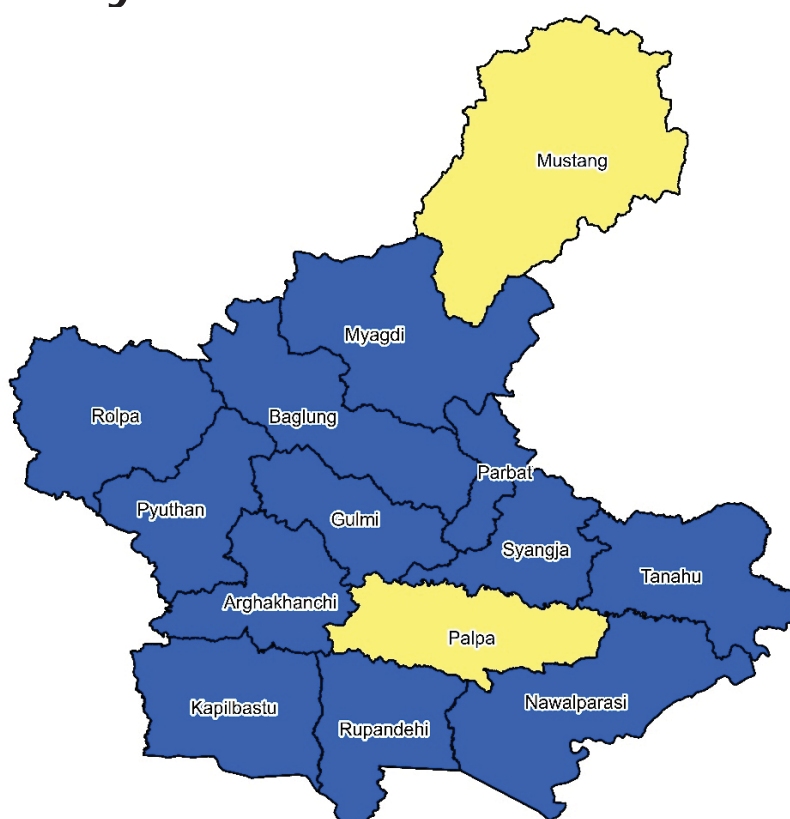




## Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

# ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015

## VOLUME II DISTRICT PROGRESS REPORTS Prepared by District WASH Units






## Foreword to Volume II

This is the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) Annual Progress Report FY02 (2071/072 – 2014/2015) Volume II.

It contains the district-wise reports prepared by each District WASH Units in an alphabetical order. The district reports are also made available as individual reports to be shared at the district level. All are also available at the relevant web-sites also as individual files.

See the Volume I Annex 1 for the map of districts:

- Baglung
- Gulmi
- Kapilvastu
- Myagdi
- Nawalparasi
- Parbat
- Pyuthan
- Rupandehi
- Syangja
- Tanahun

The tables in the following pages summarize visually how the districts have self-evaluated their progress with regards to each result indicator. ‘Green’  indicates that the district is on the track towards this result. ‘Yellow’  calls for more effort and attention, and ‘Red’  that the result area is critical and the result will not be achieved if the present situation is not changing.

The final row shows the result of the district’s annual performance evaluation. These were done through a participatory process with each District Management Committee using the performance indicators as given the Memorandums of Understanding that were signed in each district in between DDC and DoLIDAR for the implementation of RWSSP-WN II.

	As reported by the districts	Tarai	Tarai	Tarai	Hill	Hill	Hill	Hill	Hill	Hill	
	Result 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Baglung	Gulmi	Myagdi	Parbat	Pyuthan	Syangja	Tanahun
1.1	# of VDCs declared ODF	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
1.2	# 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	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan)	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↓	↑	↓	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	←	↑

	Result 2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Baglung	Gulmi	Myagdi	Parbat	Pyuthan	Syangja	Tanahun
2.1	Safe water: # 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: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services.	↑	↓	↑	↑	↓	↓	↓	↑	↑	↑
2.3	Improved services: # 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	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2.4	Reaching the unreached: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: # 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.	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↑	↑	↓	↑	↓





Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in  
Western Nepal Phase II

# BAGLUNG DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
**Prepared by the District WASH Unit, Baglung district**

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This is a household level toilet of Tarakhola VDC. Many of households of Tarakhola VDC have constructed toilet using their locally available resources (Stone) for wall and roof as well. Three piece of stone used as wall and one for roof. They have also used stone constructing as drying rack.



## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the **Baglung district** Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent updates of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://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 II is implemented through the 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). 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 that RWSSP-WN supports to the Government of Nepal (GoN) is to achieve 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 FY02 end was 7,876. Out of these, 2,097 benefited within this reporting period (FY02 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared seven schemes as well as one scheme that is completed and used but yet to be financially cleared. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are 10; out of the completed schemes, three are yet to be cleared financially.

Baglung district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) District. 2 wards of Kandebash has been declared total sanitation wards and other 4 wards are ready for declaration (Kandebash 2 and Tarakhola 2).

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 4,449 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 4,754. All these trainings are funded by the DDF.

The total budget of RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EURO 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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Baglung district was NPR 26,248,000 which equals to NPR 9,678,000 for GoN and NPR 16,570,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Baglung DDC released 76% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDF. Of these, the actual expenditure was 23,329,910. 19 percent leaving NPR 4,538,981.94 carry over to FY03. Total 82% budget has been expended in FY 2071-72.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Baglung is one of the hilly project districts of Dhawalagiri zone in Western Development Region. It is surrounded by Parbat 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 are 59 VDC's and one Municipality divided into 3 election/constituencies. The total area coverage of Baglung is 1,784 sq. km. The total number of HH is 61,322 and population is 268,613 out of which 117,997 are male and 150,616 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 and Dalit (**Census 2068**).

Based on the DSWASH Plan record, 86% of HH have access to drinking water supply and the district as well as Dhawalagiri zone itself has been declared as ODF in 16<sup>th</sup> of Magh 2071.

### **RWSSPWN II Program VDCs for water supply**

RWSSPWN II, Baglung is working in 6 VDCs namely Nishi, Kandebash, Sukhaura, Bihun Damek and Chhisti for water supply. All 6 VDCs have their Village Water Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (VWASH Plan) and 5 VDCs VWASH plan have been updated in this FY02. In 6 working VDCs, users themselves are implementing water supply schemes based on the priority list of updated VWASH Plan. The HH, population and water supply coverage of the program VDCs are as follow:

**Table 1: Household and Population in program VDCs (Based on updated VWASH Plan+ progress Report)**

S.N.	VDC NAME	TOTAL HH	Total population	Water supply coverage (HH)	Water supply coverage (Pop.)	Percentage
1	Bihun	1469	7841	1353	7,222	92
2	Damek	1278	5744	1062	4,773	83
3	Chhisti	1106	4810	1060	4,610	96
4	Kandebash	542	3650	522	3,515	96
5	Sukhaura	269	1567	230	1,340	86
6	Nishi	1558	7054	923	4,179	59
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6222</b>	<b>30666</b>	<b>5150</b>	<b>24066</b>	<b>83</b>

In addition to core program VDCs for water supply, schemes have been selected for coming FY 03 applying the hardship model identifying unreached and unserved population of the district of any VDCs. Schemes will be selected based on updated VWASH plan and approved from Ilaka level meeting if found feasible to implement after feasibility study in FY 2072-73.

Baglung district is better known as mini Nepal as map of the district resemble to the shape of full size map of Nepal. The district has other identities as district of micro-hydro power, district of suspension bridge and highest earning from remittance.

Sanitation program supports the whole district. After declaration of district ODF, Post ODF activities have been started and total sanitation related capacity building training/WS have been organized. Concerned stakeholders of WASH has started declaring total sanitation at ward level.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02.

#### Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Table below shows the overview of Result 1 sanitation-related progress.

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	# of VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	# 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	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	⇒
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Baglung district was declared as ODF district in FY01. Total 12 institutional toilets have been constructed in FY2071/72. The constructed toilets are gender friendly with water supply facilities. Most of them are two-cabin model. For upcoming FY03 plan, public toilet has been focussed in market area considering the gender and disable friendly. Kandebash Ward no. 2 has been declared as Total Sanitation (TS). Other 4 wards (2 wards of Kandebash and 2 wards of Tarakhola VDC) are ready to declare TS wards. Baglung district is more focused on supporting post ODF activities in the 8 VDCs. 514 households have updated and constructed their household level toilet last year. In sukhaura VDC, there were remaining 55% of household level toilet to upgrade during district ODF declaration. Now there are around 3% remaining to upgrade the toilet. People of Tarakhola VDC has remarkably improved sanitation of the community. They have local materials especially the stone used for constructing toilet, drying rack etc.



Drying rack constructed using local stone



toilet constructed using stone (in wall and roof)

<sup>1</sup> 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 88% based on DWASH Plan. The coverage includes support provided for water supply from any organization at a time. The reality found varied in the community. In our core program VDCs, there is only 83% of water supply coverage (Based on updated VWASH Plan). The functionality of these existing schemes found very poor.

Table 1 Result 2 progress

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: # 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: # 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: # of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the program VDCs (previously unserved / 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: # 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: # 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.	↑

For safe water supply, we have started preparation of the water safety plan. District FEDWASUN has supported to prepare WSP in Baglung. The plan has prepared in 12 schemes of first phase. The schemes list who prepared WSP is shown in annex 2. We have started to orient WUSCs from the beginning of the preparatory phase of the schemes. During sanitation week, some WUSCs have monitored the schemes in point of view of water safety.

Almost all schemes of second phase (11 DWS schemes) have registered and they have statute. VMW training has been organized particularly for phase I schemes. Next event of VMW is planned for coming fiscal year as well. WUSCs have already selected VMW in their schemes. Inclusive representation of women as per our guidelines have been maintained. Some of WUSCs (3) are not found applying of this provision. The committee of these schemes had been formed in the beginning of 2<sup>nd</sup> phase.

Out of the completed eight water supply schemes (2097 Pop.), five schemes supported for improving the service level (1240 Pop.) and three focussed on unreached population (857pop.). Schools and other institutions within the vicinity of scheme area have been provided with water supply facilities as well. For reaching the unreached, in addition to core program VDCs, Schemes were selected from Ilaka level workshop according to the planning process of local bodies. Feasibility study was completed in 12 schemes selected from Ilaka level.



RWH Jar of Sidda Pa.bi School Sukhaura



RWH schemes for unserved population  
 (Bhitriban RWH schemes)

### 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 II 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	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	⇒
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒
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	⇒

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

Baglung district had already prepared the DSWASH plan in the last year of first phase. The DWASHCC meeting has realized the need of updating the plan and formed a task force and some information of DSWASH plan have been updated. The plan is presented to DWASHCC for finalization and printing. Hopefully, the forthcoming meeting of DWASHCC will finalize incorporating the suggestions of task force.

Last year we updated VWASH plan of Chhisti, Damek, Binhu, Kandebash and Nishi VDC. Based on priority list of VWASH plan, schemes have been selected for FY 2072-73. The VWASH Plan supported to reach the unreached population. DWASHCC is functional in Baglung. WASH related issues, program has been discussed and decided from DWASHCC. VWASHCC have been reformed in our entire core VDCs as per sanitation master plan. Five VDCs have prepared their Sanitation Strategy Plan. The plan includes the calendar of declaring TS at ward level.

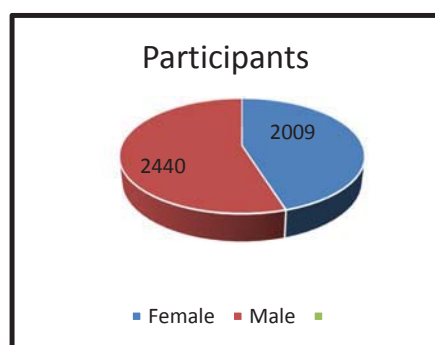
All together 4,449 participants were involved in various workshop, orientation and, training etc. in this FY. The composition of participants were as follows;

Sn	Type of Training	Total Number of Participants by GESI Disaggregation								
		Dalit		Aadibasi/Janjati		Others		Total		Grand Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	DWS scheme level training	63	71	110	161	257	308	430	540	970
2	Sanitation and hygiene related training	178	145	330	168	389	213	897	526	1423
3	Technical training	6	8	4	12	11	19	21	39	60
4	SP Related training	0	1	4	1	8	6	12	8	20
5	District level training	0	4	0	6	6	26	6	36	42
6	VWASH plan related training	160	275	173	385	310	631	643	1291	1934
	Total	407	504	621	733	981	1203	2009	2440	4449

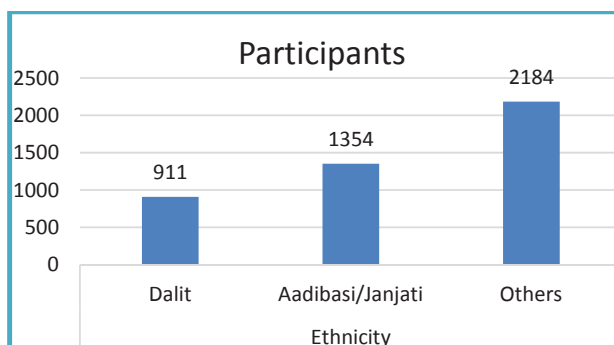
Table 3 Participants of capacity building (W/S, training, Seminar etc.)

The table given as above does not include the participants of mass meeting, committees' meeting, sanitation campaign related information. Gender and ethnicity wise composition are shown in the figures. The gender wise participation was as good as nearly equal (55 %Male and 45 % Female). There was less female participants found in the technical training.

As per MOU with DDC, annual performance evaluation was done in the 2<sup>nd</sup> week of Shrawan.



Gender wise



Ethnicity wise

## 4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

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### HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Considering the water right, priority has been given for covering unreached population. 857 people from unreached have water supply facilities now. Similarly, 2 completed RWH schemes focussed those people who don't have other option for water supply.



Use of water by child and elderly people



RWH for unserved people of water supply

50 % representation of women have been ensured in WUSCs committees. Similarly, nearly (45%) female participated in various training and Workshop.

### CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

During VWASH plan updating, major disaster in the past, effect of climate change and mitigation /adaptation measures adopted by the community were discussed. Adaptation measures have been mentioned in the VWASH plan.

## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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**Reaching the unreached population:** The updated VWASH plan of program VDCs, has clearly identified the unreached/unserved population. Priority schemes covers those unserved population. Similarly, some schemes are selected from Ilaka level planning process. Therefore, there is the opportunity to reach the unreached/unserved population.

**Size of schemes:** The priority schemes of VWASH plans are found either very small in scattered area or very big and many concerned organization hesitated to implement those schemes because of huge investment requirement and geographically very remote. There is also high risk of implementing such scheme through WUCs in remote area.

