



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

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District Annual Progress Report Baglung



1 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Baglung is one of the Hilly project districts of Dhawalagiri zone in Western development region. It is surrounded by Parwat in the east, Rukum and Rolpa in the west, Magdi 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/constituent area. The total area coverage of Baglung is 1784 sq. km. The total HH is 61322 and population is 268613 out of which 117997 are male and 150616 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, Dalit (**Census 2068**)

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

RWSSPWN Program VDCs for water supply

RWSSPWN, Baglung is working on 6 VDC's namely Nishi, Kandebash, Sukhaura, Bihun Damek and Chhisti for water supply. All 6 VDC have prepared their Village water sanitation and hygiene Master Plan (VWASH Plan). In 6 working VDCs for water supply, users have been implementing water supply based on the prioritization of VWASH Plan. The HH and population of the program VDCs are as follows;

S.N.	VDC NAME	TOTAL HH	Total population	Water supply coverage (Pop)	Percentage
1	Bihun	1313	7841	4,817	75
2	Damek	1195	7288	5,289	92
3	Chhisti	1171	7370	4,559	95
4	Kandebas	553	3520	2,415	95
5	Sukhaura	269	1567	1,041	93
6	Nishi	1261	7611	5,943	84
	Total	5762	35197	24066	86

Table 1: Household and Population in program VDCs. (Base on VWASH Plan / DSWASH plan)

Baglung district is knowledge as mini Nepal. Map of the district is very much similar with map of Nepal. The district has other identity as district of micro –hydro, district of suspended bridge and highest earning from remittance.

Sanitation program has been supported covering whole district. After declaration district ODF, Post ODF activities have been started and total sanitation related capacity building training /ws/ have been organized

2. REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY01 (10/2013 – 06/2014)

2.1 Overview to progress

Component	Indicators	Achievement
Results Result 1 (Component 1) Access to sanitation and hygiene for all achieved and sustained in the project working district	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	1.1 All VDCs have been declared 1.2 6 institutional/schools/Public toilet construction completed (Out of 12 agreed in this fiscal year) 1.3 Only training conducted in 3 VDC for TS to Ward citizen forum and VWASHCC
Result 2 (Component 2) Access to safe, functional and inclusive water supply services for all achieved and sustained in the project working VDCs	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.	2.1 4 schemes have been physically completed (5829 population have been benefited) .The preliminary discussion have been done with FEDWASUN of Baglung for WSP preparation. 2.3 2 schemes (Chhisti and Naubahini DWS) have been completed. Total population have benefited and have got improved service 2.4 RWH schemes (3) are ongoing in Sukhaura and Kandebash VDC. Out of three, Bitriban RWH schemes is supporting to really unserved population where 18 RWJ out of 43 have been constructed by users. 2.5 One of the completed scheme (Janajagriti secondary school DWS) is only focussing to the school. 2 other schools have been supported for drinking water by chhisti and Naubahini DWS. Total 982 student benefited.

Result 3 (Component 3) Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programmes in a self-sustainable manner	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. 3.4 # of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. 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 3.6 Studies relating to service delivery, sustainability and related mechanisms made and together with studies made in Phase I processed towards practical guidelines and operational tools	3.1 DSWASH have been prepared and ready for printing 3.2. 6 core VDCs have prepared their V-WASH plan and it is going to update in coming fiscal year. 3.2 DWASH –CC is in functional stage. WASH related activities have been planned in DWASHCC. 3.4 VWASHCC have been formed in each VDC (59). But it needs reformulation in line with sanitation master plan in some VDCs. 3.5 MOU have been done.

2.2 Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

After declaration of all VDCs and a Municipality, Baglung district and Dhawalagiri zone had been declared ODF on 16th of Magh 2070.

Baglung is the 13th district and Dhawalagiri is the first zone of Nepal for declaration of ODF. The district had been declared as ODF with joint collaboration of all stakeholders such as DDC, VDC, Line agencies, NGOs, political parties etc. It seems that all VDC secretaries had involved fully with commitment of declaring ODF in their concerned VDC. The Activities declaring ODF has been taken as movement rather than program/project.



As post ODF activities, upgrading of toilet and construction of public/institutional toilet/school toilet are going on. Around 547 HH have been upgraded their toilet out of 4035 temporary toilet in this fiscal year. 12 agreement have been done for constructing public/institutional /school toilet in this fiscal year. Out of 12, six toilet have been completed in this fiscal year. Due to late agreement, other are remaining to complete. The details of agreed toilets are as follows;

SN	Scheme Name	Address	Scheme Nature	Type of toilet	Scheme status	Remarks
1	Ranibhumi Public toilet	Sigana -1	New	Public	IPC*	
2	Thumka Public toilet	Jaidi -4	New	Public		
3	Satidhunga SS Toilet	Jaidi- 5	New	school		
4	Ramkot Mandhir Toilet	Bihun-6	New	Public		
5	Sidda Primary school toilet	Paiyapata -1	New	School		
6	Pragatisil women toilet	Malma-3	New	Public	IPC*	
7	Pragati secondary School	Malma-7	New	School	IPC*	
8	Janajyoti Bal Bikas Kendra	Kusmisera -4	New	School		
9	Ilaka Police office toilet	Narayansthan -4	New	Institutional	IPC*	
10	Santi Baudda bihar toilet	Rayadanda-9	New	Public	IPC*	
11	Rudrepipal toilet	Ba.Na.pa. -2	New	Institutional		
12	Dugdha sahakari	Lekkhkhani	New	Institutional	IPC	

There are high demand of public toilet in the district but management of constructed such toilet is found is very challenging. We have discussed in the DMC meeting in this matter and concluded that we should support in few public toilets in urgently required small town considering with gender friendly and ensuring the management aspect.

Regarding the TBC/Total sanitation related activities, Training have been conducted to VDC secretaries at district level and 3 VWASHCC committee, 3 Ward citizen forum at VDC level. During training to VDC secretaries, they have planned and committed to support in total sanitation related activities in their concerned VDC. The planned possible VDC and wards for declaring total sanitation were as follows.

Name of VDC	No of Ward	Ward
Bhakunde	3	
Pandapkhani	2	
Resh	9	Whole VDC
Jaidi	1	
Chhisti	1	
Binhu	2	7,9
Tityang	2	7,9
Sigana	4	
Malma	3	7,8,9
Kandebash	1	6
Tara	2	
Righa	3	6,7,9
Total	33	

At VDC level, 3 VDCs (Bihun, Kandebash and Pala) have prepared action plan for total sanitation during training. The total sanitation activities should be conducted with initiation of VWASHCC.

2.3 Result 2: Drinking water supply

5 water supply schemes were carried out from phase I. 3 new RWH schemes have been agreed in this fiscal year. Out of 8 schemes, 2 are completed, 2 other are physically completed and 4 other are in ongoing stage. The details have been mentioned bellows;

S N	Scheme Name	Scheme status	Address	Scheme Nature	Scheme Type	HHs	Pop.	Students	Remarks
1	Chhisti DWS	IPC*	Chhisti 4,5,6,7,8,9	Rehab.	Gravity	626	3707	0	
2	Dandakopuchhar DWS	IPC	Chhisti 1	New	Gravity	11	60	0	
3	Sapaudi DWS	IPO	Chhisti 1	New	Gravity	12	66	0	
4	Janajagriti HSS DWS	IPC	Kandebash 8	New	Gravity	0	0	850	
5	Thalepokhara RWH	IPO	Kandebash 7	New	RWH	48	250	0	
6	Chaubisetola RWH	IPO	Kandebash 5	New	RWH	41	318	0	
7	Naubahini DWS	IPC*	Nishi 2	Rehab.	Gravity	336	2062	132	
8	Bhitriban RWH	IPO	Sukhaura 7	New	RWH	43	231	110	
	Total					1117	6694	1092	

Total 5829 population (973HH) have benefited from 4 completed schemes. Similarly 982 student have got drinking water facilities from the completed schemes.

Similarly, other 6 schemes are in preparatory stage. All 6 schemes have been monitored and there have been some correction in design estimate. Out of 6, 3 are ready for agreement.

SN	Scheme Name	Scheme status	Address	Scheme Nature	Scheme Type	HHs	Pop.	Remarks
1	Jiureni DWS	PPO	Chhisti 2	New	Gravity	112	627	Survey, design/estimate completed, need to revise
2	Bhusalbase DWS	PPO	Damek -3	New	Gravity	26	156	Survey, design/estimate completed
3	Tallo & Upallo Banahu DWS	PPO	Damek -6	New	Gravity	79	474	Survey, design/estimate completed, need to revise
4	Sapaude Githapata DWS	PPO	Bihun-1	New	Gravity	75	445	Survey, design/estimate completed
5	Rijal Chok DWS	PPO	Bihun-6 & 8	New	Gravity	70	420	Feasibility completed
6	Chirpani PSI DWS	PPO	Bihun-1	New	Gravity	41	318	Survey, design/estimate completed
	Total					403	2440	

Britriban and chaubisetola RWH schemes are supporting for previously unserved population. Similarly Chhisti and Naubaini Dws scheme is repair and maintenance scheme but the design period was already over.



Due to water sources conflict, Sapaude DWS is not completed in Fiscal year.



There are many schemes remaining to implement in our core VDC based on VWASH Plan. Most of these schemes are already constructed but not in proper functional condition. Unserved population are scatterly located in the VDC. It is very difficult to find out such community in a single schemes. Mostly it does not match with our supporting unserved population policy and VWASH Plan priority Ranking.

2.4 Result 3: Institutional development

V-WASH-CC and V-WASH Plans

VWASH CC have been formed in all VDC. Most of them are not formed as per the sanitation master plan. It was discussed in sanitation training to VDC secretaries. Provision of forming VWASHCC had been shared and discussed about reformulation. Our program VDC have prepared their VWASH Plan. The key features of existing VWASH Plan as followings.

Sn.	VDC	HH	Pop.	Prepared year	No. of water supply schemes	Measuring of water sources (yes/No)	No. of sources	HH and Pop. In priotized schemes (yes/No)	Remarks
1	Nishi	1261	7611	2068	71	yes	68	yes	
2	Kandebash	553	3520	2070	25	no.	0	No	Low quality
3	Sukhaura	269	1567	2070	18	no.	0	no	Low quality
4	Binhu	1313	7841	068	18*	Yes	143	Yes**	
5	Damek	1195	7288	2067	26	yes	108	HH only	
6	Chhisti	1171	7370	2068	91	Yes	69	yes	

* Other source protection and PSI scheme -115

** partially mentioned,

The quality of VWASH Plan of 2 VDCs (Kandebash and Saukhaura) found very poor. Record of water sources measurement and HH/Population have not been mentioned in the WASH plan

D-WASH-CCs and DSWASHP

DWASHCC is functional in the district. Formulation of key policy and celebration of event such as water day, sanitation week have been discussed in the meeting. DSWASHP have been prepared. It is in final stage for printing. DSWASHP has been approved from district council. After final suggestion from PSU, it will be printed.

DMC functionality and its challenges

DMC is fully functional in the district. After formulation of DMC, meetings were held in four time within 4 months. The major decision of DMC were as follows;

- Discussion about MOU between DDC and DOLIDAR
- Service Provider (SP) selection procedure, formation of evaluation committee
- Agreement of DWS schemes and Public toilet
- Monitoring of schemes
- Conduction of Various training
- Organizing WASH observation tour
- Extension of Contract of SPs (lead TBC facilitator)

The provision of DMC found very fruitful for managing program properly. All activities conducted in following month have been shared and planned have been discussed and prepared for coming months. It helped to share the concept and idea in the meeting and support to avoid in duplication of activities.

Key achievements also with regards to D-WASH-Unit

The concept of formation of DWASH unit found fruitful. WASH program has been highlighted and has been taken as one of prioritized program in the district. One program officer has been appointed as focal person for the WASH unit in Baglung district. The unit and WASH program have familiar among different stakeholders and general people as well. For supporting to the program staffs as service provider (SP) have been selected.

Relevant cross-cutting themes: GESI and CCA/DRR

Purano gaun popkari construct schemes of Chhisti VDC have been completed in year. -----Have benefited from the schemes. As SP composition 60% of female are selected as SP staffs (12 out of 20 no.)

Major capacity building activities in the district

A. Total sanitation training to VWASHCC and Ward citizen forum

The training had been conducted in three VDC namely Pala, Kandebash and Bihun to VWASH CC and Ward citizen forum. VWASHCC and Ward citizen forum have prepared plan of action for declaring total sanitation ward/VDC.

B. Total sanitation training to VDC secretaries

Training found very useful. Participants were able to understand the concept of total sanitation. After district ODF, they have not sanitation related activities in the VDC. Now, they have planned to speed up total sanitation related activities in their VDC. Possible ward or VDC have been identified for conducting total sanitation activities. VDC secretaries have requested for implementing water supply scheme and conducting sanitation training at VDC level.

C. Observation tour on WASH

The tour program found fruitful. Representative of political parties were very much cooperative and positive. WSP have been found prepared in both Amarapuri and Dhulikhel DWS. Both practices are very much replicable particularly in Baglung municipality. Winter season is very much suitable for tour program rather than hot month. The tour program has been planned in winter season of next year for VDC secretaries and WUCs. Time schedule was very tight. It should be flexible in big tour group for more interaction with community/users. It was realized that we should include observing some rural type of schemes (small type) and Total sanitization declared VDCs (additional) in tour program.

D. Rain Water harvesting Jar mason training

Three schemes agreement have been done for RWH schemes in Kandebash and Sukhaura VDC. Considering the support for constructing RWH jar, a mason training had been organized in one of the RWH scheme (Bitriban RWH scheme- Sukhaura VDC). 15 participants (5 each schemes) were participated in the training. The training had been facilitated by DTO staffs.

E. Water supply design estimate software training

Training was found very useful for technical staffs. They had already completed some of schemes' survey. Out of 19 participants, some are able to design and prepare estimate of schemes. The level of understanding of the participants was heterogeneous. As far as possible, the level of participants should be homogenous. The training had been focused on gravity water supply schemes. As per request of participants, the design/estimate of rain water harvesting and lift schemes had been also included in the session. The refresher/follow up training should be conducted after one year practices. The participants had requested to cover other technological options (further more about lift schemes ...) in coming training. Only basic concept/process had been discussed about electronic MB, the days should increase for covering electronic MB in detail.

DTO staffs have requested to participate in design /estimate software training while organizing to SPs (sub engineer).

GESI disaggregated data of the capacity building training, w/s

	Total Number of Participants by GESI Disaggregation										Grand Total
	Dalit		Aadibasi/Janjati		Terai Caste		Others		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
No.	4	8	19	37	0	3	85	149	108	197	305
%	1	3	6	12	0	1	28	49	35	65	100

The table shows that female participation found less (35%) than male participation (65%) in the capacity building training/ws.

Due lacking of staffs at field level, we could not conduct training at schemes level as per step by step approach.

3 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- **Monitoring of scheme**
Existing working VDCs are in very scatter location. There is possibilities of new VDC in remote as well as scatter area and less possibility of adjoining with existing one VDC. So the monitoring task will be more time taking and less cost effective.
- **Declaration of Total sanitation – need intensive support**
There is single indicator for declaring ODF VDC of District. For declaring total sanitation, there are more indicators. So it needs intensive support to the community.
- **Unserved but very big schemes**
Very large schemes are remaining to construct in the core program VDCs. User have expected to implement these schemes from our project. There is huge risk of implementing in one hand and it is a good opportunities of covering unserved population in other hand.
- **Long list of DWS schemes in VWASH Plan**
There are so many schemes prioritized in VWASH Plan (up to 91 DWS schemes in Chhisti VDC VWASH plan). People are less aware on existing VWASH plan.
- **Policy difference in first and second phase**
VDC coverage for water supply strategy had been adapted in first phase but second phase emphasized had been given only to unserved population.

Joint action

Collaboration in solar Lift scheme

AEPC is supporting and providing grant for lift DWS schemes. They have already started 2 lift schemes in Sukhaura VDC (One of program VDC). We can make joint collaboration with them and we can support in distribution part after RVT.

4. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human resources

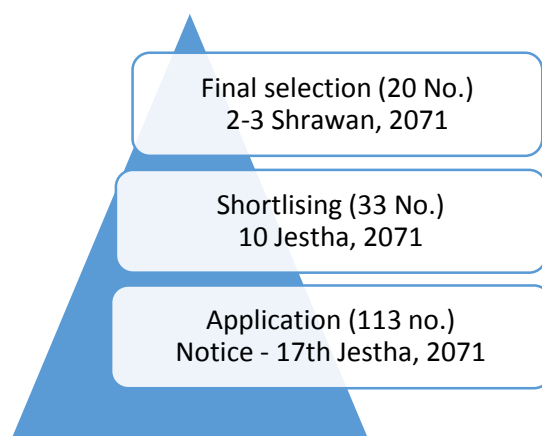
Only 4 Lead WASH Facilitator was working in the district in the first year up to Falgun of second phase. One Sub-engineer was hired in the district as short term consultants. Few staffs of DTO were involved particularly in surveying and preparation of design estimate of schemes. The human resources status in DWASH unit is as

follows:

Staffs Situation in District WASH Unit				
Sn.	Staff description	Before Magh 1 (position /no)	End of Fiscal year (2070/71) (position /no)	Now (August 4) (position /no)
1	Government Permanent Staffs	Partially involved some DTO staffs and account section	Partially involved some DTO staffs and account section	Partially involved some DTO staffs and account section
2	DDC permanent Staffs	1.Focal person (1)	1.Focal person (1)	1.Focal person (1)
3	DDC temporary staff (SPs) who are not full time in D-WASH Unit as they are funded under some other programme			
4	DDC temporary staff (SPs) dedicated for D-WASH-Unit – working full time in D-WASH Unit	1. Lead WASH Facilitator (4)	1. Lead WASH Facilitator (4) 2. Sub Engineer (1)	1. Field coordinators (6) 2. Health Promoter (5) 3. WASH Engineer (1) 4. WASH Sub Engineer (1) 5. Lead WASH Facilitators (2) 6. WASH technician (5)
	Total	5	6	21

SP selection status.

Selecting of Service providers (SP) in District WASH unit was the crucial tasks of the district. Realizing the requirement of staffs for regular supporting in scheme implementation and supporting in promotional activities related to sanitation and hygiene activities in the district, The DMC has decided to hire full staffs in DWASH unit. After decision of DMC, the notice had been published on 17th of Jestha, 2071. The time line and no. of applicants were as follows

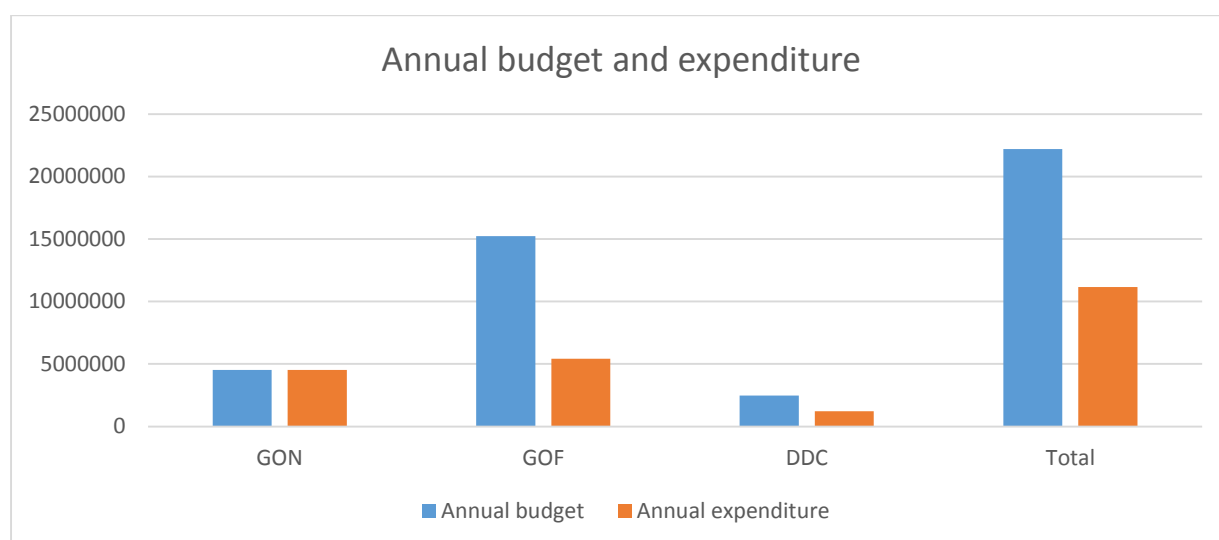


The description of selected SPs were mentioned in annex

4.2 Financial resources (DDF)

The annual budget and expenditure in FY 2070/71 is given bellows;

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual budget	45,17,000	1,52,25,000	24,71,926	2,23,13,926
Annual expenditure	45,17,000	54,10,826	12,25,911	1,11,53,737



Due to lately completion of 2 schemes (Chhisti DWS and Naubaini DWS), the final instalment is remaining to release to concerned UCs. Because of incomplete of step by step approach, some planned schemes did not make agreement with UC (5no.) SO, the expenditure percentage was only 50.21 in FY 2070/71.

6. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- **VWASH plan and its implementation**
People are less aware on VWASH Plan. VWASH Plan should be updated in coming fiscal year.
- **Uniformity in implementation guideline**
Project implementation guideline should be prepared for all project district. District wise guideline (if it is needed) should be prepared based on that guideline. Otherwise it creates inter district differences.
- **Quality improvement of Construction**
It found that quality of schemes structure should be improved in new scheme providing required technical support to WUCs and SP station should be in field.
- **Scheme overlapping /duplication**
Feasibility is essential for removing overlapping of structure and schemes. User are repeatedly demanding schemes in different technological option in same area. Selecting of technological option is very much crucial for sustainability of schemes.
- **Selection of DWS schemes in Newly selected VDCs**
Only covering unserved population, we can facilitate UCs for prioritizing schemes in new VDCs. So we should communicate clearly on our unserved policy. One few such schemes can implement in this phase in new VDCs.
- **Agreement with UCs and payment**
Agreement format should be improved covering required information for scheme card. As our project policy, advance should be provided to UC in 3 instalments. Now Users are facing problem for completing schemes timely because of shortage of financial resources. Users are taking loan for completing schemes.
- **DWASH unit and it further extension**
The DWASH unit should be developed as resources centre and key unit for the development of WASH sector in the district. The unit should lead overall WASH program not only RWSSPWN program in the district. The unit should coordinate with different stakeholders related to water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities and support to formulate uniform policy to accelerate the program.

District Annual Progress Reports of RWSSP-WN Kapilvastu

Submitted to
Project support Unit
Pokhara

District Annual Progress Reports

As of 11 June 2014 at 15:35

Submitted by: Shambhu Prasad Sah
D-WASH Adviser, Kapilvastu

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The Project

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) continues to work in the nine Phase I (2008-2013) districts, six of them being Hills districts: Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja and Tanahu in the Western Development Region and Pyuthan in the Mid-Western Development Region. Three districts – Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi – are located in Terai in the Western Development Region. In addition Gulmi, Rolpa, Argakhanchi, Palpa and Mustang districts have been approved for sanitation-only support for the on-going fiscal year through DDFs, with Gulmi as a new core district from the next FY.

The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN II supports the Government of Nepal (GON) to achieve, is improved health, socio-economic status 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 decentralized governance system. The original results of RWSSP-WN Phase II are largely impact oriented.

Introduction of the District

Geography

Kapilvastu in Pali language named Kapilavatthu, is the name of a place in the ancient Shakya kingdom where Gautama Buddha grew up, and which contained his family home and garden. It is assumed to be some 10 kilometers to the west of his known birthplace Lumbini. The latter reference point is marked by an Ashoka Pillar and has been granted World Heritage status by UNESCO. The nineteenth-century search for the historical site of Kapilvastu followed the accounts left by Xuanzang and Faxian.

Archaeologists have identified the Tilaurakot archeological site in Nepal as a possible location for Kapilvastu. In addition, Kudan, Gotihawa, Sagarhawa, Niglihawa, Derawa, Sarkup, Ararurakot, etc, around the Tilautakot archaeological sites weigh historical and archaeological importance in the district. It is widely accepted that the Lord Buddha spent the first 29 years of his life in the vicinity of Kapilvastu. The district is recognised as Archaeological store in toto. There are 138 historical sites related to Lord Buddha extending from Badhganga River to the east, from Kothi to the west, in the north from Indian border and to the south from East-west high way. Tourism development has had been going on in massive scale.

The district is situated at the height of 93 to 1491 meters from sea level. Geographically, the district can be divided into plain low lands of Terai and low Chure hills. Kapilvastu is bounded by Rupandehi District on the east, Dang Deukhuri District in Rapti zone on the northwest, Arghakhanchi District on the north, Balarampur district, Awadh region, Uttar Pradesh India on the west and Siddharthnagar district, Purbanchal region, Uttar Pradesh on the south. The district is located at 27° 25' to 27° 44' to the north in latitude and longitudinally 82° 55' to 83° 14' to the east. The district extends 48 km in length and 34 km in width with total area of 1,738 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 42°C and minimum average temperature 6.4°C. Annual average precipitation is recorded at 1,500mm. The district is divided in to 15 Ilaka, 69 VDCs and 3 municipalities. It has 5 electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

River System

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.

Population and Ethnic Composition

Estimate of 2011 indicates that total population in the district is 571,936 with 286,337 female and 285,599 male in 91,321 households (CBS, 2011). The ethnic distribution in the district as of census 2001 is presented in table 1 below:

Table 1: Ethnic distribution in the district

S.No.	Ethnic Group	Percentage
1	Brahmin/Chhetri	15.3
2	Marginalized Group	13.6
3	Disadvantaged Group	3.1
4	Dalit Group	15.6
5	Others	52.4

Religion

Of the total population 81.1% follow Hinduism followed by Islam (18.2%). The percentage of Buddhism follower is less than one percent (0.7%) and other religion followers consist of 0.1 percent.

Literacy

Literacy rate is recorded at 54.9 percent of the total population. The literacy rate is high among the male (64.9%) compared to that of female (45.0%).

Development Index

The district is rated as least developed among 75 districts of Nepal with overall development index of 54 ranking (Districts of Nepal, Indicators of Development, CBS in collaboration with ICIMOD and SNV). The standing of Kapilvastu against the national development index by selected indicators is presented in table 2 below.

Table 2: Selected development indicators in perspective of Nepal

Indicator	Nepal	District
Adult literacy	36.72	28.84
Per capita annual income (dollar)	1186	1011
Average life expectancy index	0.295	0.232
Income index	0.179	0.150
HDI	0.325	0.286

Water Supply Situation

At Household Level

Ground water is the major source of water supply followed by gravity system in the district. Information of WSSDO, reveal that 87.08% of the total households (91,516) have access to water supply in the district. Private tubewells, public tubewells and piped system (overhead tank and gravity) are the major water supply systems existing in the district.

Despite high coverage of population by water supply, arsenic concentration in ground water is being cropped in since last decade affecting quality of drinking water. Arsenic Blanket Survey 2004 done in tube-wells by UNICEF/DWSS reveals that among the total population using arsenic tested tube wells, 17.1 % of district population are using water with 10-50ppb and 2.8% with more than 50ppb. There are 62 VDCs pinpointed with high concentration of arsenic in the district.

At Household

The district data of Kapilvastu 2013 reveal that 53.99% of the total households in the district have improved toilets and the rest (46.01%) defecate in open space – riverside, along the trail, open field etc. Of the total 69 VDCs and 3 municipalities, 19 VDCs - Gugauli, Mahendrakot, Khurhuriya, Kopawa, Banganga, Shivagadhi, Sishawa, Bhalwad, Barkalpur, Motipur, Hariharpur, Dubiya, Patna, Gajedaha, Jaynagar, Hathusa, Rajpur, Buddi and Baraipur have been declared Open Defecation Free VDCs. The rest 50 VDCs and 3 Municipalities are need of a massive drive for construction of toilet in all households making district ODF zone.

At Institutional Level

School

There are a total 430 schools with student population of 133,450 (Boys- 67406, Girls- 66,044) in the district. Of the total schools, 350 have latrine for girl students and 370 for boys and 57 schools are lacking any type of latrine facilities. Of the schools with toilets, 272 schools have urinal for girls and 269 schools for boys (table 3).

Table 3: By gender latrines facilities in schools

Total no. of school	Total no. of students and teachers	School with latrine			School with urinal		
		Girls	Boys	No latrine	Girls	Boys	No urinal
430	136330	350	370	57	272	269	148
Percent		81.4%	86.0%	13.3%	63.3%	62.6%	34.4%

Analysis on the adequacy of latrine facilities in schools with toilet facilities indicate that the existing student- toilet ratio is more than double (1:104) indicating inconvenience to the students as the established norms or toilet requirement is 1:50 indicating massive efforts required in improving sanitation facilities in schools. Table 4 presents number of latrine units and the respective users.

Table 4: Latrine - student ratio in schools

Type of latrine	No of school	No of cabins of latrine/urinals	Girls	Boys	Toilet:Student ratio
Female latrine	350	589	61487		104
Male latrine	370	624		64780	104

Other Institutions

Besides schools, there are other 246 institutions in the district. These institutions are visited by 8,410 people every day, number of visitor depends upon the nature of services to be provided by the institution. Of the 246 institutions, only 105 are found to have toilet facility, of which 66 are equipped with facility for female too (Table 5)

Table 5: No of institutions having latrine and urinal facilities

No. Of institutions	Daily visitors	No. of institutions with latrine			No. of institutions with urinal		
		Female latrine	Male latrine	No latrine	Female urinal	Male urinal	No urinal
246	8410	66	101	141	28	46	193
Percent		26.8%	41.1%	57.3%	11.4%	18.7%	78.5%

Health & Hygiene

Hygiene Facilities in the schools and other institutions

Of total 430 schools in the district, 211 have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine, 59 with wash basin and 89 with solid waste pits or buckets.

Table 6: Hand-washing facilities and solid waste management in schools

Facilities	No. of schools			
	Yes	No	No response	Total
Soap available for hand washing	211	210	9	430
Wash basin	59	362	9	430
Waste disposal System	89	331	10	430

In same manner, of the 246 institutions besides schools, 52 have soap for hand washing in/around the latrine, 24 with wash basin and 46 with solid waste pits or buckets (Table 7).

Table 7: Hand-washing facilities and solid waste management in institutions

Facilities	No. of Institutions			
	Yes	No	No response	Total
Soap available for hand-washing	52	189	5	246
Wash basin	24	217	5	246
Waste disposal	46	196	4	246

Incidence of Water Borne Diseases in the District

Health Information available from DPHO for 3 years (2009-2011) indicate that diarrhoea and related water borne diseases are found to be endemic placing a huge burden on families as well as inhibiting child growth through tropical enteropathy and inhibiting educational attainment in the district. Seasonal cholera outbreak is another disease that takes toll of child death. The available data indicate a positive correlation between safe water, latrine facilities and hygienic behaviour (washing hand with soap water in critical time) as the water borne diseases is found to be more prominent among the Dalit, poor families and the areas lacking safe water facility and in the areas with open defecation practice.

Table 8: Incidence of water borne diseases in the district

S.No.	Water-borne Disease	Incidence of water borne disease		
		2066-67	2067-68	2068-69
1	Typhoid	538	671	556
2	Acute gastro enteritis	12905	12935	13633
3	Amoebic Dysentery	13778	12666	13530
4	Bacillary Dysentery	25092	25090	25323
5	Presumed non infectious Diarrhoea	11793	12814	11841
6	Cholera	18735	17831	16765
7	Intestinal Worms	16533	14825	16560
8	Jaundice	3417	795	548

Key progress

Major progress of Kapilvastu for the first fiscal year are as follows:

- District WASH Adviser has been appointed at the district;
- The Agreement of RWSSPWN-II between DoLIDAR and DDC, Kapilvastu has been done for the whole project period;
- The office of D-WASH Unit was available again;
- Formed DMC and started its meeting to proceed the project activities;
- Vacancy of service providers (SPs) recruitment published;
- D-S-WASH Plan was revisited and ready for printing;
- District Sanitation Strategic Plan prepared and approved by D-WASHCC and has been printed;
- AWP-01 was prepared;
- Proposed AWP-02 was prepared;
- Assessed the overall progress of RWSSPWN Phase I and shared to the concerned in various ways;
- The completed Water Supply and Sanitation schemes was revisited and updating of data is in progress;
- Meeting of DWASHCC held and made action plan for district ODF;
- Six VDCs were declared ODF and sanitation coverage of five VDCs reached above 80%;
- Six Water Supply Schemes were completed benefited 4913 population.

Financial summary

The total expenditure of FY 01 of RWSSP-WN II, Kapilvastu is 28.03% only. This is because of only water supply and sanitation schemes of first phase were implemented in FY 01. In first phase District Development Fund (DDF) was channelled to WUSCs through VDC from DDC. In most of the VDCs have exceed money than required that is deposited in first phase. The expenditure of Government of Finland budget is 17.4% while Government of Nepal is 31.87%. Similarly the percentage of expenditure of DDC, VDC and Communities are 100, 32.33 and 51.49 of allocated budget. But the contribution of DDC in total expenditure is remarkable. It is 19.52%. This is much higher than required of 4% (Refer Table 9)

Table 9: Financial Report (Budget Vs Expenditure Investment)

	Budget	Amount Received	Expenditure	% of expenditure as per budget	% of expenditure as per amount received	% of contribution of expenditure
GoF	15,225,000.00	2,648,713.00	2,648,713.00	17.40	100.00	37.71
GoN	5,642,000.00		1,798,066.70	31.87		25.60
DDC	1,371,000.00		1,371,000.00	100.00		19.52
VDC	1,290,000.00		417,000.00	32.33		5.94
Community	1,534,000.00		789,800.00	51.49		11.24
Total	25,062,000.00		7,024,579.70	28.03		100.00

As mentioned in table 10, the expenditure of Sequential Implementation of DWS Programmes is 40.16%, Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Program is 16.96% and Capacity building events implementation is 61.07% as per allocated budget. But the contribution of Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Programmes is higher (36.71%) in total expenditure.

Table 10: Componentwise Expenditure (investment)

Sn	Component	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	% of expenditure as per budget	% of contribution as per total expenditure
1	Sequential Implementation of DWS Programmes	7542	3029.15	40.16	43.12
2	Implementation of Hygiene and Sanitation Programmes	15200	2578.54	16.96	36.71
3	Capacity building programme implementation	2320	1416.88	61.07	20.17
Total		25062	7024.58	28.03	100.00

2. REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY01 (10/2013 – 06/2014)

2.1 Overview to progress

RWSSPWN-II supports to the Office of District Development Committee to improve water supply, sanitation and hygiene as well as capacity building through enhancing the institutional capacity in the district. The DDC continued rural water supply and sanitation schemes, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities to declare open defecation free VDC. Monitoring and follow up activities to previous and on-going schemes in order to ensure its effectiveness. To resume D-WASH Unit, vacancy of service providers, agreement of the project, assessment of district WASH and preparation of strategies have been done in this fiscal year.

2.2 Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Six VDCs were declared open defecation free in Kapilvastu district under support of RWSSP-WN II in FY 01. Among these four VDCs (Buddi, Jaynagar, Hathausa and Gajedaha) belong to the northern parts and remaining two VDCs (Baraipur and Rajpur) belong to the southern part of Kapilvastu District. The total population of six new VDCs benefited using sanitation facilities declaring VDC ODF is 54539. There are 8657 HHs in six VDCs where constructed 3896 new permanent HHs toilets benefitting 24583 people. District Sanitation Strategy Plan of Kapilvastu was prepared by DWASHCC. The D-WASH Adviser was member of core team to prepare DSSP contributing in kind from RWSSP-WN II. District Strategic Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Plan prepared in 1st phase of RWSSP-WN was overviewed, finalized and printed under support of RWSSP-WN II.

2.3 Result 2: Drinking water supply

In total, sixteen drinking water supply and sanitation schemes were carried over from first phase of RWSSP-WN. Among them, only six schemes were completed in FY01 of RWSSP-WN II benefited 4913 people and 1165 students (Refer table 11). There was no new schemes. Out of six completed water supply schemes, three were solar lift at Shivagadhi VDC with steel overhead tank and the rest three were shallow tubewell type constructed at Khurhuriya VDCs. Under constructed schemes are also running into completion.

All the completed six schemes are serving unserved people as there were not previously external investment in water supply. In these area, people have been using individual shallow tube well for drinking water extorting water from first layer.

Table 11: Completed Water Supply Schemes.

S.N.	VDC	Scheme Name	Scheme Type	New/Rehab	Benefitted Population	Benefitted Student
1	Shivagadhi	Chmarbhujia Narayan Basti DWS	Overhead; Lift solar	New	1349	715
2	Shivagadhi	Narayan Dihi DWS	Overhead; Lift solar	New	1071	0
3	Shivagadhi	Turantpur DWS	Overhead; Lift solar	New	1149	450
4	Khurhuriya	Nawadurga DWS	Shallow tubewell	New	637	0
5	Khurhuriya	Dihawa DWS	Shallow tubewell	New	437	0
6	Khurhuriya	Parwanidas DWS	Shallow tubewell	New	270	0
TOTAL					4913	1165

2.4 Result 3: Institutional development

In the district, all VDCs and municipality have VWASHCC and MWASHCC respectively. The V-WASH Plan of nine VDCs were prepared under support of RWSSP-WN phase I. These V-WASH Plans are not updated yet since prepared. DDC has planned for updating of these plans in AWP02.

District Strategic Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Plan prepared in 1st phase of RWSSP-WN was overviewed, finalized and printed under support of RWSSP-WN II.

There was only one meeting of DMC held at Kapilvastu for selection of SPs. The participation of members was meaningful. The members of DMC are active and supportive in their nature also.

D-WASH unit resumed office room and then made an appropriate circumstances to commence works. There was no WASH Unit Chief and not functional WASH unit. Although there was 3 Sub-Overseer/WSST recruited for WASH Unit, they stayed at D-WASH Adviser's Office. Now engineer of DTO was appointed as WASH Unit Chief but he yet focuses on the WASH activities. CIP left the room of D-WASH unit that is still vacant. Hope that after recruitment of SPs, WASH Unit would be functional.

3 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The data management both physical and financial are not clear found it according to field and the verification of office documents. The reports submitted to the project-I don't match exactly in terms of completed and on- going schemes, estimated and actual cost etc. So it brought complication. It's difficult to find out no of completed, on-going and not started schemes which already reported as completed schemes mainly in Baluhawa, Gugauli and Rangpur VDCs. PSU supported human resource (Two shortterm SPs) to collect information that will be an opportunity finding fact out soon. Similarly baseline will be prepared by their support.

The main critical issues are functionality and sustainability of lift (overhead) schemes as the trainings conducted to WUSC were not effective whereas some of WUSCs didn't get trainings. There is need to conduct refresher training to WUSCs in FY02. There is also urgently needed to sustain ODF achievements as two VDCs namely Gugauli and Khurhuriya were declared ODF four years ago with mostly temporary toilets. Toilet coverage of these VDCs were only 30% during reporting period. Without specially focused package of sanitation and hygiene for the southern part of the district where Madhesi communities belonging, it's almost impossible to promote sanitation and hygiene towards

open defecation free. Custom and behaviour on toileting practice and subsidy to construct the household toilet in the southern part of the district are a very crucial condition stopping the progress.

The hangover of fund channelling through VDC to WUSCs and IMCs and implementation of activities without D-WASH Unit in first phase of RWSSP-WN is also major risk for smooth implementation of project at the district.

4 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human resources

There was no social human resources since long time at WASH Unit of Kapilvastu. There was one WASH Unit Chief and three Sub-Overseer/WSST at WASH Unit of Kapilvastu. Service Providers were involved in in planning phase in WASH Plan preparation of VDCs in 1st phase of the project. There was five Lead TBC Facilitators upto FY 04 of 1st phase. DDC Kapilvastu has already announced vacancy for recruitment of one Engineer, two Sub-Engineers, three Field Coordinators, ten Lead WASH Facilitators and two Health Promoters. The dead line of submission of application for these are 23 July 2014. These individual SPs will be recruited in 1st trimester of FY02.

4.2 Financial resources (DDF)

The Financial statement of DDF is presented in table 12, 13 and 14. As mentioned in the table total fund released at DDF is Rs. 8,825,713.30 and total expense are Rs. 5, 817,780.00 that is 65.92 percent.

Table 12: Statements of DDF

Sn	Date	Description	Income (NRs.)			Total NRs.
			GON	GOF	DDC	
1	2070/04/01	Carried over balance from Ashad end		2,648,713.30		2,648,713.30
2	2070/06/31	Fund released 1st inst. to DDF by GON	4,806,000.00		1,371,000.00	6,177,000.00
						-
						-
		Total	4,806,000.00	2,648,713.30	1,371,000.00	8,825,713.30

Table 13: Financial Statement

	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Released	4,806,000.00	2,648,713.30	1,371,000.00	8,825,713.30
Expenses	1,798,066.70	2,648,713.30	1,371,000.00	5,817,780.00
Balance	3,007,933.30	-	-	3,007,933.30

Table 14: Financial Statement

S n	Date	Description	Balance (NRs.)			Total NRs.
			GON	G OF	DD C	
1		Balance Invest. Fund in DDF, Kapilvastu	3,007,933.30	-	-	3,007,933.30
Total			3,007,933.30	-	-	3,007,933.30

5 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- There is need of refresher training to WUSCs of critical schemes
- Need of WSP at completed schemes
- Need of post ODF strategy in district for Sustainability of ODF achievements
- Special package should be formulated and launched for VDCs located at southern part of the district with Madhesi communities for behaviour change in sanitation and hygiene

Figure 1: I am proud to have toilet

I am proud to have toilet



Now Narayani Tharu is free from problems of defecating at open place. Narayani Tharu, permanent resident of Hathausa VDC ward no. 2, constructed toilet in her house during ODF campaign of VDC. She lives in her house with nine members including two boys, one daughter and father in-law and mother in-law. Her main occupation is agriculture. In past, her family spend lots of money in treatment of diarrhea dysentery and typhoid. She got chance to participation in training program about hygiene and sanitation organized by VDC in support of DDC in Falgun 2070. After getting training, she knew the importance of defecating in toilet. Initially when she talked about construction of toilet, her Father and Mother in-law did not talk with her in good manner. Latter members of VWASHCC and local leader convinced her father and mother in-laws and it became easier for her to construct toilet without support. She had played active role, as a member of Tole level Sanitation Committee in concealing of women of Hathausa VDV for construction and use of toilet. Like other women, initially she feel shy and hesitated to talk with others. But during ODF campaign, she changed and now she is playing lead role in sanitation of VDC. Due to continuous effort of her, VWASHCC, social leaders, Hauthausa VDC was declared ODF on 28th Chaitra 2070 as 15th VDC of Kapilvastu district. During visit with her, she said she is proud to have toilet.

