



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

GULMI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY04 FY 2073/074 – CY 2016/17 17.7.2016 – 16.7.2017



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2019
District WASH Unit, GULMI DISTRICT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
1 SUMMARY	3
2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION	3
3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04	4
RESULT 1: SANITATION AND HYGIENE.....	4
RESULT 2: DRINKING WATER SUPPLY	5
RESULT 3: INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT/CAPACITY BUILDING	6
4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES	7
HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI	7
CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	8
5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES	8
6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET	8
HUMAN RESOURCES	8
7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES	10
8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	11



1 SUMMARY

This is the Annual Progress Report for the third Fiscal Year 04 (FY 2073/74) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II - Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) implementing in Gulmi District. It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/74 (July 17, 2016 to July 16, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03.

In Gulmi District, Altogether 15 DWSS were in implementing in ongoing phase and 8 DWSS were completed construction by the end of the FY04. The cumulative population benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY04 end was 5196. In FY 04, Four DWSS schemes (3 lift and 1 gravity) were completed construction during this reporting period, therefore total benefiting population of FY 04 is 2884 (402HHs). Remaining seven DWSS are in under construction phase (IPO) and progress is satisfactory by end of FY'04.

Altogether three Public Toilets has completed in FY'04 (Tamghas, Bharse and Thulolumpek). The constructed PIS toilets are with necessary gender friendly as well as disable friendly structures as per our guideline. Likewise, recharge structure was inbuilt in design estimates of possible ongoing DWSS. The water source was measured monthly basis for the recharge structure that constructed in FY03 (Deuralikhola lift DWS, Hardineta). The source data analysis of the year is in annex.



Figure 1: Public toilet in Bharse VDC



Figure 2: Ward level TS declaration event in Birbas VDC

Gulmi district have continuing implement the Total Sanitation/TBC activities throughout the district aiming to sustain ODF. By the end of FY'04 district has able to declare 73 wards including 4 VDCs (2 VDCs to be formal declaration ceremony) as total sanitation ward/VDC. In FY 04, three VDCs (Juniya, Pallikot and Bhanbhane VDCs) have prepared for declare Total Sanitation.

Within this reporting period (FY04), altogether 6033 (2488 Male and 3185 Female) people have benefited from various training/workshop events organized in the district as well as VDCs funded through the DDF.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

The Gulmi district is one of among six district of Lumbini Zone situated at Western Development Region. The total area of the district is 1149 sq.km, surround by the Syanga and Parbat in Esat, Pyuthan in West and Palpa and Arghakhachi districts in South. The district spreads over 830 10' to 830 35' East Longitude and 270 55' to 280 27' North Latitude. After reconstructed the local bodies, now the Gulmi district is consists of 10 Rural Municipalities and 2 Municipalities (see figure 3). Tamghas is the district headquarter located in Resunga Municipality, which is 72 KM far from Palpa headquarter. Roads network covered all 12 NP/NP and have plying vehicles throughout the year. 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 (DWSSDO) and 68 % HHs has reached electricity (NEA).

Now, the district has developed long term District Development Periodic Plan (DDPP) and district WASH strategic plan. Likewise, Gulmi district already developed and implementing District Transportation Master Plan (DTMP).