**Water source dispute:** Concerning registration of WUSCs some disagreements revealed among users as they are not ready to allow to register the water source. In practice, they have been using the water sources with common understanding. The provision of registering the water sources for multiple WUSCs based on their need and availability of water is very challenging.

**Financial and human resources:** Capital budget has been increased for coming FY year for implementation of more schemes.

**Completion of first phase scheme:** We have 3 carried over schemes yet. Now, completion of these schemes has been a challenging task for us. However, out of 3, 2 schemes are already completed physically and remaining 1 is underway to complete financially.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

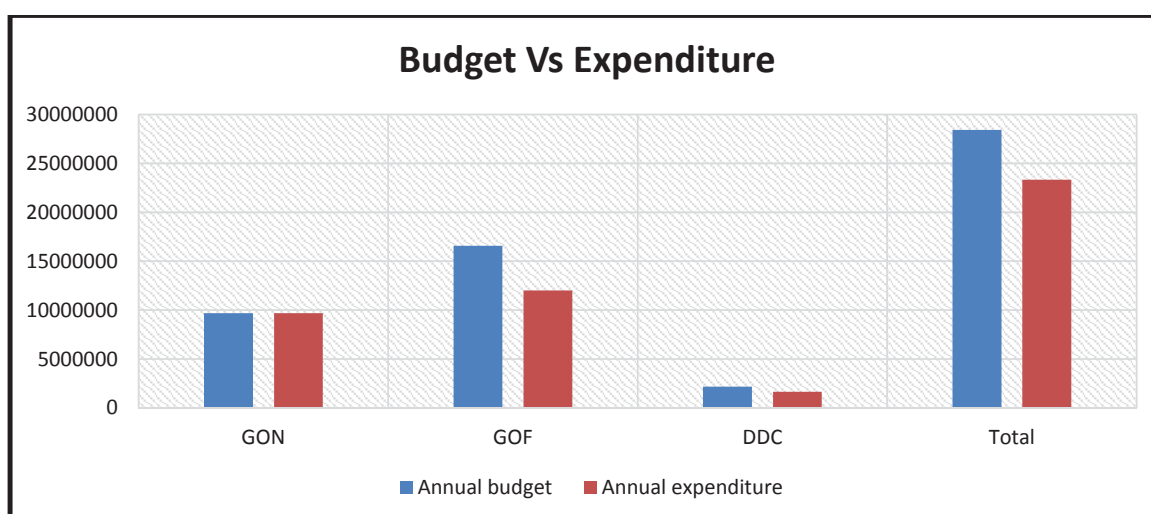
As per SP Recruitment mobilization guidelines, 21 SPs are hired and mobilized in the field. Out of 21, 4 SPs (2 HPs, 1 SE and 1 LWF), left the project and now we have altogether 17 SP staff in the district. The human resources status in DWASH unit are as follows:

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		3	0	3
3	Lead Wash Facilitator (LWF)					1		1	0	1
4	WASH Sub- Engineer						1	0	1	1
5	WASH Engineer						1	0	1	1
6	Water supply and Sanitation technician (WSST)		1		1		3	0	5	5
		0	1	4	1	5	6	9	8	17

A notice has been published for hiring sub-engineer to be recruited within Shrawan. SP bimonthly meeting is organized for review and planning. The status of annual budget and expenditures are as follows:

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual budget	9678000	16570000	2170000	28418000
Annual expenditure	9678000	12005895	1646015	23329910
Percent	100	72	76	82

82% of the total fund has been expended in FY 2071-72. All allocated budget of GON has been used. The DDC has released 76% of the planned budget and that is used.



Final instalment of Chhisti DWS and Naubaini DWS could not be released to concerned WUSCs as per plan due to source dispute. Two schemes (Chiple chhahara and Rijalchok DWS) could

not make agreement in this FY. Due to these reasons, total budget could not expended in Baglung district.

## **7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **Policy for implementing big schemes**

As per the existing legal provision, the DDC can implement only the schemes below Rs. 60 lakh. We have no such provision in our guidelines for implementing more than 60 Lakh. So, we need to mention such provision in our implementing guidelines as well.

### **Post ODF support and permanent toilet construction**

Even after declaration of district ODF, there are many temporary toilets at household level. Our staff focused mainly on upgrading of such toilets and succeeded in minimizing the number of temporary toilets. More effort is required in Nishi. Ward no 5 of Nishi have started campaign for promoting the sanitation.

### **VWASH plan updating and finding of real situation**

VWASH plan updating process supported us to find out the real situation of the VDCs and avoid duplication of scheme. Schemes have been selected based on covering unserved/unreached population in priority order.

### **SP meeting regular evaluation**

Now, we have system of annual performance evaluation of SP. From coming year, it will apply bimonthly evaluation process after completion of meeting as per provided format

### **Water sources dispute and Solution**

Due to drying out of water sources, dispute over water source is increasing. Multiple WUSCs have been using the single source. During registration, it should consider and divide the sources as per need and availability of water.

### **Technical support from PSU**

In FY 03, we have many schemes and some are quite big as well. More technical support is needed for constructing qualitative structure of schemes. It would be better to have TF in each program district.

### **Positive sign of WUSC sustainability**

Newly completed schemes have started collecting water tariff and selecting VMW. Some remaining portion of wages from constructing the schemes have decided to deposit in their O&M fund in Sapaude githapata, Siddathan, Tamboo khola and Tusare DWS.

## Annex 1 Information of scheme (Implementation)

District : Baglung

Sn	Budget item	Scheme Type	Current Scheme Status	Start Year	Beneficiaries	
					HH	Pop'n
<b>A</b>	<b>Public Construction (Water Supply )</b>					
<b>1.0</b>	<b>Nisi VDC</b>					
1.1	Naubahini WSS, Nisi-2,3,4	Gravity	IPC*	2069/70	336	2,062
1.2	Sipdhara DWS	Gravity	IPC*	2071/72	46	308
<b>2.0</b>	<b>Chisti VDC</b>					
2.1	Chisti WSS	Gravity	IPC*	2068/69	626	3,805
2.2	Sapaude WSS	Gravity	IPO	2067/68	12	34
2.3	Jiureni Khola WSS, Chisti-2	Gravity	IPO	2071/72	110	749
2.4	Uppalo mul damar DWS Chhisti 9	Gravity	IPO	2071/72	71	442
<b>3.0</b>	<b>Kandebas VDC</b>					
3.1	Thalepokhara (2) RWH- 7	RWH	IPO	2070/71	48	334
3.2	Chaubisetola RWH - 5	RWH	IPC	2070/71	41	318
3.3	Tusare Muhan DWS -5	Gravity	IPC	2071/72	43	266
<b>4.0</b>	<b>Sukhaura VDC</b>					
4.1	Bhitriban RWH (2)- 7	RWH	IPC	2070/71	45	272
4.2	Siddastha solar lifting DWS - 1,2 ,3	Solar lift	IPC	2071/72	51	301
4.3	Tamboo khola solar lifting - 6	Solar lift	IPC	2071/72	26	171
<b>5.0</b>	<b>Damek VDC</b>					
5.1	Bhusalbase WSS, Damek-3	Gravity	IPO	2071/72	27	168
5.2	Tallo & Upallo Banahu WSS, Damek-6	Gravity	IPO	2071/72	72	424
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Bihun VDC</b>					
6.1	Sapaude Githapata WSS- 1	Gravity	IPC	2071/72	43	251
6.2	Chirpani Point source improvement	Gravity	IPO	2071/72	21	122
6.3	Racharge pond demonstration (Lekhkani VDC)		IPO	2071/72	400	2,025
	<b>Total (A)</b>				<b>2,018</b>	<b>12,052</b>

## Annex 2

### Water Safety Plan Preparation

SN	Scheme Name	VDC	Ward no.	Scheme Type	HHs	Population	Students
1	Dadrakhola DWS	Binhu	4,5,7	Gravity	165	1047	70
2	Jukepani DWS	Binhu	6,7	Gravity	77	441	0
3	Shasradhara DWS	Binhu	6,7	Gravity	110	748	726
4	Dhusa Tyang DWS	Chhisti	4	Gravity	33	195	84
5	Phurkesalla Khanepani	Chhisti	1	Gravity	115	607	0
6	Chaurase DWS	Damek	3	Gravity	32	206	0
7	Deuralikhani DWS	Damek	6	Gravity	74	373	0
8	Shivapuri DWS	Damek	7	Gravity	19	137	0
9	Batase Dandbase , Birkot DWS	Kandebash	8,9	Gravity	34	407	0
10	Rajbagar DWS	Kandebash	3	Gravity	15	100	0
11	Chaitekharka DWS	Nishi	6	Gravity	32	160	0
12	Nglasha DWS	Nishi	8	Gravity	24	147	0
<b>Total</b>					<b>730</b>	<b>4568</b>	<b>880</b>



**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western  
Nepal Phase II**

# **GULMI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015**



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
**Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Gulmi district**

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The given photo shows that the represent of honourable vice president Mr. Parmanand Jha (chief guest), Chief Secretary of GON Mr. Lilamani Pokharel, LDO of Gulmi Mr. Dilaram Panthi and other high level invitees taking oath on the occasion of district's great event of Open Defecation Free (ODF) and complete literacy district declaration ceremony.



## **1 SUMMARY**

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This is the Gulmi District FY' 2071/72 Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](http://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 II is implementing through the 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). 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 Gulmi District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 5,689. No schemes were completed during this reporting period (FY02 only), therefore benefiting population is zero in FY02. Out of four water supply and sanitation schemes the two schemes were 80% completed and another two were 50% completed.

Gulmi district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) dated on 26 Asadh, 2072 (11 July, 2015) with 29 VDCs and 1 municipality declaring ODF during FY'02. At the same time, the district itself declared as total literate and total child immunization in same fiscal year.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 1961 people have benefited from various training/workshop events organized in the district as well as VDCs funded through 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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Gulmi district was NPR 32,722,000 which equals to NPR 9,347,000 for GoN and NPR 22,475,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, the Gulmi DDC released NPR. 1,000,000 of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 94.59%, remaining balance NPR. 1,701,313 carry over to FY03.

## **2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION**

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The Gulmi district is one of among six district of Lumbini Zone located at Western Development Region. The total area of the district is 1149 sq.km, surround by the Syanga and Parbat in East, Pyuthan in West and Palpa and Arghakhanchi districts in South. The district spreads over 83° 10' to 83° 35' East Longitude and 27° 55' to 28° 27' North Latitude. Politically the district divided into three electoral regions as well as administratively the Gulmi district is consists of 75 VDCs and 1 municipality. Tamghas is the district headquarter located in Resunga Municipality, which is 72 KM far from Palpa Headquarter. All 75 VDCs were networked by rural roads lengths around 900 KM, whereas most of the VDCs have plying vehicles the year.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
**Gulmi District Annual Progress Report (2071/072 - CY2014/15)**

Geographically, the whole district known as middle hill region. The 27% land of the district covered by agriculture land and 38% land covered by forests. The district is internationally famous for organic coffee production. Along with coffee, the citrus and zinger are other main cash crops of the district.

According to population census 2068 BS, the total population of the district is 280,160 consisting 64,921 HHs, average HHs size is 4.31 and the population growth rate is (minus) - 0.4%. The gender ratio is 76 male per 100 females, which is lowest throughout the country.

The HDI of the district is 0.464 (NHDR 2014). The per capita income of the district is 752 US\$. Altogether 91% HHs of the district covered by safe drinking water and 68 % HHs has reached electricity.

Photo: District Map



### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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

#### Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

In FY' 02 altogether 29 VDCs and one municipality has been declared as ODF. The district Gulmi also declared as ODF district on 26 Asadh 2072. Along with this district achieved 2 Public Toilets and 2 institutional Toilets in FY'2072.

Two event training on TOT on Post ODF Training/Total Sanitation was been conducted for SPs and SMs in district. The district has selected three VDCs (Bharse, Bhanbhane, Pallikot) for implementing total sanitation activities in coming FY03.

The data about toilet status has been collected from all seven sampled VDCs/wards of the districts. The VDC/wards has randomly selected for this purpose. The data analysis work is in process.

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**Gulmi District Annual Progress Report (2071/072 - CY2014/15)**

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

*Table 1 Result 1 progress*

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
1.1	# of VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	# 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	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	↓
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↓

Photo: events of sanitation awareness campaigns in different VDCs.



<sup>1</sup> 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 Gulmi district has now reached 91%.

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: # 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: # 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: # 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: # 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: # 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.	⇒

The Gulmi district has extended project activities from FY'02 and lots of time taken for the preparatory works, because of the reason the district has not completed any DWS schemes within the FY'02. The WSP and Water Tariff policy will be implement after completion of the construction of WSS schemes. Ongoing schemes has already submitted their request letter with constitution to the District Water Resource Committee (DWRC) for their registration. The DWRC meeting was held and decided to given registration certificate to all four schemes however the certificate yet to be received by WUSCs.

*Table 3 Information about the ongoing water supply schemes in Gulmi*

Sn	Name of Scheme / VDC	Scheme Type	Current Scheme Status	Start Year	Beneficiaries		Const. Work completion %	WSP implementation (Yes/No)
					HH	Pop'n		
1	Bahunchahara WS, Balithum VDC	Grav	IPO	FY' 71/72	45	280	80%	No
2	Kunako Khoriya WS, Arlankot VDC	E.lift	IPO	FY' 71/72	34	230	80%	No
3	Pakhapani WS, Thulolumpek	E.lift	IPO	FY' 71/72	259	1672	50%	No
4	Remi WS, Shantipur	E.lift	IPO	FY' 71/72	261	1473	50%	No
5	Tindhare WS, Sirseni	Grav	PPO	FY' 71/72	251	1629	0	No
6	Arbeni WS, Arbeni	E.lift	PPO	FY' 71/72	52	336	0	No

### 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 4 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↓
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	↓
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒
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	

The DSWASHP data collection from all 75 VDCs has completed at the end of FY'02. The external consultant hired for data analysis and summarization, hopefully the DSWASHP will be finalize with the first trimester of the FY'03.

Table 4 The details of training and capacity building participants

Sn	Type of Training	Total Number of Participants by GESI Disaggregation								
		Dalit		Aadibasi/Janjati		Others		Total		Grand Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	DWS scheme level training	61	68	72	103	36	40	169	211	408
2	Sanitation and hygiene related training	37	52	152	125	179	163	368	323	691
3	District level training	2	17	6	21	41	91	49	129	178
	Total	100	137	230	249	256	294	586	663	1277

Data Source: SPs reports and field data

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

## 4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

### HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

In Gulmi district, the DDC has mobilized a local NGO, Sewa Sanchar for the implementation of awareness campaigns against Menstrual Hygiene issues of school age adolescents. The activities were seems effective in district level and VDC level too. The case story of district published in our webpage is in below box.

