Siddhipur within Kathmandu Valley 7. Pilot: Capacity Building of Water and Sanitation User’s Committee for Pro- Poor Services Delivery in Selected Four Small Towns 	<p>The major TCB activities of the focal projects are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establishment of demonstration sites, awareness raising and technical training. – Launching a campaign and training of MuAN staff. – Training of officials of the municipality and CBOs on O&M and financial sustainability. – Demonstration of a local bottling and distribution system. – Training of community representatives on the choice of project design, planning and O&M. – Establishment and capacity building of Water Users Committees to manage community based water supply systems.

Laos WAsC	<p>Projects selected from the Mekong WSTF evaluation (2011)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to the Formulation of Water and Sanitation Sector Strategy, Laos 2. Pilot: Northern and Central Region Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (NCRWSSSP) 3. Pilot: Emergency Water and Sanitation, Hygiene and Shelter Assistance to communities affected by Typhoon Nak Ten, Sebangfai district, Khammouane province (CERF) 	<p>In general, the TCB activities of the WAsCs and MEK-WATSAN Program in Laos includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Advocacy for integrating pro-poor approaches in the national WSS sector strategy; – Capacity building of the utility officials and community representatives in technical, operational and managerial aspects; – Training on the use of revolving fund and micro-financing for improving access to WSS infrastructure and services;
Laos MEK- WATSAN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity Building of Water Utilities with the Waterworks Technical Training Centre (WTTC), Vientiane 2. Pilot: Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Nong Bua and Nong Weng Villages, Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province 3. Pilot: Establishment of a Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthening the capacity of the PIU; – Raising awareness through human values-based water, sanitation and hygiene education; and – Raising awareness and training on gender mainstreaming.

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, India 1

Project name	Technical Training Programs for Enhancing Water and Sanitation Service Delivery in Partnership with ASCI
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilizing political will and advocacy to promote policy, regulatory, operational, technical, financial, organizational, social, and behavioural changes in the water and sanitation sector. • Improved awareness of national and international good practices for ensuring effective delivery of water and sanitation services, particularly to the urban poor and create environment for pro poor investments.
Key project features	<p>Capacity building Program with following major themes:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Advocacy for Enhancing Water and Sanitation Service Delivery – 10 Program 2. Promoting Effective delivery of water and sanitation services – 10 Program <p>ASCI is the main partner, who developed and implemented the activities.</p>
TCB activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Carried out rapid needs assessment and developed capacity building outline, expected outcomes, tools to be deployed and M&E for quality assurance in Bhopal and Indore. ii) Developed learning material on specific themes to support the Program iii) Designed participant group exercises iv) Developed detailed Program agenda and a list of resource persons v) Develop quality assurance mechanisms vi) Conducted training events as per agreed Program agenda vii) Conducted session by session Program evaluation and strengthen the design and delivery of subsequent Programs
Year of implementation	2006-2011
Implementing organization	Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI), Hyderabad
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 200,000
Partners Contribution	USD 200,000
Total Budget	USD 400,000
TCB component budget	USD 400,000
No. of persons trained	608

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, India 2

Project name	Water Demand Management Training, MP				
Expected outputs	Institutionalization of capacity building process for WDM in four cities for middle and top management in urban local bodies.				
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a water balance study in four cities of Madhya Pradesh. • Review of existing institutional, policy and legal framework for water supply in the four cities. • Preparing a detailed WDM strategy and implementation plan for the four cities. • Modify and translate in Hindi the WDM manual prepared by WRP. • Organize training Programs for building WDM capacity of municipal corporations. • Institutionalization of training and development of course curriculum for mainstreaming WDM including pilot testing for one year in partnership with local institutions. 				
TCB activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In partnership of WRPC and (TERI) – Two day capacity building Program on city specific water demand management strategy and action plan. 2) In partnership of TERI and (EPCO)- Organized two 2 day training Program for the capacity building on WDM for the top management of four municipal corporations. 3) In partnership of TERI and SGSITS- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Organized two 5 day training Program on WDM for the middle management of four municipal corporations. o Organized two 3 day refreshers Program for middle management. 4) Institutionalization of training and development of course curriculum for mainstreaming WDM including pilot testing for one year in partnership with local institution. 				
Year of implementation	2006-2008				
Implementing organization	WRPC (USD)	TERI (USD)	SGSITS (USD)	EPCO (USD)	Total (USD)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	60,000	68,000	10,000	15,000	153,000
Partners Contribution	55,000	20,000	14,000	10,000	99,000
Total Budget	115,000	88,000	24,000	25,000	252,000
TCB component budget	35,000	49,000	24,000	25,000	133,000
No. of persons trained	96 (supported same beneficiaries)		65	101	262
			TERI supported same beneficiaries		

