

Improvements to WASH Facilities in Camps (DRAFT)

WASH Cluster, Nepal Koshi Floods

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After four months from initial response to the Koshi floods, there is now growing concern for the degradation of WASH facilities. In particular, toilets and tubewells are falling into disrepair or materials have disintegrated. In such conditions, WASH facilities are not being used and there is a risk of falling back into the emergency phase where Sphere standards are not met. As such it is important for clusters (WASH, CCCM) to look at modalities for handing over and long term maintenance of facilities.

After facility construction, there is generally a need to have a consensus on the following:

1. Handing over procedures
2. Upgrading
3. Long term maintenance responsibilities
4. Decommissioning

Activity	Action Plan	Responsibility and Timeline
Construction phase	<p>Designated agencies give commitments for construction of WASH facilities, progress is monitored collectively by the WASH clusters (gaps also identified by CCCM and reported to WASH).</p> <p>The criteria developed by WASH cluster in initial stages is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 10 household in 1 hand pump, ➤ 5 household in 1 latrine, ➤ 10 household in 1 bathing space, ➤ 20 household in 1 garbage pit. 	<p>NGOs/agencies, WASH cluster to develop monitoring, WSSDO</p> <p>Timeline: 1-3 months post flooding</p>
Upgrading	<p>Different designs were implemented for toilets in various camps, some with limited life span (i.e. tarpaulin superstructure lasts only 3 months). Upgrading actions need to be targeted in long term camps, and needs to be done in coordination with government. Actions to be taken as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need to coordinate with CDO, CCCM to identify “long term camps” (i.e. camps where people are living and are from most damaged wards, i.e. Shripur 1-5). 2. Construction agency to determine their commitment for upgrading or otherwise reach agreement with another agency to undertake actions. It is preferable that the construction agency undertakes the upgrades 3. WASH cluster to determine necessary upgrades (i.e. tarpaulins to mandro/plastic 	<p>Construction agency (NGOs/agencies), WASH cluster, WSSDO</p> <p>Timeline: 4-7 months post flooding</p>

	sheeting) and monitor works as completed.	
Hand over	<p>WASH Cluster members have decided to hand over WASH facilities to the Camp Management Committee (CMC) with signed paper in the functional stage. The hand over papers will be signed by agencies, received by CMC and witnessed by WSSDO.</p> <p>There must be a process for identification of users (i.e. which families have been assigned the toilets), as these are the people who will be using the facility and should be cleaning it.</p>	WASH cluster (construction agency), CCCM
Maintenance	<p>Overall responsibility for maintenance needs to be ensured by the original construction agency and WASH cluster before handing over. For instance, some camp-wise trainings and provision of toolkits for maintenance has been undertaken by NGOs. This should be decided by at the WASH cluster Sunsari/Saptari level. Some small scale maintenance can be done by caretakers, however overall responsibility for long term maintenance (larger repairs) to be done by WSSDO.</p> <p>Actions to be undertaken as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction agency/WSSDO to consider trainings and provision of toolkits for tubewell/ toilet repair. 2. WSSDO to undertake long term maintenance after handing over as per agreements reached 	<p>Construction agency (NGOs/agencies)</p> <p>Timeline: Continuous</p>
De-commissioning	Decommissioning to be undertaken by local authority, WSSDO or handed over to local community if feasible. WASH cluster to determine modalities for decommissioning.	WASH Cluster, WSSDO

Please provide comments to WASH Cluster Coordinator Sunsari or Saptari or WCC Kathmandu (Imorrisiveson@unicef.org)