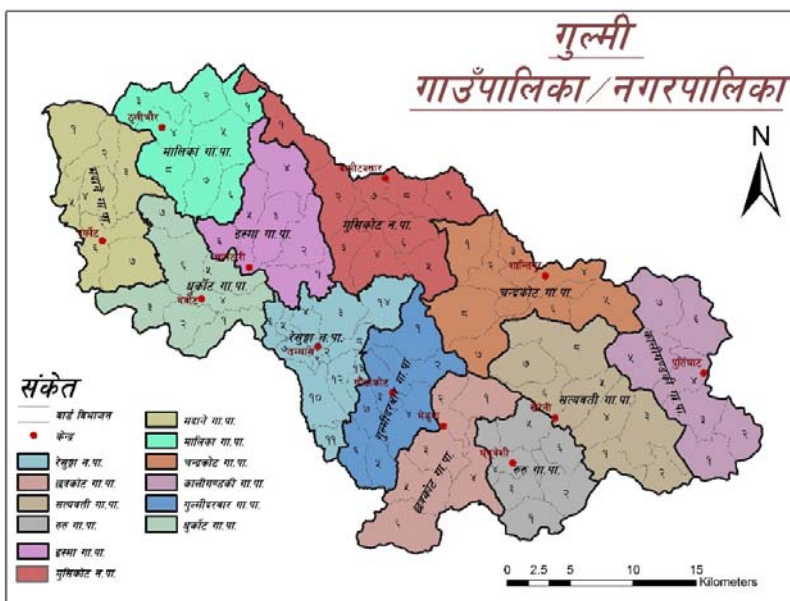


Figure 3: Local bodies reconstruction of Gulmi district

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Gulmi district has already declared as ODF zone at the end of FY'2072/73 (FY02). The district has given continuity to implementing post ODF activities throughout the district to sustain ODF. Community based awareness activities were implementing with targeting 40 wards to be declare as Total Sanitation wards by end of FY04. Now, altogether 42 wards has been declare as Total Sanitation wards, at the same time three VDCs have prepared to be declared as TS VDC. It is the remarkable achievement of the district to the step forward to sustainable ODF after district ODF. The VDC level TS strategic plan development has played vital role behind this great achievement.



Figure 4: Ward level TS declaration event in Thanpati VDC

Various awareness event/day celebrations conducted as per calendar. By the end of fiscal year altogether 6 days were celebrated in the district/community related to sanitation and hygiene. The women and student participation were seems significant in sanitation events/campaigns.

Altogether three PIS (2 public and 1 institutional) toilets has completed in FY'04. The constructed PIS toilets have necessary gender friendly and disable friendly structures as per our PIS guideline.

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	75 of VDCs and 1 MCP (75 VDC and 1 MCP declared ODF)	↑
1.2	Altogether six (6) 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	Altogether 73 (31+42) Wards including 1 VDC declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	Six (6) VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC.	⇒

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Gulmi district has now reached 92% (Source DWSSDO, Gulmi).

By the end of FY'04, altogether 8 DWSS (4 electric lift, 1 Solar lift, 3 gravity) were completed implementation phase and the cumulative number of benefitted population serving improved water supply by FY04 is 5196 (863 HHs). Remaining six DWSS has implementation ongoing phase (IPO) status, will be benefitted population of 4583 (909 HHs) and three DWSS are in preparatory (PPO) phase and quality of work is satisfactory by end of FY'04. All IPC schemes have source registration and functioning well. All IPC schemes have trained VMW as well as trained pump operators for operation and maintenance, out of them four schemes have prepared water safety plan.

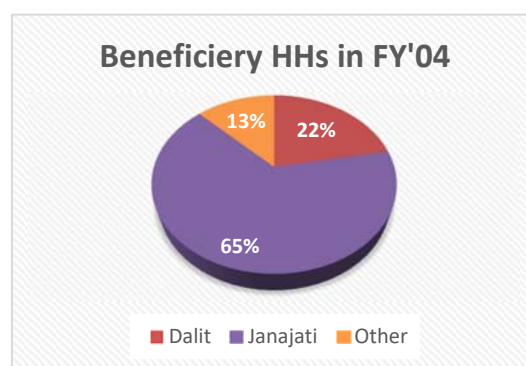


Figure 5: Beneficiary compassion in DWS schemes

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: Three water supply schemes (IPC) supported by the Project fund in the Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	⇒
2.2	Institutional capacity: All 17 WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute (100%) b) O&M plan made and applied (100%) c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected (out of 8 IPC, 7 applied) d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed (20 VMW trained for 8 DWS) e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women (100% inclusive WUSC as per our guideline)	↑
2.3	Improved services: Eight (8) 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.	↑

