



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

BAGLUNG DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY04 FY 2073/074 – CY 2016/17 16.7.2016 – 15.7.2017



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2019

District WASH Unit, BAGLUNG DISTRICT

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Public toilet of Righa

1 SUMMARY

This is the Baglung **District Annual Progress Report** for the Forth Fiscal Year (FY04) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II - Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II). It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/074 (July 16, 2016 to July 15, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY04. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN is implemented through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). RWSSP-WN Phase II works in Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Rolpa, Palpa, Arghakhanchi and Mustang districts. The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, is improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system.

In Baglung DISTRICT, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY04 end was 14905. Out of these, 7216 benefited within this reporting period (FY04 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (12) as well as schemes that are completed and used but yet to be financially cleared (1). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 33; out of the completed schemes, one are yet to be cleared financially.

Baglung district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) District. Total sanitation ward have been declared of all ward of Resha and Lekhani VDC and Ward no. 4, 6 of Ransingkiteni VDC.

Within this reporting period (FY04), altogether 7730 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF. This brings the total number of beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II to 18422. Meeting, mass gathering, informal coaching and other campaign are not included in the figure. These all trainings are funded by the DDF.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in kind, 7%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2073/74 (FY04) for Baglung district was NPR 4,50,05,000 which equals to NPR 1,96,11,000 for GoN and NPR 2,53,94,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, sanitation & hygiene, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY04, together with the carry over funds from FY03 and the new release in FY04, the Baglung DDC released 100% of its annual commitment for FY04 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 45039008.85, leaving NPR 1047306.62 carry over to FY04 out of total release amount in DDF. Total 95.96 % budget has been expended in FY 2073-74.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Baglung is one of the Hilly project districts of Dhawalagiri zone in Western development region. It is surrounded by Parwat in the east, Rukum and Rolpa in the west, Myagdi in the North and Gulmi and Pyuthan in the south with the longitude 83° to 83° 36' and latitude 28° 15' to 28° 37'. There were previously 59 VDC's and one Municipality divided into 3 election/constituent area. Now, district has been divided into 10 local level/municipality. The total area coverage of Baglung is 1784 sq. km. The total HH is 61322 and population is 268613 out of which 117997 are male and 150616 are female. The population growth rate is -0.01. The total literacy rate is 71.88% out of which female literacy rate is 65.29% and male literacy rate is 80.59 %. The major ethnicity composition of the district is Brahmin, Magar, Chhetri, Dalit (**Census 2068**)

Based on the DSWASH Plan record, 86% of HH have access to drinking water, end of this Fiscal year it has reached above 90%. Baglung district as well as Dhawalagiri zone have been declared as ODF in 16th of Magh 2071. The literacy rate of district has reached above 95% and district had been declared as literate district.

After restructuring of Baglung district, it has divided the following 10 local level municipality;

Sn	Name of Municipality	Area(km)	Population	Total wards	Remarks
1	Baglung NP	98.01	57823	14	
2	Galkot NP	194.39	33097	11	
3	Jaimini NP	118.71	31430	10	
4	Dorpatan NP	222.85	26215	9	
5	Bareng GP	75.28	14492	5	
6	Kathekhola GP	82.88	22865	8	
7	Tamankhola GP	178.02	10659	6	
8	Tarakhola GP	129.53	12009	5	
9	Nishikhola GP	244.37	20611	7	
10	Badigard GP	178.68	30906	10	

RWSSPWN Program VDCs for water supply and sanitation

RWSSPWN, Baglung has been working from the first phase of the project on six VDC's namely Nishi, Kandebash, Sukhaura, Bihun Damek and Chhisti for water supply. These VDCs have their Village level water supply, sanitation and hygiene Plan (VWASH Plan). In these 6 working VDCs for water supply, users have been implementing water supply schemes based on the priority list of updated VWASH Plan.

In additional to core program VDCs working from first phase for water supply, other 5 schemes have been selected from Ilaka level planning w/s and implemented these scheme in this fiscal year.

So, schemes had been selected based on the following process;

- 1. Prioritized schemes based on VWASH Plan**
- 2. Selection from the Ilaka level planning process**

Baglung district is knowledge as mini Nepal. Map of the district is very much similar with map of Nepal. The district has other identity as district of micro –hydro, district of suspended bridge and highest earning from remittance.

