

NEPAL COUNTRY IMPACT STUDY

United Nations Human Settlements Programme Nairobi 2011



Water and Sanitation Trust Fund Impact Study Series

Nepal Country Impact Study

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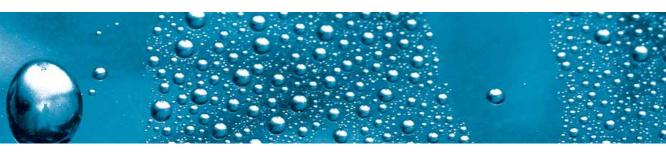
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ADB	Asian Development Bank	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CA	Co-operation Agreements	RBM	Results Based Management
CBO	Community-based organisation	RBTS	Reed Bed Wastewater Treatment
CIUD	Centre for Integrated Urban		System
	Development	RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
CSS	Country Support Strategy	STWSSP	Small Towns Water Supply and Sanitation Project
DUDBC	Department of Urban Development and Building Construction	SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and	SWM	Solid Waste Management
DW33	Sewerage	SWM&RMC	Solid Waste Management and
ECOSAN	Ecological Sanitation	SWINGHINE	Resource Mobilisation Centre
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health	TDF	Town Development Fund
	Organisation	UCs	Users' Committees
FUWS	Forum for Urban Water and Sanitation	UDLE	Urban Development through Local Efforts
GoN GTZ	Government of Nepal Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische	UEIP	Urban and Environment Improvement Project
	Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation Company)	UEMS	Urban Environment Management Society
НН	Household	UEMS	Urban Environment Management
I / NGO	International / Non-Government		Society
	Organisation	UN	United Nations
I&K	Information and Knowledge	UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements
KfW	German government-owned development bank	LINIDD	Programme
KUKL	Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
	Limited	UNICEF	United Nation's Children Fund
KVWMSP	Kathmandu Valley Water	VDC	Village Development Committee
LFA	Management Support Programme	WAN	WaterAid Nepal
	Logical Framework Approach	WAsC	Water for Asian Cities
LUMANTI	Lumanti Support Group for Shelter	WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals	WDM	Water Demand Management
MoF	Ministry of Finance	WESH	Water, Environmental Sanitation
MoHP MoU	Ministry of Health and Population		and Hygiene
	Memorandum of Understanding	WHO	World Health Organisation
MPPW	Ministry of Physical Planning and Works	WSH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
MuAN	Municipal Association of Nepal	WSP	Water Service Provider
MWSP	Melamchi Water Supply Project	WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
NWSC	Nepal Water Supply Corporation	WSTF	Water and Sanitation Trust Fund
O&M	Operation & Maintenance	WUA	Water User's Association
PAN	Practical Action Nepal		

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Executive Summary

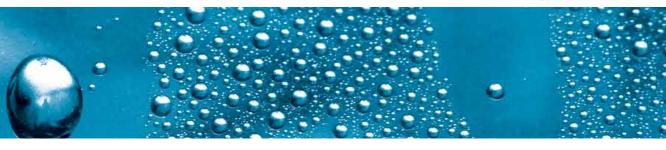


his document is an internal Nepal country impact study of initiatives supported by UN-HABITAT's Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (WSTF) undertaken by a team of international consultants. The objective of the WSTF is to bring in new investment and ideas, expand service coverage for poor urban dwellers, and help build momentum for achieving the MDGs. The objectives and envisaged outcomes of the Country Support Strategy (CSS) of the Water for Asian Cities (WASC) in Nepal (2008-2012) are by and large similar to those of WSTF.

MAIN FINDINGS ON THE NEPAL COUNTRY PROGRAMME

UN-HABITAT is a newcomer to the Urban WATSAN sector in Nepal, but has managed to establish itself as a notable development partner in this field. The order of magnitude of the impacts of the WAsC interventions on the achievement of the MDGs is limited in terms of tangible increase in WSS coverage, but UN-HABITAT has demonstrated significant impacts in terms of improvements in quality and relevance of the projects. Hence, the actual value added and impacts made by the first generation pilot projects (2005-09) provide a solid base for more vigorous at large scale replication efforts provided the UN-HABITAT has incorporated lessons learned and recommended strategic and operational adjustments.

Overall, very good work has been accomplished under (sometimes) difficult circumstances in Nepal, which inlude very high government staff turnover, political instability and lack of NGOs with sufficient experience to mobilise urban poor communities.



UN-HABITAT has an excellent reputation in Nepal amongst national water authorities, municipal authorities, communities and NGOs and local institutions. UN-HABITAT's comparative advantage is its focus on the **complex problem of the urban poor** and the ability to integrate WSS approaches across the urban sector and community involvement from the outset of the project.

These are key points of concern of future national WSS sector development. The UN-HABITAT WASC Nepal Country interventions are well integrated with relevant authorities, institutions, and development partners at national and municipality level and contribute to the creation and achievement of GoN's urban development strategies. The country programme issues and findings are elaborated in detail in Chapter 3-2 and 4-1.

There is a **close coherence** between the project outcomes of the Water for Asian Cities Nepal Programme 2008-2012 and those envisaged by the WSTF Strategic Plan 2008-2012 and UN-HABITAT's main Nepal aims - solutions to serving the informal urban poor and gender mainstreaming in cities and small challenges facing the UN-HABITAT is to make a strategic shift towards the former.

One important aspect of the UN-HABITAT funded Water Supply, Sanitation & Waste Management projects is the local institutional capacity building, which is crucial for the effectiveness and sustainability of the large investment programmes.

MAIN PROJECT LEVEL FINDINGS

The impact assessments of Nepal country projects have taken into account the following four programme outcome categories of the CSS WASC-NEPAL (2008-2012):

- Institutionalisation of inclusive and gender responsive pro-poor urban governance in the WASC Nepal supported local authorities
- More active engagement of communities in the management of water and environmental sanitation at local level with little or without external support

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