### Breaking bloody taboos about menstruation

(Published in RWSSPWNII website on June 15, 2015)

Sangita Khadka

[Menstrual Hygiene Day](#) is celebrated every year May 28. It addresses the challenges and hardships many women and girls face during their menstruation. It also to highlight the positive and innovative solutions being taken to address these challenges.

For the first time in Nepal being a Chief Guest of “**May 28: Menstrual Hygiene Day Celebration**” Mr. Balram Aryal, Chief District Officer (CDO) of Gulmi inaugurated the program by opening the Sanitary Pad to break the bloody taboos of untouchability during the menstruation period. Though it is not a usual practice of discussing menstruation openly in the mass he put emphasis on considering menstruation as unique and different ability of women, not as a matter of shame and impurity.



### CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

District Strategic WASHP plan of Gulmi district is under preparation. Considering the climate change and disaster risks as one of the crosscutting issues in WASH interventions, the following activities will be incorporated for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures in the District Strategic WASH Plan:

- Ranking/scoring of VDCs based on climate change vulnerabilities and/or disaster risks is available, especially relevant risks such as floods, landslides and droughts
- Identification of set of strategic activities for CCA and DRR in relation to the key risks (i.e. floods, landslides, drought and water source depletion).
- Identification of relevant CCA/DRR stakeholders for cross-sectoral strategic cooperation

- Technical solutions to protect physical structures from risks such as landslides, floods and runoff should be planned especially for most vulnerable areas.
- VDCs that are most vulnerable to climate change/climate variability and disasters should be given special focus. Sanitation and hygiene related activities such as biogas and improved cooking stoves will be linked to WASH program whenever possible.

## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### Risks/Challenges:

- SPs mobilization and administrative record keeping. Around 20 SPs (both social and technical) supervised by single WASH advisor.
- Sustainability, Operation and Maintenance of electric lift schemes. High electricity bills paid by user's as well as lifting equipment (Pumps) are too costly if repair/reinstall. Load shading and vulnerable electric transmission lines are another challenge to implement WSP.
- Political pressure for scheme selection through political party's consensus ignoring the scheme selection guideline.
- Scarcity of skilled human resource at the community level; in most of the working VDC young people migration to abroad for work is very high. There are left female and elderly population only. For high labour intensive schemes, it seems very difficult to complete the construction work within the given time frame.

### Opportunities:

- The most villages of the districts are growing as small markets/cities. The income level of the HHs are seems increasing so that the water tariff policy will be successfully implemented.
- RWSSPWN II has developed a clear guideline for scheme selection based on hardship model if followed properly; it will help to reached the population who are previously unserved by improved water supply scheme.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### HUMAN RESOURCES

As per SP Recruitment mobilization guideline, altogether 20 SPs were selected and mobilized by DCC Gulmi. 10 SPs selected in first lot at the beginning and another remaining 10 SPs were selected in second lot recently. The human resources status in DWASH unit is as follows:

Table: 5 Human Resource Status

SN	Post	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1	Field Coordinator (FC)	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	5	6
2	Health Promoter (HP)	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	5
3	Lead Wash Facilitator (LWF)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	WASH Sub- Engineer	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
5	WASH Ass. Sub- Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
6	WASH Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
7	Water supply and Sanitation technician (WSST)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>

## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The status of annual budget and expenditure as follows;

Table: 6

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual budget release	9,347,000.00	22,407,186.93	900,000.00	32,654,186.93
Annual expenditure	9,347,000.00	20,705,874.00	900,000.00	30,952,874.00
Percent %	100	92.4	100	94.78

Gulmi district has been achieved financial progress in total 94.78% as against annual released. 100% allocated budget of GON has been used. DDC has release 100 % of planned budget. Remaining balance from GON as NPR. 1,701,312 has been transferred in DDF account and will be carried over for FY03.

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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Policy for implementing big schemes is needed. As per the existing legal provision, the DDC can implement only the schemes below Rs. 60 lakh. We have no such provision in our guidelines for implementing more than 60 Lakh. So, we need to mention such provision in our implementing guidelines as well.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in  
Western Nepal Phase II

# KAPILVASTU DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Kapilvastu district

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ODF Declaration Ceremony of Lalpur, Dhankauli, Nigalihawa and Souraha VDC

## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the **Kapilvastu DISTRICT 2071/72** Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://www.facebook.com/rwsspwn).

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In Kapilvastu District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 5,649. Out of these, 76.4% benefited within this reporting period (FY02 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (11) as well as schemes that are completed and used but yet to be financially cleared (2). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 11; out of the completed schemes, 2 are yet to be cleared financially.

Kapilvastu district will be declaring itself as Open Defecation Free by 2016, with 7 VDCs declaring ODF during FY02.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 2047 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 2071/72 trainings that 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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Kapilvastu district was NPR 16,023,000 which equals to NPR 5,873,000 for GoN and NPR 10,150,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Kapilvastu DDC released 188% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 72.14%, leaving NPR 2225,161 carry over to FY03.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

---

Kapilvastu district covers 1738 square meters in the Western Region comes under Lumbini zone. Its elevation ranges from 90 to 824 meters above the sea level stretched to 48 km long and 34 km wide. Kapilvastu comprises 57 VDCs and 5 municipalities with its DHQ in Taulihawa.

The total population in the district is 571,936 with 286,337 female and 285,599 male in 91,321 households (CBS, 2011).

Ground water is the major source of water supply followed by gravity system in the district. The basic water supply coverage has reached to 87.08% and sanitation coverage to 56.4% by 2015 July. (DWASH unit, Kapilvastu)

Badhganga, Arra, Agiya, Koili, Surahi, Chirai, Gudarung, Jamuar are the major river in the district. Jagdishpurtal, Sagarhawa, Bijuwa, Kopawa, Buddhi, Harihartal, Karmatal, Ghaghahawatal, and Purainital consist of other water main bodies

RWSSP WN is working in the Kapilvastu district since 2008. The cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply from 15 OHT by FY02 end were 18413. 16 VDCs declared ODF and 10 ODF VDC merged into 2 new Municipalities named Bangangga and Buddhabatika (Formal Declaration of Municipality is remaining). More than 200 number of shallow tube well are installed in the community.

In this FY 2071/72 of phase II, 6 water supply and sanitation schemes were implemented. Though focus of RWSSP WN II support is in the whole district to declare ODF, major support for sanitation activities are concentrated in 17 VDCs only. Out of them 7 VDCs were declared ODF and other remaining are going to be declared very soon.

Water Safety Plan training was conducted in 12 OHT DWS schemes. These schemes are now implementing WSP and follow up support is necessary for WUSC's WSP team in WQ testing and other technical support. Arsenic test of 111 STW (93 STW in Rangpur VDC and 18 in Baluhawa VDC) was done and water quality is found within the range as per NDWQ 2006 standard.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02.

In the following chapters the colour coding reflects the achievements against each result-level indicator: "GREEN" indicating that the project is well on the track, "YELLOW" that it could do better and "RED" that more serious effort next year is needed in this regard. Under each result there is something to celebrate and something that will need serious attention next year.

#### 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	7 number of VDCs declared ODF	↓
1.2	4 number 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	No Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	↓
1.4	4 number of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↓

<sup>1</sup> 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 Kapilvastu district has now reached 87.08% . 14 % of total water supply systems needs to be repaired to make them functional.

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 12 number 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: 15 number 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: 25 number 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: 2 number 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: 4 number 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 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.

17 VDCs' VWASHCC reformed (as guided by National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan) and one-day orientation on Sanitation and hygiene to VWASHCC conducted. After reformation, orientation was given to VWASHCC members to make them active. Sanitation movement is now going ahead in the VDC for ODF declaration. No new VWASH Plans are prepared in the Kapilvastu districts except updating of 6 VDCs' VWASH Plans.

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DWASHCC meets in the district as and when required. DWASHCC orientation on sanitation, hygiene and District level WASH Summit was organised during this FY02 to expedite the sanitation movement in the district. WASH Summit extended the date of ODF declaration by 2016 instead of 2015.

*Table 3 Result 3 progress overview*

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

## 4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

Initial steps towards addressing disasters and climate change into VDCs Planning process have been taken care while updating the VWASH Plan. There is a very little knowledge and action taken in the context of DRR and climate change. Therefore, there is a need to raise awareness on DRR and CC in the context of WASH and incorporate in the WASH plans.

Fifty percent (50%) women representation in WUSCs and emphasized the participation of women and marginalized caste and ethnic groups in decision-making processes.

In terms of number, there is a good representation of women and disadvantaged groups within water users and sanitation committees (WUSCs) and VDC Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs).

Puspa Teli, FCHV, a very active sanitation volunteer was awarded by VWASHCC on Sauraha VDC ODF declaration ceremony along with other VWASHCC female members



<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan



Hoarding board shows transparency displaying the technical details, budget, contributions and actual expenditures kept in all the schemes ensuring right to information for all.

## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Completion of phase I schemes especially in Rangpur VDC Shallow Tube well schemes.
- Declaration of VDC ODF and sustaining the ODF, both are critical in the district.
- 12 phase I completed OHT DWS WUSCs are oriented in WSP and given refresher training on O & M management, so follow up of these schemes for functionality and sustainability is must.
- Water quality checking by WUSC themselves is very challenging.
- Post ODF support is on least priority in the district as compared to ODF support. Therefore, due attention is needed for post ODF support too.
- Focus on mobilizing the D/V/W-WASHCC in district is necessary to gain momentum in sanitation.
- Local triggers and best one volunteers will be trained and mobilized in next year for short term in ODF movement/promotional activities

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources are as per guideline in WASH unit. One LWASHF left the job and has remained the position still vacant. There are 1 engineer, 3 Field Co-ordinators, 2 Sub-engineers, 3 Water supply and sanitation technicians, 9 Lead WASH facilitators and 2 Health Promoters working in WASH unit Kapilvastu. Orientation/Training to Lead WASH Facilitators and Health promoters are needed for enhancing their capacity.

### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Financial resource allocated to district from GOF, GON and local bodies is sufficient in the district and expenditure details are given below as:

Budget Released in DDF Kapilvastu:

- From Government of Nepal: NRs: 3,484,508
- From Government of Finland: NRs: 9,387,683
- From DDC, Kapilvastu: NRs: 1,633,834

Total Released Budget in DDF: NRs: 14,506,025

Budget Expenditure from DDF Kapilvastu:

- Government of Nepal: NRs: 3,484,508
- Government of Finland: NRs: 7,162,522
- DDC, Kapilvastu NRs: 1,633,834

Total expenditure from DDF Kapilvastu: NRs: 12,280,864

## **7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- At least yearly district level workshop/orientation for DWS WUSC is necessary for sustainability and functionality of completed water supply scheme.
- Follow up support for Water Safety Plan implementation is necessary.
- Mechanism should be develop for water quality check by WUSC themselves at local level in nearby places.



## Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

# MYAGDI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Myagdi district

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## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the Myagdi District's Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://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 Myagdi district, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 1,647. Out of these, 100% benefited within this reporting period (FY02 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared 7 schemes as well as schemes that are completed and used.

DWASH CC's priority work is to implement and follow up on district Post ODF strategic plan for achieving district total sanitation declaration by 2017. District has succeeded to declare two VDCs (Dana & Ramche) and wards of Dagnam VDC during reporting period. This year, Ramche VDC declared as total sanitized VDC where district chief officials, political leaders and relevant government line agencies and stakeholder were presence.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 10,955 (see annex-2) people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is NPR 25,111,000 (GoN & GoF). Of this, the GoF contribution is 62% and GoN 38%. In addition, DDCs 4%, VDCs 6% and the users 28% (cash & kinds) have contributed for public construction component. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, Expenditure was NPR 24,206,209.00 (GoN & GoF) that counts 96.40% of allocated budget. Additionally, Contribution from DDC NPR 806,562.00, VDC NPR 1,043,553.00, community NPR 5,220,128.00 respectively had done for year 2.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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Myagdi district lies in Dhaulagiri zone; it is one of the seventy five districts of Nepal. The district is located in the Western development Region and is surrounded by Kaski and Parbat in the east, Baglung, Dolpa and Rukum in the west, Mustang and Dolpa in the north and Baglung in the south. The district spreads over 83° 08' to 83° 53' East Longitude and 28° 20' to 28° 47' North Latitude. The district with Beni as its district headquarters covers an area of 2297 square kilometers.

Myagdi is geographically located in the mid-hill to upper mountainous region. Dhaulagiri (8,167 m) is the tallest mountain of the district. Among the total area, most part (56%) lies on the high hill, 36% in the himalaya region and 8% lies on the low land. Only 13.43% of the total land is cultivable, 49.8%

land is covered by others (cliffs, rivers, landslides, snow covered peaks, rocks, roads, human settlements) and 36.8% land is covered by forests. The lowest and highest elevations of the district are respectively 792 meters and 8,167 meters. Estimate of 2011 indicates that total population in the district is 113,641 with 51,395 male and 62,246 female in 27,762 households (CBS, 2011). The population density is 49/ km<sup>2</sup>.

RWSSP-WN II works with namely Takam, Okharbot, Ruma, Arman, Darbang, Bima, Bhakimli, Shikha, Pakhapani, Dagnam and Dana VDC (11 VDCs). Besides, it works with few selected wards of Beni Municipality for Water Supply Scheme. The sanitation & hygiene activities/supports are in all VDCs. DDC is planning to extend the number of VDC to serve the people those who are known as unreached households/settlements. The recently 10 VDCs have prepared draft VWASH Plan and these VDCs can be selected for coming year to reaching the unreached households.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02.

#### Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Sustaining ODF towards Total Sanitized VDC declaration, districtwide situation assesment has done through collecting household level information in line with Total Sanitation Declaration Indicator base (see annex-1). It is updated the status and identifying the areas to focus including prioritized VDC for total sanitation declaration. Data shows that Histan, Bhurung Tatopani, Bima and Shikha are near to declaration point and efforts are making to improve the behavioural aspects. WASH is in priority list of VDC and intensive support is in replacement of temporary toilets by permanent with sealed pan. While allocating the budget for FY 2015/2016, every VDC has allocated the budget for WASH except very few VDCs as indicated in district Post ODF Strategic Plan. WASH sector budget counts about 9% of total VDC budget. 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	# of VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	# of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing = 3 public toilets	⇒
1.3	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> ) = 9 (Ramche VDC)	⇒
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC = 35 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 Myagdi district has now reached 91.44% (Source: WSSS, Myagdi). The water supply coverage seems high and it goes down the figure if it counts as functional only. Numbers of schemes are partly functional and few of them are de-functional. The reasons of de-functional are poor management, natural disaster and affect, and some of them are poor technical designed too. Besides, increasing needs and interests of people, most of public taps have replaced by individual

<sup>1</sup> TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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**Myagdi District Annual Progress Report (2071/072 - CY2014/15)**

piped water supply directly to their own house. As a result, water supply schemes naturally being failure to operate that system designed before.