Figure 2: Change in Lifestyle of Balbahadur Pariyar

Change in Lifestyle of Balbahadur Pariyar



Now a days Mr. Balbahadur Pariyar of Hathausa VDC ward no. 2 Mauri spend most of his time in tailoring. He returned from India after working 2 years. He has 10 Dhur land and temporary house. He has one son, one daughter and one wife. He spend lots of money for treatment of water borne diseases. One day people from VDC and community came in his house and informed him about fecal-oral transmission, importance of use of toilet and ODF campaign of the VDC. He agreed to construct toilet. He brought form of ring from VDC and made rings. Due to limited land, as per suggestion of villagers he constructed toilet near his house. Construction of toilet became comfortable for his 14 years daughter and his old father. His daughter informed that she was teased and even followed by old person while she defecated in open place. Now every house have toilets at Hathausa VDC declared ODF.

Figure 3: Saved myself from danger while defecating at open field

Saved myself from danger while defecating at open field – Kalpi Tharu



72 years old Kalpi Tharu of Mauri viallge, Hauthausa VDC ward no 2 saved herself from danger while went to defecate in open field at night. About 3 years ago, she had to go for defecation during night. She felt down. She became unconscious. After one hour when she became conscious, she found herself at field. She called her son and daughter in-law. Her son cried that why she was not informed them. She has two sons, two daughter in-laws, 3 grand son and daughters. One day like others she also participated in the meeting organized by women group at her village. She became exited from triggering of women group. But still she was worried about the cost of toilets. The women also informed about the construction of toilet at low cost. She constructed toilet with the help of her son Tauleshawr Tharu from allowance of senior citizen. Now every member of her family using toilets and practicing hand washing at 4 critical times. During visit she informed that she feel comfortable using toilet. Her life became easier. She was thankful to the women of Hathausa VDC who taught her in constructing toilets.

Annual Progress 2070/71
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP), Western
Nepal, Phase II



District Development Committee, Myagdi
Prepared by: Bhim Muktan, WASH Advisor, Myagdi
July 23, 2013

DISTRICT PROGRESS REPORT

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Myagdi is in northern part of West Region and a mountain district of RWSSP-WN II 14 program districts of Nepal. RWSSP-Phase II supporting to Myagdi district improving WASH sector prioritized by Nepal Government. The major components of project include Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene and Institutional Capacity Building. The project launched in the district from May 2014 throughout the 41 VDCs.

Water Supply: 49 water supply scheme built in phase I has been assessed the operational status and support needed for full operational. Pakhapani, Okharkot, Bima, Takam & Shikha (5)VDCs have selected and conducted short preliminary survey of water supply status for 2071/72. Six water supply schemes selected, designed and now are implementation ongoing.

Sanitation & Hygiene: District MIS updated, 1792 local stakeholders/people capacited, 1292 permanent individual toilet constructed with the support of DDC and themselves. Operational status of public and institutional toilet updated and actions are initiated to 8 public and

institutional toilets for full operational. Various sanitation campaigns conducted and 1880 people participated. 12 wards (Dana VDC & ward 7, 8 & 9 of Dagnam VDC) declared total sanitation.

Institutional capacity building: 47 D-WASH-CC members including stakeholders capacitated on sanitation & hygiene for total sanitation. All VDC secretaries & social mobilizers including all WASH unit staffs are oriented /trained on project modality, priorities and sanitation & hygiene towards total sanitation declaration to the VDCs and District.

Gender Equity & Social Inclusion (GESI) The overall participation by ethnicity, table shows 14.24% dalit, 64.76% Janjati and 21% others. Similarly the participation by sex shows 45.74% female and 54.26% male respectively

Financial status: overall 42% incurred expenses in this year whereas 61% sanitation & Hygiene, 33% water supply, 28% capacity building and 100% technical assistance including management.

2 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY01 (10/2013 – 06/2014)

2.1 Overview to progress

DDC Myagdi has been implementing its WASH program initiatives with the support from Nepal-Finland cooperation contributing to attain national goal and objectives including RWSSP-WN project indicators. The progress under RWSSP indicators are stated below.

RESULT 1: Access to sanitation and hygiene

- 1.1 All the VDCs (41) have been ODF in Phase I and temporary toilets are replaced by permanent 1292 in year 1. DDC has supported for 484 and 808 have been built by individual household themselves.
- 1.2 A public toilet cost estimate is done and agreement signed with construction committee. Out of 49 public and institutional toilet, 8 Public & institutional toilets are partial and de-functional.
- 1.3 Dana VDC and ward no 7, 8 & 9 wards of Dagnam VDC declared Total sanitation. Thus 12 wards declared total sanitation in year 1
- 1.4 District Post ODF strategic plan implementation is being asset for Phase II to declare total sanitation including entire planning.

RESULT 2: Access to drinking water supply

- 2.1 6 WUSC users committees are trained on financial management and pre construction Training to 6 WUSCs. A total of 100 including 43 female and 57 capacitated for quality construction works and record keeping.
- 2.2 49 water supply scheme operational and structural conditions verified and assessed. New 6 water supply schemes designed and under construction considering CCA/DRR. 74% population has access to improved water supply.
- 2.3 Baseline survey (functional status) of 69 constructed water supply schemes of Phase I carried out and 28 schemes are needed to support for its full operational.

- 2.4 Short rapid survey has been conducted to assess the water supply situation of newly selected 5 VDC to ensure reaching to unreached beneficiaries.
- 2.5 Water Supply Scheme selection and constructions designed to ensure the benefit school children, and user friendly tap construction.

RESULT 3: Institutional capacity building

- 3.1 According to DSWASHP and Post ODF strategic plan, district has updating the water supply and sanitation status annually. Information/data of water supply, sanitation & hygiene (MIS) record are being periodically updated.
- 3.2 The Support for V-WASH Plan update is necessary considering their resources. D-WASH-CC/DMC has been decided to prepare new 10 V-WASH Plan and updating of existing 6 VWASH plan.
- 3.3 DSWASHP and Post ODF strategic plan are proving guiding documents for WASH in the district. It has enabled to all WASH related agencies/organization to work together to meet the anticipated objectives and goal set for WASH in the district. 47 D-WASH CC members including concerned stakeholders trained on RWSSP Phase II and sanitation & hygiene.
- 3.4 V-WASH-CC Members are well aware about the role and responsibilities for WASH. V-WASH-CCs are informed the priority of VDCs and intensive support needy communities for behavioural changes towards Total Sanitation. 892 V-WASH-CC members including key community representatives have been trained on sanitation & hygiene.

GESI & cross cuttings

The overall participation by ethnicity, table shows 14.24% dalit, 64.76% Janjati and 21% others. Similarly the participation by sex shows 45.74% female and 54.26% male respectively. This provides evidence that WASH program is more GESI sensitive and friendly. Women are the decision maker for lay out for drinking water tap stand and construction location confirmation. Public Audit will not consider the validity if representation is not inclusive and less than 75% participation of total beneficiaries. WASH unit has not implemented direct intervention in the community which are linked with CCA/DDR. The impacts of CCA/DDR and its consequences are informed at the time of training, meeting and orientation. CCA/DDR is considered while designing of Water Supply Scheme and WUSCs training.

2.2 Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

2.2.1 Sanitation & Hygiene Status:

Myagdi district has been declared district ODF in 2069/06/23 where 41 VDCs was the total VDC of the district. After the Beni Municipality declaration by government in 2071 BS, 6 VDCs have been merged into one as Beni Municipality. A total of 35 VDCs and one Municipality (declared in 2071 BS) are known as local government body in the district. Declaration of municipality by government, it has slightly impacted in project implementation. ODF had declared based on set indicators by Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2068. It was considered both permanent and temporary toilets of each individual household for the declaration. At the time of ODF declaration, it was recorded that there were about **3529 temporary toilets** and built by local materials and methods. The

record of 2069/70 shows the **2457 temporary toilets**. All these remaining temporary toilets are not the reasons of economic deprivation and household level investment problems. Various efforts and motivation had been provided as before for the permanent toilet construction at the time of ODF declaration. It was remaining the laggard type of beneficiaries and household. The project has provided continue monitoring and follow up from its district, VDC and ward level community structures. DDC pays high attention to improve the quality of temporary toilets for the permanent. Supporting to existing temporary toilets both in the aspect of kinds and community empowerment, data of temporary toilet in each VDC are being updated by DDC annually.

Based on updated data, DDC has planned to allocate the resource to support in kind from internal sources. As a result, DDC has distributed 484 pan, cement and outlet pipe including rode for the improving standard of existing temporary household level toilet. Supporting was on the basis of economic deprivation, marginalized family, vulnerability and recommendation by ward and VDC to support the needy and reduce the potential community conflicts. District WASH unit had analyzed and verified the beneficiary household to be eligible. As a result, **484 temporary toilets** have been shifted into permanent structure. An estimated 2420 population have been benefited to minimize the potential risks from temporary toilet. In addition, with continue monitoring and coaching for each individual household, **808 households** have been built new permanent/improved toilets meeting standard in this year. As a result, there are left **1165 household** level temporary toilet to improve the standard as of FY end 2071.

The quality of toilet use and realization them for maintaining clean and safety, it is dramatically increased transforming as individual habits. Water availability, cleaning products and soap for hand washing facility are maintained except few households meeting standard. This has little pushed up the communities for their maintaining dignity and towards civilization. It shows that next level of preparation is started for total sanitation.

Public and institutional toilets are essential in the movement of ODF declaration. A total of 49 toilets (29 public and 20 institutional-schools) have been supported by project in RWSSP-WN phase I. Some of the public toilet operation has encountered as major challenges in ownership and its functionality. Besides, regular water supply in peak dry season is another challenge to keep public toilet clean and best use. The monitoring visit and observation shows the following status of public toilet and its functionality;

Table 1: List of de-functional and partial functional public & institutional toilet

SN	Public & Institutional toilets	Status and reasons	Potential ways for solution
1	Shiv Primary School, Dagnam VDC 9	De-Functional: Leakage of waste water and technically not suitable soil/rock	Joint invest from Project and beneficiaries is required

2	Bidhya Joti Primary School, Ruma VDC 9	De-Functional: Water crisis	Water Management and community empowerment is required
3	Mohar Chhimek (Rokkathoka) Ruma VDC 4	De-Functional: Leakage of waste water from safety tank	Repair of construction by community themselves
4	Janpriya Higher Secondary School, Darwang VDC 1	Partially functional: The proposed school shifting location is cancelled thus it was not appropriate location for school	Community people using as when needed
5	BalaPriya Sharada Lower Secondary School, Vakimli VDC 6	Partially Functional: De-Functional: School is not paying attention	Intensive follow up is important
6	Jyamrukot Public Toilet-1, Jyamrukot VDC 1	De-functional: Ownership problem and water crisis	Ownership needs to be handed over
7	Pokharebagar Public Toilet- Ghara VDC 9	Partially Functional: Ownership problem and water crisis	Connection with reliable water source
8	Jhi Public Toilet- Jhin VDC 6	Partially Functional: Ownership problem	Ownership needs to be handed over

Note: Status updated by WASH unit on June 2014

The information of above table shows that 8 public and institutional toilets are partial and de-functional of seven VDCs. The reasons behind the operational problems are water scarcity, ownership and awareness level of users. Besides, some of the operational problems are construction related and inappropriate selection of locations. The details can be obtained from District Sanitation & Hygiene MIS updated on June 2014 (see annex-3)

2.2.2 Post ODF initiatives on Sanitation & Hygiene

The indicators set by National Sanitation & Hygiene Master Plan 2068 (BS) are more concern about physical structure and associated behaviours. These indicators are tangible and measureable however Total Sanitation Indicators are more concern about behavioural aspects and quality concern of human being. Considering the Master Plan 2068 and project priority, year 1 was focussed on knowledge and behavioural aspects through trainings, coaching, interaction, group discussion and exposure for sharing of learning. Such interventions have been conducted at district level, VDC level, Ward level and village level. The following table shows the details;

Table 2: Capacity building training/orientation on Sanitation & Hygiene

S N	Training/Orientation	Events	Dalit Female	Dalit Male	Janjati Female	Janjati Male	Relig. Minority female	Relig. Minority male	Other Female	Other Male	Total Female	Total Male	Grand total
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1	Triggers training to VDC level on TBC	10	19	15	147	84	1	0	20	21	187	120	307
2	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to MSF of VDCs	29	61	70	288	324	0	5	33	111	382	510	892
3	Training on Sanitation & Hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to resource persons	1	3	4	22	4	0	0	11	5	36	13	49
4	Awareness Raising on Sanitation & Behaviour change to Drivers, Owners of Vehicles and members of FNCCI	2	0	25	0	51	0	0	0	79	0	155	155
5	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene to VDC secretaries	1	1	3	2	3	0	1	0	33	3	40	43
6	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to Teacher	10	11	7	80	51	0	2	21	16	112	76	188
8	Orientation on Improved cooking Stove 6 vdc	6	17	11	41	46	0	0	23	21	81	78	159
	Total	59	112	135	580	563	1	8	108	286	801	992	1793

Source: Training/orientation report 2070/71

Within the set training and orientation guideline concentrating to enhance the capacity of VDC and community level triggers/promoters/stakeholder, 1793 participants actively participated. Development of these trained persons at locally creates opportunities to mobilize and empower communities without direct presence of district and VDC interventions. VDC level triggers are being ornaments to the project execution and implementation at grass root level. These triggers are playing crucial role for total sanitation campaign. Triggers have own action plan what to be done, how this can be achieved within timeline. It has further created opportunities to monitor the progress and areas of support needed. 25-30 triggers in each VDC (29 VDCs) are available and network established as resource person/promoter.

VDC secretaries and teachers are the key players for planning, execution and monitoring of project initiatives enabling environment to ensure participation of all stakeholders for the project success at VDC. Enhancing knowledge, skills on WASH and informed government policies, priorities, strategies and plan to these key players make further ease to roll out the program throughout the VDCs and district. All the VDC secretaries and teachers are well informed to support and execute the WASH initiatives in VDC incorporating it as priority. A clear road map of VDC for total sanitation has been developed with trained human resources for their active engagement towards project objectives.



The success of project determines by its effective social mobilization. It has considered as priority area. Out of 41 VDC, 39 social mobilizers are being deputed by DDC one in each VDC. All the Social Mobilizers are from same VDCs those have adequate knowledge and social mobilization skills to empower community and their active participation. These social mobilizers have light workload and could spare time to support project if it is assigned with motivation. District WASH team has been organized 4 days ToT on Sanitation & Hygiene as the first step to their involvement. The training made them aware about the role and responsibilities for WASH project and gained knowledge and Skills for deliverables. This was not limited on project mandate it was realized them as district mandate to success the total sanitation campaign.



2.2.3 Post ODF strategy

Based on National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2068, DDC Myagdi has been prepared its District Strategic WASH Plan and Post ODF strategic Plan 2013 for Total Sanitation and Hygiene. Post ODF strategic plan has been endorsed by



District Council and owned officially. Post ODF strategic plan envisioned to declare Total Sanitation to the district by 2017. It strategic plan covers the resource mapping, stakeholder analysis, inclusive development, partnership with public and private sectors, local policy formulation, and institutional capacity building for the sustainability. Post ODF strategic plan is taken fully ownership for its implementation. V-WASH-CC and D-WASH-CC are mobilizing effectively refreshing their knowledge for total sanitation initiatives. The strategic plan is making easier to select the new VDCs for 2070/71 as prioritized by plan. New 5 VDC namely Okharkot, Bima, Takam, Shikha and Pakhapani VDC are being selected for core program VDCs. Total Sanitation Declaration of ward, VDC and district is the core strategic plan of Post ODF strategy. As a result, Dana VDC and ward 7, 8 & 9, Dharmija Village of Dagnam have been declared as Total Sanitation which is considered as major achievement of the year.

2.2.4 Sanitation week campaign

15th National Sanitation Week celebrated with various functions/activities to sensitize on sanitation to the children, adults and community people of targeted VDCs. The various activities were held in many VDCs, villages and schools without assistance from the project/district. It was organized their self initiation however project has excluded it in progress report because of exact database information. In addition, D-WASH-CC meeting endorsed the various Sanitation Week Campaigns submitted by WASH/DDC and District Water Supply & Sanitation Sub Divisional Office. The progress under the WASH/DDC is as follows;

Table 3: Sanitation campaign participation

SN	Actions/campaign	Output
1	Demonstration of hand washing step with soap- 4 events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 390 children and adults learned the proper hand washing steps at Bhakimli, Danga, Pakhanai and Darbang VDC
2	Sanitation Rally- 4 locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 675 people were involved in Sanitation Rally and involved in sanitation campaign
3	Student Speech Contest- 4 locations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 815 viewers observed the contest and sensitize on importance of sanitation & hygiene
	Total participation in campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1880 people were involved/ participated in sanitation campaign

The major outputs of the sanitation campaign include events conducted and participated in events. 1880 people were participated in sanitation campaigns in 12 events in various locations. This has supported to transfer the knowledge at all level of communities.

Interventions and efforts for this year 1 was concentrated on capacity building of DDC level stakeholders, VDC level stakeholders, ward level stakeholders and capacitated WASH staffs. Empowering community to proper use of toilet, upgrading of temporary toilets and awareness rising to meet the total sanitation indicators were another key actions of the year.

2.3 Result 2: Drinking water supply

2.3.1 Drinking Water Supply Status:

Drinking water supply status as reported by District Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office, Myagdi shows that access of water to population is about **90%**. This figure is calculated based on water supply scheme built/supported by various projects including government. This has not considered the operational level thus access to water is less than reported. The DDC/WASH has been updated the access of improved water that data shows **74%** population coverage (See annex-5,).

Phase- I record shows that **69 Water Supply Schemes** including Source Improvement are built in 6 core program VDCs. These have served 16527 (i.e, 8051 males & 8476 females) population and ethnicity compositions were 3906 dalit, 10545 janjati and 2076 others respectively. The currently conducted baseline survey of schemes, it has found to support for functional **to 28 schemes** (see annex-4). The major problems were identified such as water seepage from intake, RVT and poor structural works and some of the structure were damaged because of unstable land and land sliding. Few schemes are poor functional because of excessive lime water.

2.3.2 Water Supply Scheme Construction and WUSCs

Total of 6 Water Supply Schemes/Gravity are under construction the details of schemes which are as follows;

Table 4: Water Supply Scheme construction

Water Supply Scheme Name	VDC	House hold	Population	Estimated & signed cost (total)	Remarks
1. Mulpani	Arman-6	48	319	1,887,915.76	Implementation on -going (IPO)
2. Kharsudhara/Thana	Arman-6,8	31	206	2,681,733.20	Implementation on -going (IPO)
3. Thanthikuna Bagulabhitta	Arman-8,9	63	353	3,585,212.70	Implementation on -going (IPO)
4. Okhreni	Arman-9	63	276	4,176,850.80	Implementation on -going (IPO)
5. Chisapani	Bhakimli -1	27	131	1,566,304.95	Implementation on -going (IPO)
6. Lamochhahara	Darbang -4	39	215	2,767,141.30	Implementation on -going (IPO)
Total		217	1500	3,332,000.00	

Source: WUSCs agreement 2070.71

The WUSCs are working actively for source registration, collection of raw materials, layout, and material procurements for new schemes. For supporting to quality construction works, maintaining records of construction cost & expenses and quality construction materials procurement, it has been trained on pre-construction and Financial Management.

Table 5: WUSC's training

Sn	Type of Training	Events	Dalit		Aadibasi/Janjati		Others		Total		Grand Total
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Grand Total
1	Financial Management Training to Users' Committee	1	3	2	4	9	0	0	7	11	18
2	Pre Construction Training at VDC level/scheme level	6	8	4	16	22	5	6	29	32	61
3	Mude Kharka WSS-WSP orientation	1		1	7	13			7	14	21
	<i>Total</i>		<i>11</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>43</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>100</i>

Source: Training report 2070/71

2.4 Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development aspect is crucial for continuation of WASH program as system. Institution is determined by its trained human resources within system/structure and clarity of role each individual. Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2068 has clearly stated the composition/structure of D-DWASH-CC and V-WASH-CC and their responsibilities for operation. V-WASH-CC and D-WASH-CC are operating under the provision Master Plan and system is in place.