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, India 3

Project name	Promotion of Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (HVWSHE), MP	
Implementing organization	Centre for Environment Education	Vibhawari
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of value based water, sanitation and hygiene education in the school curriculum and extra curriculum activities. • Changes in attitudes and behaviour among community members towards water, sanitation and hygiene issues. • Better understanding of the environment in the context of water, sanitation and hygiene. 	Bring about behavioural change among students and the community through value based education towards water, sanitation & hygiene issues.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of host institutions for hosting the WATSAN classrooms. • Organize a planning workshop for brainstorming the detailed plan to address the specific needs. • Organize planning meeting with the teachers, water and sanitation utilities/service providers and key education officials to develop a common assessment protocol for WATSAN facilities in schools. • Develop various exhibits, materials and activities and establish WATSAN classrooms. • Identify, develop and produce education & communication materials for the classrooms and activities. • Conduct training of teachers for running the classrooms and conducting the activities. • Facilitating O&M of classrooms. • Organize an expert review workshop to get feedback on the guidebook on HVWSHE. • Printing and publication of guidebook. • Documentation of the process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Organize Planning Workshop-</i> to ensure cooperation of the stakeholders in Program implementation. • <i>Coordination with the Education Department-</i> for ensuring participation of the schools • <i>Development of Resource Materials-</i> An activity kit along with manual to perform various class room activities to make students understand the values of water conservation, hand wash, sanitation & hygiene practices. • <i>Training of Teachers:</i> The orientation Program for senior teachers representing all the schools of the city to enable them to understand the need for HVWSHE and means of introducing the same in the school curriculum. • <i>Organising Class room Programs for the Students-</i> to convey the values of water, sanitation and hygiene in daily life through innovative approach and to facilitate behavioural change in community through children. • <i>Impact Assessment-</i> to enable the School Education Department of the state government to carry

	and learning.	forward the Program in a meaningful manner.	
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying, developing and producing education, communication material for the classrooms and activities. Conducting training of teachers for running the classrooms and conducting the activities for students. Organizing an expert review workshop to get feedback on the guidebook on HVWSHE. Developing guidebook on HVWSHE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing teachers training Program. Organizing classroom Program for students. Organising training of trainers. Creating educational kits for hand wash, waste disposal, water contamination, etc. 	
Year of implementation	2005-2009	2009-2012	
Implementing organization	Centre for Environment Education	Vibhawari	Total
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 84,000	USD 66,000	USD 150,000
Partners Contribution	USD 70,000	USD 20,000	USD 90,000
Total Budget	USD 154,000	USD 86,000	USD 240,000
TCB component budget	USD 35,912	USD 86,000	USD 121,912
No. of beneficiaries of training and awareness programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 225 teachers trained ii) About 8,000 students participated in the Program iii) About 26,000 students visited HVWSHE classroom and participated in classroom activities. iv) Outreach Program based on HVWSHE classroom activities conducted by GoMP benefitted more than 183,000 students. 	<p>The total achievements in four project cities was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) 34 Training Programs for teachers held ii) 1,108 teachers trained iii) 138 classroom activities for students organized iv) 7,070 students participated in the Program 	
No. of persons trained	CEE: 8,225 + VIBHAWARI: 8,178 = Total: 16,403		

