



Municipality WASH Plan

Case Harinas Rural Municipality, Syangja district

RWSSP-WN BRIEF 1-2019

PURPOSE OF MUNICIPALITY WASH PLAN (M-WASH Plan)

To serve the unserved and to reach to unreached has been the leading theme for RWSSP-WN since the beginning of Phase II. To assist the local governments in finding the unserved, RWSSP-WN has supported the Village Development Committees (VDCs) to prepare VDC WASH Plans (92 V-WASH Plans prepared, 32 updated), and similarly the District Development Committees to prepared the District Strategic WASH Plans (11 DSWASHPs prepared). While DSWASHPs utilized also secondary data sources to identify hardship VDCs, the V-WASH Plans aimed to collect primary data and served as a first step in community mobilization. V-WASH Plans were in line with the Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) as prepared by Helvetas and RVWRMP.

In many municipalities, including Harinas Rural Municipality in Syangja district, several Municipality Wards are now covered by V-WASH Plans but not the entire municipality. The question for the new local leaders therefore is about *who is still not served*, and where are the service level gaps and functionality problems? What and where are the priorities?

RWSSP-WN II Vision is

That the right to access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene for all is realized in the Project working municipalities.

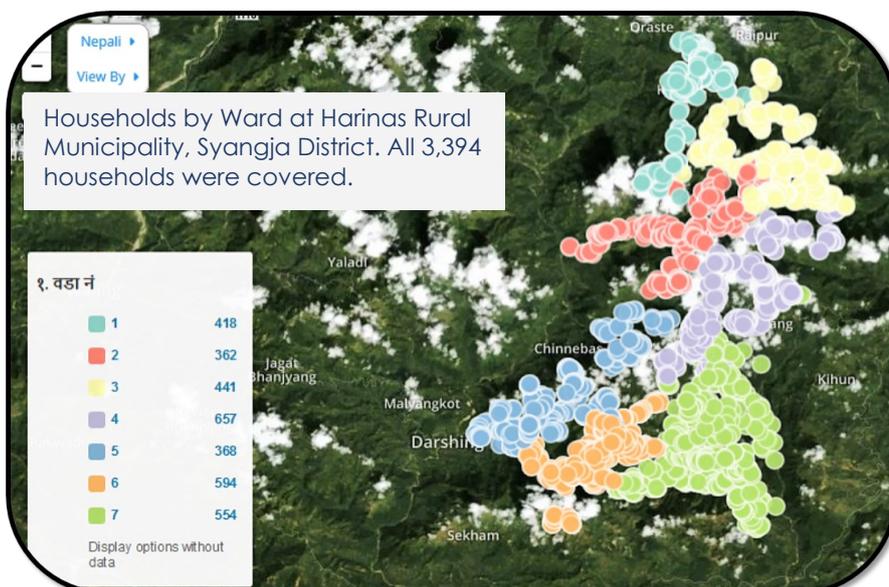
The purpose of this task was to simultaneously develop both the concept and approach together with a real municipality-wide water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Plan, hereafter referred to as 'M-WASH Plan'.

This brief describes one way to find those who do not have access. The Municipality WASH Plan takes the learning from the earlier VDC and District WASH Plans.

This Brief was prepared by Sanna-Leena Rautanen. The full Harinas Municipality WASH Plan in Nepali was written by Min Basnet together with the Municipality WASH Unit staff, and the field research coordinated by Kalpana Dishwa. See 'Acknowledgements' for all who contributed to the surveys.

Project Support Unit, RWSSP-WN II / FCG International

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LESSONS LEARNED WITH V-WASH PLANS

- The data collection process was very lengthy; data was already out-of-date by the time it was finally available.
- Data quality was sometimes questionable given that the paper formats could be filled in anywhere (i.e. it was impossible to verify whether all locations were truly visited)
- External persons and organizations were hired for both data collection, for facilitating the planning meetings and for the report preparation. This meant that the local stakeholders were less involved or responsible for anything and therefore, there were less ownership over the plan.
- Given that external persons on short-term contracts were involved, there was a disconnect in between enumerators and those who were eventually trying to use their data. Similar disconnection was observed also where other organizations were funding other external persons to prepare such as Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) plans that did have '90% water' in them. Even at the local government level the key stakeholders did not know anymore who was collecting what for what purpose, and when and where this data was actually going to be available.
- V-WASH Plan included 16 steps and a number of stakeholders in varying roles. This was too long and complicated, encouraging to take short-cuts in practice.
- The reports themselves were often bulky products with a lot of copy-paste while only a few specific items were of actual interest for the decision makers: namely the hardship scoring lists in DSWASHPs and the priority lists as presented in the V-WASH Plans and WUMPs