2.4.1 V-WASH-CC and V-WASH Plans

Each VDC has V-WASH-CC and composition of members is inclusive. Members are well aware about the role and responsibilities for WASH. V-WASH-CCs are informed the priority of VDCs and intensive support needy communities for behavioural changes towards Total Sanitation. V-WASH-CC chairperson has given priority for WASH though their presence in the VDC is very limited. The meeting is held on need basis, although Master Plan guideline provides provision of at least quarterly meeting. The core 6 VDCs of Phase I have its final V-WASH Plan and update needs to be done. Similarly, the V-WASH-Plan of each VDC considers as strategic document only. Periodic updates, action plan follow up and review mechanisms need to be practiced. Moreover, DDC/D-WASH-CC has agreed to conduct study/survey to prepare the V-WASH Plan of 10 VDCs in year 2. This includes 5 new VDCs of Year 1 and other 5 prioritized VDCs. Originally, this plan needs to be taken over for the preparation by VDC, it is under discussion because of their level of expertise and competency to produce standard plan.

2.4.2 D-WASH-CC and DSWASHP

D-WASH-CC is very active in terms of their regular meeting and active participation of committee members and chairperson. Each and every member is clear aware their role, responsibility and support needed to achieve the goal and objectives of WASH program. The meeting sits any time when they feel need to discuss on WASH and decisions. It is fully operational and functional to perform the role of D-WASH-CC as stated in Master Plan. In addition, members keep interest to update the progress of WASH and support seeking area for the implementation of program activities effectively inside the office and outside. It gives real essence of their responsibility and accountability towards project goal attainment. Regarding DSWAHP, it is proving guiding document for WASH in the district. It has enabled to all WASH related agencies/organization to work together to meet the anticipated objectives and goal set for WASH in the district. It has brought together for all stakeholders to pay high attention in terms of expert mobilization and resource mobilization at district, VDC and Ward level. WASH is being priority for all.

2.4.3 DMC functionality and its challenges

The team composition of DMC is very appropriate size and representation of concerned government offices. The role of DMC is clear and making decisions in time. Once DMC is formed, the role has performed professional manner. DMC meeting conducted two times and important decisions are made and implemented accordingly. We could cite the example of SP selection process. SP's vacancy call, recruitment, selection actions are performed without any disturbance in the stipulated timeline.

2.4.4 Key achievements of D-WASH-Unit

D-WASH unit is equipped with required human resources and training. The key achievements of D-WASH Unit are;

- New software for designing and costing (Engineering) of Water Supply Scheme is fully practiced without any difficulties
- Planned field level training, workshop, meeting and orientation have been completed without external resource person and conducted independently with quality.
- Water and Sanitation information as per provided template from PSU is updated in time.
- Coordination for resource mobilization and avoiding duplication of resources, various meeting and discussion carried out in the district.
- Web Based Reporting System (WBRS) as developed by MoFALD is being practiced.
- Internal and external coordination for WASH programming and awareness raising towards total sanitation is in regular.
- Full team members are clear the role and responsibility and deputed
- Monthly, trimester and annual progress reporting are maintained

2.4.5 Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) and CCA/DDR

Project is GESI sensitive and program activities implementation keep high priority of participation from dalit, indigenous group, excluded family, religious minorities, women and differently able persons. The participation starts from planning to review and reflection of achievements. The following table shows the inclusion of participants by project component;

Table 6: Participation by GESI perspective

Particular	Sanitation & Hygiene	Water Supply Scheme (WUSCs)	Total	Remarks
Dalit Female	112	9	121	Dalit 14.24%
Dalit Male	135	3	138	
Janjati Female	580	18	598	Janjati 64.76%
Janjati Male	563	17	580	
Others Female	108	5	113	Others 21%
Others Male	263	6	269	
Total	1761	58	1819	Male 54.26% Female 45.74%

Source: Training/orientation/meeting report 2070/71

The overall participation by ethnicity, table shows 14.24% dalit, 64.76% Janjati and 21% others. Similarly the participation by sex shows 45.74% female and 54.26% male respectively. This provides evidence that WASH program is more GESI sensitive and friendly. Women are the decision maker for lay out for drinking water tap stand and construction location confirmation. Public Audit will not consider the validity if representation is not inclusive and less than 75% participation of total beneficiaries. WASH unit has not implemented direct intervention in the community which are linked with CCA/DDR. The impacts of CCA/DDR and its consequences are informed at the time of training, meeting and orientation. CCA/DDR is considered while designing of Water Supply Scheme and WUSCs training.

3 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

RWSSP-WN II has ample opportunities to promote the WASH initiatives as unique and successful program considering institutional capacity at district, VDC and Ward Level. Policy, plan, guideline, priorities are at hand which is importance for participation of all stakeholders and beneficiaries. In addition, WASH unit/team is fully capable to deliver the quality services to community as standard. Partnership and coordination from district to ward level is well maintained for collaborative effort and synergy. Joint action among the district Energy & Environment unit including KADAM NGO is an example for Indoor Air Pollution (IAP)/Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) campaign in the district. Similarly, VDCs are confined for WSSSDO and Suahaara for Water Supply and Sanitation works to lead and supportive role of each.

4 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human resources

WASH unit has full team to deliver the program to the communities. WASH focal person-1, Field Coordinator-2, Engineer-1, Sub Engineer-1, Sub Overseers-4, Health Promoters-5 and WASH Facilitators-2 are fully employed to deliver the program through the district. A team of 16 with diversified expertise and compositions are engaged (see annex-6). Besides, planning,

monitoring, technical assistance and guidance are backstopping by Local Development Officer, District Chief Engineer, Planning and Monitoring Officer, Engineer as when needed. In addition, finance team headed by Account Officer is supporting to WUSCs to full fill the requirement for fund release, claim settle, financial policies and accounting of entire transactions of the project.

4.2 Financial resources (DDF)

The budget available for the project and expenditure incurred for Year 1 is below satisfactory especially water supply scheme. The low burn rate for Water Supply scheme construction are; introduction of new software for designing and cost estimate that has faced software problem and delay delivery of construction materials by vendors. As a result, it has significantly impacted to push back the construction work of scheme. Apparently it has impacted high in overall budget vs expenditure for the year 2070/71. The overall budget vs expenditure for 2070/71 was 42%.

Table 7: Budget vs Expenditure 2070/71

SN	Component	Budget (NPR)	Expenditure	Burn rate
1	Sanitation & Hygiene	1,960,000.00	1,185,804	61%
2	Drinking Water Supply	10,623,000.00	3,478,535	33%
3	Capacity Building	5,075,000.00	1,428,870	28%
4	SP & Others	2,184,000.00	2,189,112	100%
	Total	19,842,000.00	8,282,321	42%

Source: Financial report 2070/71

5 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 5.1 D-WASH Plan and V-WASH Plan needs to be reviewed mid-term and end of the periodic plan. The required information of plan formulation needs to be collected from well trained personnel so that plans are developed on accurate information.
- 5.2 PSU/PCO and District Finance team should be seated at least four monthly basis to minimize the potential error in expense charging and consistency of financial report.
- 5.3 The field based training manual and guidelines needs to be revised to make it realistic on post ODF situations.
- 5.4 IEC materials for mass campaigning towards total sanitation needs to be developed and increased to reach wider.
- 5.5 The software base, district MIS system needs to be strengthened and equipped through training and required logistic support.

Annex-1: Success case studies

Case study of Maiti Tamang (Mijar) and Surroundings



Ms Maiti Tamang (Mijar) aged 35 is inhabitant of Phagam, Dana VDC and living with a son and 3 daughters. She is from dalit and poor family. She lives in mixed community where majorities are dalit and indigenous ethnic group. She shares, “I engaged in many programs run by various organization as before but I found that I ate own faeces when I learned from the four days Triggers’ training on sanitation and hygiene organized by Rural Water Supply Sanitation Project/District Development Committee. Feeling humiliation ourselves, I built temporary toilet within the time frame of training.”

“Spreading over the faeces at all settlement and village and its negative impact on human health, suffered from diseases and potential losses once I informed, I called the mass meeting and formed Water Supply and Sanitation Committee within 2 days of training completion. Meeting decided to construct and use the toilet compulsory either temporary or permanent structure analysing economic condition of every household. This was conducted as campaign and brought attention of all in the village. Indeed, it was succeeded to declare ODF to Village and settlement within short period of time.”

She further shares, “Faeces were spreading everywhere in foot trails, public space and water source before the declaration but now it is nowhere. Before ODF, people were suffered from diarrhoea, de-worm and other diseases annually, now it is controlled. It has changed our community and village. I and my family were suffered from communicable diseases as before, now we are spending healthy live.” She adds, “When project intervened in this VDC, villagers including me have brought positive changes practicing on treatment of drinking water, proper use of toilet, person hygiene and household, and environment sanitation. Besides, utilization of surplus water for vegetable production, nutrition education and other behavioural practices brought positive changes of people and living with dignified.”

Before project intervention, it was scarcity of water and used to spend 30 minute to fetch the drinking water from piped system. Project supported for water supply scheme and it is now access of water for all at village. Villagers have started to grow vegetables for consumption of some of the households has started as commercial scale. She shares the involvement in vegetable farming, “I am cultivating vegetables towards commercial scale and human urine is using as fertilizer for organic production. I have two plastic houses/tunnel for tomato production and husband used to go abroad for employment as before but now he does farming. The income from vegetable farming covers household expenses and educational expenses for children. This has created employment opportunity at household. “

While we asked, “how did you success to declare the total sanitation village?” She says, “Every household has toilet, everybody has practicing use of treated water, every household has hand

washing facility with soap and knowledge to wash hand in 4 critical times, everybody is given priority to keep clean at household and surroundings.” She shares the changes in the community, “students and villagers used to through waste plastic everywhere, now everybody disposes the waste in disposal pit and dumping site, it is now controlled. I used to support for personal hygiene of my kids while going to school as before, now they have done themselves.” Thus she shares, “I am proud to be success for Total Sanitation declaration of Dana VDC for being first in Nepal.”

Interviewed by: Govinda Paudel, WASH Facilitator

Case Study 2: Rimita Tilaja

Rimita Tilaga aged 36 inhabitant of ward no. 3 Dagnam VDC and she is known as a successful woman in the community. She has been successful recognizing in the community by involving in social service, sanitation & hygiene and income generation activities. She belongs to the most remote village of Dagnam VDC and contribution is significant as an example to the remote village. She shares, “ I have got better opportunity to introduce me in the community when RWSSP-WN entered in the community with water supply and sanitation support. I involved empowering the communities on sanitation and VDC declared ODF and Indoor Air Pollution (IAP) Free. Gradually I started to support the women groups and engaged commercial vegetable production. This has raised my household income and consumptions. I want to introduce the village as model with my hard work and efforts if opportunity offers by any project and organization.”

She further adds, “Before the project support, sanitation situation were worse both household level and around. Now the sanitation is improved dramatically. Faeces were everywhere in public space, stream and open spaces. Because of open defecation, it was suffered by communicable diseases and epidemics diarrhoea, typhoid, de-worm etc. This has now controlled. All these changes and credit goes for project it is not comparable contribution. Now the next step will be the declaration of Total Sanitation to the village and VDC as well”

Interviewed by: Bishnu Prasad Paudel, WASH Facilitator

Annex-2: Capacity Building Table

S n	Type of Training	Dur atio n (Da ys)	No of Eve nts	Total Number of Participants by GESI Disaggregation												
				Dalit		Aadibasi/Janj ati		Religious Minority		Disadvan taged Terai Caste		Others		Total		Total
				Fem ale	Mal e	Femal e	Male	Fem ale	Ma le	Fe ma le	Ma le	Fem ale	Mal e	Femal e	Male	
	Water Supply Scheme Level (WUSC) - as per step by step manual													0	0	0
1	Financial Management Training to Users' Committee	3	1	3	2	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	18
2	Pre Construction Training at VDC level/scheme level	1	6	8	4	16	22	0	0	0	0	5	6	29	32	61
3	Mude Kharka WSS- WSP orientation	1	1		1	7	13							7	14	21
														0	0	0
	Sanitation and Hygiene Related Trainings - all level trainings													0	0	0
1	Triggers training to VDC level on TBC	3	10													
				19	15	147	84	1	0	0	0	20	21	187	120	307
2	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to MSF of VDCs	1	29													
				61	70	288	324	0	5	0	0	33	111	382	510	892
3	Training on Sanitation & Hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to resource persons	4	1													
				3	4	22	4	0	0	0	0	11	5	36	13	49
4	Aarness Raising on Sanitation & Behaviour change to Drivers, Owners of Vehicles and members of FNCCI	1	2													
				0	25	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	155	155
5	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene to VDC secretaries	2	1													
				1	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	33	3	40	43
6	Orientation on sanitation & hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to Teacher	1	10													
				11	7	80	51	0	2	0	0	21	16	112	76	188
8	Orientation on Improved cooking Stove 6 vdc	1	6													
				17	11	41	46	0	0			23	21	81	78	159
9														0	0	

1																
0			59	112	135	580	563	1	8	0	0	108	286	801	992	1793
	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM etc)													0	0	0
1														0	0	0
	Exposure Visits													0	0	0
1	Exposure visit of Support Persons	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	5	12	17
2	Exposure visit of LDO, Program Officers, Political Leaders etc	7	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	10	10
3														0	0	0
	SO/SP Capacity Building													0	0	0
1														0	0	0
	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/St akeholders etc													0	0	0
1	Orientation on Sanitation & Hygiene (ODF/Post ODF) to DWASHCC	1	1	1	1	2	13	0	2	1	0	2	25	6	41	47
2														0	0	0
	VWASH Plan Related Trainings/Worksho ps													0	0	0
1														0	0	0
			129	236	280	1191	1186	2	18	1	0	226	620	1656	2104	3760

Annex-3: District Sanitation & Hygiene MIS

S.N.	VDC	Total HH	Sanitation & Hygiene									
			No of Temporary Toilet	No of Improved Toilet	Number of Public Toilet	No of Dry rack	No of Waste Pit	No of HH Water treatment Practicing	No of Washing Place	No of Bio Gas	No of ICS	Sanitation Material Available in Market (Yes/No)
1	Arman	912	50	862	0	25		50	800	52	912	1
2	Arthunge	1489	0	1489	5	450	800	950	1075	13	725	1
3	Babiyachaur	725	75	650	1	290	290	150	175	7	143	1
4	Barangja	1042	25	1017	0	320	440	250	3312	4	567	0
5	Begkhola	424	0	424	0	225	350	250	290	2	157	0
6	Bhakimli	762	2	760	0	503	622	400	400	0	691	1
7	Bhurung Tatopani	202	8	194	1	106	119	109	146	0	85	1
8	Bima	419	40	379	0	15	279	40	99	0	241	0
9	Chimkhola	272	85	187	2	115	135	60	125	0	44	0
10	Dagnam	287	14	273	5	153	155	105	105	0	287	1
11	Dana	462	0	462	5	462	462	462	462	1	100	1
12	Darbang	654	31	623	1	371	391	103	82	9	484	1
13	Devisthan	720	22	698	0	220	300	145	320	0	236	0
14	Dova	293	23	270	0	120	130	75	150	0	140	0
15	Ghara	587	83	504	1	205	355	200	315	6	28	1
16	Ghatan	970	42	928	1	280	390	200	350	0	801	1
17	Gurja	230	7	223	0	198	120	55	50	0	85	0
18	Histan	496	10	486	0	295	290	200	250	10	118	0
19	Jhin	302	25	277	1	131	102	55	93	0	302	0
20	Jyamrukkot	822	0	822	1	205	210	180	495	1	785	0
21	Kuene Mangale	225	0	225	0	102	150	60	85	0	54	0
22	Kuhun	795	70	725	0	215	130	320	280	6	393	0
23	Lulang	313	0	313	0	260	105	70	78	0	160	0

24	Marang	383	0	383	0	155	180	85	120	0	68	0
25	Malkabang	272	55	217	0	105	80	45	85	0	42	0
26	Mudi	550	0	550	0	220	165	85	95	0	0	0
27	Muna	482	90	392	0	127	165	165	175	0	3	0
28	Narchyang	384	30	354	0	230	240	180	180	38	33	0
29	Niskot	486	60	426	1	195	210	105	155	2	146	0
30	Okharbot	422	80	342	0	50	150	100	50	1	172	1
31	Pakhapani	504	40	464	0	11		10		0	116	0
32	Patlekheth	399	0	399	0	150	180	60	190	0	274	0
33	Pulachaur	804	36	768	1	300	280	150	180	6	713	0
34	Rakhu Bhagwati	775	0	775	1	205	185	125	255	0	448	0
35	Rakhu Piple	927	0	927	0	455	455	510	921	0	365	0
36	Ramche	449	0	449	0	288	418	224	404	0	123	0
37	Ratnechaur	594	12	582	1	205	220	185	230	7	356	0
38	Ruma	1207	50	1157	2	200	100	100	600	0	332	1
39	Shikha	548	50	498	1	280	230	225	290	0	158	1
40	Singha	749	0	749	0	200	220	140	250	10	676	1
41	Takam	806	50	756	0	240	330	160	240	0	572	1
		24144	1165	22979	31	8882	10133	7143	13957	175	12135	15

Annex- 4: Water Supply Scheme Status of Phase I

SN	Water Supply Scheme	Status	Action support needed
1	Juke Pani Odare, Bhakimli VDC	Poor Intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
2	Sunjhankri, Bhakimli VDC	Supply of water in a tap	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of tap
3	Bhumethan, Bhakimli VDC	Poor intake structure	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
4	Samseni Rato Pahara, Bhakimli VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
5	Simalbot, Bhakimli VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
6	Rakhu/Bajhabot, Bhakimli VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
7	Lisepani, Bhakimli VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
8	Simkhola, Bhakimli VDC	Poor intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
9	Bhutkhola, Bhakimli VDC	Poor intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
10	Pallo Khola, Bhakimli VDC	Poor intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
11	Bhakimli, Bhakimli VDC	Poor intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
12	Dharapani, Ruma VDC	Unstable land and intake structure is damaged	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
13	Bhorangpani, Ruma VDC	Seepage in intake and RVT	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake and RVT
14	Panibot, Ruma VDC	Condition of intake and RVT is very poor	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake and RVT
15	Ashima, Dagnam VDC	Supply of water in a tap	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of a tap
16	Gajar, Dagnam VDC	Poor intake structure	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
17	Ramkuli, Dagnam VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
18	Toyadanda, Dagnam VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
19	Gugula, Dagnam VDC	Poor intake structure	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
20	Seraphat Pipalbot, Arman VDC	Poor intake structure	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
21	Niuregaira, Arman VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
22	Tallo Bagalepani, Arman VDC	Poor intake structure	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
23	Upallo Mahakhola, Arman	Leakage in pipe	Maintenance

24	Hadevir Koshebagar, Arman	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake
25	Mudekharka, Dana VDC	Excess lime in water	Need to explore the technology for the mitigation
26	Motichaur, Dana VDC	Problem of cover for RVT and IC	Need to assess to maintain appropriately
27	Chhahari Kharka, Dana VDC	Excess lime in water	Need to explore the technology for the mitigation
28	Jalthale, Dana VDC	Seepage in intake	Need to assess the support by technician for repair of intake

Annex-5: Water Supply Coverage in District

S.N.	VDC	Total HH	Total Popn	Improved Water Supply Facility benefited		
				HH	Popn	% of Popn
1	Arman	912	4189	857	3937	94%
2	Arthunge	1489	6700	1370	6164	92%
3	Babiyachaur	725	3915	630	3406	87%
4	Barangja	1042	5731	708	3897	68%
5	Begkhola	424	2332	398	218	94%
6	Bhakimli	762	3724	762	3724	100%
7	Bhurung Tatopani	202	860	170	725	84%
8	Bima	419	1856	304	1354	73%
9	Chimkhola	272	1496	182	1002	67%
10	Dagnam	287	1542	287	1542	100%
11	Dana	462	2365	450	2365	100%
12	Darbang	654	3549	618	3355	94%
13	Devisthan	720	3960	678	3722	94%
14	Dova	293	1063	265	957	90%
15	Ghara	587	2471	317	1334	54%
16	Ghatan	970	5335	669	3681	69%
17	Gurja	230	1150	230	1150	100%
18	Histan	496	2728	490	2694	98%
19	Jhin	302	1510	229	1147	77%
20	Jyamrukkot	822	4521	697	3842	85%
21	Kuene Mangale	225	1235	222	1222	99%
22	Kuhun	795	3930	596	2947	75%
23	Lulang	313	1540	313	1540	100
24	Marang	383	1787	299	1394	78%
25	Malkabang	272	1267	264	1228	97%
26	Mudi	550	3025	319	1754	58%
27	Muna	482	2410	356	1759	73%
28	Narchyang	384	2112	384	2112	100%
29	Niskot	486	2673	486	2673	100%
30	Okharbot	422	2762	302	1975	64%
31	Pakhapani	504	2603	259	1336	51%
32	Patlekhet	399	1999	367	1839	92%
33	Pulachaur	804	4422	627	3449	78%
34	Rakhu Bhagwati	775	3356	775	3356	100%
35	Rakhu Piple	927	4418	846	4200	95%

36	Ramche	449	2490	360	1992	80%
37	Ratnechaur	594	2333	594	2333	100%
38	Ruma	1207	6990	608	3627	51%
39	Shikha	548	3014	398	2189	73%
40	Singha	749	3246	554	2402	74%
41	Takam	806	3850	612	2926	76%
		24144	132792	19852	98469	74%

Annex-6: WASH Unit staffing

SN	Name	Position	Deputation	Responsible VDCs	Supervisor
1	Mukti Dhunganga	Field Coordinator	Beni	Beni MP and VDCs of Raghu Ganga & Kaligandaki river side	WASH Focal Person
2	Manabi Paudel	Field Coordinator	Darbang	Darbang and Myagdi Khola River side	WASH Focal Person
3	Gambhir Man Gurung	Engineer	Beni	Darbang & Bhakimli and WASH core program VDCs	WASH Focal Person & DTO
4	Rabin Chokhal	Sub Engineer	Arman	Arman and WASH core program VDCs	Gambhir Man Gurung & Manabi Paudel
5	Keshav Raj Chapai	Sub Overseer	Bhakimli	Bhakimli & Pakhapani	Gambhir Man Gurung & Mukti Dhungana
6	Yam Bahadur BK	Sub Overseer	Ruma	Arman, Ruma & Okharbot	Gambhir Man Gurung & Manabi Paudel
7	Ram Bahadur Hamal	Sub Overseer	Arman	Arman & Shikha	Gambhir Man Gurung & Manabi Paudel
8	Arun Raj Gautam	Sub Overseer	Darbang	Darbang, Bima & Takam	Gambhir Man Gurung & Manabi Paudel
9	Govinda Paudel	WASH Facilitator	Bhakimli	VDCs of Myagdi khola River side	Manabi Paudel
10	Bishnu Pd. Paudel	WASH Facilitator	Dagnam	Dagnam & Raghuganga and Kaligandaki River side	Mukti Dhungana
11	Hari Chandra Adhikari	Health Facilitator	Ruma	Okharbot & Ruma	Manabi Paudel
12	Radhika Thapa Karki	Health Facilitator	Pakhapani	Pakhapani	Mukti Dhungana
13	Kopila Kandel	Health Facilitator	Takam	Darbang & Takam	Manabi Paudel
14	Ganga Devi Baruwal	Health Facilitator	Shikha	Shikha & Dana	Mukti Dhungana
15	Gum Devi Niure	Health Facilitator	Bima	Bima	Manabi Paudel



**Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project,
Western Nepal completion phase
(RWSSP-WN-II)**

**Water, Hygienic and Sanitation Programme
in Nawalparasi**

Programme Duration: January 2013 to July 2014

Submitted to
Project support Unit
Pokhara

1. Summary/ Background

Rural Water supply and sanitation project western Nepal completion phase supported DDC for implementation of Safe water, hygienic and sanitation projects in 2014. The projects are located in Baidauli, Pratapapur, Dhaubadi VDCs and one municipality Ramgram in the districts of West Development Region. The projects were managed by DDC through the community/WUSC and service providers. RWSSP-WN II also provided support to DDC for organizational capacity development and capacity development of other partners through the various training with WASH plan.