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, India 4

Project name	Slum Environmental Sanitation Initiatives (SESI)
Expected outputs	Ensure total open defecation free slums by constructing low cost individual Household (HH) latrines, need based community managed sanitation complexes and school sanitation complexes, generating awareness and building the capacities of the communities covering 5,000 HH in each of the 4 cities.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of local NGOs partner for social mobilization, generating a demand for toilets and improved sanitation facilities and facilitating their construction and capacity development of the community. • Orientation and training of NGO staff for a baseline survey to be used for selecting pilot slums in consultation with the urban local bodies. • Conducting baseline surveys to map the poor and their access to basic water and sanitation services, and identifying key behaviors and perceptions regarding sanitation, hygiene, water use, and O&M. • Program assessment and analysis of the inequities in slum through primary detailed data collection in the selected slums for intervention. • Constitution of Community Water and Sanitation Committee (CWASC) - a legal entity- with at least one-third women members to provide a link between the community and the partner organization. • Constitution of SHGs comprising 10 to 11 women to act as pressure groups for generating and meeting demands, and for responding to community issues. • Capacity building of the members of CWASC and SHGs • Training of the leaders of the SHGs to act as the community change agents. • Construction of WATSAN and community based solid waste management facilities.
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass awareness campaign on WASH issues in slums and schools; • Orientation and training of NGO staff for a baseline survey; • Training of local people for civil works including construction of household toilets. • Training of local people for plumbing work and hand pump/bore well repair and management. • Water quality monitoring and testing training • Exposure visits to WSS best practices in India • Training of CWASCs/SHGs on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Financial Management; – Establishment and management of revolving fund; – Planning, designing and supervision; – Post Project O&M of community assets; – Hygiene communication and motivation for behavioural change.
Year of implementation	2006-2009
Implementing organization	WaterAid, Municipal Corporation and Local Partner NGOs
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD350,000
Partners Contribution	USD350,000 (WaterAid) + USD348,838 (MCs) = USD698,838

Total Budget	USD 1,048,838
TCB component budget	USD 178,908
No. of beneficiaries	5,000 households per city through services
No. of persons trained	1,166

Annex 3: Focal Project fact Sheet, India 5

Project name	Community Managed Water Supply Scheme, Gwalior
Expected outputs	Operationalizing a demand driven water supply scheme fully owned and managed by a poor community of about 1200 households.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demonstrate ways a community can be empowered and enabled to execute and manage adequate safe drinking water as per their needs and affordability in areas, where the Municipal Corporation do not have any plan to provide piped water supply in near future ▪ A small water supply network in which Community Water and Sanitation Committees (CWASCs) makes available water to the members at affordable user charges.
TCB activities	<p>With a view to equip the community in the planning, designing, implementation, operation, maintenance and management of schemes of their choice, following capacity building Programs were organized:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial Management; • Improving communication skill; • Planning, designing, procurement and supervision; • Post Project Operation and Maintenance • Crises and conflict management.
Year of implementation	2006
Implementing organization	Gwalior Municipal Corporation (Urban Local Body)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 45,000
Partners Contribution	USD 45,000
Total Budget	USD 90,000
TCB component budget	USD 10,000
No. of beneficiaries	1,200 households through services
No. of persons trained	20

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Nepal 1

Project name	Municipal Solid Waste Management through Institutional Capacity Building of Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Centre (SWMRMC), Kathmandu
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term strategy plan and short term action plan of five selected municipalities • Capacity building of key municipal staff of 25 municipalities • Capacity building of municipal staff and CEOs of all 58 municipalities on climate change and CDM concept. • Comprehensive Municipal SWM Status of all 58 municipalities prepared.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the capacity of SWMRMC through organizational strengthening to develop it as a lead technical institute to support all municipalities and emerging towns of Nepal in the field of Solid Waste Management (SWM) • SWMRMC functional as a technical resource centre in the field of SWM to provide technical support to cater the needs of municipalities for providing effective and efficient SWM services for local residents. • Guide and encourage municipalities to adopt appropriate technologies suitable to local conditions through SWMRMC. • Preparation of Municipal Level SWM Long Term Strategic Plans and Short Term Action Plans of 10 selected municipalities • Establish regular capacity building mechanism / trainings to municipalities to be capable of providing basic SWM services as per local need • Establish a platform / forum to share and learn local initiatives conducted as well as issues and problems at local levels • Development of coordination and cooperation mechanisms with all the stakeholders/NGOs at municipal and national levels to develop transparency, confidence in private and public participation among the stakeholders; and • Establish a municipal solid waste management monitoring mechanism through establishment of database of municipalities in regards of SWM.
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Development of SWMRMC • Capacity Building at SWMRMC level and at municipal level • Establishment of a Municipal level SWM Forum at regional and national level. • Preparation of municipal strategy and action plans on SWM
Year of implementation	24 Dec 2009 to 23 March 2013
Implementing organization	Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Centre (SWMRMC) under Ministry of Local Development
UN-HABITAT Contribution USD	USD 165,000
Partners Contribution	USD 185,00
Total Budget	USD 350,000
TCB component budget	USD 82,500 UN-HABITAT & USD 60,000 SWMRMC = USD 142,500
No. of beneficiaries	150,000 indirect beneficiaries