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: # 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. <b># water supply scheme = 69 (Phase I) and 7 schemes (Phase II)</b> <b># schemes apply a Water Safety Plan = 10</b>	⇒
2.2	Institutional capacity: # 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>16 (Phase II)</b> b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected = <b>3 (Phase II)</b> d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed ( <b>9 schemes</b> ) e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women	⇩
2.3	Improved services: # 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. = <b>7 schemes (Phase II)</b>	⇧
2.4	Reaching the unreached: # 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). = <b>3 schemes are under construction</b>	⇒
2.5	Institutional water supply: # 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. = <b>4 schools</b>	⇒

Water supply is a major component of project and has followed the Step-By-Step guideline to maintain quality construction of schemes and sustainability as well. During this year, 7 water supply schemes construction work completed and it is now in operational. Out of these, once scheme (Igre WSS) serves dalit community only. The majority households served from the newly constructed water supply schemes are Janajati (Magar) and Dalit communities. The details of schemes, serving households, and populations are included in **annex 4**.

### 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 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated = 1 (Myagdi)	⇒
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated = 6 VDCs and 10 VDCs have draft version	↑
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	⇒
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒
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	

#### V-WASH-CCs and V-WASH Plans

Plan is a crucial element to reach the destination achieving desired goal. In line with national strategic plan and district strategic plan of water, sanitation and hygiene, V-WASH Plan is essential on how to achieve and contribute the national goal. The plan prepares the road map defining the role of each stakeholders and importance of even single individual. Integrated efforts and contribution of all stakeholders has been creating an opportunity for building synergy. As an important guiding document, 10 VDCs have started for the preparation of V-WASH Plan through external consulting firms those have technical competencies. In coordination and support of District Development Committee, Lulang, Takam, Bima, Okharbot, Baranja, Babiya Chaur, Kuhun, Shikha, Piple and Pakhapani have started to prepare V-WASH Plan. External consulting firms namely Multi-Dimensional Engineering Consultants Pvt. Ltd, Engineering and Planning Solutions Pvt. Ltd. and KADAM NGO have prepared the draft VWASH Plan and will be finalizing.

V-WASH CC is partially active; it is the reason of leading person. VDC secretary has multiple role and given less time to conduct VWASH CC meeting to make necessary reviews and decisions for fulfilling objectives set by V-WASH plan. Although, V-WASH plan has supported to them for prioritizing the WASH sector activities and resource allocation for implementation it accordingly.

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

#### D-WASH-CC and DSWASHPs

D-WASH CC holds meeting whenever need arises on agenda and discussion contents to go ahead for decision making. The discussion and views put forward strongly by each members is taken into consideration before taking any decisions. Similarly, DSWASHP has been a guiding document to reduce the potential conflict while selecting the VDC as core program and allocating resources for WASH by each VDC. Besides, it has created opportunity to all relevant organizations working together in priority areas on WASH.

DWASH CC is body that executes and reviews all relevant guidelines and norms to do campaigning of sustainable ODF towards total sanitized VDC declaration by 2017. Several government line agencies and NGOs are fully/partially working to empower the communities for the movement. The WASH sector interventions proposed by relevant organizations reviews and pay attention to make clarity of role each by avoiding duplication of efforts and geographical coverage. This practice has helped further to reaching the unreached households/communities and creating opportunities equally.

The District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (SWASHP) and Post ODF strategic plan are live documents that guides to set areas of focuses move forward. These have guided to each relevant organization to work together in such a way that issues are addressed jointly. One of the best example is, VDC's resource allocation for WASH sector is not less than 10% of their annual budget 2072/073. It is not core program VDCs only; it is in all VDCs of the district.

## 4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

### HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Access to water supply is fundamental rights of the people and Sanitation for All; All for Sanitation; is accepted universally. While materializing it, strategic and systematic approach is crucial to reach within needy ones those are scattered settlings and far from public and private services. Poor sanitation and lack of water supply are mostly in poor families those are from oppressed groups known as dalit. It was the reason of unequitable distribution of services and lack of participation to influence in decision making while allocating the resources. As a result, women, children and specifically disabled person are highly suffered from water borne diseases and obstructed towards development and better life.

Understanding the context and reaching to unreached households and communities, we acknowledge the differences and inequalities existing between different groups and a clear determination to ensure equitable access to water resources and other related benefits. This requires additional efforts to understand the different socio-cultural contexts and conditions prevailing in the project communities and the various barriers that limit access.

In the meantime, project keeps high attention in selecting VDCs, water supply schemes, participants and appropriate time to ensure the active participation. Project considers their availability and the intensive support needed so that they are well informed/oriented on their meaning of participation in each process of water supply scheme construction and capacity building aspects.

As a result, project achieved to participate and benefit unreached households in various water supply schemes and capacity building initiatives. The people and households are benefiting those are isolated from other developmental initiatives to be offered by state. These services provided by project has creating them hopeful and opening door to entry in new paradigm.

**Water Supply:** 7 scheme completed reaching to 295 households, out of them dalit 25%, Janjati 55.25%

**Capacity building:** Training records shows that out of 10955 participants, 25% dalit, 57% janjati and 50% women participated in capacity building trainings.

GESI status 2014/2015

## **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

Myagdi falls high ranked in Disaster prone districts considering its geographical topography and soil structure including erosion by rivers. Naturally, it has high hills and land sliding. Every year, there are many incidents of human losses and effects on social and economic by hill sliding and flooding. In addition, intensive rainfall, drought and climate change, there has significant impact on water source and infrastructural services. Besides, there are many road constructions where environmental impact consideration not followed properly. This has created additional risk, tension and insecurity to the people. While reviewing the risk, human made risk is increasing as compare to natural. District stakeholders and communities are realising importance of environmental considerations in developmental actions.

Project assess the geographical setting including soil structure at the time of water supply scheme survey to reduce the potential disaster risk, and design and costs are estimated including consideration of risk reduction feasible ways. During the construction, it pays attention to use of tools, equipment without damaging natural phenomena. Support walls, gabion and tree plantation where feasible are the key examples of our initiatives. Water Safety Plan (WSP) is rolling out to empower, apply climate change adaptations in all phase I, and phase II core program VDCs.

## **5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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Project interventions are smoothly in operation without any hurdles. Political leaders, government line agencies and other stakeholders are working together for WASH. Planning, review and sharing on WASH occur as and when needed. Besides, if any critical issues encounter that resolves immediately through DWASH CC. Even though there are few points to consider as risk and opportunities;

- ❖ People demand for private tap system and decision made on it by Water Supply and Sanitation Sub Divisional Office, Myagdi, it increases the cost of per scheme and more time consuming for survey, design and construction.
- ❖ Water Supply Schemes are demanding from larger population that ultimately exceeds the mandate for coverage households and budget ceiling provisioned by policy and guideline to work through Users.
- ❖ WUSC's management cost doesn't cover as provisioned, costs increase dramatically because of hiking market price, high transportation fare, remote and more frequency of travel to district headquarter for official business.
- ❖ Sanitation, Hygiene activities implement equally for both core, and non-core program VDCs, follow up and monitoring expects equally from all VDC that is limited by number of staff available at DWASH unit. Besides, mobilizing existing WASH unit staff without allowance discourages to work effectively as needed.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### HUMAN RESOURCES

Currently 17 DWASH unit staff (SP) are working to carry out the all activities under component. It is inadequate human resource to deliver the services and under proposed staffing. Increasing coverage VDC and number of water supply scheme construction, additional staff are requisite to accomplish the planned actions in time. The details of SPs:

Role/position	Number	Remarks
Field Coordinator	3	VDC based
Engineer	1	District HQ based
Sub Engineer	2	District HQ based
WASH Facilitator	2	VDC based
Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	4	Scheme/VDC based
Health Promoter	5	VDC based
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	

### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In year 2, there is no obstacles faced to implement the program activities, it was in smooth in operation. The budget, release and expenditure status were as follows;

Budget source	Budgeted (NPR)	Released (NPR)	Expenditure (NPR)	Expenditure%
Government of Nepal	9,589,000.00	9,468,373.31	9,468,373.31	98.74
Government of Finland	15,522,000.00	15,477,524.10	14,737,812.19	94.94
District Development Committee	969,600.00	2,000,000.00	806,562.17	83.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,080,600.00</b>	<b>26,945,897.41</b>	<b>25,012,747.67</b>	<b>96%</b>

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relevant key DDC staffs are mostly busy on their regular program activities implementation and monitoring, RWSSP-WN II project is not in priority list to do monitoring. At least, structured semi-annual monitoring system would ensure its implementation.
- The project is focussing equally both core and non-core program VDCs for sanitation and hygiene promotion through various interventions. Limited number of staff provisioned for this project has been challenging to cover whole district, thus separate staff requires for both core and non-core VDCs. This further ease to assign the staff and remunerations package.
- Implementation of water safety plan seems unfeasible from the existing staff considering the other priority and workload, external hiring particularly assigning on this would added advantage.
- Trimester review at district level is important, it would be best if we organize one-day review where all key DDC officers are participated to update them formally and identify the areas of support needed.
- D-WASH unit has number of employees and information that deal with, it would be best if we provision a staff (Information Assistant) to handle all information related to personal management and project information. This could further help to ensure the requirements and compliances fulfilment in time.



## Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

# NAWALPARASI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal

Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Nawalparasi district

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## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the Nawalparasi District Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://www.facebook.com/rwsspwn).

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In Nawalparasi District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 1,402. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are three.

Nawalparasi district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on 30 June 2015, with 18 VDCs and 3 municipalities declaring ODF during FY02.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 2,353 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 2,657 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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Nawalparasi district was NPR 29,200,000.00 which equals to NPR 8,194,000.00 for GoN and NPR 21,006,000.00 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Nawalparasi DDC released 100% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDF. Of these, the actual expenditure was 99.59%, leaving NPR 2,044.00 carry over to FY 2072/73 (FY03).

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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Among the six district of the Lumbini zone which is popular as the birth place of the "Pioneer of the peace", Lord Gautama Buddha, Nawalparasi district is divided into two parts by the Daunne hill by cutting it in the middle. With the Ramgram municipality and Parasi as headquarter, this district was named as "Nawalparasi in 2018 B.S. by joining the Nawalpur area of the eastern side and Parasi of the western side. Before that, this district was known as the "Palhi Majkhanda" of the Butwal district. It is surrounded by Palpa and Tanahun districts on its North, Chitwan district on its East, Rupandehi district on its West and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states of India on its South.

Geographically, Nawalparasi district extends from the latitude of 27° 21' N to 27° 47' North and the longitude of 83° 36' E to 84° 25' East. The district is situated at an average of 91 m to 1936 m height

above sea level. Longitudinally, the 99 Kilo Meters long National Highway intercept the district into two parts and vertically. The analysis of climatological data shows that the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures recorded at the station is found 36° C and 5° C respectively. Monsoon remains from June to September and annual mean rainfall is measured to 2145 mm. This district is comprised of hills (500 meters to 1935 meters), inner terai (300 meters to 500 meters) and terai (91 meters to 300 meters), rivers, lakes, swamps and jungle with total area of 2162 Square Kilometre (Sq.Km.). The main rivers are Narayani, Turiya, Jharahi, Girubari, Binayi, Arunakhola and Dhanewa. Other rivers and rivulets that originate from Chure hill go dry in the summer season and are not used properly. The Main lakes in districts are Nandan Lake (extends 60 hectors) in Hakui, Sanai, and Sukrauli, Gainda lake (1.67 hectors) in Kawasoti, Piparpaati (100 hectors) in Guthiparsauni, Bhutaha (10 hectors) in Makar and Sushihawa (3 hectors) in Tilakpur.

Administratively and politically, it is divided in to 59 VDCs and 6 Municipalities under 15 Ilakas and 6 constituencies.

Demographically, the total population and household numbers of Nawalparasi as per national census 2068 is 643,508 (Male: 303,675 and Female: 339,833) and 128,793 respectively with 1.43% population growth rate. The major ethnic groups residing in the district are Janajaati/Aadibasi (44%), Brahmin, Kshetri (26%), Dalit (20%), RM (4%) and others (6%).

The socio cultural practice of all the communities of this district is inherently shaped by a Hindu culture. The dominant ethnic group is "Aadibasi/Janajati" followed by Brahmin/Kshetri, Dalit, RM and others. The important festivals celebrated in the area are Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Chaitra Dashain, New Year, Maghe-Sakranti, Janai Purnima, Pitri Puja, Teej, Shivaratri, Krishnastami, Mangsir Purnima, and Chhath. All the communities in the district celebrate these festivals with mutual harmony and respect. Average Literacy rate is 53.3 percent where the male literacy rate is 66 percent and the female literacy is 40.9 percent.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02.

#### 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	19 VDCs and 3 Municipalities declared ODF	↑
1.2	No 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	No Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria )	⇒
1.4	No VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Pragatinagar VDC of Nawalparasi district was declared as the first ODF VDC of Nepal on 22nd May, 2007. However, there was support for toilet construction from the DDC, Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office and District Technical Office; ODF campaign started formally from the beginning of 2066 B.S. after the intervention of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) in this district by forming the VWASHCC and triggering at communities. After publication of National Sanitation Master Plan 2068; there was uniformity in works of DDC, RWSSP-WN, WSSDO, and other organizations. Because of that, all the 6 municipalities and 59 VDCs and district have been able to declare open defecation free.

However, to sustain ODF in southern part of the district is really challenging. All members of the family still not using toilets. Some toilets are permanent up to plinth level only and there is no roof. It is likely to be filled by water during monsoon. These should be integral part of total sanitation strategy of the district. Similarly, there is scarcity of water in hilly region of the district.

## Result 2: Drinking water supply

Table 1 shows the overview into Result 2 drinking water supply.

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: no 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: 4 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: # 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: # 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).= 4 <b>schemes are under construction</b>	⇒
2.5	Institutional water supply: # 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.	⇒

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Nawalparasi district has now reached 83%. Although the water supply coverage seems high but it falls rapidly if we consider functionality.

The water quality in Tarai part of the district is very low. In Tarai, most of the people fetching water from 1<sup>st</sup> layer shallow tube wells. In addition, many tube wells are affected by Arsenic too. The Arsenic concentration is higher than other districts of Nepal. The arsenic removal filter supported by various organizations in past, are not functional due to non-acceptance by users. In hill, most of schemes are partly functional and few of them are de-functional. The reasons for this are poor management, natural disaster and manmade disaster, and not proper management.