HOW HARINAS M-WASH PLAN WAS PREPARED

M-WASH Plan is a dynamic process. It is not one-off linear exercise. Rather, it has several layers of which one or more could be updated annually or as decided by the decision makers themselves. Figure 1 shows the **cycle** of M-WASH Plan preparation, indicating that there are both Ward-wise plans with ward priorities, and one M-WASH Plan with the municipality level priorities. For instance, many Total Sanitation or service level/functionality/sustainability improvements can be best addressed at the ward-level, and consequently there is no need to even forward these to the municipality level .

Only data that can be used for decision making is collected, acknowledging that if a cluster of households stands out in need of a water supply scheme, the potential water sources that can serve that specific cluster will be identified at that point, not all water sources across the entire municipality. Focusing the data collection on few questions only, leaving detailed data collection for those standing out, will save both time and money. In the Chart 1 below, 'RM' stands for Rural Municipality (*Gaunpalika*).

MUNICIPALITY WASH PLAN

CHART 1



The M-WASH Plan considers at least the following:

- Demographic data only; ethics of data collection need to be now carefully considered as each data geo tag is linked into specific household, and such as economic and health data is off-limits.
- Present water supply and sanitation services available at the household level, recognizing that even within one water supply scheme, not all households have the same service level.
- Present sanitation and Total Sanitation status, simply point out whether there is a toilet or not, and whether the household has made any effort towards Total Sanitation (blue, green or no sticker?).
- Environmental issues, including such as land-use, re/de-forestation, present and expected roads, irrigation facilities, landslide prone areas etc can be assessed from aerial maps when the households are mapped.
- Inventory of available water and sanitation services (rather than resources as in the V-WASH Plan and WUMPs; water resources are mapped only on those areas where there is a need for improved water supply or where other water resources related priorities come up during the planning meetings).
- Gender sensitive, inclusive, pro-poor and socially accepted development priorities.

The number of steps is reduced from 16 steps in the V-WASH Plan into 5 in the M-WASH Plan. All steps are taken in the municipality facilitated by the Municipality WASH Unit staff and Wards.

1	Municipality Executive body decides	Who: Elected representatives, RM-WASH-CC & W-WASH-CC members, M-WASH Unit staff, core municipality staff & stakeholders, Ward offices What: decide if M-WASH Plan or its update is needed; nomination of M-WASH Plan Task Force.
2	Ward-WASH Task Forces take action	What: orientation to both Task Force members and the enumerators, research tool, field plan with dates & targets. Ward-wise teams prepare their internal action plans.
3a	Data Collection	Who: Enumerators with daily quality assurance from M-WASH Unit What: Data collection by Ward-wise teams using mobile phones (all households, schools and institutions)
3b	Data Analysis	Who: Ward WASH Plan Task Force. What: Preliminary analysis and presentation of the data, maps and emerging priority clusters. Display in public place. Preparation of data & maps for Ward-level meetings. If any cluster stands out, further data collection on critical issues may be needed
4	Ward-level Plans	Who: Ward WASH-Coordination Committees (W-WASH-CCs) with Ward representatives & officials. Any interested citizen can participate. What: identification of priorities that can be planned, funded & implemented at Ward-level, 2. what needs to be sent for municipality level.
5	Municipality –level Plan	Who: RM-WASH-CCs with Municipality representatives & officials. Any interested citizen can participate. What: prioritization of plans sent by the wards and identification of large/costly schemes & activities for RM-level action & funding
OPTIONAL STEPS		
	Additional data and cluster-wise assessment	If and when any cluster or P-I-S facility is standing out in the survey results, the W-WASH Task Force may decide to seek more detailed data on what is the situation and what should be proposed. This may include further data collection, water source mapping or just a cluster-level meeting with the concerned households.
	Confidence building workshops	After completion of all ward level orientations, there may be such as women groups and disadvantaged households who could benefit from confidence building workshop to enable them to participate in the following planning steps.
	Post Ward-WASH Plan workshop	W-WASH-CC may decide to organize a Ward-level post W-WASH Plan workshop to share the W-WASH Plan and get commitment from different sector actors to support in implementation of W-WASH Plan. All existing and potential stakeholders are participants of the workshop.