1.1 Profile of the districts (District introduction)

The Nawalparashi district is one of the 14 districts of western development region of Nepal. It spreads over an area of 2,016.16 square kilometres and is inhabited by a total population of 562,870, according to the population census of 2058 B.S. The district is surrounded by Chitwan district in the east, Rupandehi in the west, Palpa and Tanahu districts in the north, and states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar of India in the south. Geographically, the district landscape is considered as unique mixture of hilly, Inner tarai and tarai areas. The district is divided into 15 Ilakas, and 59 Village Development Committees (VDCs)--17 hilly VDCs, 20 inner Tarai and 36 Tarai VDCs--and six electoral constituencies.

There is six municipalities in the district. Agriculture is the major source of livelihood for the majority of the population. More than 80 percent of the total population is involved in this occupation. The district is connected with 1,183.7 kilometers of road network. Out of the total road network. Around 91% of populations have access to safe drinking water facility with only 62 % of total households have access of sanitation facility. Gap between water and sanitation coverage is about 29%.

1.2 Project Objectives

Objectives of the project are as follows.

- To support implementation of WASH projects serving abounding remote, conflict affected communities of Nawalparasi Districts of Western Region.
- To enhance the capacity of communities, particularly women and other disadvantaged groups, to manage and maintain schemes and co-ordinate with other stakeholders.
- To bring about sustainable changes in community practices regarding key hygiene behavior and ODF sanitation.
- To enhance capacity of selected partners (VWASHCC, DWASHCC, wash unit staffs with local government) to implement sustainable and unreserved WASH projects.
- To carry out a situation analysis of virgin poor communities in selected in remote VDCs through the VWASH Plan
- To advocate WASH related issues among key sectoral stakeholders at the district, local and national level.

Key achievements, mile stones

- The priorities go to remote and hardship area for drinking water schemes with programs also to maintain of water quality.

- Cover of all VDCs with municipalities to ODF and total behavior programs.
- Prepare the district strategic plan and implementation of WASH activities of allocated VDCs.
- Provision to reward in declared ODF VDCs with municipality rather than the materials.

2 Project status-Key progress

2.1 Safe water

The projects were implemented from the first Phase supported by RWSSP-WN. Out of the six schemes three have been successfully completed within this year 2071, though 3 OHT are still remaining for the technical problem in pipe boarding. The carry over three schemes project has also been completed successfully.

2.1.1 Ramche GS schemes- beneficiaries 417

The carried over schemes Ramche GS in the Daubadi VDC have been completed successfully

2.1.2 Harde Rudrapur GS schemes- 288

The carried over schemes Harde GS in the Daubadi VDC have been completed successfully

2.1.3 Pratapur Micro OHT – 404

Similarly, the Pratapur Micro OHT has been completed.

The Categories beneficiaries are following

Schemes Name Activities	Ramche GS	Harde Rudrapur GS	Pratapur Micro OHT
Households	43	59	48
Dalit	0	0	0
Janajati	43	59	48
Others	0	0	0
Total	43	59	48
Beneficiaries	417	288	404
Dalit	0	0	0
Janajati	417	288	0
Others	0	0	0
Total	417	288	404

2.1 Hygiene and sanitation

2.2 VDC ODF

The people have been aware /knowledge on personal and environmental health and hygiene. They have knowledge about hygienic behavior but lack of practice. The date of January 2013 to till date 27th VDC with one municipality was ODF declared by VWASHCC/VWASHCC. Total population 136763 and 27351 House hold was benefited by the ODF declared. As per the PCO suggestion the D-WASH unit has show only 40% population with household. By installed the health related hording boards

and slogan, we can see the positive improvements in sanitation and hygiene behavioral changes and reduce water and sanitation related diseases by the WASH intervention.

2.2 Post ODF

Access to improved sanitation is a basic human right. But realizing that right for the one third of the world's population who still live without a safe, hygienic toilet requires a huge sense of urgency and collective action. RWSSP-WN II, CLTBS Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All Results Programme aims to contribute to rebalancing the sanitation scales.

We have tried for total sanitation coverage in all the projects but due to lack of awareness of people, economic conditions and lack of education as well as traditional socio cultural practices, we could not achieve total sanitized community. We could only decrease open defecation practices of the community and improve some of personal and environmental hygiene practices. Should be prepared post ODF document by DWASHCC and to implementation Post ODF (Total behavior change) activities in all VDCs as soon as possible.

2.4 Capacity building

Training and workshop was provided to VDC secretaries, social mobilizers withes WSUC, Community worker, to empower them for the sustainability of the project. Women were especially encouraged to participate in various community level training and duties as a result women participation can be seen in various activities during the execution of project. The Gender training has been found also effective. The men and women of community realized the need of support to each other within family as well as for development of community.

2.5 Advocacy and lobbying

District Strategic WASH plan has been prepared by DWASHCC Water It contains water, health and sanitation related issues, gap of district have been mentioned. Many of these and other articles related to water, health and sanitation have also been published in local newspapers.

2.6. GESI approach

D-WASH unit need to be focused following area for addressing the GESI approach.

- Need to be Participatory process in detailed project survey (women, dalit etc)
- Need to be Carried out well being ranking to identify socio economic groups to address the Human right based approach
- Empower of women by conducted GESI awareness training.
- Provision of Job opportunity for women poor & Dalit.
- Reward latrine component to poorest groups.
- 50% unskilled labor contribution to the poorest/widow/differentiable groups.

2.7 V-WASH-CC and V-WASH Plans

In the first phase this district has been prepared VWASH plan of Municipality of Ramgram ward no 12 and 13 and VDCs of Dhaubadi , Pratapur and Bedauli . The prepared VWASH

plan was good qualities and taken the ownership by the VWASHCC but it should be updated by the respective VWASHCCs.

2.8 D-WASH-CCs and DSWASHP

The D-WASHCC conducting meeting was not regular practice. In this year's one times of DWASHCC meeting has been conducted about celebration of national sanitation week. The DSWASHP has been prepared as a draft form and this DSWASHP has been approved by the District council. It should to be minor correction with editing before going to print.

2.9 DMC functionality and its challenges

The DMC was just formation as per of MoU of DDC between RWSSP-WN II. DMC meeting has been conducted in two times with this period. The discussion has been made about recruitment of service providers but they decided the meeting period but could not implement. So, the meeting should be conducted as regular basis. Although the different stakeholders have also members but during the meeting period always DDT/DDC staffs play superior and dominated roles. So, equally emphasize should be given to other members also.

2.10 Key achievements also with regards to D-WASH-Unit

In terms of water component only three carried over water schemes supported by the – DWASH- unit staffs has been completed and remarkable progress has been done in Sanitation sector. It need to be recruitment service providers in D-WASH-unit as per MoU as soon as possible

3. Financial resources (DDF)

Monthly Statement of DDF (2070/071)

Month 1 Shrawan, 2070 to 31 Ashad, 2071 (16 July, 2013 to 15 July, 2014)

Income Statement

F1

Updated:

Sn	Date	Description	Income (NRs.)			Total NRs.
			GON	GOF	DDC	
1	2070/04/01	Carried over balance from Ashad end		1,290.69		1,290.69
2	2070/06/31	Fund released 1st install. to DDF by GoN	4,521,000.00			4,521,000.00
3	2071/01/23	Fund released 1st install. to DDF by GoF		12,907,061		12,907,061.00
						-
		Total	4,521,000.00	12,908,351.69	-	17,429,351.69

TOTAL BUDGET OF FY 2069/070	4,517,000	13,225,000		17,742,000
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ANNEX
-2a

Component wise Expenditures				
WS	Sanitation	CB	So/SP, others	Total
0	0	0	0	-
0	0	-	0	-
0	0		242,170	242,170

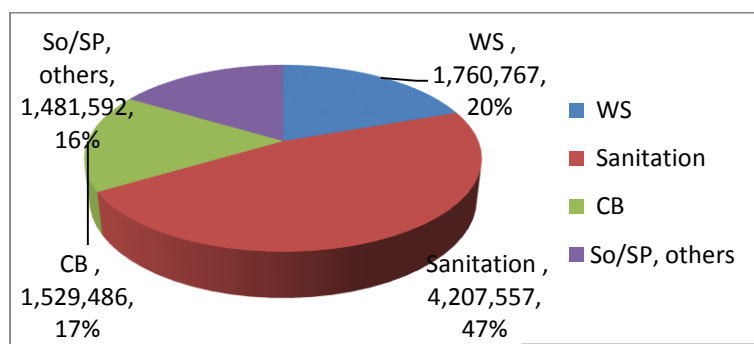
		-		
173789	0	0	28,380	202,169
0	0	0	188,310	188,310
0	25,000	-	12,800	37,800
0		-	61,500	61,500
0	475,000	91,400	93,600	660,000
0	83,700	241,000	85,600	410,300
1138163	269,000	18,930	272,808	1,698,901
250000	573,400	317,953	55,475	1,196,828
198815	2,781,457	860,203	440,949	4,281,424
1,760,767	4,207,557	1,529,486	1,481,592	8,979,402

	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Released	4,521,000.00	12,908,351.69	-	17,429,351.69
Expenses	4,521,000.00	4,458,402.00	100.00	8,979,502.00
Balance	-	8,449,949.69	(100.00)	8,449,849.69

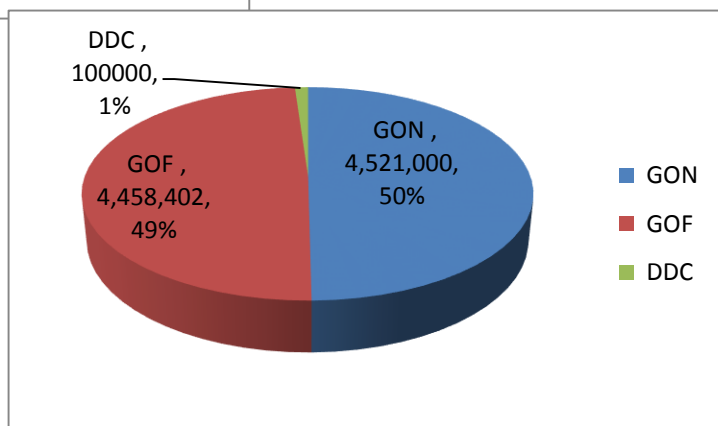
3.1 Fund Transform: Approved and Released

The budget allocation for the GON was NRS 45, 21,000/ with GOF is 1, 29, 07,061/ based on approved annual budget. The total budget was 17429351/ . The DDC has been utilized 49 % budget end of this fiscal year. The budget might be 85% utilized if the all carried over project (OHT Ramgram) completed successfully.

3.2 Component wise Expenditure (DDF)



Fund utilization of GON and GOF



4. , Key lessons learnt during this FY

- Technical problems play a vital role for timely completion of the projects which needs to be solved as soon as possible before it takes an elaborated form.
- People are always ready for hard work and labor contribution, they are also patient and understanding if we select the project in needy and scarce area.
- We have tried for total sanitation coverage in all the projects but due to lack of awareness of people, economic conditions and lack of education as well as traditional socio cultural practices, we could not achieve total sanitized community. We could only decrease open defecation practices of the community and improve some of personal and environmental hygiene practices.
- In Ramgram municipality of the district, we faced a problem because the community was unwilling to responsible to labor and kind contribution.

5. Finding and recommendation

Recommendations:

- Selection/Recruitment of service providers in WASH unit should be needed as soon possible.
- Regular follow up and monitoring needed to DDF investment fund by PSU/PCO team.
- Regular meeting of the DWASHCC should be conducted.
- Regular presence/attendance of VDC secretary needed to lead the sanitation movement in the VDC. DDC should instruct to VDC secretary for the regular stay in his/her VDC.
- VWASHCC should compile the individual action plan into integrated plan and regularly monitor and execution of post ODF plan.
- In this year, besides focusing on the construction of new schemes, special emphasis shall be given to finish the ongoing schemes and to improve the sustainability of the completed schemes.
- Effective supervision and monitoring is constrained by shortage of WASH Unit's human resources, low technical capacity of staff, too detailed and time-consuming monitoring forms and physical difficulty and remoteness of schemes.

Case Study

When there is a will there is a way



Hari Kala B.K she is 59 years old and live a ward no .6 in Daunnne Devi VDC in Nawalparasi district. In the initial stage she has a two sun and one daughter with husband. Now, husband was suicide, one sun has passed way and daughter has just married and she has a alone because one sun has separated and live with families. Hari kala has no regular income source and she collection the fire wood form the forest area and sold to market for hand to month. She is collecting the fire wood and earns NRS 150 to 200 per day.

The sanitation movement is rapidly going on in his VDC and VWASHCC was ignited for construction of the toilet to hole VDC. She also involved the sanitation movement and decided to construction of toilet in her house collection the money through the sold of fire wood. Finally she built the toilet in her house to use of collecting money through the fire wood from forest area.

During the day of declared the ODF the VWASHCC has appreciated her remarkable contribution toward the sanitation movement and rewarded Nrs 2000 .

She said that “I could not even think of going out to defecate because of the rain weather and also had to wait for the evening to defecate practice. Now, I have latrine near the house so can easily defecate at any time even when it is any problem.”

This has clearly verified that property does not actually hamper when people are really

7. Some photoghraphs of WASH activities in the district .

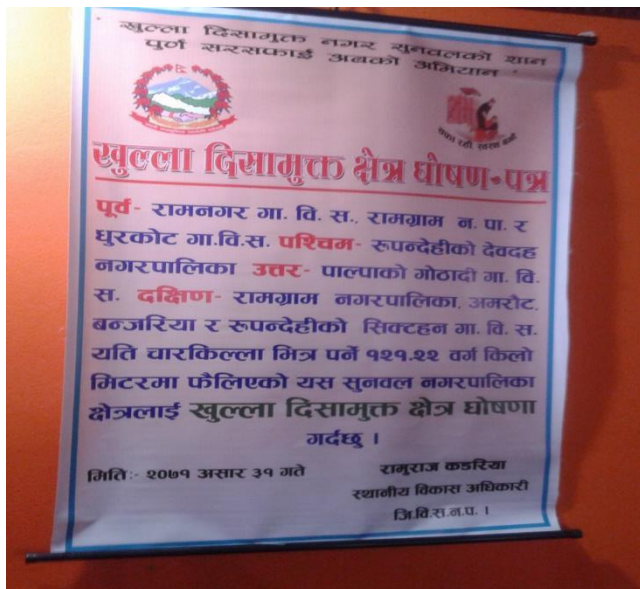


LDO has given the apperception letter to the VDC secretary during the ODF ceremony



LDO is giving his speech about the importance about hygienic practice





WSTS is delivering the Post construction training to WUSC



Glimpse of WSP training to WUSC



Developing exercise of Paratkar OHT in Ramgram municipality

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

District Development Committee Committee, Pyuthan

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY01

FY 2070/071 – CY 2013/14

15.9.2013 – 15.7.2014



SUMMARY

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal II phase works in the ten districts, amongst them one is Pyuthan, and it is situated in Hiily Area. It also does work in Arghakhachhi, Palpa, Mustang and Rolpa Districts for Sanitation and Hygiene Support. The Program started form F/Y 2070/071 will be ended in 074/075.

Objectives :

The **overall objective**, which RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, is improved health, socio-economic status 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 of access to safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralized governance system.

The **results** of RWSSP-WN Phase II are largely impact oriented and will be:

☐ Result 1 (Component 1 Sanitation and Hygiene): ODF sustained at individual, household and public level;

☐ Result 2 (Component 2 Rural Water Supply): well-functioning water schemes managed by inclusive Water Users' and Sanitation Committee (WUSCs) addressing equitability and providing safe domestic water to all users; and

☐ Result 3 (Component 3 Capacity Development): strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene program in report) and Volume II District Annual Progress Reports. is not a stand-alone document but rather, is supported by a range of relevant documents, see List of Supporting Documents.

Key Progress during F/Y 2071/072 (C/Y 2013/2014)

Udaypurkot VDC ward no 9, Sirubari was declared TS (Total Sanitation) in 22.04.2014. All the people have access of Permanent Improved latrines, safe and clean drinking water, washes the hand with soap in critical times, maintaining the personnel hygiene and HHs and environmental level sanitation etc.

The carry over Amili Electrical Lift Scheme have been completed recently. People are very happy as they get water for drinking and other tasks. Water source is quite far from the village and they had to spend almost 2hrs. in fetching for the water. The Project was completed in approximately NRS. 1crore.

The District level Total Sanitation Orientation was held in 4 to 6.09.2013, where all the WASH stakeholders were invited and most of them were present at that time. In that workshop, commitment was made and all agreed to declare Pyuthan District TS till the 2017. And from that training the Total Sanitation Strategic Plan Prepared. Moreover, Pyuthan District have also prepared the District Strategic Plan (DSWASHP).

In F/Y 2070/2071, agreement has been done with some WUSCs, and some of the DWSS schemes have been already started and they have been provided the Trainings as well. All are carry over type of schemes which will be continuing in Next F/Y as well.