No. of persons trained	Two months training on Municipal SWM for about 30 municipal staff and Climate Change Training for 70 municipal staff
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Annex 3: Focal Project fact Sheet, Nepal 2

Project name	Strengthening the Capacity of Government and Municipalities in Rain Water Harvesting
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the project period, 450 staffs and 180 ward secretaries of all the nine municipalities of the project area as well as 2,409 structure owners, 207 plumbers, 213 engineers/ architects and 206,924 school students were oriented / trained on RWH • RWH helpdesks has been established in all the nine municipalities of the project area. • A RWH Working Policy Paper on rainwater harvesting for the municipalities has been prepared. • 2 banks and co-operatives each have developed the mechanism to incorporate RWH in their housing loan scheme. • RWH system has been installed in the municipality building and/or public buildings of seven different municipalities of the project area. • Rainwater harvesting has become
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate with the Government of Nepal in addressing RWH in the National Policies • Produce a working RWH Policy document at the Municipality Level • Promote RWH concept at wider scale by capacity building of Government , local authorities and civil societies through demonstration and dissemination of skill • Enhance capacity of the local authority, WATSAN User's Committee and the community
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened the human resource of the government and municipalities on RWH through trainings • Training sessions to professionals and general public • Establishment of RWH helpdesks at the municipalities • Strengthened the existing RWH Clubs • Established formal groups/ clubs of the trained human resource • Conducted a research on groundwater recharge
Year of implementation	22 Feb. 2007 to 31 May 2008
Implementing organization	NGO Forum
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 50,000
Partners Contribution	USD 43,244
Total Budget	USD 93,244
TCB component budget	USD 35,000 UN-HABITAT + 30,244 Partner = USD 65,244 Total
No. of Beneficiaries	100,000 indirect
No. of persons trained	About 600 people trained on RWH

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Nepal 3

Project name	Demonstration of Localizing MDG on Water and Sanitation through Capacity Building of Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) and Kalaiya Municipality
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KM has developed skills like project management, documentation, account keeping and computer operation. • Policy document developed for municipal service delivery on water and sanitation. • 30 TLO members with at least 10 women members have increased leadership capabilities and gained knowledge on methods of personal development whereas 3 municipal staffs have been trained on gender issues and ways of raising public participation in developmental activities and all of them have gained knowledge on operation and maintenance of hand pumps, toilets and biogas plants. • Water and sanitation technicians have been equipped with maintenance tool kits as well as 2 community centres have been established. • At least 160 people from the community have been trained on masonry, carpentry, plumbing, fish farming, etc. • Rehabilitation of surface drains and installation of 110 hand pumps in ultra-poor communities. • Household water treatment and water quality testing has become possible. • 10 arsenic removal plants constructed in 10 public hand pumps. • Communities have become aware on water and sanitation issues and household water treatment methods. • 400 improved pit latrines, 1 public and 10 private toilets with biogas system, 1 vegetable biogas plant and 10 ECOSAN toilets have been constructed. • At least 100 improved cooking stoves provided to 100 ultra-poor households. • 10 health workers and 600 female members trained on maternity and childcare • 30 communities aware of HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Leishmaniasis. • People have become aware about social inclusion and importance of child education.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program support • Capacity building for organizational development • Institutional set up and advocacy • Capacity building at municipal level • Skill development training for income generation • Improvement of drinking water and environmental sanitation services • Awareness raising activities
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various income generation training Programs for local communities • Training local resident and municipal staff on health, hygiene, and sanitation including water quality and solid waste management

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising activities through community mobilization and media campaign
Year of implementation	23 Jan 2007 to 22 Dec. 2010
Implementing organization	Municipal Association of Nepal (MuAN) in partnership with Kalaiya Municipality (KM)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 88,750
Partners Contribution	USD 72,350 (MuAN, KM, and Communities)
Total Budget	USD 161,100
TCB component budget	USD 27,500 UN-HABITAT & USD 18,00 Partners/Community = USD 45,500
No. of Beneficiaries	6,260 direct from services
No. of persons trained	800 trained on skill development for income generation and WASH and Hygiene, and health care