Sanitation program has been supported covering whole district. After declaration district ODF, Post ODF activities have been going on and total sanitation related capacity building training /ws/ have been organized. District level concerned stakeholders of WASH has started declaring total sanitation at Ward level as well as VDC level

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Annex 1 of the Project Document) and the related annual results tables as given in the Annual Work Plan FY04.

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

The table shows the overview into Result 1 sanitation-related progress.

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	all of VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	9 institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	↑
1.3	11 Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	↑
1.4	5 VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Baglung district has already declared as ODF district in 2070 BS. 9 institutional toilet/public toilet have been constructed in FY 2073/74. Constructed toilet are gender friendly with water supply facilities. Most of them are 2 cabin model. The quality of toilets have improved this year than previous year. considering the disable friendly, two toilet have been constructed in Lekhani and Righa VDC. For this year plan, public toilet had been focussed in market area considering the gender and disable friendly. Due to lack of proper land in bazaar area, we did not succeed to construct public toilet mainly in bazar area of Kusmisera, Harichaur and Burtibang. 11 wards (9 whole VDC of Resha , ward no 4 and 6 of Ransingkiteni) have been declared as total sanitation wards. Other wards are also ready and going to declare TS wards. Due to restructuring of local body, the ward size has been changed. Our SP staffs are more focussed on supporting post ODF activities in the 15 VDCs. Many household level toilets have updated and constructed in this fiscal year. 5 VDCs (Jaljala, Binamare, Dhamja, Sarkuwa and Sigana) have prepared post ODF Strategy mentioning comprehensive plan of declaring as total sanitation VDCs. Remarkable change can be seen in Resha, Sarkuwa and Ransingkiteni in sanitation after introducing our program in the VDC.



Hand washing demonstration



TS Orientation in Jaljala VDC

¹ TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Baglung district has now reached 90.68 % based on updated record of DWSS office, Baglung. The coverage includes provided support for water supply from any organization in one time. The reality found different in the community. The functionality found very poor in old schemes. Only 61% of schemes are functional (data of DWSS office Baglung)

Table 1 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 18 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	↑
2.2	Institutional capacity: 71 WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women	↑
2.3	Improved services: 6 water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programmer VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.	↑
2.4	Reaching the unreached: 6 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: 9 schools (928 students) and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	↑

For safe water supply, we have supported the preparation of water safety plan. Our SP staffs have involved for preparing and supporting WSP. Total 37 WUCS have prepared WSP (up to last year 19 and this year 18 WUCS). We have oriented WUCs from the beginning of the preparatory phase of schemes.

Almost schemes of second phase have registered and they have statute. Out of 68 completed schemes, 48 schemes are registered. VMW training has been organized for I phase and II phase schemes. Next event will organized in coming fiscal year as well. Out of 68 completed schemes (I & II Phase), 53 WUSC have VMWs. Altogether 64 VMW are working in these 53 schemes.

Inclusive representation of women as per our guideline has been applied. 50% women representation has been ensured in newly formed WUCs. During reformulation of WUC from their assembly, we have facilitated to form inclusive committee.

Out of completed 12 Water supply schemes (7216 Pop.), one scheme have supported for financial clearance only. Nine schools of the scheme area have been provided water supply facilities in this fiscal year. The major structure of completed schemes are as follows;

<i>Intake</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>BPT</i>	<i>RVT</i>	<i>Private Tap</i>	<i>Public Tap</i>	<i>Transmition and districtbution line</i>	<i>RWH Jar</i>
25	03	10	07	27	253	47	73,592 m.	63

The quality of structure has improved because of frequently support in technical matter.



RVT of Durleni DWS, Tityang



pipeline digging in Pokharadanda DWS

PoCo agreement was done with seven schemes of implemented phase completed schemes. Out of them, two schemes have completed post construction activities as per design.



Some other structures of DWS

Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development and capacity is of critical importance due to the nature of the project as 'completion phase'. Institutional capacity is more than capacity of individual persons or organizations. For the Project it refers to abilities, skills, attitudes, values, relationships, behaviours, motivations, resources and conditions that enable organizations, networks, sectors and broader social systems to carry out functions and achieve their development objectives over time.

