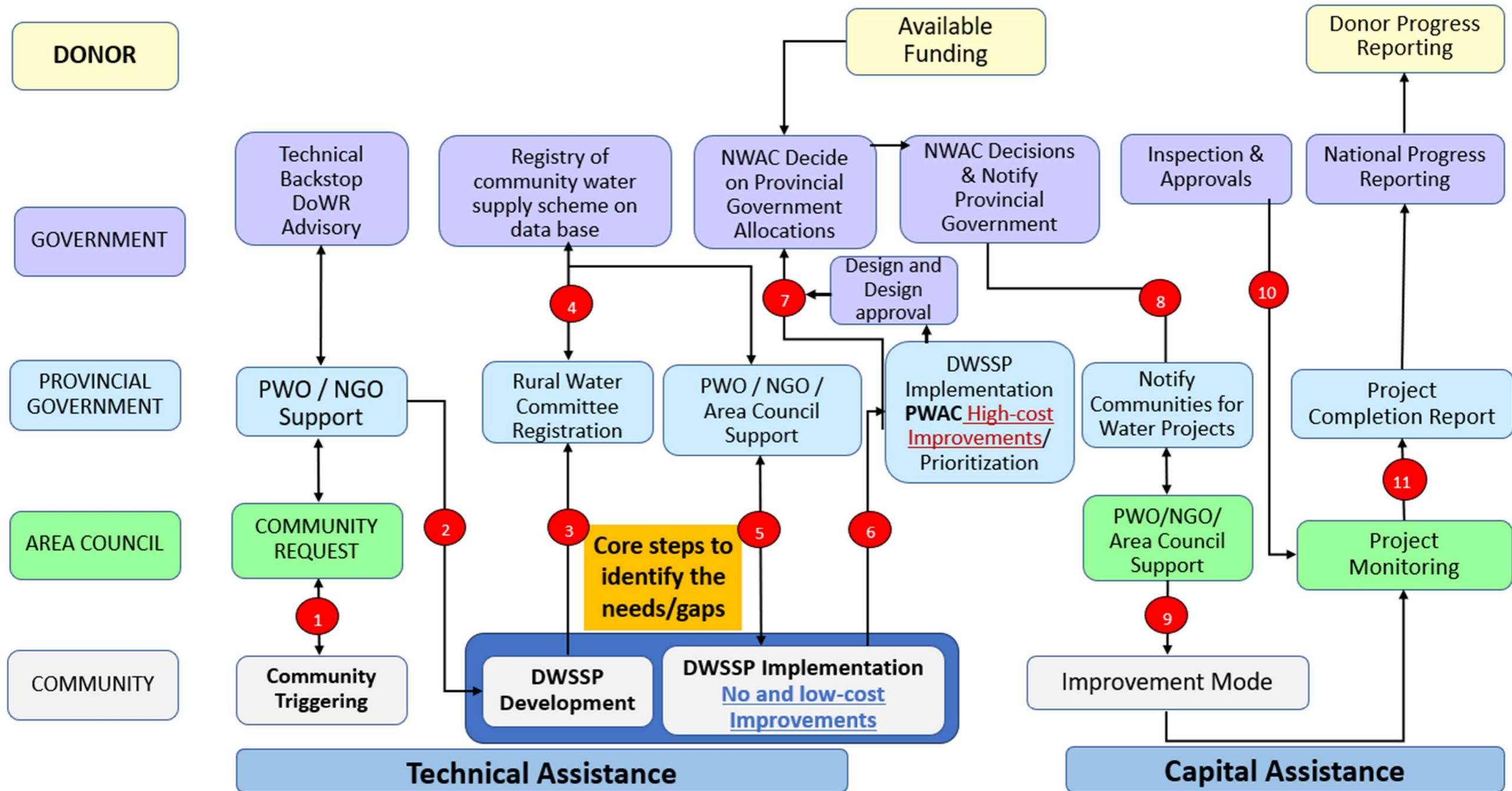




National Implementation Plan and Capital Assistance Program (NIP/CAP) Process





Technical Assistance

1. Community Triggering

- Communities request assistance in triggering from provincial government by submitting a letter of request.
- Early in the triggering process, communities can request provisional registration of their Rural Water Committee (RWC).

2. Drinking Water Safety and Security Plan (DWSSP) Development

Area Council and Provincial Government Engagement

- Area Councils and Provincial governments engage communities with the Drinking Water Safety and Security (DWSSP) development, assisted by the Provincial Water Supervisor (PWS) and Area Administrators.
- Area Administrators (AA) are developing Community Profiles of each community. This is a potential area for collaboration with the Department of Local Authority (DLA) to identify WASH needs. The Provincial DoWR office should work closely with AA to identify the communities with the highest WASH needs.
- Provincial governments maintain a register of community water supply schemes, updated when a community's DWSSP is submitted to the Department of Water Resources (DoWR).
- The Provincial Water Resources Advisory Committee (PWRAC), with support from the Provincial Technical Advisory Group (PTAG) and Provincial Water Supervisor (PWS), reviews and approves DWSSPs. The PWRAC risk ranks DWSSPs based on their risk for high-cost improvements.
- The list of risk ranked DWSSPs from all provinces is submitted to the National Water Resources Advisory Committee (NWRAC).

3. Community-led Improvements on DWSSP Implementation

- Communities address priority threats to their water and sanitation systems with low/no cost improvements before requesting government assistance for high improvements.

Capital Assistance

4. National Government on High-Cost Improvements and Prioritization

- Communities request technical and financial assistance through the provincial government after they complete the low/no-cost improvements to address WASH priority threats.
- The technical unit designs systems with the highest risk ranking score only after the following documents are received 1) DWSSP implementation report to confirm that low-no cost activities have been implemented 2) PWS has confirmed that the Water committee has been registered for the site of interest and 3) The DWSSP has been approved.
- The Capital Assistance Programme (CAP) fund prioritizes support for the most at-risk or vulnerable communities of water needs.
- The National Water Resources Advisory Committee (NWRAC) reviews and approves risk ranked water projects submitted by PWRAC for financial assistance, based on CAP fund eligibility criteria. NWRAC allocates annual budgets to Provincial Governments for implementing DWSSP high improvements, prioritizing high-need projects.

Provincial Government Allocations

- The NWRAC allocates available government/donor funds to provincial government in a fair and transparent way, for use in implementing community DWSSP improvement plans. NWRAC decides on an annual allocation to each provincial government. To make these provincial allocation decisions transparent, NWRAC follows allocation guidelines. NWRAC will notify each provincial government of its annual allocation, and the decisions will be made public.

5. Monitoring and Reporting/ National Progress Reporting

- The Department of Water Resources (DoWR) tracks, reviews, and reports on the progress of government-funded drinking water supply improvement projects against project milestones.