WHAT IS M-WASH PLAN?

The M-WASH Plan is the integrated, holistic and dynamic WASH plan leads to sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene related services for all.

It is part of the dynamic system that includes information on how data are collected, how they flow, how to assess and improve data quality, and how the information is used by those who should primarily use it: municipality-level decision makers, including municipality staff, politicians and such as W-WASH-CCs and M-WASH-CC.

The key principles of M-WASH Plan are in line with the V-WASH Plan:

- ◆ Leadership of local government and management of community
- ◆ Promote bottom up approach of planning
- ◆ Fully participatory and inclusive process, taking into account the rights of people
- ◆ Capacity enhancement at local level
- ◆ Awareness of community in key aspects
- ◆ Service level inventory and analysis
- ◆ Water supply schemes prioritization on the basis of primary data
- ◆ Identification and planning for water safety plan and watershed conservation, considering relevant climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction aspects



HOW & WHERE?

Harinas Rural Municipality is located in the South-East part of Syangja District within Gandaki province, Nepal. It spreads in the area of 87.48 km² including previous Wards 6, 8 & 9 of Kichnash VDC, Wards 7, 8 & 9 of Chinnebas VDC, and all Wards of Chisapani, Chittrehanjyang and Kyakmi VDCs. Harinas center is Chittrehanjyang. T

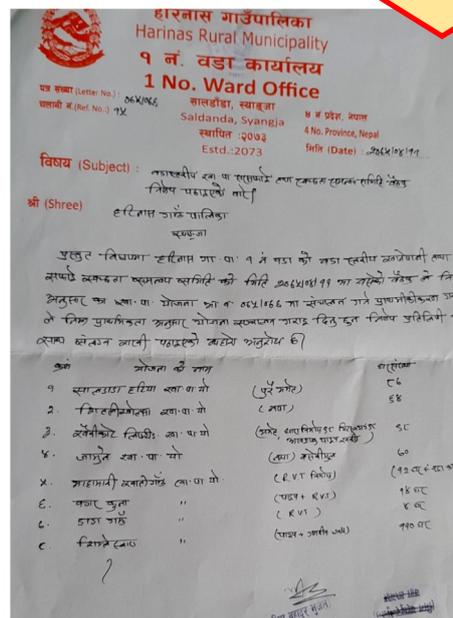
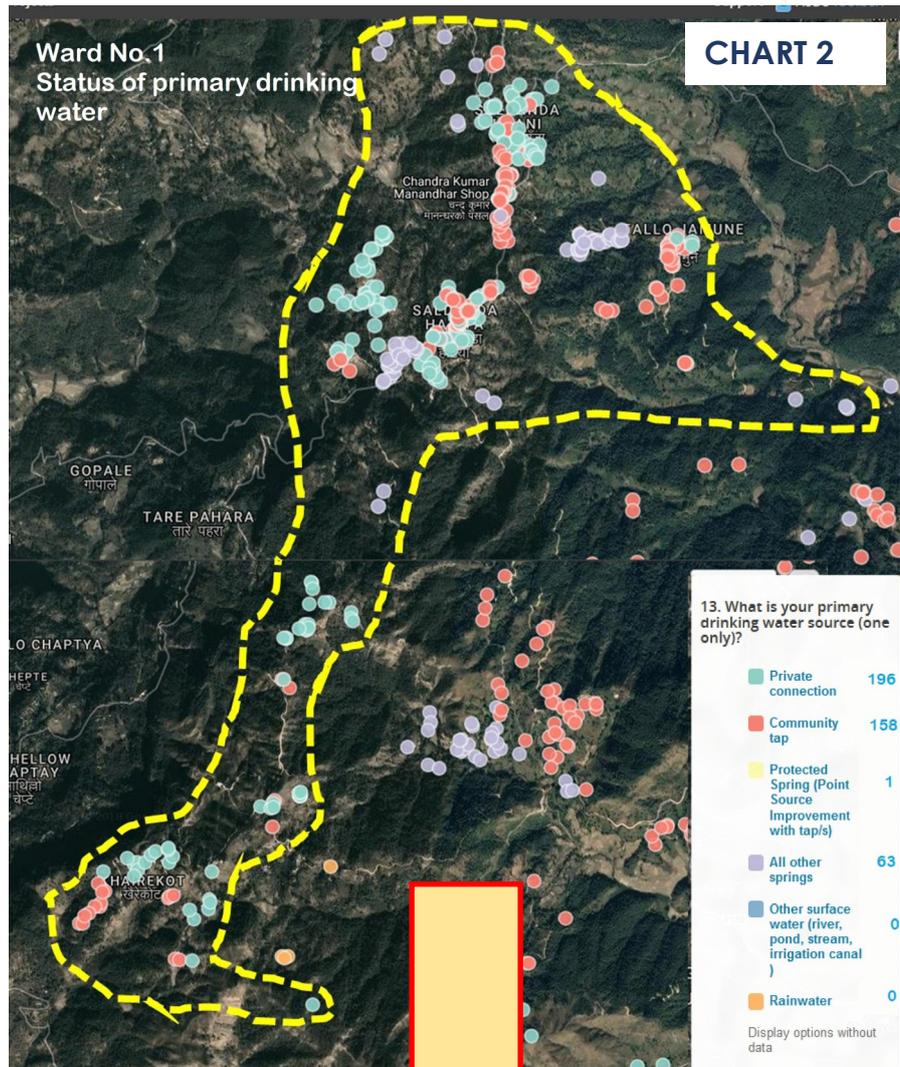
There are total 3,394 households, all of which were visited during survey. The total population is 21,778 of which 10,708 women and 11,070 men.

