Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

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

District WASH Unit, Pyuthan

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Dhubang ward no.4 people taking oath during Total Sanitation Declaration

1 SUMMARY

This is the Pyuthan District's Annual Progress Report for the fourth 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. The report presents the districts' progress funded through District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume IV 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 updates of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

The 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). The RWSSP-WN II project is implemented through decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its' Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR).

The 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 of RWSSP-WN II is to support the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve improved health and fulfilment of equal rights 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 Pyuthan district, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY04 end was 8879. Out of these, 37% benefited within this reporting period (FY04 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes : Lukurbang Sabibang Galaingchhyang WSS_Arkha VDC, Upallo Kochare WSS_Majhkot VDC, Bagarkhola WSS_Libang VDC, Tibjikhola WSS and Bojhkhola WSS_Bhingri VDC, Arukhola WSS_Bijuli VDC. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are 14, all these schemes are cleared financially. Furthermore, the Project has supported in PoCo hardware activities as well, it has supported in Baike WSS and Dharapani WSS_Hansapur VDC, Lukurbang WSS_Arkha VDC which are completed in F/Y 04 and it has also supported in Gabai Gaibang WSS_Damri VDC and Amili Lift WSS_Dangbang VDC.

The Pyuthan district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on 29th March, 2013. The district have planned to declare Total sanitation within 2017.

Within this reporting period (FY04), altogether 6,498 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district that funded through the DDF. This brings to the total number of beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II to 15th July 2016.

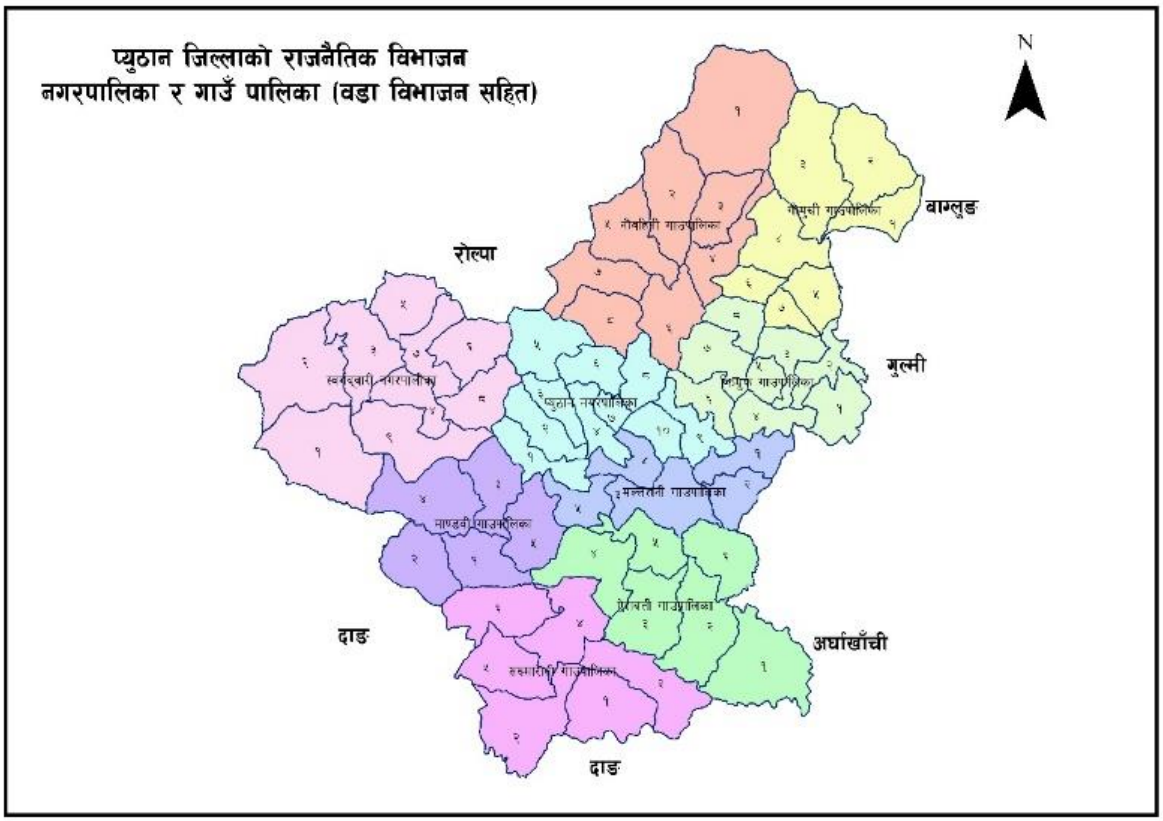
The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users' 7% mostly in kind. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Pyuthan district was NPR 37,000,000 which is equivalent to NPR 14,340,000 for GoN and NPR 22,660,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY03, together with the carry over funds from FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Pyuthan DDC released 4% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 76.70%, leaving NPR 7002597.30 carry over to FY04.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Pyuthan district lies between the latitude of 27°52" and 28°21" North, and longitude 82°36" and 88°36" East. It is situated in the Rapti Zone of Mid-Western Development Region. Pyuthan district has tremendous geographical diversity within short distance ranges of plain, hills and mountains. It is a "hill" district some 250 km away from west of Kathmandu. Rapti Zone Nepal Khalanga the headquarter of Pyuthan lies at 1280 metre above the sea level. The highest and lowest level of altitude ranges 3,659 metre and 305 metre respectively from the sea level. Total area of the district is 1,309 square km. Pyuthan is bordered by five neighbouring districts i.e. Arghakhanchi and Gulmi in the east, Rolpa and Dang in the west, Baglung and Rolpa in the north and Arghakhanchi and Dang in the South. There are 7 Gaunpalikas and 2 Nagarpalikas in the District.