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

2.4	Reaching the unreached: 12 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: Altogether 16 (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/Capacity building

1. CB events: Altogether 124 Capacity Building/training events were conducted in the FY'04 benefitting 6033 participants. Out of them 56% participants were female.
2. DSWASH plan: The district strategic WASH plan has endorsed through DDC council. After reconstruction of local bodies, it seems challenge to implementation of plan.
3. VDC level Total Sanitation Strategic Plan (VTSSP): In FY04, three VDCs (Thulolumpek, Thanapati and Dhurkot Bastu) of Gulmi district has developed VDC level total sanitation strategic plan and endorsed through VDC council. Based on strategic plan, these three VDCs have targeting to declare VDC as total sanitation zone by the end of FY'05.
4. Pump Operator Training: Altogether 15 pump operators from 9 lift schemes (IPC and IPO) has participated on 5 days general electricity wiring and pump operator training in district. Now, all participants are able to operate and maintain electric pumps satisfactory.
5. VMW training: 10 days VMW training has been organized in one of the IPO scheme, altogether 12 participants from 5 DWSS were trained and mobilized.
6. Because of change context, the annual performance of DDC (DCC) could not done in this FY.

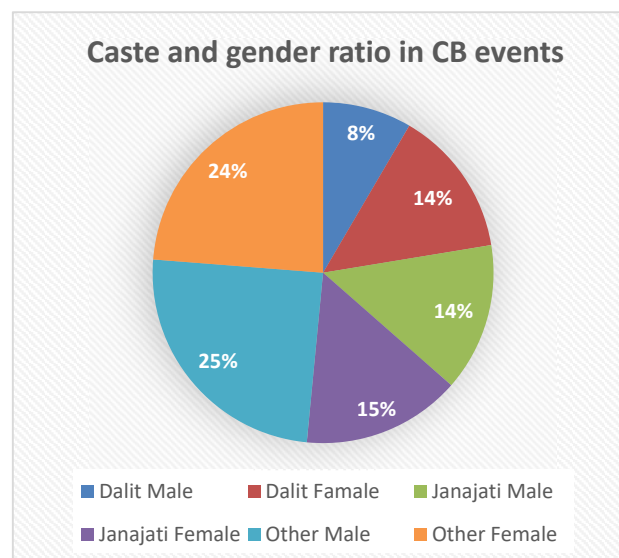


Figure 6: caste and gender analysis of CB training participants

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

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

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

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

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

4.1. Menstruation Hygiene:

Since project implementation in Gulmi, RW has initiated the cross cutting program related to “Menstruation Hygiene Safety” targeting for teenage girls in various secondary level schools in district. A local NGO established in district named “Sewa Sanchar Gulmi” has mobilized annually to implement these activities. Separate contract has done between DCC and NGO for particular interventions. About 500 adolescent girls benefitted from various schools through Menstruation Hygiene education in this FY’04.



Figure 7: Menstrual hygiene education to adolescent girls in school level

4.2. Women, children and disable access in toilets:

Total sanitation and GESI orientation has conducted to targeting women members of V-WASH-CC. During the orientation training the disable and elderly people friendly toilet were demonstrate and teach them about the access of disables in sanitation. Modified toilet photo with methodology were demonstrate, after the orientation some HHs who have disable person were developed disable friendly structures in toilet.

4.3. Women and oppressed caste people in WUSC leadership:

During the WUSC formation, we are playing vital role to bring women and Dalits in leadership position of WUSC. By the end of FY’ 03 the district able to complete three DWSS through female and dalit leadership respectively, at the same time ethnic people led another two DWS.