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Nepal 4

Project name	Strengthening Water, Sanitation And Hygiene Treasuring Health (SWASHTHA) - Phase II
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of participatory water and sanitation master plans of the cluster area; • Implementation of 6 community based pilot demonstration projects (4 water schemes and 2 sanitation schemes) – water and sanitation facilities that will support in improving the environmental health and sanitation situation and sanitation practices of the target communities; • The pilot projects will also demonstrate good practices and technologies for wide-scale replication in other neighbouring small towns and municipalities • Reduction in the incidences of water-borne diseases and health costs among target households by 25%; and • Increased coverage of water and sanitation facilities resulting through increased awareness and capacities of both state and non-state actors to deliver services as per plans.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement in access to safe drinking water • Improvement in access to better sanitation facilities • Improvement in hygiene practices among 5,000 people including women and children • Improvement in partnerships between state and non-state actors • Institutionalization of environmental health improvement measures through improved linkages between state, non-state and private sector actors
TCB Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory WATSAN approaches. • Training on community level water safety plan. • Sensitization at community and household level on various preventive measures for safe water handling during collection, storage and use. • Capacity enhancement of local change agents on sanitation, health, hygiene, SWM, PoU and HVBWSHE. • Capacitated local authorities on PPP approach. • Orientation, exhibition, demonstration to local beneficiaries on WATSAN products. Empowering and Capacity-Building of Local Actors
Year of implementation	27 Nov. 2009 to 26 Feb. 2013
Implementing organization	Practical Action Nepal (PAN)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 130,500
Partners Contribution	USD 130,500
Total Budget	USD 261,000
TCB component budget	USD 39,150 UN-HABITAT and USD 39150 Partner = Total USD 78,300
No. of Beneficiaries	5,000 direct and 4,000 indirect from services

No. of persons trained	400 people trained on health, hygiene, in indoor air pollution
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Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Nepal 5

Project name	Demonstration of Water Bottling System for Urban Poor Communities In Kathmandu Valley
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean, safe and accessible water supply at affordable price. • Sustainable community managed water supply (bottled water) system • The simple technology which effectively purifies contaminated water has made locals independent in safe drinking water.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide safe drinking water (bottled) to the poor and marginalized inhabitants at affordable price (Nepali Rs. 3/15 liter); • Strengthen the community to manage the system; • Share experience of such system for future replication in other communities within and outside the Kathmandu Valley; and
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on technical O&M and financial management. • Training on water quality and giving the testing kit. • Training on gender mainstreaming. • Exposure visit of local officials and community representatives to Hyderabad, India
Year of implementation	1 Dec. 2006 to 27 May 2007
Implementing organization	Urban Environment and Management Society
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 15,000
Partners Contribution	USD 4,500
Total Budget	USD 20,500
TCB component budget	USD 3,000 UN-HABITAT + 1,080 Partner = USD 4,080 Total
No. of beneficiaries	2,000 direct from services
No. of persons trained	30 people were trained on water bottling and water quality

Annex 3: Focal Project act Sheet, Nepal 6

Project name	Community-Based Water Supply and Sanitation Pilot Project in Peri-Urban Community of Siddhipur within Kathmandu Valley
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Task Force formed from Poverty Reduction Coordination Committee and 4 Poverty Reduction Working Committee formed • 3 traditional water sources rehabilitated and TOT provided for 25 persons on POU water treatment options • Construction of 117 biogas attached toilets, 2 Ecosan toilets and 82 simple toilets for promotion of household toilets. • 2 units of community managed toilet in China Quarter. • 2 schools toilets rehabilitated with installation of rain water harvesting system in one school. • 450 meters of drainage improvement work along with pavement of pathways. • Construction of community based composting facility. • 964 HHs trained on household composting and 500 compost bins distributed. • An incinerator constructed for medical waste management. • 50 local people and municipal officers trained on community based sanitation tools.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To demonstrate how a community-based water and sanitation Program can be implemented • Demonstrate the application of pro-poor connection charges and tariffs • Increase community awareness on environmental sanitation • Create job opportunities for the poorest of the poor group
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pro-poor focused water tariff rates, connection charge, etc. • More than 2500 benefitted as well as educated on water, sanitation and hygiene issues. • Local SWM committee mobilized with 17 active local women • Trained more than 500 women from 23 different groups
Year of implementation	29 Aug. 2005 to 31 July 2007
Implementing organization	ENPHO (Environment and Public Health Organization)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 250,000
Partners Contribution	USD 100,000
Total Budget	USD 350,000
TCB component budget	USD 62,000 UN-HABITAT + 24,800 Partner = USD 86,800 Total
No. of Beneficiaries	7,00 direct from services
No. of persons trained	More than 500 local community persons were trained on Waste management, health and hygiene

