www.rwsspwn.org.np

Research Briefs by RWSSP-WN
Theme: Climate Change & Disasters

- *Research Briefs Issue 1*: Theme Sanitation & Hygiene
- *Research Briefs Issue 2*: Theme Menstruation
- *Research Briefs Issue 3*: Theme Functionality
- *Research Briefs Issue 4*: Theme CCA/DRR

WSP++ training includes both theory and practice. As a result, the water scheme has its own tailor-made WSP++ that considers the unique environment where the water scheme operates. WSP++ is the main tool to systematically take climate sustainability into account in each water scheme.

In this issue: introducing the research done in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project Phase II (RWSSP-WN) relating to one of the cross-cutting objectives of Finland's development cooperation: *climate sustainability*.

Climate change adaptation in RWSSP-WN

This Brief explores how RWSSP-WN II answers to the Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction objectives of Finland's development policy and Sustainable Development Goals and how this shows in the everyday work of RWSSP-WN II.

Click here for the RWSSP-WN Brief 13-2018 Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in the Work of RWSSP-WN

Mapping the change in a decade

This study *'Analysis and mapping of climate and source yield in Tanahun district'* compared water source yield and climatic changes in between years 2004 and 2014. Altogether 2,387 water sources were analyzed. The 2004 data was collected during the 'Lumbini Project', another bilateral project active in Tanahun earlier. The brief outlines the findings and makes recommendations to tackle declining water sources issue.

Click here for the RWSSP-WN Brief 5-2016 Analysis and Mapping of Climate and Source Yield in Tanahun District

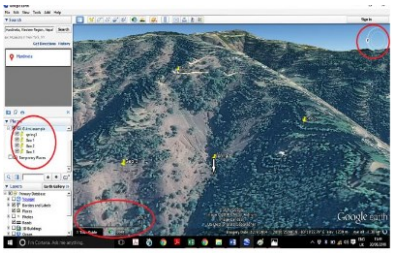
Click here for the entire report

Click here for the presentation at the 6th National Groundwater Symposium, 19.03.2015

Reviving drying springs

Many springs in the Nepal mid-hills are declining, causing more and more hardship for the people. There are various relatively simple technologies for improving recharge of groundwater but planning for recharge calls for understanding of sub-surface water flows and behaviour of springs. This brief outlines the seven-step methodology for assessing the spring recharge area (or the springshed) and for planning recharge structures accordingly.

Click here for the RWSSP-WN Brief 9-2016 Springshed approach to revive drying springs



Water Safety Plan ++ as response

This Brief gives an overview of the WSP++ concept developed by RWSSP-WN II. This is the key tool for community level climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Water safety is not only about safe quality of water, but also about water quantity and reliability of service. WSP++ integrates activities that aim at ensuring good water quality, future water quantity and both mid-term and long-term maintenance activities necessary for scheme functionality, all in one plan. The brief presents lessons learnt from WSP++ process so far, concerning the WSP++ preparation process and related capacities and attitudes of WUSC and users. It also sets an example on how Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction can be mainstreamed in WSP++.

Click here for the RWSSP-WN Brief 4-2016 Water Safety Plan ++

WSP++ Guidelines for

- Gravity water supply schemes
- Lift water supply schemes
- Overhead tank water supply schemes

both in English and Nepali are all available at www.rwsspwn.org.np/phase-ii-publications

Simple Presence-Absence bottles used in the WSP++ trainings. If the colour changes, the water source has Presence of coliform bacteria.

Why water tariff?

The entry point for these studies was that Water Users and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) need to be able to collect some cash for their operation and maintenance (O&M) needs, but also for repairs, extension, even major repairs and disaster response. Many climate change adaptation measures do also need continued maintenance, and there may be need to do more (eg. More recharge structures for instance). This cash needs to keep its value, stay safe and be available when it is needed. It now appears that WUSCs still keep their funds in idle bank accounts without interest. This brief outlines findings regarding water tariff collection, WUSCs financial management practices and O&M fund management, and makes recommendations with regards to the local cooperatives.

Click here for the RWSSP-WN Brief 3-2016 Operation and Maintenance Funds – what are the realities?

Click here for study Cooperative as an Option for WUSCs' Operation and Maintenance Fund

Click here for study Towards Reliable Operation & Maintenance Fund Management of Drinking Water Schemes

Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

FCG

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II was a bilateral development cooperation project funded by the governments of Nepal and Finland, and implemented through local governments and users' groups under the Department of Local Infrastructure at the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration. RWSSP-WN II worked in 14 districts in Gandaki Province and Province 5 of Western and Mid-Western development regions in Nepal. During the final year the Project was implemented by 50 Municipalities and their M-WASH Units.

The Technical Assistance consultant for the Project was FCG International Ltd. (Finnish Consulting Group) www.fcg.fi

Phase I: 08/2008—08/2013 Phase II: 09/2013—08/2019 Facebook: /rwsspwn Instagram: /water_for_life_nepal