Four new Water Supply schemes was started in FY 02 and first installment from DDF was relased to WUSC account in all schemes. VDC has also deposited its contribution to two WUSCs. Among three carried over OHT at Ramgram Municipality, technical work of two schemes were completed and WUSC of one scheme decided connection chagre Rs. 1500.00 per house hold connection of tap.

### 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 3 Result 3 progress overview*

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Nawalparasi district have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	No new VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.3	DDC practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>1</sup>	⇒
3.4	5 of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. 2	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation of the district is planned for 28.07.2015 and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

**V\_WASH\_CCs and V-WASH Plans:** V\_WASH\_CC of working VDCs were active and their meeting were regular. V\_WASH\_CC of other VDCs were also active but only for sanitation activities. Nawalparasi district is going to prepare District post ODF Strategic Plan for Total Sanitation and VDC level post

<sup>1</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

ODF strategy in all VDCs of Nawalparasi. V\_WASH\_CC should also discuss Water Supply issues in V-WASH-CC meeting.

Schemes were prioritized in three working VDCs at Nawalparasi however, V-WASH Plan as a whole is not finalized yet of phase II VDCs.

**D\_WASH\_CC and DSWASHPs:** At Nawalparasi, D\_WASH\_CC was active and meeting held regularly. The members of D\_WASH\_CC were also active and the contribute meaningfully in the meeting. Mainly the agenda of the meeting in all the time used to be on district ODF during this FY 02. They have discussed hardly any meeting about situation of Water Supply in the district. DWASH Plan was finalized in English language. Translation of it in Nepali should be done for distributing wider audience.

**District's annual performance evaluation:** Annual performance evaluation of the district is planned for 28.07.2015 as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR.

## **4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES**

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### **HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI**

HRBA integrates the norms, principles, standards and goals of the international human rights system into development plans and processes. It identifies right-holders and duty bearers. The HRBA and GESI relates to both: the organization's work and the organization's human resources development. Access to water supply is fundamental rights of the people and Sanitation for all; All for Sanitation; is accepted universally. RWSSP-WN II keeps high attention in selecting water supply schemes, selecting SPs, participants and appropriate time to ensure the active participation.

There are sixteen SPs at Nawalparasi. Among them ten (63%) are female and six male. This is positive steps towards organization's HR development. This is the step to minimize the discrimination women generally faced in Nepal, i.e. women live in greater poverty, face problem of violence, limited power in their sexual and reproductive lives, lack of influence and power in decision making.

Altogether 2,281 people were benefitted from trainings and workshops at VDC and WUSCs level at Nawalparasi. Among them 41% are female and 59 % are male. Similarly, 72 people benefited from district level trainings and workshops. The percentage of female at district level training is 63%. In all training whether related to sanitation or capacity development trainings right based approach and GESI were discussed and advocated as cross-cutting issues for mainstreaming.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

Nawalparasi is three-storied district. It consists of hill, Chooriya and tarai region. The hill region is in high risks. Every year, there are many incidents of land sliding in hill and flooding in tarai. In addition, intensive rainfall, drought and climate change, there has significant impact on water source and infrastructural services. Besides, there are many road constructions where environmental impact consideration not followed properly. While reviewing the risk, human made risk is increasing as compare to natural.

Activities of CCA/DRR will be discussed at the time of orientation and formation of team of WSP. The possible hazards will be closely analysed and possible measures will be considered in WSP.

The WASH related activities of CCA/DRR also discussed in orientation of V\_WASH\_CC and WCFs. The effect of Climate Change are discussed in a focus group. The effect due to climate change and due to human being should be distinguished. The possible measures need to be considered from beginning i.e. socio-technical assessment.

## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Some of the factors, risks and opportunity at the districts are summarizes as:

- Drop-out of experienced SPs
- VDC selection criteria does not have arsenic proneness of VDCs, therefore arsenic prone VDCs and communities are not prioritised
- Schemes are designed for yard connection. But people shows unwillingness in connection due to high cost as in 3 OHT of Phase I.
- In solar lifting system the water tariff is not collected regularly which will affect the sustainability of scheme.
- Non acceptance of Arsenic removal filters
- High demand for maintenance and repair of old Water Supply Schemes
- Difficult to implement total Sanitation activities at Tarai.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

Currently 16 SPs are working in DWASH unit to carry out the all activities of WASH. There is inadequate human resource to deliver the services in time . The details of SPs are as follows:

Role/position	Number	Remarks
Field Coordinator	3	VDC based
Engineer	1	District HQ based
Sub Engineer	2	District HQ based
Lead WASH Facilitator	7	VDC based
Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	2	Scheme/VDC based
Health Promoter	1	VDC based
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	

In FY 02, the budget, release and expenditure status were as follows:

Budget source	Budgeted (NPR)	Released (NPR)	Expenditure (NPR)	Expenditure %
Government of Nepal	8,194,000.00	4,061,100.00	4,061,100.21	49.56
Government of Finland	21,006,000.00	20,937,037.69	13,636,438.71	64.92
District Development Committee	500,000.00	500,000.00	497,956.00	99.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,700,000.00</b>	<b>25,498,137.69</b>	<b>18,195,494.92</b>	<b>61.26</b>

## **7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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The toilets constructed at many HHs especially, in southern belt of the district are permanent up to plinth level and no permanent super structure. Next year priority should be on sustaining sanitation with various Post ODF activities. Trainings, workshops, orientations and other awareness raising activities will be continued for Hygiene and Sanitation related behavior change to sustain ODF and to declare Total Sanitation.

Focus should be given to supply arsenic free water in Arsenic prone areas. The safe and quality water should be supplied in southern belt where people still fetching contaminated water from shallow tube wells. Safe and quality water would be provided to all schools and communities.

Focus should be given on post construction activities for sustainability of Water Schemes.

Water Safety Plan should be implemented in all schemes of the working VDCs. Implementation of water safety plan seems difficult from the existing staff, hiring of external consultant will add additional advantage.

Deputation of some permanent staff from DDC/DTO in D-WASH unit would added advantages for continuation of good practises implemented by RWSSP-WN II.



**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western  
Nepal Phase II**

**PARBAT DISTRICT  
ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02  
FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15  
17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015**



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
**Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Parbat district**

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## 1 SUMMARY

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In Parbat district, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 321 from 45 households. This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared two schemes as well as schemes that are completed and used.

DWASH CC's priority work is to implement and follow up on district Post ODF strategic plan for achieving district total sanitation declaration by 2017. In line with this strategic plan Barra Chaur VDC and its most of the wards are position to declare the total sanitized wards. Similarly, Thapakhana has great achievements and it is now ready to declare the total sanitized VDC.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 5218 (see annex-2) out of which 46.68% women have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget was NPR 24,897,000,000 (GoN, GoF & DDC). The GoF contribution is 45.70% and GoN 44.83%. Where the expenditure was GoN 58.36%, GoF 36.23%, DDC 5.39% respectively. In addition, VDCs 6% and the users 28% (cash & kinds) have contributed for public construction component. DDC has made significant contribution especially in sanitation & hygiene promotion activities that is NPR 895,668. At the end of FY02, Expenditure was NPR 17,405,119.00 (GoN, GoF & DDC) that counts 70% of allocated budget.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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Parbat District is located in Dhaulagiri Zone of the Western Development Region of Nepal. Its position is flanked by the districts of Kaski and Syangja in East; Baglung and Myagdi in West; Myagdi in North; and Syangja and Gulmi in South. It has annual average rainfall of 2500 mm and temperature in between 32.3 and 7.5 degree celsius. The district falls under the subtropical to cold temperate climatic zone. The district consists of numerous bridges and rivers. Setibeni and Modibeni are the famous sacred religious centres and Panchase is one of the most famous mountain viewing points. Major occupation in the district is agriculture. People have gradually been shifting from agriculture to other occupations. About 51 % of people are dependent on subsistence level agriculture whereas 49% of people have been adopting other occupations.

According to the national population census as of 2068 B.S, the total population of the district is 146,590 comprising of 81,289 female (55%) and 65,301 male (45%) residing in 35,719 households. Parbat district has an average population density of around 297 people per square km. The average family size is 4.1. Life expectancy of the people is 58 years. The average literacy rate is about 68.15% (61.99% female and 75.82% male). The district has multi-ethnic compositions comprising Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyashi (Giri and Puri). Majority of people pursue Hindu religion as 89.48% followed by Buddhist as 9.32%, then Islam 0.43%.

In this district, 90.37% of the population has access to basic water supply at present. However, about 46 percent of existing water supply system of the schemes are not functioning well, regular supply and water quality is not ensured to the users' community. Therefore, there is need of repair or replacement of pumping equipment to ensure regular supply and quality water safe for drinking as well as other household purpose. Accordingly, the water supply system (gravity and rainwater harvest system) and public water taps need to be improved to ensure water quality and making them self-sustained at community level.

Despite efforts made in improving sanitation situation in the past, percentage of the total households with permanent toilet at their homestead records at 96% and 4% household toilets need to be improved. Open defecation is controlled/stopped but hand washing with soap at critical times is rare. A large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Solid waste management and waste water problems are growing rapidly as there is massive population influx in some places of the district since past few years. The growth rate of per capita waste is also growing coupled with poor drainage affecting safe water.

In Post ODF context, several activities have been implemented to sustain ODF and declare total sanitized intensifying selected VDCs. 6 VDCs in the first Phase are continuing with an additional 10 VDCs in the current phase have been selected to expand the reach. These VDCs are preparing VWASH plan to set their priority and resources required for achieving WASH anticipated goal to declare total sanitized district by 2017.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Annex 1 of the Project Document). The annual results are presented in the given tables as of the Annual Work Plan FY02.

#### 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	All 47 VDCs and one municipality declared ODF	↑
1.2	# of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing = <b>1 Public toilet is about to completion</b>	⇒
1.3	# of wards declared for total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	↓
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within the VDCs = <b>47 VDCs</b>	⇒

<sup>1</sup> TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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Several promotional and awareness raising activities towards achieving total sanitized VDCs both core and non-core program VDCs has been mobilizing VDC secretaries, Social Mobilizers, FCHVs, Teachers and local organizations like clubs, networks and women groups. The intensive focus and priority to declare total sanitized VDCs are Barachaur and Thapakhana where all 5 indicators are met and ready to declare soon.

Considering the sanitation and hygiene situation of each VDCs, the district WASH MIS has updated recently for further planning and resource mobilization (see annex-1). Few of the VDCs has prepared their own plan of action seeking support to work together through joint plan and resource mobilization. WASH has priority list of VDCs and intensive support needed and integrated effort to bring desired results.

## 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 Parbat district has now reached 90.68% (Source: WSSS, Parbat).

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: # 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. # of water supply schemes = 86 in Phase I and 2 schemes in Phase II # of schemes applying Water Safety Plan = 12	⇒
2.2	Institutional capacity: # 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>13 (Phase II)</b> 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: # 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. = <b>2 schemes (Phase II)</b>	⇩
2.4	Reaching the unreached: # 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: # 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.	⇒

Water supply is a major component of the project. It has followed step by step guidelines to maintain quality construction of schemes and sustainability. WASH is targeted to address the excluded households and population in Phase I scheme ensuring 100% coverage in core program VDCs. Majority of the households being served from the 2 newly constructed water supply schemes are dalit (62%) and Janajati (31%). The details of schemes, households served, and populations are included in **annex 4**.

### 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-wise 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 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	<b>D-WASH Plan</b> prepared and that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated = 5 VDCs have final draft plan and 5 VDCs are now in processing data	↑
3.3	<b># of DDCs practising coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	⇒
3.4	<b># of VDCs practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒
3.5	<b>Annual performance evaluation</b> done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	↓

#### V-WASH-CCs and V-WASH Plans

Plan is a crucial element to reach the destination in achieving desired goal. In line with national strategic plan and district strategic plan of water, sanitation and hygiene, V-WASH Plan is essential on how to achieve and contribute to the national goal. The plan prepares the road map defining role of each stakeholders and importance of every individual. Integrated efforts and contribution of all stakeholders has been creating an opportunity for building synergy. As an important guiding document, 10 VDCs have started for the preparation of V-WASH Plan through hiring local NGO and WASH unit.

V-WASH CC is primarily taking lead role for total sanitation movement in the VDCs. Some of the core program VDC has specific plan and seeking financial assistance for the implementation. VDC prioritizes the water supply schemes identifying the unserved population with help of the VWASH Plan. This has made easier to select the water supply scheme and probable disputes on source, scheme selection and water distribution.

#### D-WASH-CC and DSWASHPs

D-WASH CC holds meeting whenever need arises on agenda and discussion contents to go ahead for decision making. The discussion and views put forward strongly by each members is taken into consideration before deciding anything. Regular meeting is held when the agenda needs to be discussed and decided. Similarly, DSWASHP has been a guiding document to reduce the potential

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

conflict while selecting the VDC as core program and allocating resources for WASH by each VDC. Besides, it has created opportunity to all relevant organizations working together in priority areas on WASH.

DWASH CC is a body that executes and reviews all relevant guidelines and norms to do campaigning of sustainable ODF towards total sanitized VDC declaration by 2017. Several government line agencies and NGOs are fully/partially working to empower the communities for the movement. The WASH sector intervention proposed by relevant organizations reviews and pays attention to clarify role of each by avoiding duplication of efforts and geographical coverage. This practice has helped further to reaching the unreached households/communities and creating equal opportunities.

The district strategic water, sanitation and hygiene plan (DSWASHP) and Post ODF strategic plan are live documents that guides to set areas of focuses and move forward. These have been guiding to each relevant organization to work together in such a way that issues address jointly.

## **4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES**

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### **HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI**

Access to water supply is a fundamental right of the people and sanitation for all is accepted universally. While materializing it, strategic and systematic approach is crucial to reach the needy ones to scattered settlements far from public and private services. Due to poor sanitation and lack of water supply situation, poor families from oppressed groups like dalit are facing hardships. It was the reason of unequitable distribution of services and lack of participation to influence in decision making while allocating the resources. As a result, women, children and specifically disabled person are highly suffered from water borne diseases and obstructed towards development and better life.

In the meantime, project keeps high attention in selecting VDCs, water supply schemes, participants and appropriate time to ensure the active participation. Project considers their availability and the intensive support needed so that they are well informed/oriented on their meaning of participation in each process of water supply scheme construction and capacity building aspects. As a result, project achieved to participate and benefit unreached households in various water supply schemes and capacity building initiatives. The people and households are benefiting those are isolated from other developmental initiatives to be offered by state. As an inclusive approach, it has served 321 population from water Supply including 62% dalit, 31% Janjati whereas 22% dalit and 53% women actively participated in various capacity building activities.

