



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

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



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

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Summary

This is the Rupandehi **DISTRICT 04** Annual Progress Report for the fourth Fiscal Year (FY04) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II - Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II). It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/074 (July 16, 2016 to July 15, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY04. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase Second (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN 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 FY04 end was 15,976 from 2,234 households. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II, 12 schemes completed of which 3 are Tubewell schemes while remaining 8 are OHT schemes. One scheme ThumwaPiprahawa in ongoing which will serve 2,593 population of 302 HH.

Rupandehi district will declare itself as Open Defecation Free ODF before the end of December 2017. Only one VDC (previous) and two municipality are remain to meet the goal of district sanitation strategy.

Within this reporting period (FY 04), altogether 4943 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 FY2073/74 (FY04) for Rupandehi district was NPR 27,159,000 which equals to NPR 89,88,000 for GoN and NPR 17,352,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 17864741 which is 66 % of the total budget.

1. DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Rupandehi District lies in the Province No.5 and in the Western Development Region of Nepal. Nepal is being progressive toward local level restructuring and now there are 16 local levels in Rupandehi, out of which one is sub-metropolitan city, 5 are municipalities and 10 are Rural Municipalities which were formed by merging previous 48 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 own cultural and historical identity in world.

Its political boundary lies Nawalparasi district in east, Kapilvastu district and UP (India) in west, Palpa district in north and UP (India) in south. This is a historical place in Nepal where Lord Buddha was born. The district is located in the Western development Region and is surrounded by Palpa, Nawalparasi, 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 was supposed to end in September 2018, however, both the governments (Nepal and Finland) agreed to extend the project for one year till the end of July 2019. Project strengthens 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.

From FY05 onwards, the project activities will be implemented through the Municipalities (Gaunpalikas, rural municipalities; and Nagarpalikas, municipalities, both referred to as 'Municipalities' in this report) and their Municipality WASH Units. The previous District WASH Units are now restructured as Technical Support Units under the District Coordination Committees (DCC), having small technical team that supports the Municipality WASH Units in technical matters and reporting. The Project will continue to work in a participatory manner with the WUSCs and IMCs, the Step-by-Step approach leading the scheme planning, implementation and management also in the future.

2. REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

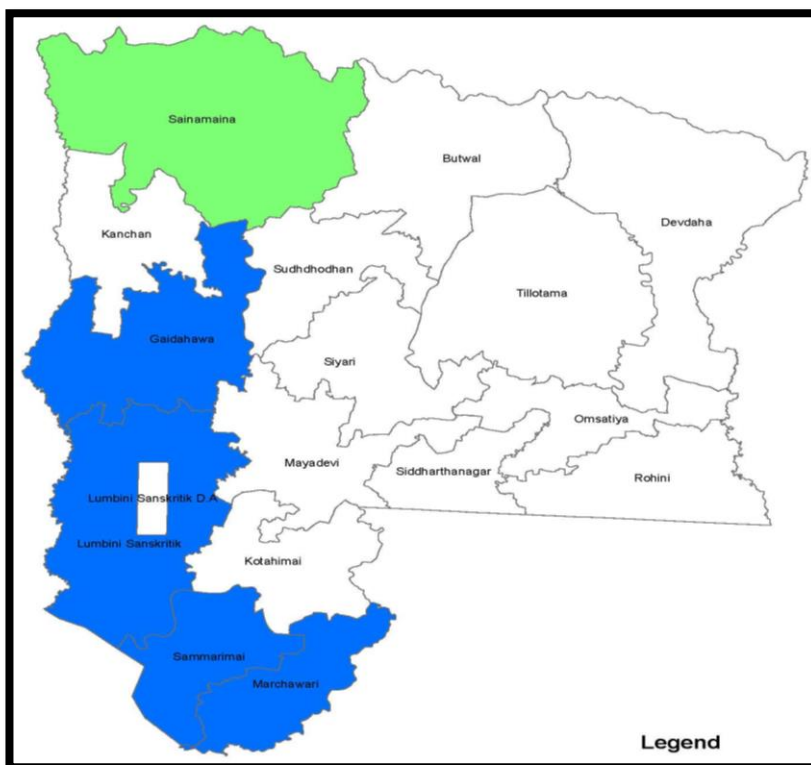
Table 1 shows the overview into Result 1 sanitation-related progress.

Table 1 Result 1 progress overview

| Log frame | Result-area 1 indicators | "Traffic Lights" |
|-----------|--|------------------|
| 1.1 | In total 47 of 48 VDCs and 4 out of 6 municipalities declared ODF | ↑ |
| 1.2 | 9 of 10 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 ¹) | ↓ |
| 1.4 | # of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC | ↓ |

Rupandehi district in progress in sanitation and hygiene and decided to declare district ODF in December 2016, however the target could not be met and was extended. Except 1 VDC (previous) and 2 municipality have not been declared as ODF. 5 VDCs were declared ODF in the year 04 and 2 schools were declared as Total Sanitized Schools. One ward of Dayanagar VDC had improved a lot to declare itself as Total Sanitation Ward.