According to the National Census of 2011, total population of the district is 228,102 in 47,730 households out of which 128,049 are female and 100,053 are male. According to the district profile of Pyuthan as of 2009 composition of the population were as follows; Magars 31.65%, Chhetris 27.06%, and Brahmins 11.59%. The other castes and ethnic groups comprised are Dalits, Newar, Gurung, Newar, Thakuri, Kumal etc.

Pyuthan has three prominent climates - Tropical Climate in the lower plain lands, Temperate Climate in the Hilly Region and Arctic or Polar Climate in Higher Hills. Climate like Terai is available in Bangesal which lies in Sarumarani Gp, whereas climate like mountain can be found in Syaulibang which lies in Naubahini GP. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people of this district growing crops like Maize, Barley, Paddy, Potato, animal farming etc. The annual average rainfall of the district is 1300 mm. The highest and lowest temperature are 24.1°c and 14.8°c respectively.



Pyuthan Map:

The two large rivers in the district Jhimruk and Mandavi that flows through central part. Most of the plain land of Pyuthan has been irrigated from the Jhimruk river. Furthermore, the Jhimruk hydropower plant generates 12 megawatt electricity from this River.

RWSSP-WN Phase I started in 2008 and ended in 2012. There were no big projects working in the district at that time.

During the working period of RWSSP-WN I, Pyuthan district had prepared ODF strategic plan however, sanitation movement was lagging behind. The sanitation coverage of the district was only 18% when RWSSP-WN I first launched its' program in the district.

After implementation of the Project, DWASHCC and VWASHCC were formed and sanitation activities took a momentum. Community level triggering campaign started at VDC level, VWASHCC formed and orientation given to VWASHCC members. Not only the ODF movement, water supply and sanitation activities also geared up. Altogether, 59 Water Supply and Sanitation Project completed in 1st phase the program.

The second phase of the Project RWSSP-WN started from 2013 and a MoU between DDC and DoLIDAR was signed on 14th March, 2014. The WASH activities in the district continued. In phase I, the project worked in 6 core VDCs. Phase II added 8 more VDCs and now the project is being implemented in 14 Core VDCs. However, it has been working in all VDCs in Sanitation and Hygiene Sector. The VWASHP of 8 new VDCs have been prepared and VWASHP of 6 Old VDCs updated. The WSP of 18 schemes of Phase I have been prepared and implemented. Project will go for PoCo hardware and software support in 1st phase and 2nd phase schemes in F/Y05.

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

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Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Table 1 shows the overview into Result 1 sanitation-related progress.

Table 1 Result 1 progress overview

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	42 VDCs and 1 Municipality (42 VDCs and 1 Municipality declared ODF)	⇧
1.2	0 of 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	25 of 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	14 of program VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇧

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 Pyuthan district has now reached 88%.

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

Table 2 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: 73 of 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: 19 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme 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: 23 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: 20 of schools 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.	⇧

Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional Development is the key result area of this project. The local bodies capacity building, and WUSC capacity building is the main goal of the project. The project believes the progress could be achieved only through the capacity enhancement. Until and unless, one is empowered and well known, could not get achievement. For the sustainability part it is essential.