Planning process:

- Harinas Rural Municipality Executive body agreed to pilot the new way of doing the plan **8.5.2018**, and committed NPR 200,000 for the purpose. The aim was to collect also the data needed for the Municipality Profile at the same time.
- Total 21 enumerators were mobilized across all wards. In between **28.5.-28.6.2018** they completed 3394 household surveys, 101 schools and institutions, + all household data needed for the Municipality Profile.
- RWSSP-WN Project Support Unit together with the M-WASH Unit WASH Coordinator provided continued quality assurance checking the data on daily basis.
- First Ward-wise planning meeting started at **13.6.2018**.
- Municipality Executive meeting endorsed the plan and its ward-wise minutes of the planning meeting on **4.8.2018**, only **86 days** after the decision to do the plan.
- Both hardcopies and softcopies are available in English and Nepali.

HARINAS M-WASH PLAN — WARD BY WARD

Water and sanitation related responses by each household were presented in detail, indicator by indicator, in the maps, see Chart 5 for the Ward 1. The maps were printed on large flexes and used by the Ward WASH Coordination Committee and Task Force planning meetings.



Ward meeting of Harinas RM, Ward 1 decided and recommended the following prioritized water supply schemes for Harinas RM WASH Plan:

- Saldanda Hatiya DWSS, Rehabilitation, 87 HH
- Shitalikhola DWSS, New, 64 HH
- Khairikot Lift DWSS, Major Repair, 98 HH
- Jamune DWSS, New, 70 HH
- Mahamani Khatigaun DWSS, RVT, 12 HH + ward office
- Bagarkuna DWSS, Pipe + RVT, 14 HH
- Dadagaun DWSS, RVT, 4
- Shimleswara DWSS, Pipe + Protection wall, 110 HH

The M-WASH Plan presented all ward-wise data indicator by indicator. These results give evidence and fresh data for the strategic and annual Ward-wise planning to improve services for those who still have to use surface water (streams), have unimproved systems or suffer from limited services. For instance, Chart 3 shows an example of different types of needs evident in different wards. For instance, while WUSCs in Wards 3, 5 and 7 need to be encouraged to be active, Ward 5 also struggles with carrying water from unimproved sources.