At the end of the FY 2073/74, only few households (60 HH) remain to construct toilet in Siddhartha Municipality, 465 HH out of 2485 HH in Bishnupura VDC (previous) and 3200 HH out of 9921 HH in Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality have remain to complete their toilets. All other HH in the district have toilets in their home.



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 few house hold have the access of safe drinking water supply. In Rupandehi DISTRICT, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY04 end was 15,976 from 2,234 households. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II, 12 schemes completed of which 3 are Tubewell schemes while remaining 8 are OHT schemes. One scheme ThumwaPiprahawa in ongoing which will serve 2,593 population of 302 HH. Post construction funding support in Aama and Jogada for boundary wall and room construction were effective for protection and use while the 2nd boring drilled at Banbaba scheme will help to meet the demands of the increased population and significant increase in the number of tap-connection.

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

| Log. frame | Result-area 2 indicators | "Traffic Lights" |
|------------|--|------------------|
| 2.1 | Safe water: 8 of 8 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: 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. | ⇒ |
| 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

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

| Log-Frame | Result-area 3 indicators | "Traffic Lights" |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| 3.1 | 1 of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated | ↑ |
| 3.2 | 3 of 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 ² | ↑ |
| 3.4 | VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³ | ↑ |

DWASHCC meeting is regular but only focus on sanitation and hygiene issue. The regularity of meeting based on agenda like monitoring, approval of ODF and coordinating among district level wash stakeholders. This fiscal year DWASHCC played a good coordinating role in the case of ODF declaration.

V-WASH-CC found very active in FY 04 and have regular meeting. In Rupandehi district, despite of different political and local level challenges VWASHCC led sanitation campaign played a vital role in ODF. Actually, VWASHCC never activated before for planning and mobilization, only formation of VWASHCC completed by district. In the Fy 2073/74 alone, 842 participants benefitted from different types of orientation/training at Rupandehi.



3. CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Rupandehi district selected the support person followed rule and regulation of GESI and HRBA. In the SP composition 9 female out of 15 so 60% female and 2 people from adibasi/janjati and 6 from madhesi community and 7 from other community. This is positive steps towards organization's HR development.

Among the beneficiaries of training of the fiscal year 04 in total 40 % female out of 842 (total participants) had participated inspite of high encouragement to female to participate. In all trainings, whether related to sanitation or capacity building trainings right based approach and GESI were discussed and advocated as cross-cutting issues for mainstreaming.

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

Rupandehi district is a safe in the term of climate change and disaster risk because of terai. Activities of CCA/DRR were discussed at orientation and formation of team of WSP. The possible hazards were closely analysed and possible measures were considered in WSP.

The WASH related activities of CCA/DRR was discussed at meeting of DWASHCC, DMC, orientation of VWASHCC and WCFs. The effect of Climate Change was discussed in Focus Group discussions. The effect due to climate change and due to human being was cleared in these events. The possible measures are considered from beginning i.e. socio-technical assessment.

4. EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- The last four months of the fiscal year are very important in terms of activities implementation and expediting the progress. However, these 4 months of the FY -04 were very crucial for the state restructuring and local level elections, which greatly hampered the project activities implementation. These 4 months were full of dilemma and diversion of priority of all in election and restructuring.
- Efforts made for District Council were adjourned at the last moment, the bank account of the DDC was closed without any information, and the name of DDC was changed to District Coordination Committee instead of District Development Committees. It was similar to fiscal year closing, which stopped many activities, and it took a long time to re-open the bank accounts of DCC. VDCs were merged to form Gaunpalikas. It took very long time for Gaunpalikas to establish there office, get their executives and open their bank account and transfer the budget to wards (previous VDC) which hampered the program implementation as they were planned to be completed with the budget of RWSSPWN-I phase available at VDC.
- Restructuring of local levels in Terai created confusions among the local levels, DDC. Government announced the number of the local levels in Terai, which was increased after

some time and Supreme Court stopped government to implement the increased number. This created a great confusion among DDC, VDC, local leaders and officials which slowed the sanitation campaign.

- Another dilemma was about election in Terai. First, it was announced to be conducted on 14th May Then it was postponed for 23 June and again to 28 June 2017. There were great confusion in all, whether the elections will be or not.
- Attitude of social and political elites.
- Demanding Subsidy Vs past practices in other VDCs,
- Political interest & politicizing the social development issues.
- Thinking of community as if the Sanitation and hygiene is the business of government.