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Nepal 7

Project name	Capacity Building of Water and Sanitation User's Committee for Pro-Poor Services Delivery in Selected Four Small Towns
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 15 community members from each town got ToT on CLTS to provide community level trainings in their towns. • At least 150 ultra-poor household members turned into entrepreneurs utilizing funds provided by the project or at least 250 toilets installed. • 30 members provided gender training and at least 20 members enabled to conduct community level solid waste management. • At least 4,000 school children made aware on the importance of safe water and proper sanitation. • At least 20 communities have kept their town clean and tidy and at least 600 members trained on solid waste management. • Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) enabled to operate and maintain established water supply system, monitor water quality, operate and run computer basics • At least 200 poor households have access to safe drinking water. • Expansion of water supply network in the selected areas.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building Activities in various disciplines to WUSCs for sustainable delivery of safe drinking water supply and sanitation services • Support for pro-poor service delivery by establishing modest financial mechanism • Establishment of water quality monitoring system and improvement in water quality through installation of additional treatment units • Entrepreneurship skill development for income generation of poor households in order to be able to pay for tap connection and sanitation facilities • Initiate awareness Program for private tap connection and toilet construction
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of WUSCs in various aspects WSS services provision, including billing software • Capacity building through ToT trainings • Community awareness Programs in four small towns. • Water quality testing and kit • Training on carpentry and plumbing • Capacity building of local communities through exchange visits
Year of implementation	24 July 2007 to 23 Jan. 2011
Implementing organization	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 201,486
Partners Contribution	USD 127,950
Total Budget	USD 329,436
TCB component budget	USD 100,000 UN-HABITAT + 65,000 Partner = USD 165,000 Total
No. of Beneficiaries	800 direct from services

No. of persons trained	More than 2400 people trained on Sanitation, water supply, water quality, micro credit and solid waste management
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Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Lao PDR 1

Project name	Northern and Central Region Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (NCRWSSSP)
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the population of 12 small towns in the Northern and Central region access to 24 hours water supply and improved sanitation by constructing low cost individual household latrine. • Ensure 80% of households in project areas have toilet and all household members use toilet properly • All villages in the project areas will benefited to Village Environmental Improvement (VEI) (small village access roads, footpaths, paved public areas, tertiary drains, drainage) • All small towns in the project areas will benefit to Urban Environmental Improvement (UEI) • Community Water and Sanitation Units (WATSANs) in each village, with strong female representation and reflecting the ethnic composition of the village. • Integrated community action teams (CATs) in each PIU, with representative from district health office, education office and women’s union to work closely with PIU and the communities. • Effective utilization and disbursement modality for “Sanitation grant to the poor HHS” defined. • Ensure poor household and ethnic minority access to water and sanitation • Communities are increasingly aware of relations between health, hygiene and sanitation, and clean water usage • Pro-poor sanitation improvements are successfully implemented in the core villages • Public sanitation facilities at markets, bus stations, and schools are improved in about 12 small towns
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of the project for District authorization, PIU, village head and WATSAN committee; • Establish Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in each project towns; • Establish Village Water Supply and Sanitation (WATSAN) in each village in project area; • Conduct Village Environmental Improvement (VEI) need assessment; • Stimulate villagers to connect to water supply and construct individual Toilet; • Hygiene promotion at the community and household level in regard to: food hygiene, personal hygiene and waste water and solid waste disposal; workshop and sharing experiences to draw lessons and adapt and improve methodologies and activities; • Promoting latrine use and improved environmental sanitation practices at the community and households levels; • Production, and distribution of a appropriate technical guidelines, leaflets and posters for use by schools, government agencies, mass organizations and communities.

TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building in health and hygiene at district and village levels; • Training to PIU on how to conduct VEI needs assessment; • Training to PIU on the establishment of WATSAN; • Training to WATSAN members on the construction of low cost household latrine; • Training on the role and responsibilities of PIUs and WATSANs; • Training of local people for civil works including construction of household toilets; • Training on GIS mapping for provincial water supply staffs; • Training on operation and maintenance of water supply utility for provincial water supply staffs; • Training on production and maintenance of water treatment plant for provincial water supply staffs; • Training on water network control and management for provincial water supply staffs; • Training on financial management for provincial water supply staffs; • Training on billing system for provincial water supply staffs; and • Training on statistics and planning for provincial water supply staffs
Year of implementation	2007-2012
Implementing organization	Northern and Central Region Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project (NCRWSSSP)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 564,400
Partners Contribution	0
Total Budget	USD 564,400
TCB component budget	USD 564,400
No. of beneficiaries	90,017 people through services
No. of persons trained	2939

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, Lao PDR 2

Project name	Emergency Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Shelter Assistance to Communities Affected by Typhoon Nock-Ten (CERF)
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150 dug wells and 237 household latrines affected by flood are rehabilitated and 60 poor households will have new latrines constructed for them. • By the end of the project, 26,842 people from flood-affected areas have received information on hygienic practices either in awareness-raising workshop or by receiving IEC materials or Hygiene kits. • A minimum of 200 households with damaged houses and/or households contents have received shelter materials and/or Non-Food Items (NFIs) according to their needs, or had their houses repaired/upgraded.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception workshop with all stakeholders • Detailed mapping of needs for rehabilitating WATSAN infrastructure, shelter building materials and necessary NFIs • Bill of quantity and procurement • Delivery of shelter materials and NFIs • Delivery of materials, repair and cleaning of dug wells; rehabilitation of damaged sanitation facilities including the concrete rings, toilet pans, ventilation and sewerage pipes
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on detail survey for rehabilitating WATSAN infrastructure, shelter building materials and necessary NFIs. • Dissemination of hygiene campaign and distribution of hygiene IEC materials • Training on Build Back Better to village carpenters
Year of implementation	April-July, 2012
Implementing organization	Provincial water supply utility (NPSE-Khammouane)
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 107,798
Partners Contribution	USD 18,100
Total Budget	USD 125,898
TCB component budget	USD 50,000
No. of beneficiaries	21,778 people direct
No. of persons trained	490

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, MEK-WATSAN, Lao PDR 1

Project name	Capacity Building of Water Utilities with the Waterworks Technical Training Centre (WTTC), Vientiane
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced capacity of the NPSEs in technical, operational and management aspects to efficiently and effectively deliver WATSAN services; • Improved technical and economic efficiency of water supply utilities; • Increased revenues leading to sustainable WATSAN improvements; • Enhanced capacity of utility staff and district authorities to work with communities towards identifying and addressing the needs and priorities of the poor to be addressed in water and sanitation investments Increased awareness on the sustainable management and use of resources and services; • Improved health, hygiene and environmental conditions in the communities through increased access to adequate water supply and improved sanitation; and • Enhanced training and capacity building capabilities of WTTC to lead the capacity building efforts in the water and sanitation sector and become a ‘Centre of Excellence’ in the region.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve a more efficient and cost-effective management and operation of WATSAN services; • To improve revenue generation, leading to sustainable improvements; • To promote appropriate water conservation and demand management (WCDM) strategies and measures; • To promote HVWSHE principles aimed at increasing understanding and creating new water ethic among water providers and consumers; • To provide better services to the population, particularly the poor; • To improve management and implementation of community based approach WATSAN projects; and • To strengthen WTTC’s training and capacity building capabilities.
TCB activities	<p>Capacity Building Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on production and maintenance of water treatment plant • Training on water network control and management • Training on financial management • Training on bidding document for equipment supply • Training on statistics and planning
Year of implementation	2009-2011
Implementing organization	Water Supply Technical Training Centre
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 41,400
Partners Contribution	USD 14,780
Total Budget	USD 56,180
TCB component budget	USD 41,400
No. of persons trained	85 staffs from 8 water utilities