The complete Result area 3 focuses on institutional capacity development and positive changes at the two lowest tiers of local government: district and VDC. While Result 2 focuses on the capacity of individual WUSCs, their members and close stakeholders, Result 3 focuses on VDC and district-wide institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which we consider also VDC and DDC. We also acknowledge that RWSSP-WN is not there alone but that in each district there is a unique combination of various stakeholders active in WASH sector, and capacity development in this context is a shared effort.

Table 2 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Baglung district have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	6 VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated (5 VDCs)	↑
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	⇒
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

Baglung district has already prepared the DSWASH plan. The DWASHCC meeting has decided to update the plan based on primary level information.

We have already updated VWASH plan of Chhisti, Damek, Binhu, Kandebash and Nishi VDC. Based on priority list, schemes have been selecting each FY year. DWASHCC is functional in Baglung. WASH related issues and activities has been discussed in the meeting. DWASHCC has involved in monitoring of TS activities before declaring TS VDC. With initiation of DWASHCC, two VDC had been declared as total sanitized VDC. VWASHCC of program VDCs have been oriented on POCO phase activities. Active participation were found to make functional of DWS schemes. Five VDCs have prepared their sanitation strategy plan for declaring Total sanitation. VWASHCC of some VDC have involved in monitoring of schemes and sanitation activities. The interest and initiation has increased in total sanitation declaration after election of local level.

Annual performance evaluation has not been done due to restructure of local body as local level. The DDC has allocated 100% as matching fund as per plan in DDF and expended it.

² As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

³ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

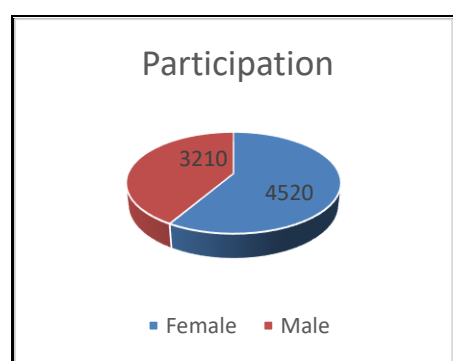
All together 7730 participants were involved as participants in varies w/s, training etc. in this FY. Major training were WSP training to WUCs, VMW training, scheme level training, and financial mgt. training, TS training to the VWASHCC etc.

The composition of participants in the varies training were as follows;

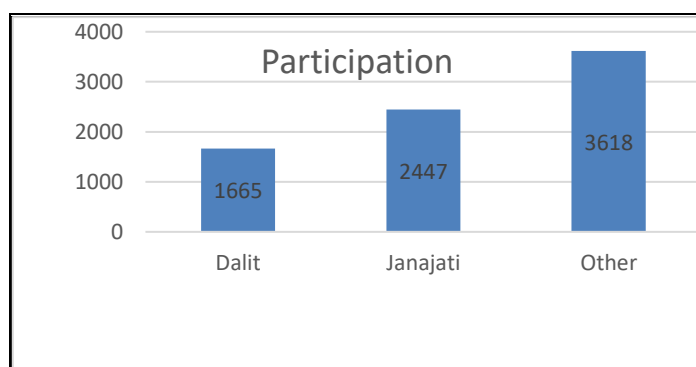
Sn	Type of Training	Total Number of Participants by GESI Disaggregation								
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		Grand Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	Step by step training	75	69	37	24	136	175	248	268	516
2	Sanitation and hygiene related training	929	447	1223	737	1575	1018	3727	2202	5929
3	SP and Other staffs training/tour	0	1	3	2	4	16	7	19	26
4	Post construction /WSP w/s	69	75	182	239	287	407	538	721	1259
	Total	1073	592	1445	1002	2002	1616	4520	3210	7730

Table 3 Participants of capacity building (W/S, training, Seminar etc.)

Mass meeting, committee meeting, sanitation campaign related information have not included in above figure. Gender and ethnicity wise participation composition in the capacity building is as follows;



Gender wise



Ethnicity wise

The gender wise participants was good (42 % Male and 58 % Female). The female participation found more than male. Female participation found more particularly in sanitation and hygiene training. However, female participants found less in technical training. Ethnicity wise participation found nearly proportionate (Dalit-22%, Janajati – 32% and Others- 47%) with their population composition in the district.