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Financial Summary:

Plan VS Achievement: (TABLE)

Sn	Component	Unit	Physical	Annual Target							Total Financial	Physical	Annual Progress							Total Financial	Remarks
				Financial (Rs. '000)									Financial (Rs. '000)								
				GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community				GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community			
									Cash	Kind								Cash	Kind		
1	Sequential Implementation of DWS Programmes	Pop n	4500	4278	4278	8556	552	828	138	3726	13800	1515	6731	2010	8741					8741.30	
2	Implemetati on of Hygiene and Sanitation Programmes	Pop n				0									0					0.00	
2.1	New toilets and uses	Pop n				0					0				0					0.00	
2.2	Post ODF Activities	Pop n	1250	1270.15	573	1843.15	19.1	47.75	0	0	1910	1023	2716	811	3527					3526.93	
3	Capacity building programme implementation	Pop n	4200	3965.865	3965.865	7931.73	0	0	0	0	7932	3238	5153	1539	6693					6692.71	
	Recurrent cost	%									0				0				0.0	0.00	
	Total		9950.0	9514.0	8816.9	18330.9	571.1	875.8	138.0	3726.0	23641.7	5776.0	14599.9	4361.0	18960.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18960.9	

Overview to results by target :

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

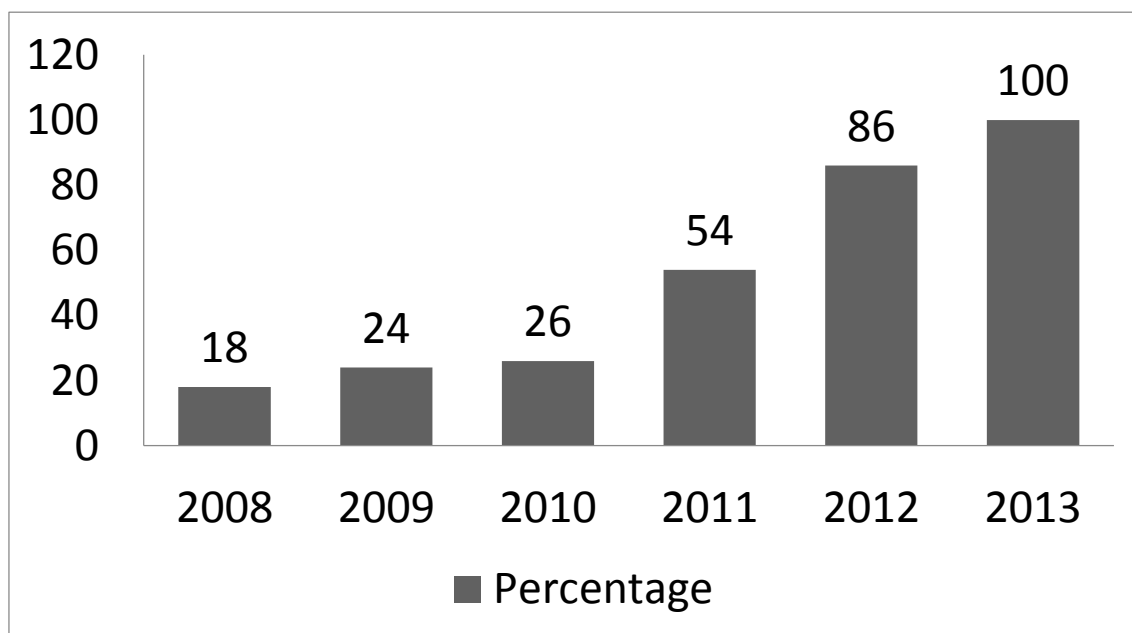
Sanitation and Hygiene is the main component of the RWSSP-WN II Project. The main goal of this project is to achieve ODF and TS (Total Sanitation). It is also directed in Post-ODF activities.

Pyuthan District was declared ODF in 29.03.2014, in that day District prevailed the Post-ODF (Total Sanitation) strategic Plan. Then after, Pyuthan district is heading towards the Total Sanitation Movement. All the WASH stakeholders made commitment to declared TS district till the 2017. The strategies and policies have been prepared, and district is following the same strategies and policies.



DWASHCC and VWASHCCs are the main implementer of the WASH Program. DWASHCC and VWASHCC are the main responsible for the planning and implementation of the WASH Program. In all the VDCs, VWASHCCs have been formed.

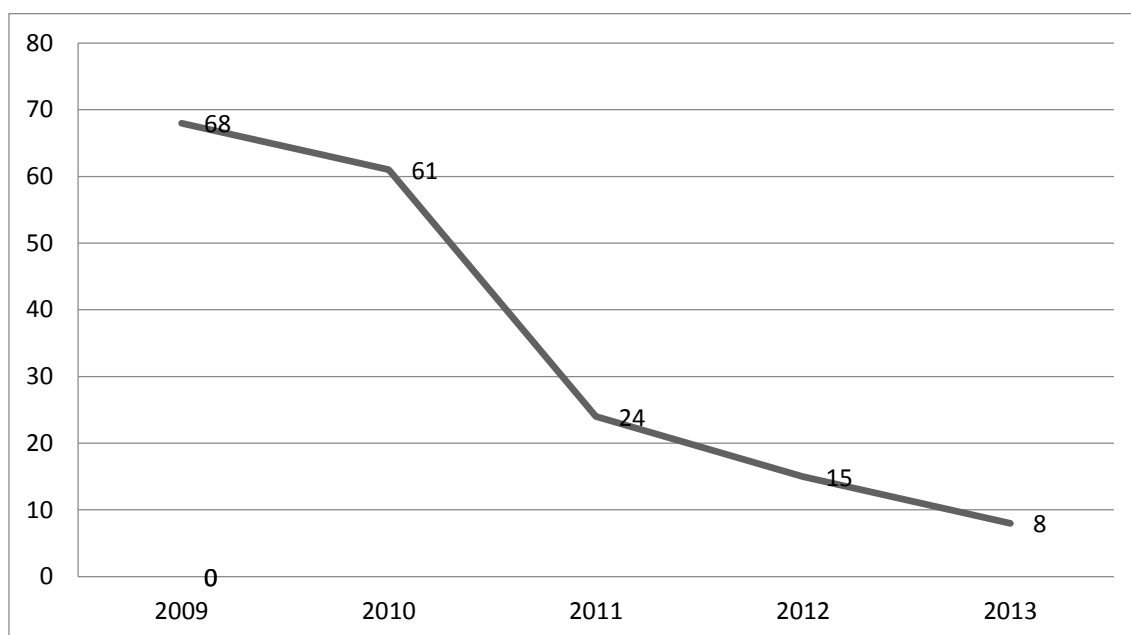
Till date, District was declared ODF and Udaypurkot VDC ward no.9 Sirubari and Sworgadwari



VDC ward no. 1, Dhanabang have been declared TS.

Sanitation Coverage year by year:

Waterborne diseases reduction:



Result 2: Drinking water supply

The Nepal Government has made plan to serve Water Supply and Sanitation facilities to all by the end of 2017 AD, Pyuthan district is going in the same direction. Pyuthan district have prepared District WASH Strategic Plan, where district planning to serve the Water supply and Sanitation by the end of the 2017 AD.

RWSSPWN II is the major Project to fulfill that target. This Project supports in the 8 new VDCs and 6 old VDCs in WASH Sector. Along with this Project, other NGOs/INGOs too supporting in this field.

Altogether, 59 Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Projects were completed during the 1st phase of RWSSPWN. In this F/Y 2070/071, district has proposed 8 New Schemes and now they are in PPC (preparatory phase completed). The ongoing Amili Electrical Lift Schemes have been completed financially and physically.



The Financial Management and Book Keeping, Procurement and Store Keeping Trainings have been conducted for all the WUSCs' members.

Domestic Water Supply and Sanitation Project details:

Scheme Status: F/Y 2070/071

Sn	Water Supply investment	Scheme Type	Current Scheme Status	Expected Scheme Status at end of FY 207/072	Implementation Phase		Beneficiaries		Total
					Start Year	Complete Year	HH	Pop'n	
1	VDC - Tiram								
1.1	Tiram RWH Schemes	RWH	PPC	IPC	2071/072	2071/072	30	157	2,200
2	VDC - Bhingri								
2.1	Jarikhola Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Gravity	PPC	IPC	2071/072	2071/072	119	669	2,800
3	VDC - Arkha								
3.1	Lukurban Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Gravity	PPC	IPO	2071/072	2071/072	162	1,134	5,500
4	VDC -Damri								
4.1	Gaudari Gabai Gaibang Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Gravity	PPC	IPO	2071/072	2071/072	215	1,102	5,600
5	VDC - Majhkot								
5.1	Upallo Kochare Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Gravity	PPC	IPC	2071/072	2071/072	42	246	2,100

Result 3: Institutional development/Capacity Building Trainings:

Institutional Development is the third main component of the Project. It helps in strengthening the capacity of the Local Bodies, especially DDC, DTO, VDCs and WUSCs. In the community level, it does help in promoting the WUSCs by different kinds of orientation, training, workshop, seminar etc.

It also does help in VWASHP and DWASHP preparation. Pyuthan district has prepared VWASHP and DWASHP.



DMC also has been formed in Pyuthan District. DMC is responsible especially in RWSSPWN II Project, the upper committee of the Project is DMC. The structure of the Committee is follows:

1. Chairperson : Local Development Officer
2. members : WSSDO representative

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Women and Child development Office representative
 District Education Office representative
 District Health Office
 FEDWASUN
 District WASH Adviser

member secretary: DTO Chief

DWASH Unit was formed under the DDC/DTO. Till this reporting time, there is no SPs as such in this Unit, but staffs hiring process is in last stage.

GESI is the heart of the Project, it is inclusive in terms of GESI Aspect. The project has prepared Step-By-Step Guidelines and is approved by the Supervisory Board. In every Steps, the gender and social inclusion part has been highly emphasized.

Water depletion is the major problem in Nepal, as in Pyuthan. So, in Pyuthan, there is scarcity of water due to climate change issue. We have to address on that, so Nepal Government has already started to address climate change issues.

Trainings data

S.N.	Trainings	Duration days	no.of events	Total Number of Participants
1	Financial Management and Book Keeping Training, Procurement Training to WUSCs	2	1	65
2	Total Sanitation Training to the VDC Secretaries	2	1	46
3	Training to Social Mobilizers and VDC Staffs on Total Sanitation	2	1	29
4	Training to the Media on Total Sanitation	1	1	21
5	Total Sanitation Orientation to the NGOs, Private Sector, Pyuthan Chamber Commerce etc.	1	1	117
6	MTOT Training on Total Sanitation	1	1	19
7	VWASHCC Orientation on total sanitation in all VDCs	1	49	499
8	Total Sanitation Orientation to the School Teachers	1	8	301
9	Training on Total Sanitation to the Triggers	8	8	108
10	Improve Coking Stove Training to the Promoters	5	8	178
11	District Level Total Sanitation workshop held at Bhingri, Pyuthan in 19 & 20 Bhadra, 2070.	3	1	

EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The project launched in the District from F/Y 069/070 and will run upto 074/075. There is high expectation from this project in district. In the F/Y 01, there is no any significant progress due to the time framework. The MoU between Dolidar and DDC has been signed lately in F/Y 069/070.

Pyuthan District have selected 8 new VDCs for WASH implementation. In these VDCs, we can find plenty of unserved and unreached people. Their settlements are in the mountains, and there is no source as such. So, to provide Water Supply facilities, it is quite difficult, there is only one technological option, which is Lift Scheme which is highly costly. So, it is a big challenge in Pyuthan.

RESOURCES AND BUDGET

DWASH Unit has been formed in DDC, Pyuthan. In RWSPWN phase I, there were some staffs in WASH Unit. But in this time period, no SPs are there in WASH Unit, although in few days it will be fulfilled.

Component wise expenditure:

S.N.	Component wise Expenditure					Remarks
	WS	Sanitation and Hygiene	CB	SO/SPs, others	Total	
1.	10,684,989	6,477,368	1,698,541	0	18,860,898	

Findings and Recommendations:

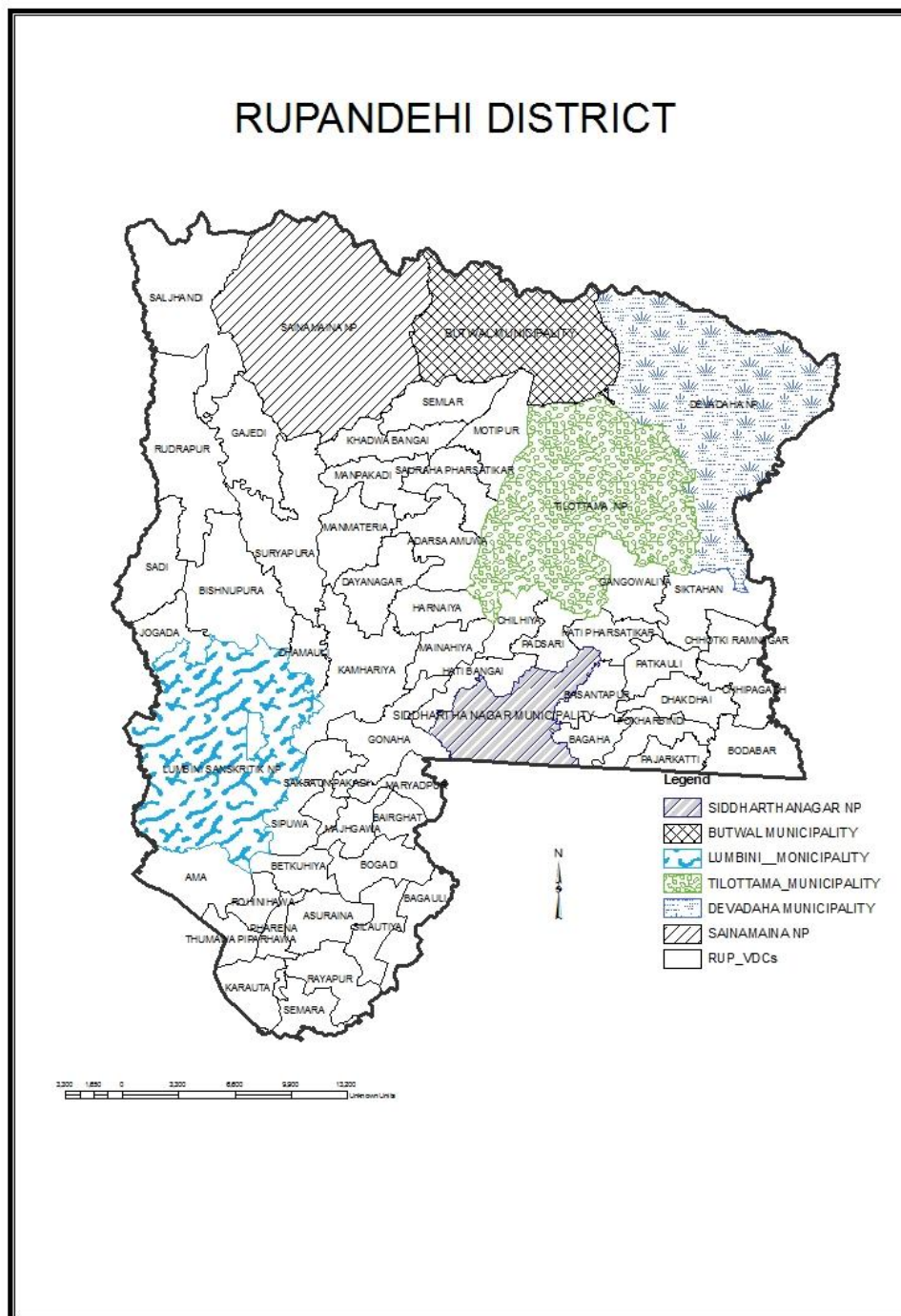
The Sanitation and Hygiene is the main component of the project, it should be considered as movement rather program. In Pyuthan District, it has been considered as movement not as the program. It has been taken as the blanket/carpeting approach. The movement is being extended in all over the Pyuthan.

The main weapon of this movement is CLTS, it has certain triggering/ ignition tools, and by using these tools triggering is going on in whole district. The important approach is no subsidy or zero subsidy approach. Our main focus should be in community mobilization, triggering or ignition rather giving subsidy.

The Program has been running in all VDCs of district in terms of Sanitation and Hygiene sector. The RWSPWN II phase program do support in all the VDCs/Municipality, but not in adequate in terms of budget, we have allocated less budget in our non-core VDCs due to budget restriction. It should be expanded in coming F/Ys.

As far as the domestic Water Supply is concerned, it is limited in only few numbers of VDCs, if possible should be expanded.

District Development Committee, Rupandehi
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (RWSSP), Western Nepal, Phase II
Annual Progress 2070/71



Prepared by: Umashankar Yadav,
 WASH Advisor, Rupandehi
 27 July , 2013

DISTRICT PROGRESS REPORT

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1 Executive Summary

Rupandehi District lies in the Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is divided into 69 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and two municipalities. This district lies in terai region of the country situated in western region, Lumbini zone. 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. According to the population census 2068 BS, the total population of the district is 880,196. Total Household are 163,835.

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.

2 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY01 (10/2013 – 06/2014)

2.1 Overview to progress

Objectives:

The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports GoN to achieve, is improved health and fulfillment 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' right to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralized governance system with improved effectiveness of rural water supply and sanitation services

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 Decentralized governance system.

The **results** of RWSSP-WN Phase II are largely impact oriented and will be:

- **Result 1** (Sanitation and Hygiene): ODF sustained at individual, households and public level.
- **Result 2** (Rural Water Supply): Well-functioning water schemes managed by Inclusive Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSCs) addressing equitability and providing safe domestic water to all users; and
- **Result 3** (Capacity Development): Strengthened institutional capacity of government bodies to plan, coordinate, support and monitor the WUSCs and other community groups in the implementation, operation and maintenance of domestic water, sanitation and hygiene programme in a self-sustainable manner.

2.2 Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

To declare ODF and create movement of ODF in district wide activities implected by coordination and collaboration with DWASHCC and stake holders. To achieve the project goal and meet the objective conducted meeting with DWASHCC and shared all the project activities and working modalities in district. Completed Triggering training

to trigger's in 11 VDCs , Finalized the DWASH Plan as well as one VDC Harnaiya declared ODF and two ward declared ODF at Jogda VDCS, Two VDCS monitored and recommended to DWASH CC for ODF declare like : Mainahiya and Gangoliya VDCs. All VDC has formed VWASHCC and functioning in Sanitation movement more focused on ODF. As result of common effort of DWASHCC, VWASHCC and stake holders .Total Sanitation coverage of Rupandehi district is 77% in this FY.

The following activities completed in this FY 2070/71

- ODF Declared:** District has developed District WASH Strategic Plan and targeted to declare ODF the Rupandehi District by 2017. As guidance and Target of District strategic Plan Sanitation movement and activities going smoothly in district by Government and non government organization in District wide. This FY one VDC Namely Harnaiya and Jogda ward No.2-3 declared ODF organized a formal ceremony.
- Completed Triggering Training to Trigger's:** To raise awareness in community and realize the importance of Sanitation and develop local trigger's to use triggering training conducted 4 Days TBC/Triggering training to selected practice method during the training and used Trigger's tolls by participants. There were..... (M: F) participants in training. After the training participants gained knowledge and Skill on hygiene & Sanitation, Total behaviour change and Triggering Training. After the training they prepared work plan to use triggering tools in community and used the tools in community by them. As a result of the training and used the triggering tools in community people realized and internalized on importance of hygiene and sanitation and eating the human fecal and committed to stop Open defecation and progress in latrine construction and used at community. The training participants details given in annex-1
- Used Triggering tools in community by trigger's:** To raise awareness and internalize to users on importance of hygiene and sanitation, latrine and affects of open deification trained trigger's used the triggering tools like shameful walk, Faeces/Social Mapping, counting of faeces in 11 VDCs .After the tools used people realized and internalized on importance of hygiene and sanitation and affects of ODF and committed. There are 192 trigger's participated in training. Details given in Annex...



Conducted Participatory VDO Training : Participatory Video Training' was aimed for the selected community people in RWSSP-WN program VDCs for them to learn to use video camera and shoot short video stories on sanitation and hygiene. Also some Lead TBC Facilitators from DDC learnt the shooting skills in order to support the community members in further video shootings.

The trainers facilitated the Participatory Video training and shooting of the stories and after that the lead trainer edited the materials based on the advice of the participants. The final version of the documentary was approved by the training participants. The aim was to create a community owned participatory video made by the participants themselves with

the help of the facilitators. This video can be used to accelerate the sanitation and hygiene movement by sharing best practices and raising up relevant issues on achieving ODF especially in Terai context.

- Latrine Constructed at house hold level:** DWASHH CC decided to implement the WASH related activities in 16 VDCs under DDC/RWSSP-WNII. The VWASHCC are active and conducted regular meeting and aware to people for latrine construction and improve the hygiene & sanitation situation of community people. Under the DDC/RWSSP WN project support and provided reward money to VWASHCC fund constructed 4502 House hold latrine in community and people used the latrine which supported to declare ODF after the construction and use the training provided reward to VWASHCC.
 
- Public Latrine construction:** To provide access in sanitation service latrine in intuition and Public places constructed a Public Latrine in Murgiya Bazar Parroha VDC (at Present Sain Maina Municipality). Local market business man, Local people have accessed to service of Latrine used. There was form a committee to construct latrine and used and maintenance. VDC has also contributed/invested in money for Latrine Construction. The latrine constructed GESI sensitive male and female separate.
- Celebrated National sanitation week:** To raise awareness and internalize by community on importance of Hygiene and sanitation in human life Sanitation campaign activities are most important in rural community. So National Sanitation week celebrated district wide in Rupandehi organized Sanitation Campaign, Sanitation rally, School level activities according to decision of DWASHCC meeting. DWASH CC members and stake holders conducted Sanitation Campaign at Distrcit head quarter in leadership of LDO Bishwa Prakash Aryal. As well as Conducted VDC and Ward Level activities under DDC/RWSSP at program VDCs. The sanitation week activities aware to people on Sanitation. There are 4500 People participated in National Sanitation week in districts and VDCs.
- DWASHCC meeting:** DWASHCC is very active and Playing active role in district for improve the district Sanitation status and declare ODF of district in targeted period. There is regular meeting of DWASHCC and decision on more focused ODF declaration, Progress update of district sanitation and work with common effort by all stakeholders as well as pre monitoring of VDC for ODF declare and Follow the National sanitation Master Plan. Chair person of DWASHCC leading and secretary is full supporting and guiding in DWASHHCC, others members are cleared on their role and responsibilities and sharing their Program and progress.
- VWASHCC Meeting:** VWASHCC formed in all VDCs and Functioning VDCs. Conducted regular meeting. They have discussion and decided to ODF declaration and result achieving gradually. All stake holders and line agencies are active contributing in ODF movement. VDC secretary playing leading role in ODF activities of VDCs. VWASHCC applied subsidy and cross subsidy model.