CHART 3

Water supply schemes functionality by Ward
Total 3394 households

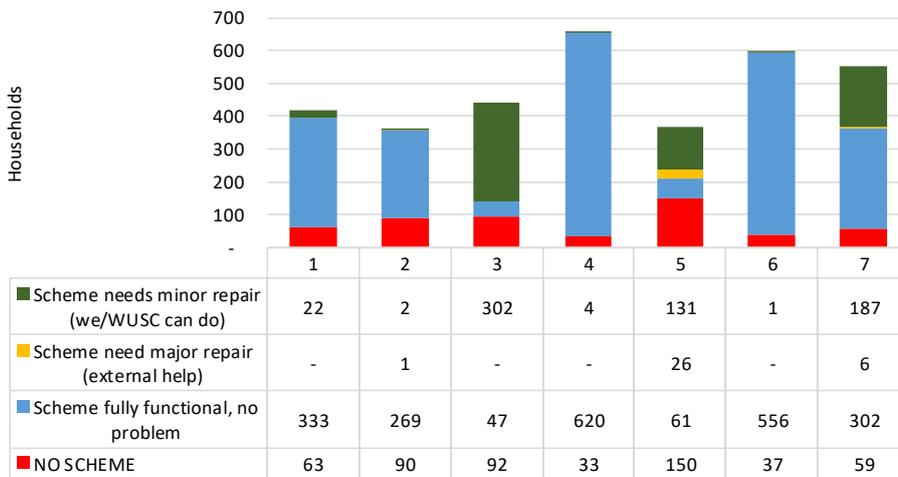


CHART 4

Water supply services by Ward
Sustainable Development Goals indicators
Total 3394 households

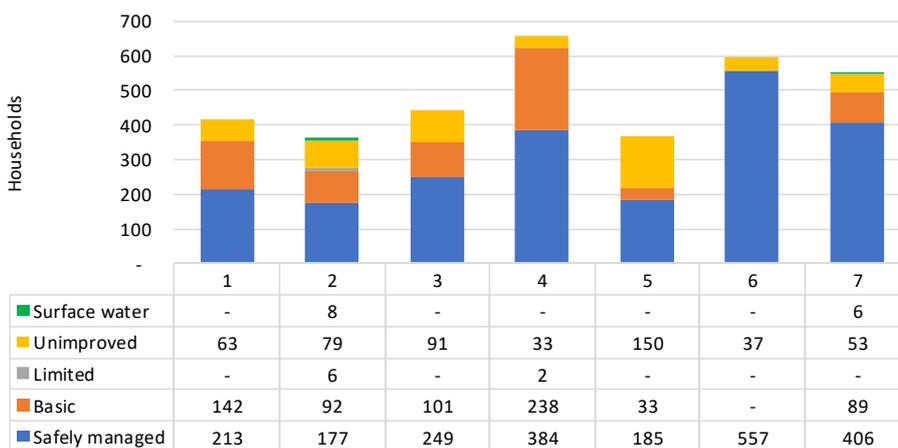
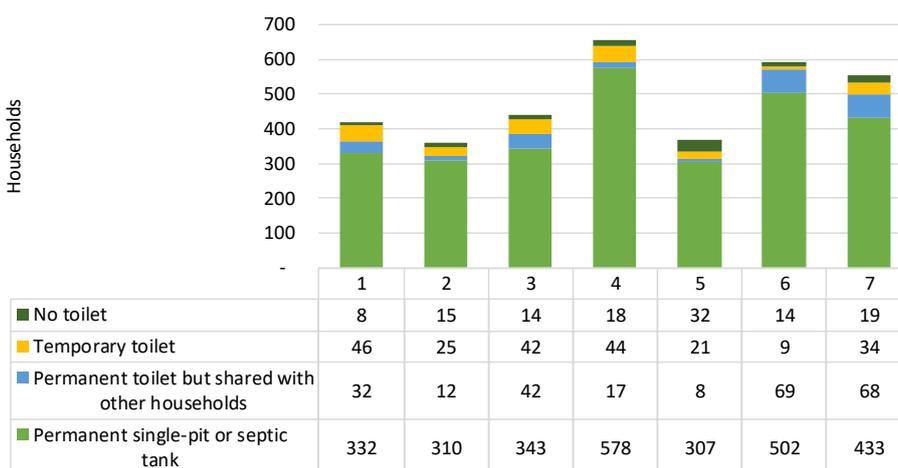


CHART 5

Household Toilets by Ward
Total 3394 households



DEFINITIONS IN LINE WITH SDG INDICATORS

Safely managed water supply: household replies 'yes' to all the following:

- private connection, community tap, protected spring
- water available within 5 min
- water available for 12 months
- scheme is in the list of 'free from bacteria' (tested 'Absence')

Basic Water Supply:

- private connection, community tap, PSI, rainwater harvesting
- water fetching time less than 30 min
- water available for less than 12 months
- scheme is in the list of 'not-free from bacteria'

Limited Water Supply: can be anything from above, but the water fetching time is over 30 minutes

Unimproved Water Supply: unprotected springs

Surface water: river, pond, stream, irrigation canal. This is the most unsafe option

Safely managed sanitation: "Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households & where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported & treated off-site." In Nepal '**safely managed**' means usually the double-pit toilets where the other pit can compost while the other pit fills up. No-one needs to empty pits with raw excreta.