### **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

Project assess the geographical setting including soil structure at the time of water supply scheme survey to reduce the potential disaster risk, and design and costs are estimated including consideration of risk reduction feasible ways. During the construction, it pays attention to use of tools, equipment without damaging natural phenomena. Support walls, gabion and tree plantation where feasible are the key examples of our initiatives. Water Safety Plan (WSP) is rolling out to empower, apply climate change adaptations in all phase I, and phase II core program VDCs. Water Safety plan is rolling out in 6 VDCs of 12 schemes in year 2.

## **5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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- ❖ People demand for private add connection system and Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office, Parbat encourages to other supporting organizations/projects for its implementation accordingly. This increases the cost of per scheme and more time consuming for survey, design and construction.
- ❖ Water Supply Schemes are demanding from larger population that ultimately exceeds the mandate for coverage households and budget ceiling provisioned by policy and guideline to work through Users.

- ❖ Most of water supply schemes prioritized by VDC/VWASH Plan are not serving unreached households and it is more of major repair and maintenance type. This has been challenging to select the schemes to ensuring access to water for needy population.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### HUMAN RESOURCES

Currently 13 DWASH unit staff (SP) are working to carry out the all activities under component. It is inadequate human resource to deliver the services and under proposed staffing. The details of SPs are as follows;

Role/position	Number	Remarks
Field Coordinator	4	VDC based
Engineer	1	District HQ based
Sub Engineer	2	VDC based
WASH Facilitator	1	VDC based
Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	3	Scheme/VDC based
Health Promoter	2	VDC based
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	

Analysing the number of water supply technicians deployed and water supply schemes construction, it was challenging to provide technical support as when community expects with length of time stay.

### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In year 2, there is no obstacles faced to implement the program activities, it was in smooth in operation. The budget, release and expenditure status were as follows;

Budget source	Budgeted (NPR)	Released (NPR)	Expenditure (NPR)	Expenditure%
<b>Government of Nepal</b>	11,163,000	11,163,000	10,158,095	100%
<b>Government of Finland</b>	<b>11,380,000</b>	<b>10,376,998</b>	<b>6,307,582</b>	55.42%
<b>District Development Committee</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>	<b>2,354,000</b>	939,442	39.84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,897,000</b>	<b>23,893,998</b>	<b>17,405,119</b>	<b>70%</b>

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ The review of job description of each service provider by role is crucial to keep them well motivated and clarity towards on their role and responsibilities.
- ❖ There has to have some provision of budget for joint efforts if VDC has concrete plan or innovative idea to work jointly.
- ❖ A composite team to assess the water supply coverage in Phase I VDCs and immediate support needed to exit from existing Phase I VDCs especially supporting on water supply is important.



## Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

# PYUTHAN DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



### Total Sanitize Nayagaun ward no.6



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Pyuthan district

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Tiram Rain Water Harvesting Scheme, Tiram-1 : RWH Jars constructed where there is no other technical options for water supply



## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the Pyuthan District's Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). The report presents the districts' progress funded through District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent updates of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://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 FY02 end was 1,514. Out of these, 98.28% benefited within this reporting period (FY02 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes : Tiram RWH Scheme, Tiram VDC, Jarikhola WSS, Bhingri VDC and Upallo Kochare (Dobinda) WSS, Majhkot VDC. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are three, all these schemes are cleared financially.

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

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 3,795 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 16<sup>th</sup> July 2015.

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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Pyuthan district was NPR 28,045,000 which is equivalent to NPR 11,236,000 for GoN and NPR 1,68,09,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Pyuthan DDC released 4% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 84%, leaving NPR 3634466 carry over to FY03.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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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

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in the east, Rolpa and Dang in the west, Baglung and Rolpa in the north and Arghakhanchi and Dang in the South. There are 49 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in this 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 VDC, whereas climate like mountain can be found in Syaulibang, Kalihilekh and Tinpore VDCs. 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 Madi 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 total 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 15 schemes of Phase I have been prepared and implemented.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

#### Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

The district has been already declared ODF in the beginning of 2013. Now, the district is marching ahead towards Total Sanitation movement. In FY 2071/072, there was no support for disabled and gender friendly toilet and access to hand washing. Now it has been planned to include in the forthcoming year.

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	49 of VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	# 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	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	⇒
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

#### Result 2: Drinking water supply

The second result of the project is Water Supply: The aim to provide safe water to users has been implemented by the project. WSP of 15 first phase schemes prepared and now started to implement in the field. From this F/Y, Pyuthan district has planned to implement WSP in all WSS project implemented by Project. All the WUSCs are registered with statute, O & M plan has been prepared in already completed schemes, VMW are selected but they are yet to be trained and that will be provided in F/Y 2072.073. In WUSCs, there are proportional representation of caste/ethnic/ social groups and more than 50% are women. FEDWASUN has been mobilized to prepare Water Safety Plans (WSPs) of first phase's 15 drinking water supply schemes. And it is also planned in next FY2072.073.

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 15 schemes of Phase I 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: # 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 a 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	⇒

<sup>1</sup> TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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2.3	Improved services: # 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: # 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: # 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 and capacity is of critical importance due to the nature of the project as on '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 two bottom level tiers of the 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-wise institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which VDC and DDC are also considered. It is acknowledged 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.

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	<b>Pyuthan district have D-WASH Plan</b> that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	<b>14 of VDCs have V-WASH Plan</b> that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	<b>Pyuthan DDC practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	↑
3.4	<b>14 of VDCs practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒
3.5	<b>Annual performance evaluation</b> done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

After declaration of the District ODF, VWASHCCs gone a little bit passive, regular meetings of VWASHCCs not held. Now, Pyuthan district is initiating to reactivation of VWASHCCs in those VDCs where they are passive. In Phase II, eight New VDCs have been added as a core program VDCs. V-WASH Plan of these VDCs have already been prepared. Moreover, VWASHP of 6 old VDCs have also been updated. DWASHCC has been formed and are active till to date. The district have prepared DSWASHP and all WASH stakeholders are following it.

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

## 4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

### HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

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.

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.



**Large numbers of women participating during Public Audit Program and Mrs. Tulsi Khadka, the Treasurer presenting the income and expenditure details.**

### 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 15 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 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.

## GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

### Multiple-use water systems (MUS): Utilising wastage water in kitchen gardening



## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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### Critical Issues and Challenges:

- It is quite difficult to find purely unreached and unserved in one pocket/Cluster/Tole/villages as they are scattered in a prevailing scheme areas and all over the VDC.
- Demand coming up for big schemes (Lift)
- Conflict over water source usages
- Depletion of water sources
- Lack of skilled human resources in local area
- Fulfilment of SPs in WASH Unit

### Attention needed for coming up year:

- Should go for districtwise approach rather than VDC approach for water supply
- Focus on CCA/DRR aspect in WASH project implementation
- Focus on O & M and WSP
- Technical training at local level
- Deputation of SPs in full quota

### Risk and Opportunities:

- Demand for big schemes: Though there is a risk in implementing big schemes in one hand and on the other there exists opportunity as well as other agencies present are reluctant to undertake such a scheme. If we go for implementation this type of DWS project large number of people will be benefitted.
- CCA/DRR issues: We all know that these aspects are directly hindering in WASH sector. Problems caused due to drought, source depletion, landslides, flood as a result of climate change need to be addressed. We should make a preparedness plan to overcome these issues.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

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### The SPs in WASH Unit

There is a provision of hiring the SPs to run WASH activities smoothly. The DDC can hire either Service Organization or Support Persons for the purpose. Moreover, DDC/DTO can manage from their own internal resource persons as well if available. So, there is multiple options as DDC may hire SPs in full quota i.e; up to a maximum number of 21. The DDC hired only 10 ; out of 21, four SPs, two Sub-engineers and four WSSTs. Now, among them 1 FC and 1 Sub-engineer resigned and only eight support persons retained in the office.

Moreover, Pyuthan DDC has mobilized LGCDP Social Mobilizers for Total Sanitation Movement in all VDCs. They have been provided incentives too.

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Recurrent Budget Heading no. :  
3658213

A Budget Heading	RELEASE				EXPENDITURE				BALANCE FUND IN DDC			
	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL
Capacity 22512	2,500,000	5,985,043		8,485,043	2,500,000	4,202,152		6,702,152	-	1,782,891.30	-	1,782,891.30
Others 22522	300,000	1,950,000	-	2,250,000	300,000	1,857,052	-	2,157,052	-	92,948.00	-	92,948.00
GoN Admin 26312	100,000			100,000	100,000			100,000	-	-	-	-
Total	2,900,000	7,935,043	-	10,835,043	2,900,000	6,059,204.00	-	8,959,204	-	1,875,839.30	-	1,875,839.30

Investment Budget Heading no. :  
3658214

B Budget Heading	RELEASE				EXPENDITURE				BALANCE FUND IN DDC			
	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL
Public Constructions 29611 (Invest. W/S & Toilets)	8,336,000	8,842,000	1,103,733	18,281,733	8,336,000.00	7,083,373.00	1,103,733.43	16,523,106.43	-	1,758,627.00	-	1,758,627.00
Total	8,336,000	8,842,000	1,103,733	18,281,733	8,336,000	7,083,373	1,103,733	16,523,106	-	1,758,627.00	-	1,758,627.00

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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**Blanket and carpeting approach in Sanitation and Hygiene Sector:** The Pyuthan district has aimed to achieve a Total Sanitation by the end of 2017 targeting to set a milestone where every efforts of individuals is greatly sought. This is not being regarded as a program only rather a social movement. Therefore, all stakeholders are being mobilized to accomplish this great task. The VDC Secretaries and Social Mobilizers as key persons in the VDC are being mobilized, most importantly SMs.

**Focus on O & M, WSP:** O & M, WSP are most important elements in post-construction phase. Plight of WSS Schemes after completion of project found to be defunct and need big maintenance. So, a proper planning, preparatory, implementation, post-implementation phase are needed to maintain its sustainability and regularity.

**Mainstreaming GESI/HRBA, CCA/DRR aspects:** GESI/CCA, DRR are some of the main cross cutting issues experienced in WASH Sectors. It is directly linked with female, indigenous people, excluded, unreached and unserved people. CCA/DRR could play a vital role in future. It could affect to WASH sector in coming days, so it is included in VWASHP and WSP.

**Focus on technical trainings:** For implementing the WASH Program, local technical hands like VMW, Mason, Pump operators are needed especially during construction and post construction phase. It is difficult to find local skilled labours, VMW, pump operators, Ferro-cement tank mason. We should train them locally so that dual purpose is served better providing local people employment opportunity at home as well as assisting in effective project implementation having trained and seasoned hands. It has been planned for next year AWP.

Besides, we are there for the software as well as hardware program in project support.

**Sustaining SPs in WASH Unit:** The issues are prevailing in most of the districts, so we should be well aware of it in time. The staff turnover issue in WASH Unit is evident in Pyuthan District as well. Till now two SPs resigned from their job, other may quit as well. Therefore, we need to think seriously about retaining staff by review of salary and other facilities of SPs.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in  
Western Nepal Phase II

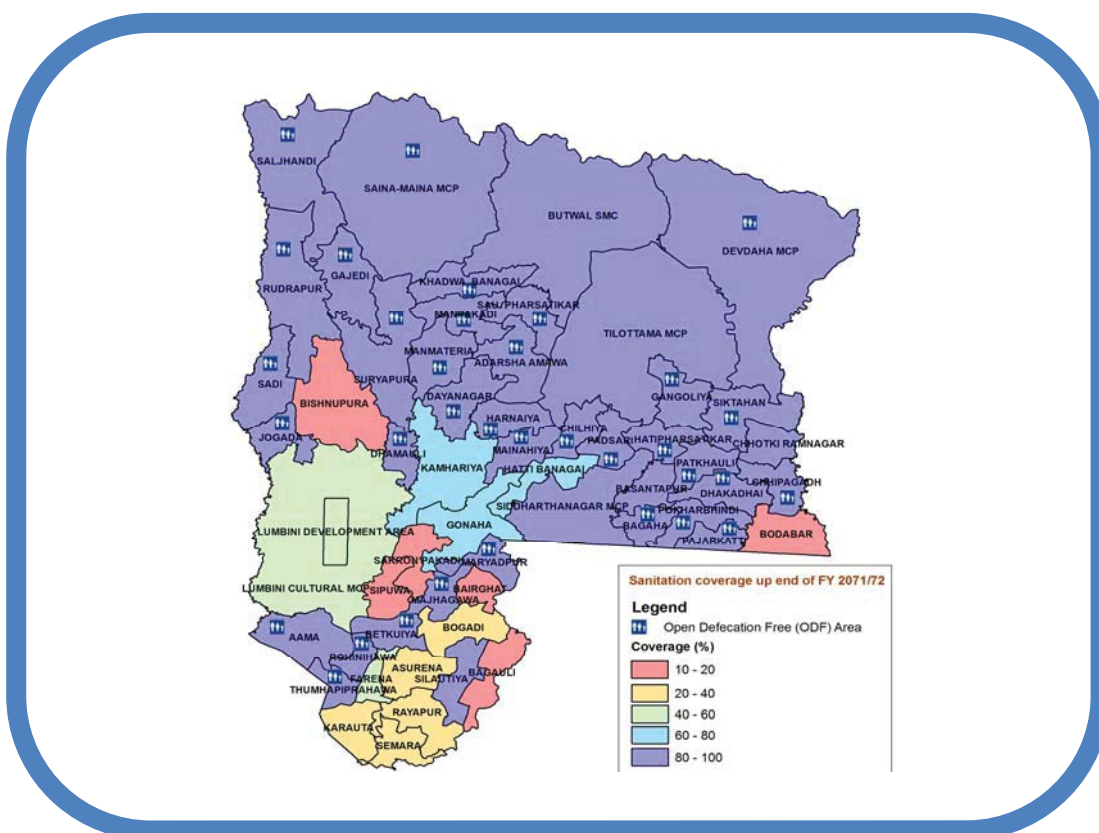
# RUPANDEHI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Rupandehi district

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## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the Rupandehi **DISTRICT 02** Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://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 Rupandehi DISTRICT, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 75606. Out of these 15800, 21 % benefited within this reporting period (FY02 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. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 5 out of 12 completed schemes.

Rupandehi district declared/will declare itself as Open Defecation Free ODF date April 16, 2016, with 50 VDCs declaring ODF during FY03.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 21740 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through 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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Rupandehi district was NPR 26,600,000 which equals to NPR 7,854,000 for GoN and NPR 18,746,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Rupandehi DDC released 100 % of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 78 %, leaving NPR 17,995,316 carry over to FY03.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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Rupandehi District lies in the Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is divided into 50 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and six municipalities. This district lies in terai region of the country situated in western region, Lumbini zone. Rupandehi district has world wide famous for Lumbini Maya devi temple, Ashoka pillar, Baudh bihar, and historical background of lord budhha. This district has won cultural and historical identity in world.