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

❖ **Reaching in unreached population**

Schemes have been selected from unreached population area. Nishi and Ransinghkiteni are the most remote VDC of the district. Pokharadanda Dhanushadanda DWS scheme of Ransing kiteni is one of the scheme of most hardship area. People have not access of water and they are trying to conduct schemes but they were not get support from any agencies/program. Due to hardship of that area in water supply, we have supported to construct the schemes. The scheme is almost completed and users are happy getting water.



Scarcity of drinking water, Sukhaura

Similarly, Sukhaura VDC is one of dry VDC and have very few water sources. There is also found water scarcity in the village. We have supported two RWH scheme in that area. Now, both scheme are completed.

❖ **Covering of Left out population of Dalit community**

It has found that Dalit households have left out in getting water facilities in many cases of previously constructed water supply schemes. When we are going to select schemes in unreached area, the chances of opportunity of including dalit households as users. In Durleni DWS, almost users are dalit and now they have water from newly constructed Durleni DWS as private connection.

❖ **Private connection and equal access**

Almost schemes agreed in this FY were private connection of water supply. The system of private connection has supported to increase the access of users and all of user have equal access.

❖ **Gender friendly policy and practices.**

While conducting varies training, constructing public /institutional toilet, it has been ensured for considering gender equality/equity. Out of total participation,58% of women has participated in the training or capacity building related events. 50 %representation of women has been ensured in WRCs committee.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

❖ **Orientation to WUC on CCA and DRR**

As per step-by-step approach, we have oriented WUCs from the beginning of preparatory phase. CCA and DRR is one the training event of preparatory phase of DWS schemes. During PoCo w/s, users have been oriented on this matter.

❖ **Study and intervention of recharge structure in the schemes**

We had selected two site (Tusare mul DWS- kandebash and Khorakhola DWS –Binhu) for the study and intervention of spring revival. After geological study, some recharge structures have been identified. After discussion with WUCs of Tusare DWS,

Kandebash and khorakhola DWS of Binhu, PoCO agreement have been made incorporating some recharge structures.

❖ **Implementation of WSP considering CCA/DRR**

WSP plan have been prepared considering CCA and DRR.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

❖ **Big sized of schemes**

Some of schemes selected from the Ilaka w/s have found big and critical. For propose of covering the unserved population, such schemes should be supported. The per capita cost also found very high.

❖ **Water source dispute**

There is source dispute in some schemes. Based on political boundary, they are claiming the water source. Registration process of water source to WUC found problem. Newly elected representatives has initiated to resolve such dispute. Ward boundary has been extended in new restructuring and it can support to minimize the water source dispute.

❖ **Financial and human resources**

Financial resources has been distributed in more than six local unit of the districts. The software cost has increased; the budget volume is small in each municipality. There is very challenging task of WASH coordinator in changing context and changing JD.

❖ **Completion of first phase scheme**

We have yet one carried over scheme. Completion of these schemes is challenging for us now. It is very small DWS scheme but they have water source dispute. Out of 12 households as users, only five households are remaining and other households have migrated.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

As per SP Recruitment mobilization guidelines, 21 SPs were hired and mobilized in the field as full time staffs. District had following human resources in the district in the end of FY04;

SN	Post	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1	Field Coordinator (FC)			3		2	1	5	1	6
2	Health Promoter (HP)			1		2	1	3	1	4
3	Lead Wash Facilitator (LWF)					1	1	1	1	2
4	WASH Sub- Engineer				1		1	0	2	2
5	WASH Engineer						1	0	1	1
6	Water supply and Sanitation technician (WSST)		1		1		3	0	5	5
	Total	0	1	4	2	5	8	9	11	20

Total 45% female and 55% male are in staff composition. One HP has left and that was vacant in the SP staffs.