The other definitions used in the survey are as follows
Basic (permanent toilet, not shared with other households, single-pit or septic tank)
Limited (permanent toilet but shared with others)
Unimproved (temporary toilet) Open defecation (no toilet)

Total Sanitation indicators were fully in line with the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan definitions(2011)

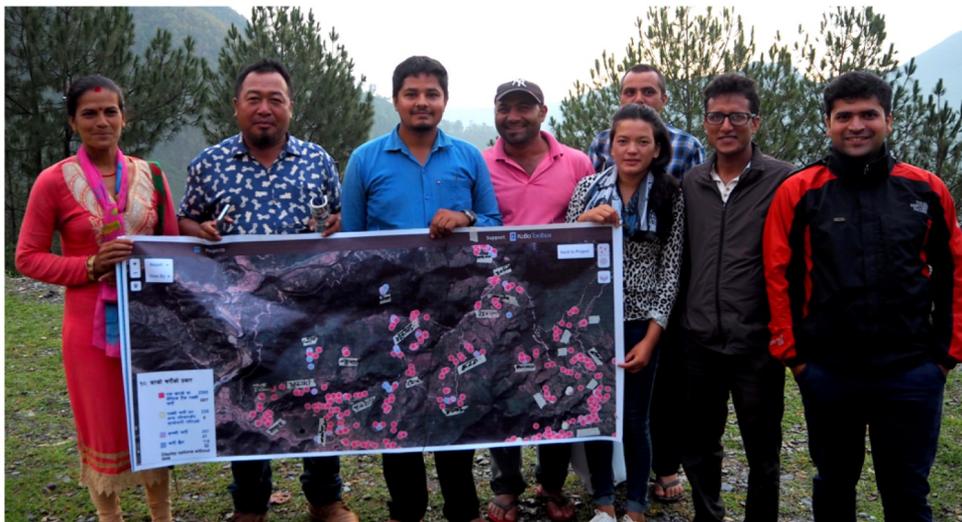


Photo: The first Ward-level Task Force meeting was held at Harinas Ward 5 June 13, 2018.

The Task Force used masking tape to add cluster names into the map while cross-checking whether all households were truly visited.

These Ward-wise prints in flexes were useful discussion starters, the first question being whether all households were actually covered, and whether the replies were real, the planning group living in the area themselves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Enumerator	Total households	Total schools & institutions
Jansari Sarki	248	14
Binista Kumari Dhama	225	8
Sharmila Rai	191	3
Mukta Bahadur Rana	184	7
Januka Devi Rana	184	8
Manisha Manandhar	180	14
Anjana Manandhar	177	1
Yubha Raj Lamsal	170	7
Samjhana Rana	168	2
Srijana Sigdel	165	6
Silsala Rana	162	2
Raju Lamsal	159	4
Monika Ghimire	158	8
Arati Thapa	152	5
Deva Laxmi Thami	148	5
Chandra Bhiyal	131	6
Pabitra Thapa	129	2
Ashik Rana	123	3
Sagar Rana	117	2
Tikaram Thapa	113	0
Manju Lamsal	110	3
Total	3394	110

This tool was also used to discuss other sectors: where are the schools and health posts, what is their condition overall? Roads, agriculture, land-use, forestry and disaster risk related questions can be raised. The Map flexes were left for corresponding Ward office walls.

REFERENCES

Harinas Rural Municipality WASH Plan (2018), Nepali & English versions

Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), WHO/UNICEF, <https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation>

Government of Nepal (2011) Nepal National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan, Chapter 'Definitions'

RESULTS INDICATORS FOR RWSSP-WN II

This Brief relates to

Result 2. Access to safe, functional & inclusive water supply services **for all** achieved and sustained

Result 3 . Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner.



FCG

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II is 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, Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration. RWSSP-WN II works in 14 districts in two Provinces of Western and Mid-Western development regions in Nepal, thorough municipality-based programmes.

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