Figure 8: Using TS triggering tool in V-WASHCC training

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

4.4. Spring shed revival and recharge:

Because of adverse impact of climate change, most of the spring sources of hill districts are depleting year by year. After received training on “spring shed revival training”, the district decided to construct suitable recharge structure after hydrogeological survey in the watershed area of Deuralikhola lift DWSS. Check dams and pits has constructed by WUSC as per the idea of study team. Monthly basis source measurements has recorded after recharge construction for up to 18 months and then summarized the acquired data. The analysed data shows that the water source is slightly increase

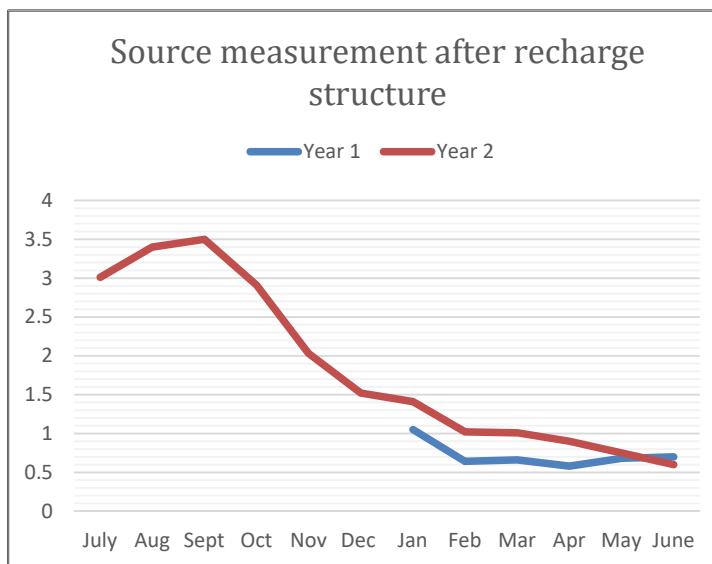


Figure 9: Source measurement data analysis in Deuralikhola DWS

in year two after construction of recharge structure (See the figure), mainly in dry season. However, the source measurement should be continue in coming fiscal year to measure the effectiveness of that intervention.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Local Level Election: Nationwide local level election after reconstruction had effected the work of DWS schemes. Because of election code of conduct, the DDC could not hire technical staff in vacant positions.
- After reconstruction of local bodies, the project has decide to program implementation through respective Gau/Nagarpalika. At the same time, the successful election of local government will be one of opportunity for effective resource mobilization.
- Positive responses has received from newly elected local bodies in program GP/NP, the chief of some GP/NP appreciate our project and committed to increase their matching fund in WASH activities.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

As per SP recruitment mobilization guideline, DCC Gulmi mobilized altogether 16 SPs in FY’04. The turnover of technical staff is remarkable in this FY. 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	2	0	0	1	2	1	4	5
2	Health Promoter (HP)	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	4

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
GULMI District Annual Progress Report (2073/2074- CY2016/17)

3	Lead Wash Facilitator (LWF)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	WASH Sub- Engineer	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	WASH Ass. Sub- Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
6	WASH Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Water supply and Sanitation technician (WSST)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
	Total	0	3	0	0	3	7	3	13	16

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The component wise actual annual financial progress of FY04 is as follows.

SN	Component	Financial progress (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply/Toilet/Recharge schemes	16770.00	10956.70	29026.70	1300.00	4208.37	1709.33	28875.05	
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	910.97	330.00	1240.97	00	00	00	00	
3	Capacity building and Governance	1225.00	475.51	1700.51	00	00	00	00	
4	Office/Service/ SP costs (+GON admin)	5032.27	2247.54	7279.81	00	00	00	00	
	Total	23938.24	14009.75	39247.99	1300	4208.37	1709.33	28875.05	

The actual financial progress against actual budget release from GoF and GoN is 89.0 % in FY'04.

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mandatory in all SBS monitoring of WSS by single person from PSU (from beginning to end). Otherwise proper handover the monitoring information to other person.
- DCC seems passive to run TSU without development budget authority. In this context project should be rethink about support unit locations according to federal government.
- Now, the continuity of DTO office is not certain and seems inactive from FY05. Therefore frequency of technical support from PSU/PCO should be increase than previous year.