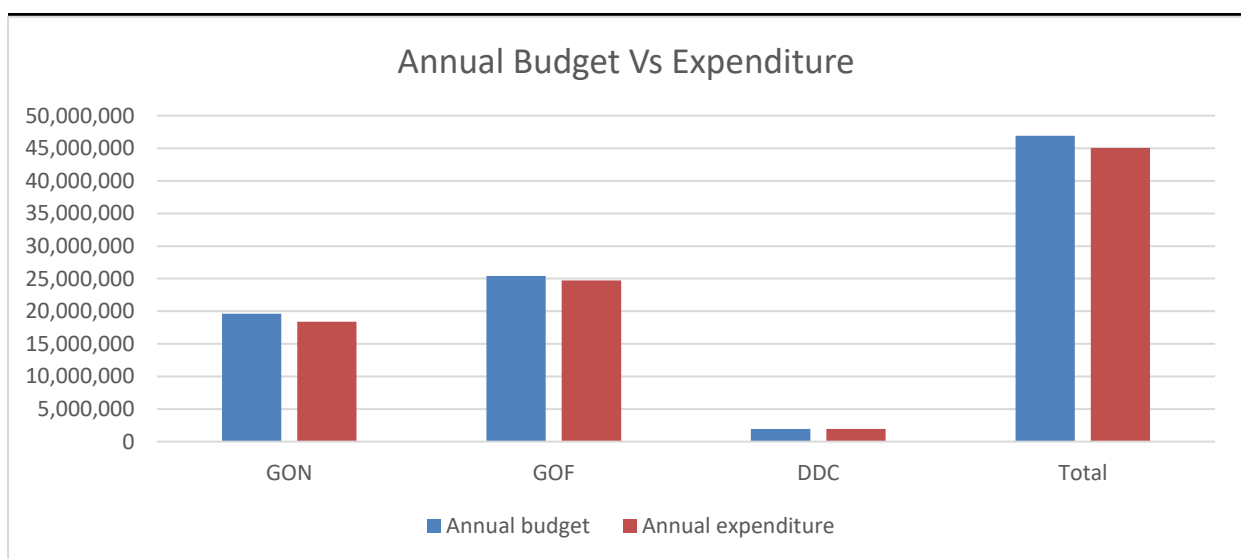
7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The component wise Budget expenditure is as follows;

SN	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme and PSI Toilet	16970	13610	30580	1932	2914	533	14167	50126
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programs	1380	604	1984	0	0	0	0	1984
3	Capacity building and Governance	1679	719	2398	0	0	0	0	2398
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	4703	3242	7945	0	0	0	0	7945
5	Recurrent cost	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Total	24732	18375	43107	1932	2914	533	14167	62653

As per annual budget, 95.96 % of budget has been expended in the fiscal year. The contribution pattern of expenditure is as follows;

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual budget	19,611,000	25,394,000	1,931,929	46,936,929
Annual expenditure	18,375,495	24,731,584	1,931,929	45,039,009
Percent	93.70	97.39	100.00	95.96



8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

❖ **Private connection and contribution pattern**

The demand of private connection in water supply schemes is increasing. Community tap is not properly used. In community tap system, every user's household has joined the pipe in the community tap to take water up to their house. According to our existing contribution pattern, users should have contribute high. So, we should think to make realistic and practicable contribution pattern to make easier while constructing private connection of water supply schemes.

❖ **Sustainable and functional DWS schemes**

There is huge problem in sustainability and functionality of DWS scheme. From the beginning of the scheme implementation, we should orient WUCs in this matter. Arrangement of VMW, WUC fund management, institutionalization of WUCs and preparation of WSP are the major component of Scheme sustainability and functionality. Focusing these component, we should conduct varies activities/ capacity building event.

❖ **Operation and maintenance fund of WUCS**

The trend the management of WUCs fund is increasing. User committee has decided to keep some surplus amount from construction of schemes in O & M fund. It is a positive sign of sustainability of schemes. Therefore, we should orient and encourage to WUCs in this regards.

❖ **Ward approach for TS declaration**

Now our staffs are supporting in TS program in the district. The demand of support found very disperse area. We learned that it should concentrate the program in particular potential ward and mobilize SP staffs as per need to support in prepared ward level sanitation strategy plan.

❖ **Regular POCO w/s at scheme and Municipality level**

We have conducted POCO w/s in each schemes. The w/s support us to know the real status of the schemes. WUCs have shared their strength and problem in the w/s. So, scheme level and municipal level POCO w/s should conduct as regular annual basis.

❖ **Positive support from newly elected representative of local level**

Newly elected local level representatives has started support positively. They have initiated to resolve water dispute and initiated in TS declaring activities. They are found ambitious for overall improvement of WASH sector in their respective municipality.

❖ **Mentioning the recharge structure in the scheme**

While preparing design estimate of the water supply scheme, we should discuss with user about constructing recharge structure. It is better to include such structure in the implementing scheme design estimate. It is not so much practicable to make separate agreement for constructing such structure. During PoCo agreement, it can be added constructing recharge structures.

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