Its political boundary lies Nawalparasi district in east, Kapilbastu district and UP (India) in west, Palpa district in north and UP (India) in south. This is a historical place in Nepal where Lord Budha born. The district is located in the Western development Region and is surrounded by Palpa, Nawalprasi,

Kapilvastu and UP of India in south. The district spreads over 83° 12' 16" to 83° 38' 7" East Longitude and 27° 20' 00" to 27° 47' 25" North Latitude. The district covers an area of 1360 square kilometres. According to the population census 2068 BS, the total population of the district is 880,196. Total Household are 163,835. Because of the climate diversity internal migration rate is higher than other district so far in Nepal.

RWSSP-WN II is a bilateral development cooperation project funded by the governments of Nepal and Finland. The phase II started in September 2013 and will end September 2018. We strengthen the capacity of local governments in 14 districts to deliver services in water supply, sanitation and hygiene. All activities are implemented by the local bodies and users groups in 12 districts in Western Development Region and 2 districts in Mid-Western Development Region.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02.

In the following chapters the colour coding reflects the achievements against each result-level indicator: "GREEN" indicating that the project is well on the track, "YELLOW" that it could do better and "RED" that more serious effort next year is needed in this regard. Under each result there is something to celebrate and something that will need serious attention next year.

#### Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Table 1 shows the overview into Result 1 sanitation-related progress. In Rupandehi 88.38 % (144800 HHs) house hold having toilet and only 11.62 % (19035 HHs) house hold are targeted for next year.

*Table 1 Result 1 progress overview*

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	In total 32 of 50 VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	1 of 7 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	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	↓
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↓

ODF Declared: As per the sanitation and hygiene strategy plan of Rupandehi, DWASHCC decided a target year 2016 for district ODF. Now this year 2015 Governmental and Non Governmental organization specially focused on sanitation issues to meet the target in time thus the ODF result is satisfactory. In this fiscal year 071/072 as per Nepali calendar 26 VDCs and 1 municipality achieved the better result to declare ODF. 32 VDCs out of 50 VDCs declared ODF where 2 VDCs waiting for organizing formal ceremony of ODF. 2 of 6 municipality declared ODF and 4 are remaining. This way in total 61 % ODF target achieved. In total 18 VDCs and 4 municipalities targeted for declaring ODF in FY 072/073 in Chaitra as per Nepali calendar. DWASHCC Rupandehi decided at last meeting as major focus for ODF declaration.

<sup>1</sup> 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 Rupandehi district as per district water supply plan 97.05% population have the access of drinking water but only 16 % house hold have the access of safe drinking water supply. In RWSSP WN phase in total 12 water supply schemes as Barahambaba, Kotiyamai, Silautiya, Jogada, Charange, Aama, Keuli, Mudabas, daldale, phuwariya, mankamna and dhupahi completed and in function. This year Kotiya mai and ferena tube well completed and supplied water. Boaring started in Thumahawa piprahawa and charange Water Supply Schemes . As per the district, coverage in safe drinking water supply is not satisfactory.

12 water supply schemes are supported in phase II for Institutional capacity building CCR/DRR, O&M plan, adequate water tariff component for Charange, phulwariya, dhupahi, Baraham baa, Kotiya mai, silautiya, sarantari, keuli, daldale, mudawash, Hariyali, mankamna, and Aama water supply schemes.

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: # 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: # 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: # 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: # 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: # 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 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 3 Result 3 progress overview*

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↓
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	↓
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒

#### **V-WASH-CCs and V-WASH Plan:**

Only, Two VDCs updated V-WASH plan in this year. However, the all VWASHCC are in Function with the motive of accelerate people for household toilet construction and ODF declaration. Related stakeholders and line agencies are actively contributing in ODF movement. VDC president/ secretary are playing leading VWASHCC members in ODF movement and stopped subsidy role.

#### **D-WASH-CC and DSWASHPs:**

DWASHCC meeting need to update DWASH plan and updated DWASH plan this year with possible strategic action. Water supply division office, Rupandehi initiated for organize DWASH CC meeting timely.

## **4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES**

### **HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI**

Build the capacity of 18 SPs and 6 WASH unit staff in total 24 people on human rights based approach and GESI for 4 days. The trained SP and wash unit staff organized training program at community and build the capacity of WUSC on human right as GESI for each work of their scheme. 12 WUSCs were targeted and completed the training at local level. Fifty percent (50%) women representation in WUSCs and emphasize the participation of women and marginalized caste and ethnic groups in decision-making processes.

In terms of numbers, there is a good representation of women and disadvantaged groups in water user and sanitation committees (WUSCA) and VDC Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs).

### **CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION**

12 water supply schemes are supported in phase II for Institutional capacity building CCR/DRR, O&M plan, adequate water tariff component for Charange, phulwariya, dhupahi, Baraham baa, Kotiya mai, silautiya, sarantari, keuli, daldale, mudawash, Hariyali, mankamna, and Aama water supply schemes.

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

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DDC, WSDO, DEO, world vision International, Nepal Red Cross Society ,Suaahara jointly working for ODF movement. DWASHCC members are seemed very sensitive to ward sanitation and hygiene activities. Only 18 VDCs and 4 municipalities are remain to declare ODF. The progress of having toilet house hold is satisfactory in VDCs and municipality so it will not take more time than previous year. WSDO and DDC also planed for joint effort for post ODF activities and water supply. These are the opportunity for this district. But,

- Working uniformity among the organizations may create barrier in movement.
- Mix model Reward policy is not acceptable for all VDCs
- Still Post ODF strategic is not planed well in district DWASHP
- All VDC have not their own VWASH plan.
- Sustaining the lift schemes due to high repair and maintenance cost.
- High cost, more number of schemes with less household benefitted.
- Need to revisit to enhance the institutional capacity of WUSC through implementing WSP and O & M guideline.
- Still unclear the phase I scheme expenditure within the WUSC and User.
- Water quality check by WUSC themselves is difficult.
- Post ODF strategy is in the district, which will give the momentum to declare Total sanitation.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

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### HUMAN RESOURCES

In Rupandehi district there are 3 Field Coordinator, 1 Sub engineer, 2 water supply and sanitation technicians, 9 Lead WASH Facilitator, 2 Health Promoters working in the WASH Unit. 1 sub engineer, 1 HP and 1 lead WASH facilitator post is remain to hire. DMC meeting decided to hire in next year. Focal person not defined in wash unit, which hampered in coordination. Orientation/Training to LWASHF and HP needed for enhancing their capacity towards implementing Post ODF activities.

### FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Financial resources seems low as compared to district demands on water supply schemes. The available budget in the district and its expenditure is as:

Budget Released in DDF Rupandehi:

From Government of Nepal:	NRs: 7,854,000
From Government of Finland:	NRs: 18,721,354
From DDC,	NRs: 388,000
Total Released Budget in DDF:	NRs: 26,963,354

#### **Budget Expenditure from DDF:**

Government of Nepal:	NRs: 5,855,475
Government of Finland:	NRs: 13,739,424
DDC:	NRs: 481,000
Total expenditure from DDF:	NRs: 20,075,899

## **7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- 32 out of 50 VDCs are declared ODF and only 18 VDCs are remaining,
- DWASHCC seemed active in ODF movement and express views for declaring district ODF in Chaitra 2072.
- After breaking the rule of subsidy model maximum achievement seemed in this year.
- Only 16 % safe drinking water supply is available in Rupandehi district however 98% people have access in drinking water.
- Awareness level in community on sanitation increased than last year practice,
- 5 water schemes developed water tariff plan and going accordingly,
- Sallow tube well scheme are not adequate for all level of community to fulfill the water supply as per public demand,
- Agreement among user committee done late and because of high rate of public contribution for Public/ institutional toilet construction not completed in time.
- Reward policy added support to ODF movement and VWASHCC motivated for community level sanitation.

### **RECOMMENDATION:**

- We need to update VWASH Plan in each VDC including Post ODF and TBC.
- Capacity of SPs need to be developed for using post triggering tools use in community after triggering and also on total sanitation & hygiene.
- It need to develop WUSC for sustain water supply system and institutionalization.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in  
Western Nepal Phase II

# SYANGJA DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
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**Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Syangja**

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*Community people discussing on Social map with proposed and existing WASH Facilities*

## 1 SUMMARY

This is the Syangja district's Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://www.facebook.com/rwsspwn).



*During Social Mapping in Chandibhangjyang VDC*

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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,



*Water Tap of Bhulke Solar Lifting, Sakhar*

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 Syangja, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 15524. Out of these, 62.11 % benefited within this reporting period (FY02 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (27) as well as schemes that are completed and used. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are 45; out of the completed schemes.

Syangja district will declared itself as Open Defecation Free ODF date by next fiscal year FY03. All 57 VDCs and 3 Municipalities were already declared ODF in FY01. 2 Wards of Sekham VDC were monitored by DWASHCC and recommended for Total Sanitation and other two wards from Keware and Chandibhangjynag VDC were requested to monitoring from respective V-WASHCCs.

Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 6,839 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 7487. 177 trainings were funded by the DDF in this FY02 and 200 trainings events in total in phase II.



*World Toilet day celebration in Sekham VDC*



*Child friendly school water tank with taps, Sakhar*

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%.

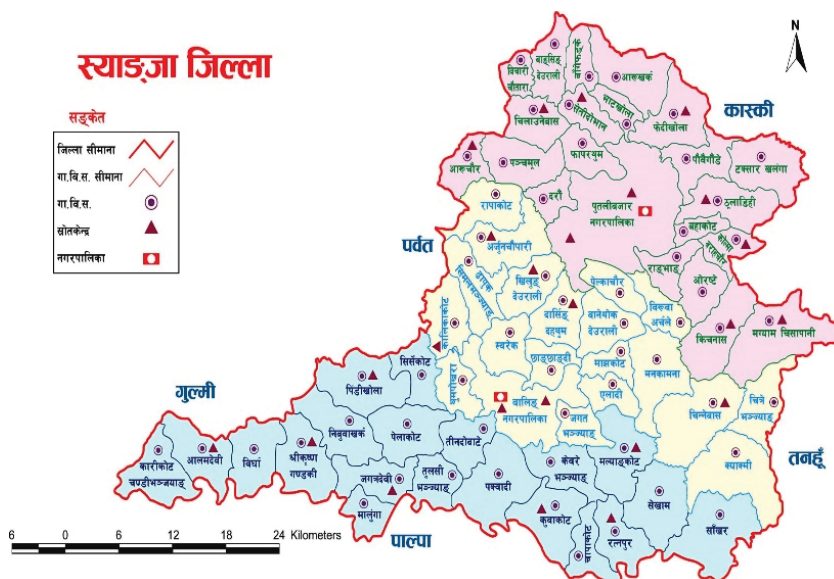
The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2071/72 (FY02) for Syangja district was NPR 37,221,000, which equals to NPR 11,154,000 for GoN and NPR 26,067,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs.

At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Syangja DDC released 100 % of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 98.2%, leaving NPR 434,791.02 from GoF and NPR 7549.37 from DDC matching carry over to FY03. In total, carry over amount was NPR 442349.39.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

The district lies in Gandaki Zone of Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is situated at the height of 366 to 2512 meters from sea level.

Syangja district lies on the east of Kaski and Parbat on the north, Gulmi on the west, Palpa on the south. The district is located at 27° 50' to 28° 15' to the north in latitude and 83° 27' to 84° 02' to the east. It has the area of 1164 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 32-35°C and minimum average temperature 5°C. Annual average precipitation is recorded 2500 mm to 2665 mm.



The district is divided into 15 Ilakas, 57 VDCs and 3 Municipalities. It has three electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) Syangja is implementing its activities in seven VDCs; namely Chandibhanjyang, Aalamdevi, Kewarabhanjyang, Kyakmi, Sekham, Chitrebhanjyang and Sankhar since 2008/2009 (F/Y 2065/66) and 5 DWSS schemes were selected as per district priorities based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply out of 4 VDCs of the district. The basis of Project VDCs selection were carried out through DDC/DWASHCC in consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply /sanitation facilities.



RWSSP-WN II Syangja is implementing water supply, sanitation and capacity building activities based on prioritization in VDC level Water supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan (VWASH Plan) which include different components of water resources such as drinking water (Gravity, Solar & Electric Lifts, point source improvements and Recharge ponds), sanitation( Institutional/Public Toilets, HH toilet upgrading and Environmental Sanitation. All activities were emphasized efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable way.

In total, 30 numbers of DWSs, 27 Public Toilets/ Institutional toilets were constructed in the district since phase I. Total 15,524 numbers of people have benefited and 7,487 number of people were trained from capacity building activities since RWSSP-WN I.



*HH Toilet and Community tap stand, Kyakmi*

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02.

#### 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	All 57 VDCs and 3 municipalities of Syangja district declared ODF	↑
1.2	26 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	0 of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	⇒
1.4	7 of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↑

<sup>1</sup> TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

Out of 26 Public /Schools and Public Toilet , 4 Toilets were carried over toilets from phase 1. Project supported 90% toilets were gender friendly and non of these are disable friendly. 2 toilets were completed in this fiscal year and 9 toilets are ongoing which include accesibility to disable and gender friendly and access to hand washing. 4 wards were reached in total sanitation stage but not declared due to the delay in district ODF declaration and district had planned for FY03.

7 VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post –ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC and 13 more VDCs are under preparation.



*Child and Gender Friendly School Toilet, Arukharka*

## 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 Syangja district has now reached 87% ( *Source District WASH MIS, DASH Unit, Syangja*)

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 17 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: 31 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: 41 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: 22 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: 6 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.	↑

WSP Plan was initiated in 17 Phase I schemes from the FY02 and successfully implemented with consideration of CCA and DRR aspects. In total 31 Schemes were already registered and all of the phase II schemes except point source improvements and in the process of registration. District had a plan to register all phase I schemes along with WSP implementation and post construction activities.

Phase II schemes were implemented in unserved areas, design period over projects and post construction support to those schemes of phase I which need major repairs and rehabilitation to make the system functional, service level improvement and access to water to unreached population integrating with already benefitted population.



*RVT with project notice board, Sakhar*

### 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.

*Group photo after WSP++ Facilitator's Training, Chandibhangjyang*

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log-Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	7 of VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	# of DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	⇒
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒
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	⇒

V-WASH plan updating of seven project VDCs was already completed and 13 new VDCs were preparing the new V-WASH Plans. Field level technical and financial studies and Ward level planning were almost completed and VDC level planning were completed in 2 VDCs among 13 VDCs. DSWASH Plan of the district is completed and available in printed version and implemented in the district.