District has prepared DWASH Plan focused on OF declaration of district; DWASH CC is proactive and leading in district. District WASH strategic plan final preparation and remaining for printing. All VDC formed VWASHH CC and taking ownership by them as

well as local political parties representative, stakeholders CBOs, Youth Clubs and mother's group ,CAC,WCF , users committees, teachers, Student and children are contributing for ODF declaration so they feel ownership and take own and Capacity build up of VWASHCC than more possibility of sustainability of Sanitation In community but need to capacity build of MWASHCC and make proactive them for sanitation movement. Public /Institutional latrine is also so important for behaviour change and ODF declaration and sustainability of sanitation at local level. At Rupandehi almost school have access latrine in Schools and Institution. It was cute difficult to used and maintenance of latrine in these places. At fist after the construction some period used but difficult to maintenance another attitude problem like in School teacher's used latrine usable due to luck the toilet but students usable latrine is so dirty so there is need to more focus for use and maintenance at Scholl level. There should be from a use& maintenance committee including teachers as well as established maintenance fund in each school and institution. Due to lack of ownership and monitoring the constructed latrine in School and institution were not proper used and maintenance another provide latrine construction work in School/institution are demand based not need based so focused to provide the work on need based and realized and commitment by them for proper use and maintenance the latrine regular.

2.3 Result 2: Drinking water supply

To provide safe drinking water to users 5 ongoing schemes are carried over from I phase and implemented in 2nd Phase. All the Scheme Physically completed and one Scheme Phulwariya DWSS OHT still remaining little work. Regular meeting with users and WUSC made complete the Scheme by their Support and Contribution. Few Private connections are also connected in Ama OHT and Dhupahi OHT at Jogada VDCs. There 11168 populations should be benefited from these Schemes. All of them charagne DWSS is well functioning and well managed by WUSC with income generating. As well as Charagne DWSS boundary wall constructed .All the scheme reaching un served population. There is need to more focused on Post Construction activities like : Water Tariff Training, VMW, Pump operators training and develop Scheme functionality/implementation guideline including CCA/DRR in all schemes. All WUSC have registration in DDC under Water resource committee.

2.4 Result 3: Institutional development

To sustain and continuity the WSAH activities Project has focused on capacity building and Institutional development of VDC level and District level organization like VWSAHCC and DWASHCC. As the target of project and guided by National Sanitation Master plan formed the VWSAHCC and MAWSHCC in all VDCs and municipalities and supporting to enhance their capacity by regular meeting and prepared DWASH Plan and VWASH Plan.

- V-WASH-CC and V-WASH Plans : On the basis of National Sanitation master Plan to implement and perform effective sanitation activities and meet the national target and work in systematic planning way formed VWASHCC in all VDCs and they are functional and working in sanitation movement for declare ODF. There was Prepared VWASH Plan in 5 VDCs like: Ama,Jogada,Silautiya,Parroha and Devdah in Phase I how ever there is need to update . There is also need to prepare Sanitation/ODF declare Strategic plan in

all VDCs. VWASH Plan provide clear road map and strategy for ODF declaration in Planning way.

- D-WASH-CCs and DSWASHP: DWASHCC is very active and playing proactive role in district for Sanitation movement, All DWASHCC members cleared on their role and responsibilities and performing. DWASHH conducting regular meeting focused on ODF declare and meet the district target by 2017. Comitte allocated VDCs to stake holders/working organization to meet the target in time. District has final Prepared the DWASH Plan and remaining to final print. DWSAH Plan provided clear strategic and direction for working and well planning for declare District ODF by 2017.
- DMC functionality and its challenges: To effective implementation of RWSSP Project in district formed DMC according to guideline of DMC formation. DMC is superior body in district for project implementation DMC size is appropriate and members are more relevant with WSAH movement. DMC is very active and playing supportive role in project implementation by their contribution and supporting. DMC meeting is regular and Provided guidance and supporting overcome difficulties as well as way forward to better implementation. DMC members are sector wise expertises so there is opportunity grape and use their expertise in project.

Key achievements also with regards to D-WASH-Unit:

D-WASH unit established in DTO with required equipment, furniture and human resources. Unit playing the coordinated role in WASH movement of district. WASH unit working to implement DDC, DTO activities and Coordinate and collaborate with others line agencies, stake holders and sanitation status updated of district. Unit is well functioning and providing technical input for Institutional latrine, drinking water supply, water quality test. There have managed a WASH unit chief for overall management and coordination and Sub engineer -2, DWSST-3 from DTO for regular work. WASH unit is fully responsible to implement WASH related Project and activities in overall district.

Project activities highly prioritize to Cross-cutting themes like GESI. To promote the disadvantage group and female and social excluded group in society and community focused to participate in every components and activities like training, Meeting, workshop and service provide like public latrine ,drinking water supplies and Institutional frame work VWASHCC formation, WUSC formation followed the GESI principle for their meaning full participation. In training participants from disadvantage group, female, dalit, janjati are participated and in WUSC composition also. There is need to include CCA/DRR in each DWSS and prepare the plan by WUSC which will support for sustainability of schemes.

3 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

District has actively involved in Sanitation movement. Leading working organizations in Rupandehi district are DDC, DWSO, DEO, world vision International, AMDA Nepal , Nepal Red Cross Society ,Suaahara with jointly effort and it is an opportunity to increase WASH movement in district and declare district ODF in targeted time. There are many opportunity for working in district however some risks and difficulties which are given below:

- Lack of harmonization and working uniformity among the working organizations
- District applied mix model like: Reward and Subsidy but more focused on Subsidy support.
- Not applied Post ODF strategic of District
- There is no practice of develop VDC level WASH plan and implement the WASH activities
- Commitment limited in documents and partially implemented at each level. Rupandehi has implemented the Participatory VDO training at community level Which is very effective in community. Training was conducted the training at Ama VDC and prepared a VDO by training participants .The VDO itself showing the real status of the VDCs and more users voices on behaviour change in household level and community level. It is need to conduct remaining VDCs of Ruapndehi as well as need to prepare the VDO on Post ODF , Total sanitation and TBC also.

4 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human resources

To effective implementation of WSAH activities managed required all human resources some of human resources are from DTO Staffs and some are hired under project (excluded WASH engineer-1, health Promoter-1) under project to perform activities in time and delivered services in community .There are WASH Unit Chief(Engineer)-1, Field Coordinator: 3,Sub engineer-4, Health Promoter-1,Lead WASH Facilitators-9 ,WSST-5. Not only these HR also most valuable support from LDO, DE, Planning officer and Account officers are also in team to drive the project and team on track to achieve the target and goal by facilitation, coordination, cooperation and monitoring the overall project.

The HR recruitment by open vacancy and success full completed the selection process and final result endorsed by DMC.

4.2 Financial resources (DDF)

Component wise Expenditures					Expenditure sharing (NRs.)			Total NRs.
WS	Sanitation	CB	So/SP, others	Total	GON	GOF	DDC	
1,088,000	7,343,518	1,518,935	2,388,061	12,338,514	4,517,000	7,371,514	450,000	12,338,514

Source: DDC financial report 2070/71

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project is running well track and get impact in community. Specially community people are aware on Sanitation issues and realized as result of it Sanitation Progress is Satisfactory in district. There are 77% Sanitation coverage during the end of this FY 2071/71. District involved in sanitation movement and all line agencies and concerned stake holders working by coordinating, collaborating way. Reward system create positive thought and support meet the target in targeted time but subsidy model created some difficulties in community as result of it richest families are still waiting for subsidy support .community who have

applied reward system and support to most venerable /DAG people, local political parties, VWASHH CC played leadership role in community/VDCs that VDC's Progress is well and declared ODF as their Plan.

Drinking water supply scheme construction has been also completed in this FY however it is challenging of functionality and sustainability. If the Users and People actively participated in every steps of Construction with their contribution than they fill ownership and work with committed and scheme will complete in targeted time period and more chances of functionality and sustainability of water supply schemes. All districts should follow the reward policy at each level like Wars and community.

The overall Project activities are satisfactory and success to aware the community people by raise awareness and used the triggering tools which contributed to realized and internalize the affect of Open defecation and Importance of Hygiene and sanitation, TBC for healthy life.

Recommendations:

Project activities and WASH movement going smoothly in district however need to some recommendations for improvement further result achievement which is as below:

- There should be update the DWASH and VWASH Plan of district and VDCs.
- There should be harmonizing the Plan for WASH movement in district among the stake holders/line agencies.
- There should be decrease the subsidy support and increase the reward model in overall district.
- There should be prepare VDC level Hygiene and Sanitation (ODF) strategic and Post ODF (Total Sanitation) Strategic plan of VDCs.
- District should be prepare TBC, Total Sanitation strategic plan and refer to VDC level.
- Should be regular monitoring in drinking water supply scheme and participate the users in every steps of implementation and increase ownership.

Table 1: List of Public and Institutional Latrine Construction

SN	Public & Institutional toilets	Status	Remarks
1	Devdaha Apanga Sewa Samaj, Devdaha	Implementation Phase Ongoing (IPO)	Need to carry over in year II
2	Murgiya Hatbazar, Parroha	IPC	Constructed but remaining to use,

Table-2. Details of Drinking water supply schemes

S.N.	VDC	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Code	Scheme Name	Status th	Total Population
1	Aama	Water Supply	OHT Electrical Lift	490001W101	Aama OHT	IPO	1842
2	Devadaha	Water Supply	OHT Electrical Lift	490019W101	Charange OHT	IPC	2950
3	Jogada	Water Supply	OHT Electrical Lift	490031W101	Jogada OHT	IPO	953
4	Parroha	Water Supply	OHT Electrical Lift	490052W102	Kotiamai	IPO	1866
5	Parroha	Water Supply	OHT Electrical Lift	490052W101	Bhramababa OHT	IPO	1736
6	Silautiya	Water Supply	OHT Electrical Lift	490065W101	Silautiya OHT	IPO	665
	Total Beneficiaries Population:						10012

Table.3 TBC/Triggering Training for trigger's

SN	Name of VDC	Dalit Female	Dalit Male	Janjati Female	Janjati Male	Relig. Minority female	Relig. Minority male	Disadvantage Terrain female	Disadvantage Terrain male	Other Female	Other male	Remarks
1	Ch. Ramnagar	2	1	6	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	16
2	Dhakdhai	4	0	5	0	0	0	3	3	2	0	17
3	Bogadi	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	2	16
4	Th.Piparaw	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	8	0	2	19
5	Gonaha	4	2	0	1	0	1	2	8	0	0	18
6	Pajjarkatti	1	1	1	0	3	1	3	8	0	0	18
7	Bishnpura	2	0	3	2	0	1	4	6	0	0	18
8	Dayanagar	1	2	5	0	0	0	1	5	4	0	18
9	Suryapura	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	12	2	1	17
10	Eakala	1	3	0	1	0	0	3	9	0	0	17
11	Bagauli	1	0	1	1	0	0	6	8	0	1	18
Total Participants		22	15	22	6	3	5	28	77	8	6	192

Annex - List of Participants of PV Training

S.No	Name	Organization / Office - Designation	Working Station	Contact Number
1	Chini Sara Thapa	VWASHCC Member	Devdaha-3	9847242805
2	Akalmati Raj Bhar	Volunteer	Silautiya-2	9817420966
3	Sita Yadav	VWASHCC Member	Ama-4	9806986327
4	SimaTripathi	Volunteer	Ama-3	9847304308
5	Rima Kumari Chaudhary	Volunteer	Jogada-7	9811443205
6	Nirmala Chaudhary	Volunteer	Chhotaki Ramnagar-8	9807580345
7	Sheshram Yadav	LTBC Facilitator	DDC Rupandehi	9847040567
8	Ajay Singh	LTBC Facilitator	DDC Rupandehi	9817442510
9	Krishna Chaudhary	LTBC Facilitator	DDC Rupandehi	9807512792
	Facilitators/Observers			
1	Pawan Kumar	Facilitator	Kathmandu	9803662355
2	GiridhariPokhrel	Facilitator	Pokhara	9856028121
3	JariLaukka	Field Specialist	RWSSP-WN Pokhara	9813181868
4	Umashankar Prasad Yadav	WASH Advisor	RWSSP-WN Pokhara	9855045313

List of WASH Unit Staffs

S.N.	Name	Sex	Position	Contact No.
1.	Mr. Arjun Sah	M	Engineer/WASH Unit Chief	9847033907
2.	Chankya Bahadur Adhikari	M	Field Coordinator	9747026073
3.	Sharda Ghimire	F	Field Coordinator	9847045058
4	Shesh Ram Yadav	M	Field Coordinator	9847040567
5	Hari Poudel	M	Sub Engineer	9847303067
6.	Manoj Kumar Sah	M	Sub Engineer	9857010341
7.	Bablu kumar Sah	M	Sub Engineer	9847544162
8	Bikram Budha Prithi	M	Sub engineer	9847028273
9	Bhagwati Raut	F	Health Promoter	9847327954
10.	Krishna kumara chaudhary	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9807512793
11	Bimala Regmi	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9844747803
12	Sharda Panthi	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9847089247
13	Tilotma Pokhrel	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9847244490
14	Mankumari Acharya	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9847091599
15	Kalpna Zyawali	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9847049188
16.	Shanta Gautam	F	Lead WASH Facilitator	9844779965
17.	Arjun Kurmi	M	Lead WASH Facilitator	9807513325
18.	Daya Ram Sharma	M	Lead WASH Facilitator	9847062889
19.	Keshab Bhattra	M	WSST	9847450571
20	Baburam Nepal	M	WSST	9857010321
21	Romakanta Bhusal	M	WSST	
22	Loknath Acharya	M	WSST	9847166120
23	Ram Prasad Bhattra	M	WSST	9847107139

Success Story

Introduction

Name: Mrs. Rita Harijan

Address: Suryapura, Ward No.2-Mainahiya

Sex: Female

Age: 25 Year



I am Rita Harijan Dalit Female. Before construction of Latrine Me and my families faced so many difficulties while went to do open defecation in open places. I have afraid of snake, Insects bite and someone see me while do Open defecations. Me and family members suffered from diseases like: diarrhea, dysentery and expensed money for treatment. Community people are not respected our family due to not latrine constructed Once a day Lead WASH facilitator Miss Tilotama Pokhrel (DDC) meet with me and I came to know the importance of Sanitation, How we are eating feces, Flies brought faeces in our food and realized to construct latrine. Once a day while I went to VDC office for child birth registration there was need Sanitation card but I have not constructed latrine and I was so shied at that time and returned my home and discussed with families members on importance of latrine. All family members realized that latrine is our own Properties, It increased our Image/prestige in Society and Constructed latrine.

After the construction of Latrine all family members regular using latrine. We felt more comfortable and now a days we have not afraid of Snake bites, Insects bites and some one look while using the latrine. We got dignity and feel pride in society. We are So happy now.

Collected by Tilotma Pokhrel (Lead WASH Facilitator)

Name : Mrs. Hema Chaudhary

Address : VDC: Bishunpura, Ward No.5, Gobdauri

Sex : Female

Age : 35 Years

Occupation : Farmer



I am Hema Chaudhary . I am janjati female from terrain Community. There is least latrine Constructed in my community. All People do Open defecation in open Places like : Open lands. I also went to Open places for latrine because I have no knowledge on importance of Sanitation, latrine but It was very difficult to me and my families. While I went to latrine in open places I was afraid with Snake and Insect bite and more afraid with people someone see me at this time as well as very difficult while made sick ,raining season and summer time. Open defecation is as Culture in our Society. There is lack of knowledge in community people on hygiene and sanitation and importance of latrine . I was also unknown about importance of hygiene and sanitation, latrine construction.

Once a time I got an opportunity to participate In 4 days Sanitation Triggering training which was organized by District Development Committee under Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project. Community People selected me as volunteer from the community. I learnt in the training we are eating fecal/human excreta, due to open defecation we are suffering from diarrhea, dysentery, worm, cholera and expensed our money in treatment. While I internalized that eating fecal than I felt guilty and feel the importance of latrine and internalized for construction. I also learnt Personal Hygiene, Domestic hygiene and sanitation, water purification, Hand washing . After the training immediate constructed latrine in support of family member's .Now a day's regular using latrine, improved personal and domestic sanitation.

Now I felt so easy and comfortable used latrine, I have no afraid with anything like Snake and Insect bite, someone will see/look at defecation time. I am regular visiting in community and shared the importance of hygiene and sanitation, latrine construction with community people and motivating them for latrine construction and used and behaviour change.

Collected by Bimala Regami (Lead WASH Facilitator)

**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT IN WESTERN NEPAL
PHASE –II
Syangja**



**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
FY: 2070/71**

JULY, 2014

1 Project Introduction

1.1 RWSSP-WN Introduction

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) continues to work in the nine Phase I (2008-2013) districts, six of them being Hills districts: Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja and Tanahu in the Western Development Region and Pyuthan in the Mid-Western Development Region. Three districts – Kapilvastu, Rupandehi and Nawalparasi – are located in Terai in the Western Development Region. In addition Gulmi, Rolpa and Mustang districts have been approved for sanitation-only support for the on-going fiscal year through DDFs, with Gulmi as a new core district from the next FY. In addition Argakhanchi and Palpa have been approved for sanitation-only support through TA in February 2014. Details on all these will be presented at the first Steering Committee after all districts have been consulted for the details.



The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN II supports the Government of Nepal (GON) to achieve, is improved health, socio-economic status 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 decentralized governance system. The original results of RWSSP-WN Phase II are largely impact oriented.



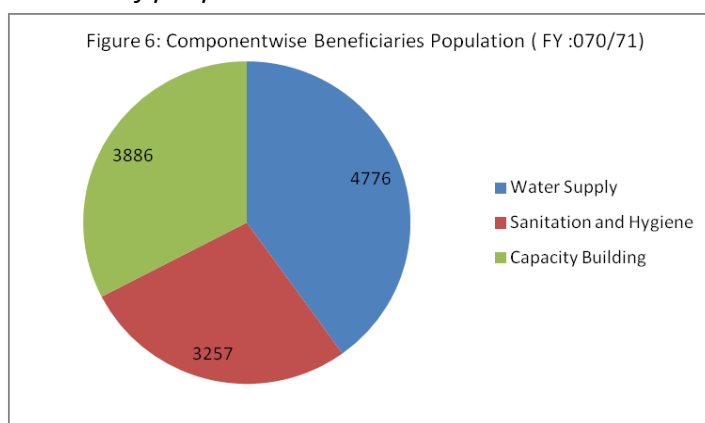
1.2 Brief Introduction of Syangja

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. Tanahu district lie on the east, 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 longitudinally 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 Ilaka, 57 VDCs and 3 Municipalities. It has 3 electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

1.3 RSWWP-WN in Syangja

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) Syangja is implementing its activities in seven VDCs; namely Chandibhanjyang, Aalamdevi, Kewarebhangjyang, Kyakmi, Sekham, Chitrebhangjyang and Sankhar since 2008/2009 (F/Y 2065/66). These VDCs are selected by DDC/DWASHCC with consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply /sanitation facilities. Most of the people of the project areas are under poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities can have proved crucial in uplifting the living standards of people.



RWSSP-WN Syangja implements 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, point source improvement and Recharge

ponds), sanitation (HH latrine, HH environmental improvement), environment protection/soil conservation and Energy (ICS/Biogas), recharge ponds etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.



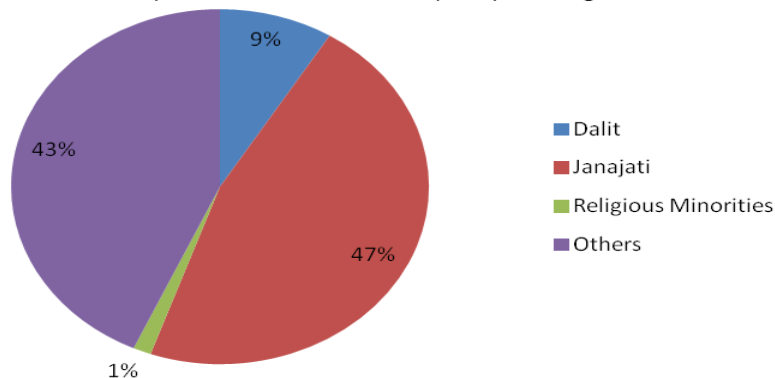
The project is targeted towards the village level beneficiaries through initiation, participation, support and collaboration of the beneficiaries themselves. Registered water supply and sanitation user committee (WUSC) is implementing the VDC level activities. Individual service provider acts as a person (SPs) and providing social and technical support to WUSC. Local bodies VDCs/DDC and other stakeholders at different levels are also providing backstopping support of WUSC and Support Organization for its implementation and monitoring as well. To facilitate the entire process the project activities, the project activities are categorically divided into four different stages including Planning Phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase and Post-Construction Phase. It has 20 mandatory steps for each water supply and sanitation schemes for effective implementation, monitoring, operation and maintenance and use of the facilities.

