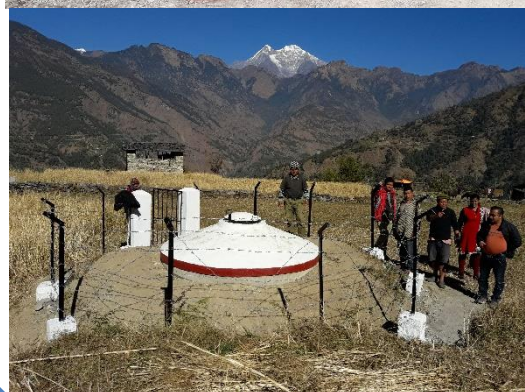




Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

MYAGDI 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, MYAGDI DISTRICT

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1 SUMMARY



This is the Myagdi DISTRICT's Annual Progress Report for the Fourth Fiscal Year (FY04) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II - Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II). It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/074 (16.7.2016 – 15.7.2017). 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 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 FY04 end was 7334 Out of these, 2779 benefited within this reporting period (FY04



only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared 40 schemes (23 DWS and 17 Public/Institutional/School Toilets) 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 six VDCs (Bima, Dana, Ramche, Histan, Jhin and Beghkhola) and five wards (Dagnam-3 wards, Ghara -1 ward and Niskot-1 ward) as total sanitized wards/VDCs by FY04. Within this reporting period (FY 04 only), Bima VDC declared as total sanitized VDC where district chief officials, political leaders and relevant government line agencies and stakeholder were presence.

The cumulative number of people benefiting from various training events organized in the district funded through the DDF by FY04 end was 47530 out of these, 14968 benefited within this reporting period (FY04 only).

The total RWSSP-WN-II, FY03 DDF budget is NPR 45,502,000.00 (GoN+GoF+DDC). Of this, the GoF contribution is 56.70 %, GoN 41.76% and DDCs 1.54%. In addition, VDCs 6% and the users 28% (cash & kinds) have contributed for public construction component. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and Sanitation & Hygiene funded through DDF. At the end of FY03, DDF Expenditure was NPR 38,598,094.25 that counts 85% of allocated budget. Additionally, contribution from VDC NPR 4,471,376.00, community NPR 19,523,427.00 respectively had done for year 4.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

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 kilometres.

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/ km².

RWSSP-WN II works with namely Takam, Okharbot, Ghara, Ruma, Babiyachaur, Barangja, Arman, Darbang, Bima, Bhakimli, Shikha, Pakhapani, Dagnam and Dana VDC (14 VDCs). Besides, it works with selected wards of Beni Municipality (ward no 12) for Water Supply Scheme. The sanitation & hygiene activities/supports are in all VDCs.

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

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 FY04.

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	Myagdi District is 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	59 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	34 of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↑

By the end of FY 04 six VDCs (Dana, Ramche, Histan, Jhin, Beghkhola and Bima VDCs i.e (in total 54 wards) and additional five wards (Three wards of Dagnam VDC, one ward of Ghara VDC and one ward of Niskot VDC) have declared total sanitized VDCs/Wards, out of this Bima VDC i.e 9 wards declared total sanitized VDCs/Wards within this reporting period (FY04 only).

For Sustaining ODF towards Total Sanitized VDC declaration, districtwide situation assessment has done through collecting household level information in line with Total Sanitation Declaration Indicator base. Post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms is prepared in 34 VDCs, Status is updated and the areas of focus is identified including prioritized VDC for total sanitation declaration.

Data shows that Dagnam, Bhurung Tatopani, Dova and Shikha are near to declaration point and efforts are making to improve the behavioural aspects. WASH is in priority list of DWASHCC, VDC and intensive support is in replacement of temporary toilets by permanent with sealed pan.



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 93.24% (Source District WASH MIS, DWASH -CC, Myagdi)

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water:xxxxxx numbers 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. = In total 36 DWS received WSP Training (12 DWS received in FY04) and are in the process of implementation	↑
2.2	Institutional capacity: xxxxx 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- on 81 DWS b) O&M plan made and applied- on 36 DWS c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected= 56 DWS d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed = 56 DWS e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women - 68 DWS	↑
2.3	Improved services: 22 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: 21 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: 10 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.	↑

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. The cumulative number of water supply schemes construction work completed by the end of FY04 is 23 and is now in operation benefitting 7334 beneficiaries, out of this 10 water supply schemes (out of which 9 are private yard connection) completed within this reporting period (FY 04 only) benefitting 2779 beneficiaries. The majority households served from the newly constructed water supply schemes are Janjati (Magar) and Dalit communities.