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, MEK-WATSAN, Lao PDR 2

Project name	Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Nong Bua and Nong Weng Villages, Paksan District, Bolikhamxay Province
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate a community based water supply system and pro-poor connection charges and tariff; • Increase WSS coverage for the poor by establishing financing mechanisms like micro financing and or revolving funds; • Improve environmental sanitation conditions through implementation of awareness raising Programs; • Improve community awareness of environmental sanitation; • Enhance capacity of district authority, NPSE-Bolikhamxay, WATSAN users, and local masons; • Establish a water quality monitoring system; • Develop a water conservation demand management strategy; and • Demonstrate pilot projects on waste and wastewater management.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Assessment, Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Poverty Mapping; • Capacity building and awareness raising from policy level to community level; • Establishment of Water Supply System; • Improvement of environmental sanitation and sanitation coverage; • Pilot demonstration activities on sanitation facilities; and • Human Values Based Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education.
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity of water authority and district authority in technical and management aspects is enhanced and water and sanitation services are delivered to communities more efficiently and adequately; • Health and hygiene conditions of the communities are improved through the utilisation of revolving fund / micro financing schemes to establish tap connection and sanitation facilities at the poor households; • Poor and disadvantaged communities will have access to improved drinking water and sanitation services with enhanced knowledge and capacity; • Water Quality Monitoring System established and efficiently operated and managed by NPSE-Bolikhamxay; • Sustainable water supply facilities installed by the project with improved water quality; • Capacity development on environment sanitation; • Capacity development on HVWSHE; • Capacity building in billing software; and • Capacity development in GIS mapping
Year of implementation	2008-2011
Implementing organization	Provincial water supply utility NPSE
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 171,000
Partners Contribution	USD 160,490

Total Budget	USD 331,490
TCB component budget	USD 30,000
No. of beneficiaries	3,165 people through services
No. of persons trained	75

Annex 3: Focal Project Fact Sheet, MEK-WATSAN, Lao PDR 3

Project name	Establishment of a Water Supply System and Improved Access to Sanitation Services towards Reaching the MDGs in Atsaphangthong District, Savannakhet Province
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water supply for 5,050 people by 2011 including the poor through the establishment of a new water supply system; • Improved sanitation services for 3,788 people by 2011 including the poor; • Improved health, hygiene and environmental conditions in the communities; through increased access to adequate water supply and adequate sanitation facilities as well as awareness campaigns; • Established Community-based financing mechanisms such as revolving fund schemes to support household connections to the water system and improved sanitation facilities for poor households; • Greater community awareness on water and sanitation issues leading to a cleaner urban environment; • Enhanced capacity of the NPSE-Savannakhet in technical and management aspects through experience in implementation further leading to a more efficient and adequate delivery of water and sanitation services; • Enhanced capacity of WATSAN users and local masons; and Greater awareness by utility staff and district authorities on the needs and priorities of the poor that would inform future investments aimed at providing water and sanitation services.
Key project features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participatory Planning and Assessment • Community Mobilization, Awareness Raising and Capacity Building • Provision of Safe Piped Water • Establishment of Revolving Funds for Water Connection Fees • Investigation of Ground Water Source and Design of New Water Supply System • Implementation of Physical Works and Establishment of New Water Supply System • Establishment of Revolving Funds for the Construction of Appropriate Sanitation facilities • Design and Implementation of Physical Works for Sanitation Facilities and Grant Allocation.
TCB activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of appropriate technological options in consultation with the beneficiaries for sanitation facilities and household-level artisan's training on their construction, operation, and maintenance including on-site demonstration; • Facilitate awareness and training sessions and activities on sanitation

	<p>and hygiene and gender mainstreaming as well as support local display of information and IEC materials to promote behaviour changes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist communities in the development and preparation of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Strategy; • Capacity development on environment sanitation; • Capacity development on HVWSHE; • Capacity building in billing software; and • Capacity development in GIS mapping
Year of implementation	2009-2012
Implementing organization	Provincial Water Supply State Enterprise or Utility
UN-HABITAT Contribution	USD 506,952
Partners Contribution	USD 294,414
Total Budget	USD 801,366
TCB component budget	USD 60,000
No. of beneficiaries	5,050 people through services
No. of persons trained	148