DWASHCC is the coordinating body in the district and functioning but to make more regular is always a challenges. DWASHCC meeting only happens in the event based. Availability of the members in the district for regular meeting, not mandatory mandates to the committee and acting as a loose forum are the challenges for the DWASHCC functionality.

Annual performance of the district in FY02 was good in terms of physical and financial progress more than 98%, regular reporting to PSU/PCO and DoLIDAR, annual planning, DMC meeting, regular monitoring from the district side, monitoring task force visit when as required, 100 % DDC matching fund contributed to the DDF. District should focus for the total sanitation campaign.

## 4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

### HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

In past, district had no serious consideration in the design and implementation of the project as per the human rights based approach and GESI but HRBA and GESI approached was followed while designing and implement the project. District has a plan to make the child, gender and disable friendly structures, which were not considered in past intervention and full commitment for new intervention. Step-by-Step (SBS) guideline was very much effective to address the HRBA and GESI in real ground and fully practiced since FY02. CDG friendly public toilets, child friendly structure in water taps and school WASH structure are the good example in the district. 50% women, proportionate ethnic representation and mandatory representation from all clusters of community is ensured in forming the WUSCs. Meaningful participation of women and DAGs in decision-making process.

### CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Cross cutting issue in CCA DRR were considered in WSP implementation. WUSCs and WSP team were orientated on concept and issues of CCA/DRR. WUSCs have formulated the WSP plan with long term, short term implementation plan and monitoring & review plan. WUSCs had already implemented short term and community affordable CCA /DRR activities like safely drain out structures to protect the system structure, plantation in source area and they have a plan to request non-affordable works to implement the WSP in 17 WSP implemented schemes.

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

CCA/DRR issue is addressed in all V-WASH Plans as per the risk identification from historical data, field observation and findings. Following box shows an example from V-WASH Plan

DWASH Unit was facilitating coordination & linkage building of WUSCs/VWASHCCs with other stakeholders Like Soil conservation office, DWSSDO, District Disaster Response Committee (DDRC).

Impacts on HH toilets and few structures of DWSS due to earthquake were reported to DD and DDRC and Reconstruction of community structure is planned for next year from different agencies and AWP03.

Monitoring and close flow-up and CCA/DRR components should be considered while different level planning, designing and implement the projects in future.



*Recharge Pond in Chitrebhangjyang VDC*

#### Some Issues identified and Mitigation measures taken

An example of CCA/DRR Issues identified in VWASHP

Drying up source, landslide and soil erosion hazards were identified in Aarukharka VDC. Following activities are planned in Aarukharka V-WASH Plans.

Recharge Pond construction: Letikhola ward no 1, Brahamuni-ward no.2, Tote, Khamule, Guna in ward number 2, Tallo Baisauni, Chaukako Pokhari in Ward number-4, Talasegairi, sani Pokhari-WN 6, Jaudhunga, Tallo Chaur, Lahare Khoriya in WN 9, Gairako Chaur, Jukepani, Bhanse, Melpokhari in WN 5, Biswakarmagaun, Bhajetole, Pamdur Khalt, Ramchedevi Todke, dandogaun in WN 8, Kotako danda, Kuwapani, Araswara, Dhadhswara, Lampata in ward number 7.

Landslide Protection : Simle Landslide Control -4,5&9, Kamere Lanslide Control- 5&7, Letekhola Landslide Control, Sanyasikhola Landslide Control, Chankhedanda, ratpare, tallo-Upallo Jalkini, Sima Jalukeni Landslide-6, Kamitari, Akshate, saurkot Landslide control-7, Eklebari Landslide -3 and Tallo Bisauni Lanslide Contron-4.

Soil Erosion: Saurkotkhola soil Erosion control, Gahatera Biraute Pakho ban Plantaion, Simalako Pahiho Plantation, Saraswoti Primary School and Mandanda Thuldiko Chaur Plantation,Gado Pakho Dahare Pahiho-Thati Plantation and Deurali Khola Dhunga Plantation.

7. Open pipe near by the intake, pollution risks from upper part of settlement in the catchment, eassy access of animals and human in the source, runoff in rainy season into the intake risks were identified in Kukhure DWSS, Alamdevi and planned to control to minimise the risks and pipeline depth maintained and initiated to make the fencing to control the easy access of animal using local resources.

8. Risk from flood and easy access of animals and man in intake was identified, planned for safety measures and safe guard structure from runoff/food was constructed using local resource & technology in intake and RVT site

9. Calcium carbonate problem, soil erosion problem in intake site, risks from open pipes, not sufficient water quantity were identified and planned to address the problems in Aarkhodi –Kha DWSS.

## GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Some greenery in the kitchen after the water facility available in the various communities. Getting off –season vegetable is fruitful to save the money and ultimately it helps in economic status and health of community people.

16 VMWs were trained in this fiscal year and employment is created for those trained people after getting the service opportunity inside the community. Likewise, 15 people were trained on ferro-cement mason training and it became an earning source of the people.



*Ferro-cement Mason Training in Kyakmi, VDC*

## 5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Political instability, disasters and unwanted interference from elite groups were the external factors to disturb the easy going of the project activities and issue of water & providing safe water to unserved population is given high value; ie. Appreciated from external factors in social and religious point of view is the advantage to execute the water schemes in the project.
- Frequent transfer of government people, turnover of SPs and getting community contribution as committed before were the major risks. Sustainability of the lift schemes due to frequent damages from lightening, high operation cost and low knowledge in community people and technical human resources in electro mechanical part also are the challenges.
- Resourceful and well-equipped DWASH Unit setup will be a great opportunity in future. Capacity enhancement of community people, support persons and other stakeholders also the big opportunity for the project. Project model with social inclusion and sustainable solution is also the opportunity.

## 6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY02:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobiliser	1	
2	WASH Engineer	1	
3	Sub Engineer	2	
4	Field Coordinator	4	
5	Health Promoter	2	
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	2	One vacant since 6 months
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	5	
8	WSP facilitators	6	Short-term service provider for 2 Months
9	Part time WSST	1	From DTO

## FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Total Project budget of the FY02 was NPR 54,274,000. Contribution NPR 25,496,536, NPR 11,154,000 and NPR 1,787,451 was the contribution in the budget from Government of Finland, Government of Nepal and District Development Committee respectively. Following table shows the detail about financial resources.

	Component	GoF	Financial (Rs 000)						Total Financial
			GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	17071	8850	25921	1787	1250	994	13592	43544
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	2403	729	3132	0.00	0	0	0	3132
3	Capacity building and Governance	1497	445	1942	0.00	0	0	0	1942
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	4526	1030	5556	0.00	0	0	0	5556
5	Recurrent cost	0.00	100	100	0.00	0	0	0	100.00
	Total	25497	11154	36651	1787	1250	994	13592	54274

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensuring of SBS for effective implementation of Schemes. It controls the unwanted miss appropriateness and guides the people ensuring the HRBA and GESI.
- Capacity enhancement training to Technical supports and Operators for Electric and Solar lift schemes are required.
- Frequency of district visit should be increased. PSU/PCO visits contributed well for district progress and guidance to the district and for DDF monitoring visit.
- Making V-WASH plan using social mobilizers were found very ambitious because of heavy loaded Social mobilizers from different agencies, regular jobs and their level of education.
- Initiation of VDC exist strategy is required in the near future.
- Post construction support identification, support mechanism & modality as well as post construction support fund should be allocated in the district, possibly in VDC level also for the sustainability of project.
- Service provider for Water quality test are not available in the district hence the TA support from PSU is expected for pilot support to motivate private sector to generate the service provider.

- Scheme level detail Assessment survey/studies should be carried out in the lift schemes and should be addressed as per the findings in new and existing schemes.
- Field level studies and exposure visit for DWASH Unit to observe the best practices in CCA/DRR in water supply schemes.
- Triggers selection and massive use in the district for the total sanitation campaign.
- Child representation in decision-making level and implementation process should be ensured for child friendly structures.
- Frequent changing in Budget, Plan, Akhtiyaris were the barriers for smooth running of project, It should be minimised in future.



*Local innovation for Total sanitation*

- Reactivation and Registration of phase I schemes with post construction support and WSP Implementation.



*Participants of ICS Training in Sekham VDC*



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in  
Western Nepal Phase II

# TANAHUN DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2071/072 – CY 2014/15 17.7.2014 – 16.7.2015



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018  
To be presented to 7<sup>th</sup> Supervisory Board meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal  
Prepared by: District WASH Unit, Tanahun district

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Total Sanitation, Sanitation Week/ Environment Day celebration, Scheme Monitoring, Pump operator training and WSP training to WUSC

## 1 SUMMARY

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This is the **Tanahun District 2071/72** Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY02) 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 2071/072 (July 17, 2014 to July 16, 2015). 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 FY02. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](http://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 Tanahun District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY02 end was 9,221. Out of these, 37.54% benefited within this reporting period (FY02 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (38) 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 39; out of the completed schemes, one is yet to be cleared financially.

Tanahun district declared itself as Open Defecation Free ODF before three year 2012/07/18. Within this reporting period (FY02), altogether 8,059 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 8,636; trainings were 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 FY2071/72 (FY02) for Tanahun district was NPR 290,00,000 which equals to NPR 112,94,000 for GoN and NPR 177,06,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY01 and the new release in FY02, the Tanahun DDC released 58% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 77.89%, leaving NPR 3,940,152 carry over to FY03.

## 2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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Tanahun District covers the total area of 1,546 square km in Western Region of Nepal. Its' elevation ranges from 240 to 2325 meters above sea level and it is extended to 62.5 km long and 43.7 km wide. Tanahun comprises 41 VDCs and 3 Municipalities with its district headquarter in Damauli. The municipality is named after the famous saint Veda Vyas of holy who wrote the holy Mahabharat, was born in this district near Damauli at the meeting point of river Seti and Madi. That is why the headquarters is known as Vyas Municipality. The total population of the district is 323,288 with 179,878 female and 143,410 male in 78309 households (CBS, 2011).

Several perennial as well as ephemeral rivers/streams originating from Himalayan region and Mahabharata range and hilly region flow through Tanahun District. The district is very rich in water resources. The major rivers of the district are Marsyangdi, Kaligandaki, Trishuli, Madi and Seti. RWSSP WN is working in Tanahun since 2008. RWSSP WN I worked in six VDCs only in its' first phase. In phase II, additional 10 VDCs is selected for WASH program activities implementation. The district was declared ODF in phase I, and support for Post ODF activities in whole district is continued in Phase II.

In phase II, 6 VDC's VWASH Plan updating and 9 new VDC's VWASH plans formulation is completed and more than 50 schemes also completed. Two wards of Thaprek VDC and 4 wards of Shavung Bhagwatipur VDC's are declared total sanitation ward and others are in line to declare total sanitation ward/VDC. Water safety plan training were conducted in 11 gravity/lift water supply schemes and these schemes are now implementing WSP. Follow up support is necessary for WUSC's WSP team for water quality testing and other technical support.

### 3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY02

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 FY02. In the following chapters the colour coding reflects the achievements against each result-level indicator: "GREEN" indicating that the project is well on the track, "YELLOW" that it could do better and "RED" that more serious effort next year is needed in this regard. Under each result there is something to celebrate and something that will need serious attention next year.

#### 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	All 41 VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	7 number 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	6 number of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	⇒
1.4	6 number of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

#### Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives on achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Tanahun district has now reached 81.58%. 48.8% of the total water supply system needs to be repaired to operate properly.

<sup>1</sup> TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
**Tanahun District Annual Progress Report (2071/072 - CY2014/15)**

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 11 number 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: 11 number 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: 43 number 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: 35 number 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: 14 number 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

*Table 3 Result 3 progress overview*

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	<b>Districts have D-WASH Plan</b> that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	<b>15 number of VDCs have V-WASH Plan</b> that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	<b>DDCs practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	↓
3.4	<b>15 number of VDCs practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	⇒

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

<sup>2</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

<sup>3</sup> As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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.

6 VDCs has updated the VWASH Plans and 9 VDCs prepared the New VWASH plans in the district. DWASHCC meets in the district as and when required. No any regular meeting is fixed in the district.

## **4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES**

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Fifty percent (50%) women representation in WUSCs are ensured and emphasis is given on inclusive participation of women, marginalized caste, and ethnic groups in decision-making processes. In terms of numbers, there is a good representation of women and disadvantaged groups in Water User and Sanitation Committees (WUSCs) and VDC level Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs).

Hoarding board for transparency that shows the technical details, budget, contributions and actual expenditure kept in all the schemes ensuring right to information for all. Initial steps towards addressing disasters and climate change into VDCs Planning have taken while updating the VWASH Plan. There is a need to raise awareness on DRR and CC in the context of WASH and incorporate in the WASH plans. Recharge pond, point source improvement, rainwater harvesting and source conservation etc. considered as CCA/DRR activity and included in WASH plans/WSP.

## **5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

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- Sustaining the lift schemes is questionable due to high repair and maintenance cost.
- Many schemes with high cost, serving less households.
- Need to enhance institutional capacity of the WUSC in implementing of WSP and O & M action plan.
- Still unclear the phase I scheme expenditure within the WUSC and User.
- Water quality checking by WUSC themselves is difficult.
- Post ODF strategy is in the district, which will give the momentum to declare Total Sanitation.
- Focus on mobilizing the D/V/W- WASH-CC in district is necessary.

## **6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET**

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Human resources are not hired as per the guideline in WASH Unit. Therefore, the DMC has decided to open vacancy for remaining positions to fill in as per project guideline. At present, there are 3 Field Coordinators, 2 Sub-engineers, 4 water supply and sanitation technicians, one Lead WASH Facilitator, 3 Health Promoters working in the WASH Unit. Orientation/Training to LWASHF and HP is needed for enhancing their capacity towards implementing Post ODF activities.

Financial resources seems low as compared to districts' demand on water supply schemes. The available budget in the district and its' expenditure is as follows:

### **Budget released in DDF Tanahun:**

From Government of Nepal: NRs: 10,426,924

From Government of Finland: NRs: 19,992,003.7

From DDC, Tanahun: NRs: 1,000,000

Total Released Budget in DDF: NRs: 291, 32,920

**Budget Expenditure from DDF Tanahun:**

Government of Nepal: NRs: 102,32,920

Government of Finland: NRs: 149,22,670

DDC, Tanahun: NRs: 847,563

**Total expenditure from DDF Tanahun : NRs: 26,003,157.48**

## **7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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- For enhancing WUSC capacity, SBS need to follow up as well as effective monitoring is required.
- Follow up of Phase I and II completed DWS schemes is required for making them functional and sustainable.
- VDC level workshop/ Orientation for DWS WUSC is necessary to make them active and functional.
- Mechanism should be developed for water quality check by WUSC themselves at local level in nearby places.