Result 3: Institutional development

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. As an important guiding document, in FY03 ten VDCs Lulang, Takam, Bima, Okharbot, Baranja, BabiyaChaur, Kuhun, Shikha, Piple and Pakhapani prepared V-WASH Plan through external consulting firms in coordination and support of District Development Committee.

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Myagdi districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated = 1	↑
3.2	VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated =16 VWASH Plans	↑
3.3	Myagdi practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	⇒
3.4	Most 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	⇒

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 .The best practice is, resource allocation and release of matching fund by VDCs is in time.

D-WASH CC holds meeting when agenda and discussion contents arises for decision going forward. DWASH CC executes and reviews all relevant guidelines and norms to do campaigning of sustainable ODF towards total sanitized VDC declaration by 2017 and pay attention by avoiding duplication of efforts and geographical coverage. This practice has helped further to reaching the unreached households/communities and creating opportunities equally. Several government line agencies and NGOs are fully/partially working to empower the communities for the movement.

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: 10 schemes completed reaching to 2779 populations, out of them dalit 16 %, Janjati 63% and 21% others.

Capacity building: Training records shows that out of 14968 participants, 22% dalit, 55% janjati, 22% others and 54% women participated in capacity building trainings.

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.

During VWASH plan updating, it was discussed about major disaster in the past, effect of climate change and mitigation /adaptation majors from the disaster and climate change. Adaptation measures have been mentioned in VWASH plan. Water Safety Plan (WSP) is rolling out to empower, apply climate change adaptions in all phase I, and phase II core program VDCs. WSP in 36 phase I schemes is prepared (in this FY 12 schemes). The orientation on CCA/DRR is also given in Step-by-Step process in preparatory phase of DWS schemes.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER



After the implementation of water supply schemes the community people have utilized the waste water in Kitchen gardens for farming of Off –season vegetable and able to save the money and take opportunity to raise their economic status and health status. 40 VMWs (8 female and 32 male) trained in this fiscal year and employment opportunity is generated for these people inside the community. Similarly, 24 Promoters (6

female and 18 male) trained on Improved Cooking stove Master TOT, which has also created self-employment opportunity for them to raise their capacity and economic status.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Project interventions were in operation slowly (account system was closed for two months in 3rd trimester) due to restructuring of local body and the Local level election in FY 04. 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;

- Due to the newly restructured local body system as per the constitution of Nepal, there will be problem in reporting system due to internet problems and due to no good office setup. The opportunity is that the local body has taken ownership and want to extend the project for more years.
- As mandatory provision made by DWASH-CC to go on private tap connection for new water supply schemes, the ownership of community on the schemes is increased.

- After the restructured local body system, there is good initiation from the local body to resolve the disputes in the schemes.
- As project is focusing on PoCo phase and due to limited number of staff available at MWASH unit, provision of separate staff for PoCo activities is required to give sufficient time and run the PoCo activities effectively.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY04:

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

In FY04, there was high turnover of SPs in WASH unit so that some positions remained vacant. District is planning to hire the remaining SPs in the beginning of FY04.

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In year 4, restructure and election of local level slow down the development activities for smooth operation. The budget, release and expenditure status were as follows;

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual budget	19004000	25798000	700000	45502000
Annual expenditure	13572409	24380383.13	645302.12	38598094.25

The component wise expenditure status were as follows;

SN	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	17633.069	10400.944	28034.013	645.302	4471.376	3503.826	16019.601	38383.27
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programme	688.623	492.007	1180.630	0	0	0	0	1180.630
3		1293.472	608.486	1901.958	0	0	0	0	1901.958

	Capacity building and Governance								
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	4765.219	1941.349	6706.568	0	0	0	0	6706.568
5	Recurrent cost	0	129.623	129.623	0	0	0	0	129.623
	Total	24380.383	13572.409	37952.792	645.302	4471.376	3503.826	16019.601	62592.897

8 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.
- 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.
- Capacity building (training on Design software) of district level technical staffs is required for successive implementation of program.
- Project documents, guidelines and manuals needed to develop as early as possible in line with the changing context.







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