

Executive Summary PDNA Report on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector

The damages and change in economic flows for the water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) have been calculated based on rapid assessments undertaken by district Divisional- and sub-Divisional Water Supply and Sanitation Offices in the 14 'severely' affected districts where emergency was declared by the government. DWSS also made estimates for an additional 17 districts that were classified by the government as 'moderately' affected by the earthquake. These assessments were validated through field visits to 9 of the severely affected districts by teams led by The Finnish Embassy, JICA and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board. In addition, consultations were held with representatives of relevant line agencies and development partners to better understand the effects of the disaster on the functioning of the water and sanitation sector and to solicit their suggestions on determining needs and formulating a recovery strategy. The net total value of damages and change in economic flows to the water and sanitation sector is estimated at **NPR 11.4 billion** at pre-disaster prices, of which NPR 10.5 billion pertains to infrastructure and physical assets. The total needs for recovery and reconstruction using the principle of building back better is estimated at **NPR 18.1 billion**, of which 25% is needed for FY 2015-16, 40% for FY 2016-17 and 35% for FY 2017-18.

Brief Summary of Sector Damages and Losses, Effects and Impact

The summary findings from the WASH PDNA show that out of a total 11,288 water supply systems in the 14 severely affected districts, 1,570 sustained major damages and 3,663 were partially damaged and that approximately 220,000 toilets were partially or totally destroyed. Likewise, of the total 16,433 water supply systems in the 17 moderately affected districts, 747 sustained major damages and 1,761 were partially damaged and approximately 168,000 toilets were partially or totally destroyed. In addition, 6 DWSS buildings have completely collapsed, and a further 47 have suffered partial damage in the affected districts.

Table 1: Summary Table with Damage, Loss and Needs

Nos. of districts	Damages, NPR (billions)	Losses, NPR (millions)	Total effects NPR (billions)	Total effects US\$ (mill)	Recovery needs NPR (billions)	Recovery needs US\$ (mill.)
31 districts	10.5	873	11.4	114	18.1	181

Short-term activities will build on the ongoing emergency response and run through July 2016 giving priority to: temporary or provisional repairs to water systems; rebuilding of toilets and hand-washing facilities; resumption of the ODF campaign; household water treatment; restoring and strengthen institutional capacity to coordinate and implement short-term recovery needs; and undertake disaster preparedness measures. Rehabilitation of damaged projects will be also be carried out during the period. **Medium to long-term recovery activities** will be implemented from July 2016 through to July 2018 with sharp focus on building back better with priority on: continuation of rehabilitating and constructing of new rural and urban water systems; implementing the water safety plan; resuming at-scale of the Social Movement for Sanitation; implementing urban sludge management; building community and institutional capacity in disaster risk management; strengthening governance especially among service providers; strengthening sector monitoring, including for equity; and, completing the planned sector reform processes that are embodied in the Sector Development Plan.

Table 2: Short, Medium and Long Term Needs

Activity	Recovery Needs in				
	Total, NPR	Total US\$	Short T US\$	Medium T US\$	Long T US\$
Water	8,394,139,656	83,941,396	20,985,349	33,576,558	29,379,488
Sanitation	2,111,582,122	21,115,821	5,278,955	8,446,328	7,390,537
Upgrading water quality	839,413,965	8,394,139	2,098,534	3,357,655	2,937,948
Infrastructure for resilience	1,259,120,948	12,591,209	3,147,802	5,036,483	4,406,923
Institutional capacity development	157,585,826	1,575,858	393,964	630,343	551,550
Recovery in Melamchi, NWSC, PID, STUIP, STWSSP supported schemes	335,765,586	3,357,655	839,413	1,343,062	1,175,179
Meeting municipal standards for new urban population	5,008,586,000	50,085,860	-	20,034,344	30,051,516
Total	18,106,194,105	181,061,941	32,744,020	72,424,776	75,893,144

Recommended Implementation Arrangements

The recovery and reconstruction strategy aims to return the sector to a better and more resilient state than the pre-earthquake status as quickly as possible, and enable it to resume progress towards achieving the national goal of universal access to water supply and sanitation. The strategy is not only intended to restore infrastructure and governance but also ensure that the sector as a whole is more resilient, that access to water and sanitation services are more equitable, that services are developed to a higher standard, that governance is strengthened through enhancing sector coordination, professionalism and accountability, and contributes to rebuilding of the nation. Implementation of the recovery strategy should be through existing sectoral policies and institutional arrangements, with coordination and strategic leadership provided by the MoUD. Although the recovery strategy focuses primarily on the earthquake affected districts, this should not be at the cost of slowing water and sanitation development in other parts of the country via the Sector Development Plan, as this will facilitate a more effective and efficient delivery of the recovery strategy.

To ensure that the recovery is effective, it is essential that roles and responsibilities, jurisdictions and resource envelopes are clearly established through consultation with key sector actors. This should set out the underlying principles of the recovery strategy, including the results-based management approach, monitoring and accountability. High-level technical and strategic guidance for the implementation should be developed at an early stage. Dedicated task teams should undertake this work under the coordination of the Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit (SEIU) under overall guidance and supervision of MoUD. The implementation mechanism should seek to further strengthen the decentralisation process and capacity building at local level to ensure that interventions are sustainable. To aid in this endeavour, it is recommended that the suggested framework on planning for recovery (reference pages 8 – 10 of the final PDNA WASH Sector Report of 10 June) be considered by the sector partners when preparing more detailed recovery plans.