Challenges, Risks and opportunities:

- In the Fy 2074/75, 2 elections have been scheduled by the Government--Provincial level election and Member of Parliament Election which will effect the project implementation.
- Capacity of the local government to implement the project is to be strengthened which will delay the project implementation in the coming FY.
- Fund flow and reporting to and from large no of local governments is challenging.
- Annual Work Plan finalization and fund flow from both government seems to be time taking this year. There is no balance GoF fund at local government as it used to be in the previous fiscal year.
- Declaration of VDC ODF and sustaining the ODF, both are critical in the district.
- Behaviour change is least priority in the district than ODF support, so attention needed to post ODF intervention and other BCC activities for changing the behaviours and sustaining the changes achieved.
- Focus on mobilizing the D/V/W-WASHCC in district is necessary to gain momentum in sanitation.
- There is ample opportunities to work with the newly elected local government after 2 decades of voidness. RWSSPWN-II is in the first line to go to the GP/NP which has created a great avenue for program implementation.

5. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY04:

| SN | Position | Quantity | Remarks |
|----|-------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Focal Person | 1 | Permanent engineer of DTO |
| 2 | WASH Engineer | 0 | |
| 3 | Sub Engineer | 1 | One vacant |
| 4 | Field Coordinator | 3 | |
| 5 | Health Promoter | 1 | |
| 6 | Lead WASH Facilitator | 9 | |
| 7 | Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST | 1 | |
| 8 | WSP facilitators | 0 | |
| 9 | Part time WSST | 0 | |

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Summary of Budget and expenditure (GoN+GoF+DDC)

| Budget Heading | GoN Admin | Public Construction | Sanitation and Hygiene | Capacity Development | So/SP Cost | Total |
|----------------|-----------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|
| Budget Actual | | 12,553,000 | 5,116,000 | 1,620,000 | 7,670,000 | 27,159,000 |
| Expenditure | | 8,864,615 | 2,259,415 | 1,036,036 | 5,504,875 | 17,864,941 |
| Expenditure | 100% | 71% | 44% | 64% | 72% | 66% |

Detail Budget:

| Budget Heading | RELEASE | | | | EXPENDITURE | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------------------|
| | GoN | GoF | DDC | TOTAL | GoN | GoF | DDC | TOTAL |
| Public Construction | 562000 0 | 6180000 | 45437 3 | 1225437 3 | 412859 1 | 4281651 | 45437 3 | 8864615 |
| SP/SO costs 22411 | 207300 0 | 5597000 | | 7670000 | 207300 0 | 3431875 | | 5504875 |
| Capacity 22512 | 608000 | 2410756 | | 3018756 | 352721 | 683315 | | 1036036 |
| Others 22522 | 487000 | 3736499 | 63000 | 4286499 | 391428 | 1804987 | 63000 | 2259415 |
| GoN Admin 26312 | 200000 | | | 200000 | 200000 | | | 200000 |
| Total | 898800 0 | 1792425 5 | 51737 3 | 2742962 8 | 714574 0 | 1020182 8 | 51737 3 | 1786494 1 |

6. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Post-Construction support in 3 schemes have proved effective and such support is necessary in remaining 2 schemes where there are no boundary and rooms for keeping official documents.
- VDCs which were declared ODF have reverted back as some toilets are not used. Post ODF intervention are necessary.
- Proactive initiation of VWASH-CC of Marchawar toward ODF declaration
- Local Political leader took better initiation in ODF campaign
- Prepared effective work plan targeting ODF and implement the plan thoroughly
- Door to door visit, small group counselling and monitoring taskforce work better.

RECOMMENDATION:

- There were 3 OHT planned at the initial phase of project implementation at ThumuhawaPiprahawa. Only 2 are in process of completion. Due to time constrain and not so heavy demand from the public side, it is better not to start the 3rd OHT.
- There is no estimate of boundary wall and office/guard room in both the OHTs. It is recommended to add boundary wall and a room after the completion of the OHTs.
- Boundary wall for protection is also necessary at Silautiya DWS. PoCO support for the same is recommended.
- Trainings, workshops, orientations and other awareness raising activities includes BCC.
- BCC materials should be developed in local languages.



7. SUCCESS CASE STUDY:

Post Construction Support at Brahmababa DWS Scheme:

Brahmababa DWS was started in 2068 B.S. and completed in 2071 B.S. Chairperson during the construction was Ram Bahadur B.K. Over Head Tank was constructed designed for 345 households. However, after completion, only 109 households had a tap connection till 2073/10. Balance of WUSC was in negative with NRS 2,00,00 in loss, expense was higher than the income. People had not understood the importance of safe water in terms of both quality and supply. After the continuous follow-up from DWASH unit, general assembly of the WUSC was held on 2073/10/24.

After this assembly, new committee was elected. Water safety plan and other account management training were given to the management committees. Household visits were done and importance of safe water and benefits of reliable water supply was shared with all the users. As a result, the demands for yard connection dramatically increased. RWSSPWN-II also supported for another boring at the scheme for meeting the increased demand. Currently, there are 2 borings and the numbers of households with connection has increased from 109 households to 559 in the end of the fiscal year.