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	**Pyuthan district have D-WASH Plan** that is used and periodically updated	⇨
3.2	**14 VDCs have V-WASH Plan** that is used and periodically updated	⇧
3.3	**Pyuthan DDC practicing coordinated** and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference[2]	⇨
3.4	14 **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	⇨

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

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

GESI/ HRBA is the Heart, so GESI and HRBA are the main cross cutting issues in WASH Sector that is highlighted by this organization as well. It is being followed and implemented step by step. Gender and social inclusion is a key fundamental element in every sector, especially in WASH because it is directly linked with women, Dalits, disadvantaged and excluded groups. There is social and economic disparities, racial conflict, a gap between the rich and poor. Therefore, to avoid the discrimination, all should be aware of the importance of GESI aspect.

In each steps of program implementation, GESI and HRBA principle are applied and users are sensitized. From very beginning of the planning phase, it is being followed and then preparatory phase, Implementation phase and post-implementation phase. In every meetings, trainings, audit and monitoring, GESI is sensitized and even during the WUSC formation key role has been given to Female and GESI is sensitized. In some schemes, like Upallo Kochare (Dobinda) DWSS, the chairperson is from Dalit society and Female are leading the WUSC in Jarikhola WSS at Bhingri.

In phase I, Project applied MoFALD's Gender Strategy that is the proportion of 30% female representation but in II phase, we have been following at least 50% of female representation compulsary.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Project integrates Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction measures in the WASH process aiming to minimise the impacts of weather induced disasters while implementing the DWS projects. Low-carbon technologies, such as solar energy powered pumps are being promoted where appropriate.

The project approach seeks to balance the demands of WASH and the broader watershed approach. The approach with regard to CCA and DRR adopted by district is found on two elements:

1. Optimal integration of CCA/DRR measures in the WASH process to limit disruption and burden on project resources; and

2. Cooperation with other projects working on CCA/DRR in the same area.

WSP have been prepared 18 DWS schemes in phase I W CCA/DRR have been included in WSPs and VWASHPs.While preparing plans, CCA/DRR aspects are being addressed, past learnings mentioned and future preparedness also being highlighted. CCA/DRR issues have been considering cross-cutting issues in most of the program. The District Forestry Office, soil conservation Office and its' line agencies also highlighted the importance

of CCA/DRR and addressed in their documents. We should have a separate meeting regarding the issues of Climate change aspect and disaster risk reduction. We should develop CCA/DRR plan from the Stakeholders' workshop.

Once again, like previous year, this monsoon season too, landslides and flood occurred And our WSSs are also affected due to landslides. One of those is Gaudari Gabai Gaibang WSS which affected.

This is the cross cutting issues, so from the planning phase we have to keep it in mind. If we neglect it, it can cause great issues during implementation and post-implementation phase. While preparing design, we have to focus on this issues as well. To address CCA/DRR issues, recharge structures are constructed and focus also on intake and other structures protection activities.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

The Project aims for green economy through the availability of water. The water is for drinking purpose as well as for the livelihood of the people. It is possible to uplift the lifestyle of people through the water wastage. We are linking the water for multiple purpose, like kitchen garden, livelihood, and irrigation and so on.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- no implementation uniformity in DWSS Sector
- demand of big schemes
- hardly could find purely unserved and unreached
- shortage of skilled mason in community
- Per-capita cost high
- inactive D-WASH-CC

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY04:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobiliser	1	
2	WASH Engineer	0	
3	Sub Engineer	1	
4	Field Coordinator	4	
5	Health Promoter	3	
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	1	
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	4	
8	WSP facilitators	0	
9	Part time WSST	0	

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

			Financial (Rs 000)						
							Community		
	Component	GoF	GoN	**Sub-Total**	DDC	VDC	Cash	Kind	**Total Financial**
1	Water Supply Scheme	18065	13335	**31400**	2026	3039	506	13674	50645
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	1422	538	**1960**	20	49	0	0	2029
3	Capacity building and Governance/ WASH unit cost and service provider cost	2088	992	**3080**	0	0	0	0	3080
4	Service and support person	5152	3018	**8170**	0	0	0	0	8170
5	Recurrent cost	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Total	26727	18083	44810	2046	3088	506	13674	64124

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Emergency WASH Program
- 17% unserved people in District, but don't have data?? Who actually they are, do not know.
- CCA/DRR aspect/issues should be addressed in Design and Estimate
- focus on PoCo Activities
- VDC/ward exit plan
- gravity schemes rather lift schemes (not more than 1000 people)
- proper pipeline digging and burying