2. Key Achievements :

2.1 Overview to Progress

Starting of Project Second phase is only 10 months, so project progress is not as desired. Reduction in the planned budget from GON side and no timely recruitment of District WASH Adviser in time in the district are the major constraints to achieve in desired progress.

Figure 1: Ethnicity of Beneficiaries from capacity building



In this fiscal year, 19 water supply schemes are completed among them 18 are water supply and sanitation schemes of phase II and 1 was phase I carried over scheme, 5 nos of recharge ponds are constructed. Total beneficiaries from the water supply component of

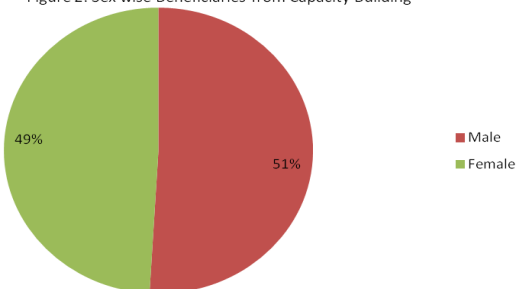
project 4776.

Again 24 public and institutional toilets construction are complete, among these toilets 4 were carried over schemes from phase I, which supports in total sanitation in community, periphery of highway, institutions & religious places. Total number of 3257 people were aware on sanitation and hygiene, total behavior change from different activities like orientations, meetings, day /week celebrations, Rallies



and awareness raising other events.

Figure 2: Sex wise Beneficiaries from Capacity Building



13 capacity building activities were completed and 648 people benefitted directly from the planned capacity building trainings using the project funds and total number of 3986 people

were benefitted from different meetings, VDC/ Community/CBOs/School level orientations from the planned activities and unplanned regular activities without any expenditure.



2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

All Village Development Committees and Municipalities District has been declared ODF one years ago but District ODF is not declared yet. During ODF campaign several stakeholders play vital role to enhance the community/VWASHCC capacity on sanitation behavior change and communication at community/VDC level hence sanitation behaviors substantially changed & it is estimated that 100 % households have their own toilets but hand washing with soap at critical times is not so encouraging.



After district ODF DWASHCC formulated total sanitation strategy (2013 -2017) and approved by 22nd district council to works on total sanitation but it cannot united all stakeholders in one forum likewise ODF campaign. Again after district ODF, we are

unable to accelerate as like ODF movement.

No one ward is TBC declared yet but 5 wards (Chandibhangjyang VDC :4, Pawaegaude : 2 & 5, Fedikhola : 5&7) are approaching TBC among 57 VDCs and 3 municipalities. 18 wards are planned to declare as Total sanitation VDC in Fy 2071-72. To give momentum 2 days training package trainings for Social Mobilisers were conducted.



In this fiscal year 24 public toilets construction are completed, among them 4 are on highway lines, 4 are in religious places, 11 in different institutions including school and 5 for community people for public use. Total population of 3257 was benefitted/participated from the toilet construction and sanitation & hygiene promotional activities.



2.3 Result 1: WASH:



In this fiscal year, 24 Water Supply schemes (1 solar Lift Scheme, 1 electric Lift, 5 Recharge Ponds and 17 gravity flow schemes) and one electric lift (Satdobato hatiya DWSS, Sekham) , One Solar Lift (Bhulke DWSS, Sankhar) and 1 Gravity Flow Rehab DWSS (Hatiya DWSS, aalamdevi) are approaching the completion soon. One Electrict Lift Scheme (Jarwa DWSS, Cjhandibhangjyan) is carried over scheme from phase I. Total number of benifitted population from these schemes is 4776.

2.4 Result 3: Institutional Development (District level, V-WASH-CC, UCs)

Capacity building of district and VDC level partners for the quality and sustainability of the project activities is a strong component of project. Various trainings, orientation and workshops at different level were conducted during the reporting FY.

In all 7 VDCs, various software/awareness campaign related activities/trainings such as project orientation, GESI, total sanitation to UC/user/WCF/VWASHCC. Preconstruction Training, procurement training & UC financial management ommunities members were participated in those events. Besides these, during celebrating special events (sanitation Week) hand washing, interaction with VWASHCC and UC members, mothers groups and school were conducted.



District project is serious on sustainability of completed and ongoing schemes. To strengthen the institutional capacity of UCs on governance, sustainability and management/O&M system, UC management training was conducted to ongoing scheme's UC members before implantation phase agreement. However some schemes of Phase I have not in full function and also found poor O&M system but UC

members are now committed to prepare O&M plan and mobilize the user accordingly.

3 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

There are challenges in procurement process of UC and chances of misappropriation from different actors. In case of solar lifting schemes, dependency on others for electro mechanical part may disturbs the desired progress as per the plan of the schemes but there is a great opportunity to use the government subsidy in water supply

Having lifting schemes in district. WUSCs were not involve in procurement in electrical as well as solar components. Solar companes on behalf of AEPC's solar implementing agency only provide them supply and installation of materials, they did not take any risk after installation; which makes complex in operation & maintenance of these schemes because community people has no technical knowledge about the electro mechanical part of the system.

Working with DEEU of DDC on, Solar Lifting, Improve Cooking Stoves and Biogas, working with private sector on sanitation marketing and awareness raising programs through community forestry user's committees also will be good opportunities

4 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human Resources

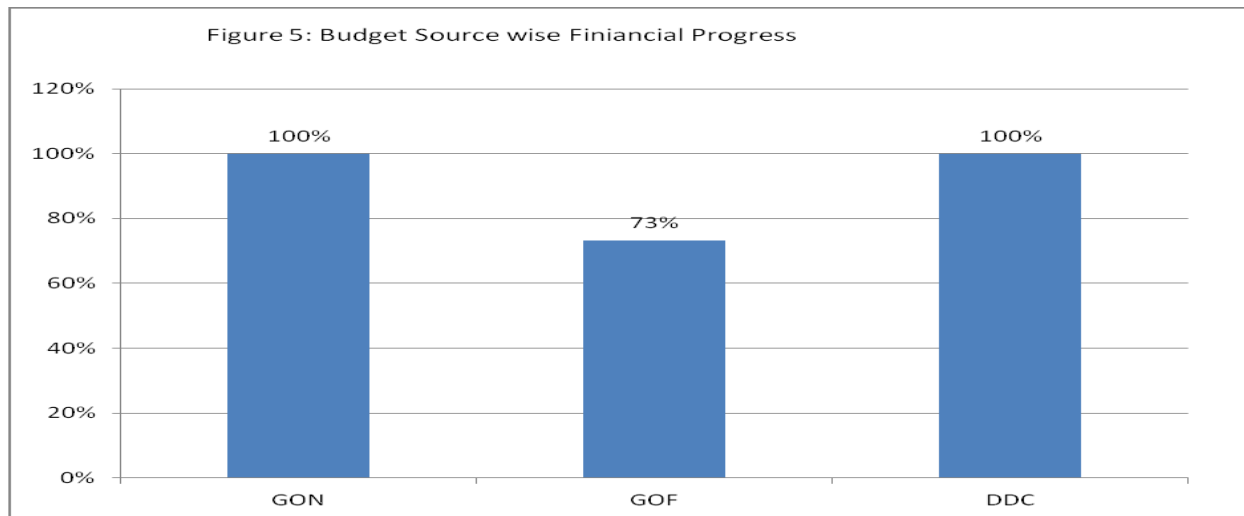
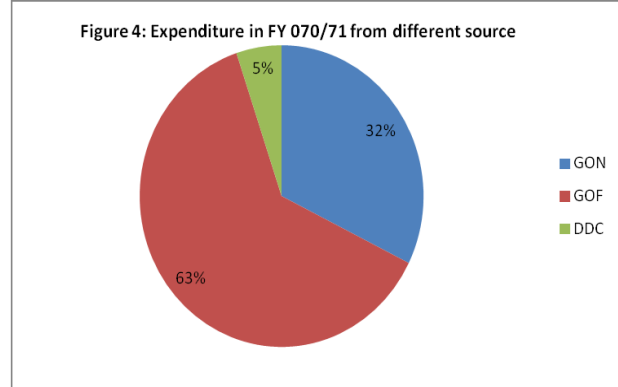
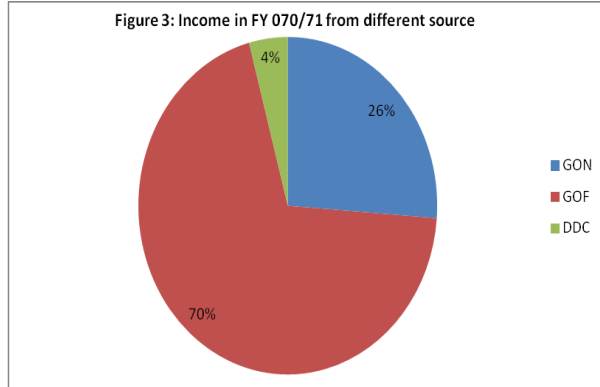
Support persons hiring process is ongoing. Total project supported service providers including senior Social Mobiliser of DDC is 10 and other 3 staffs from DDC and GON sides were partly involved when as required in : Details of Human Resource in DWASH Unit is as following table 1:

Table 1: Human Resource detail in DWASH Unit, Syangja in FY 070/71

SN	Position	No. of persons	Remarks
1	Field Coordinator	2	
2	Lead WASH Facilitator	2	
3.	Health Promoter	1	
4	Sub Engineer	1	
5	Asst. sub Engineer	1	
6	WSSTs	2	
7	Focal person	1	Not regular, as per requiriment , GON Permanent staff
8	WSSTs	2	1 GON Permanent staff and 1 DDC Regular staff as per requirement
9	Senior Social Mobiliser	1	DDC Regular staff, Full time in DWASH Unit, Salary Cost from Project

4.2 Financial Resources (DDF)

Total income in this fiscal year to DDF, Syangja from GOF, GON and DDC was NRs. 21436.53 and Total Expenditure in this fiscal year was NRs. 17455985.53. The financial progress of the fiscal year is about 84 %.



Following table number 2 shows the detail of DDF financial status of fiscal year 2070/071

Table 2: DDF financial status of fiscal year 2070/071

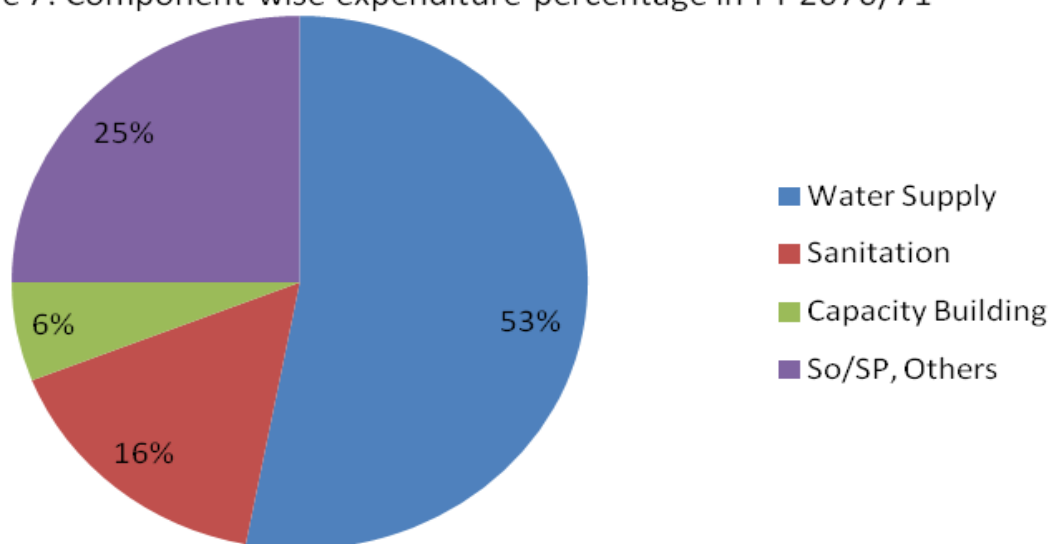
Description	Budget Source			
	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Income	5,641,000.00	14,895,137.53	900,000.00	21,436,137.53
Expenditure	5,641,000.00	10,914,985.13	900,000.00	17,455,985.13
Closing Balance	-	3,980,152.40	-	3,980,152.40
Expenditure Progress :			83.66%	

Following table 3 shows the component wise district expenditure of Syangja district in FY 2070/71

Table 3: Component wise expenditure in FY:070/71

SN	Component	Expenditure in NRs.
1	Water Supply	9344577
2	Sanitation	2707298
3	Capacity Building	1077591
4	So/SP, Others	4326519
Total		17455985

Figure 7: Component wise expenditure percentage in FY 2070/71



5 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was found that project service providers and other assigned people on the project were found confused in project activities and working modalities. No sufficient practice of District management committee (DMC) meeting, just two meeting in this fiscal year. SBS guideline and other capacity building guidelines were not strictly followed. Water supply and sanitation coverage data in district WASH strategic plan for few VDCs seems unrealistic due to the dependency on secondary source of data. Mostly rehabilitation types of water schemes were found named as new and few schemes were found the parallel structure in the community. Sustainability of WASH structure was found major issue like o/m fund and its mobilization, regular repair and maintenance, availability of the skilled technical manpower in the community, water tariff collection and implementation of water safety plan. Mobilization of the service provider in the project VDCs was found very poor, almost staffs were in DWASH Unit

office and mobilization of them was found only for planned event completion, no regular follow-up, coaching and orientation for water and TBC services in VDC. Very low motivation was found in service providers due to the low salary scale, not as in range of per SP selection guideline.

From the experience and learning of FY 2070/71, recommendations are as following,

- SBS training to the service provider and other DWASH Unit staff from the very beginning of FY02
- Technical/ software training to the technical service providers
- Enhanced the scheme management capacity of UCs from very beginning (UC management training)
- Effective follow-up and monitoring of UC account and book keeping by SO.
- Enhance the capacity of WUSCs in procurement process to minimize the risks from third party.
- Salary and benefits of the service providers should be reviewed as per the provision in SP Selection guideline
- Follow-up, monitoring for o/m plan and its implementation
- Orientation on project working modalities to district level/VDC level policy makers and political parties and major stakeholders.
- Develop and implement the water safety plan in completed schemes
- Project VDCs should be taken for core activities on TBC at first , rather than whole district
- Private sector should be mobilized on sanitation and hygiene marketing, FNCCI would be the possible partner.
- Request to FEDWATSHUN to establish district branch in Syangja, encourage WUSC in the branch and mobilization of FEWATSHUN district branch on lobby, advocacy on WASH issues including Transparency, Accountability and Participation (TAP) issues.
- Effective media mobilization on WASH
- Important Decisions should be taken from DMC
- Awareness trainings/workshops related to the Post-construction activities or for the sustainability of the completed schemes to UCs, VWASHCC and some incentive mechanism to DDC/DTO staffs is recommended;
- DDC/DTO institutional capacity building (planning/monitoring/reporting, Sanitation, GIS/GPS, design software, account software)
- VWASHCC capacity building on water right/governance, GESI, Sanitation
- Refreshing trainings to existing VMWs, Pump Operators etc.
- Health relation between DDC, DTO, DWSSDO, DHO , WCDO, DEO and other line agencies and collaboration in joint initiatives on WASH.
- Ensure real monitoring on the ground from DDC and VDCs
- Find out the possible external and internal funding sources for the sustainability of the DWASH Unit and initiate within the project period

**DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION PROJECT, WESTERN NEPAL
PHASE –II
Tanahun**



**ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
F/Y2070/71**

JULY, 2014

1 Project Introduction

1.1 RWSSP-WN Introduction

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal, Phase II (RWSSP-WN-II) is a bilateral project funding by Government of Nepal and Government of Finland. The main aim of the project is to reduce the poverty through implementation of water supply and sanitation activities at community level. The project is working in 14 district of Western & Mid western region (Tanahun, Parbat, Baglung, Mustang, Myagdi, Syangja, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Kapilvastu, Palpa, Gulmi and Arghakhanchi in Western region where as Pyuthan and Rolpai of Mid western region) since October 2008. Concern DDC is the executive agency of the district project and District Management Committee is responsible for project administration at district level. UCs is responsible to implement the schemes. DDC and VDC is contributing cash amount in each individual scheme as per project implementation (PIG) guideline and communities are responsible to pay cash and kind in their scheme construction and O&M fund establishment as well.

1.2 Brief Introduction of Tanahun

The district is situated at the height of 240 to 2325 meters from sea level. The district is situated in western development region. Chitwan and Gorkha district lie on the east, Kaski Lamjung and Gorkha on the north, Syangja on the west, Palpa on the west south and Nawalparasi on the south. The district is located at 27° 36" to 28° 05" to the north in latitude and longitudinally 83° 57" to 84° 34" to the east. The district extends 62.5 km in length and 43.7 km in width with total area of 1546 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 38-41°C and minimum average temperature 3°C. Annual average precipitation is recorded at 1761 mm. The district is divided into 13 laka, 41 VDCs and Three Municipality. It has 3 electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

1.3 RSWWP-WN in Tanahun

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) Tanahun is implementing its activities in six VDCs; namely Thaprek, Barbhanjyang, Ghansikuwa, Bhirkot, Shabhung Bhagawatipur and Ramjakot since 2008/2009 (F/Y 2065/66). These VDCs are selected by DDC with consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply schemes /sanitation facilities. Most of the people are under extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities can have proved crucial in uplifting the living standards of people in the area.

RWSSP-WN Tanahun implements 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, point source improvement and Rain water harvesting), sanitation (HH latrine, HH environmental improvement), environment protection/soil conservation and Energy (ICS/Biogas) etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.

The project is targeted towards the village level beneficiaries through initiation, participation, support and collaboration of the beneficiaries themselves. Registered water user committee (UC) is implementing the VDC level activities. Individual service provider acts as a person (SPs) and providing social and technical support to UC. Local bodies VDCs/DDC and other stakeholders at different levels are also providing backstopping support of UC and SO for its implementation and monitoring as well. To facilitate the entire process the project activities, the project activities are categorically divided into four different stages including Planning Phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase and Post-Construction Phase.

2. Key Achievements :

2.1 Overview to Progress

Starting of Project Second phase is only 10 months, so this fiscal year we cannot much more progress. As in the case of Tanahun, we have achieved about targeted plan except Deudikhola WSS in Ramjakot is IPO.

In this fiscal year, 24 water supply schemes were completed among them 10 are new water supply and sanitation schemes, 7 are rain water harvesting & 7 are rehab/extension WSS schemes. From these 3080 people got water supply facility and 3687 people were get improved water supply facility.

Again 7 public toilets construction were completed, which supports in total sanitation in periphery of highway & religious places. 839 people were aware of total sanitation.

2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

District has been declared ODF two years ago. During ODF campaign several stakeholders play vital role to enhance the community/VWASHCC capacity on sanitation behavior change and communication at community/VDC level hence sanitation behaviors substantially changed & it is estimated that 100 % households have their own toilets but hand washing with soap at critical times is not so encouraging.

After district ODF DWASHCC formulated total sanitation strategy (2013 -2017) to works on total sanitation but it cannot united all stakeholders in one forum likewise ODF campaign. Again after district ODF, we are unable to accelerate as like ODF movement.

Only one ward of Thaprek VDC (Ward no-7) has got success on total sanitation wards among 41 VDCs and Two municipalities. DDC decided to declared all RWSSP-WN working VDCs as Total sanitation VDC Fy 2071-72. To give momentum we have conducted two days VDC secretary orientation on total sanitation, during VWASH plan updating given maximum emphasis on total sanitation.

In this fiscal year 7 public toilets construction is completed, among them 3 are on highway lines, 2 are in religious places, 1 is on cooperatives offices and 1 is on rural market in Thaprek VDC.

2.3 Result 1: WASH:

In this fiscal year, 25 Water Supply schemes (5 solar Lift Schemes, 7 Rain water harvesting schemes in institutions, 4 New Gravity schemes, 7 rehab/extension water supply schemes, 2 electrical lift schemes were initiated under infrastructure development. Except one new gravity water supply scheme (Deudikhola WSS scheme, Ramjakot-2), other 24 schemes were completed. Intake Construction and transmission pipe lines works have completed in Deudi khola WSS scheme. Out of those ongoing schemes, 23 Water Supply schemes are completed, 3080 populations get safe drinking water and 3687 people were get improved water supply facility through 7 rehab/extended schemes.

2.4 Result 3: Institutional Development (District level, V-WASH-CC, UCs)

Capacity building of district and VDC level partners for the quality and sustainability of the project activities is a strong component of project. Various trainings, orientation and workshops at different level were conducted during the reporting FY. After SP selection process, SPs were oriented on VWASH plan updating.

In all 6 VDCs, various software/awareness campaign related activities/trainings such as project orientation, GESI, total sanitation to UC/user/WCF/VWASHCC. Preconstruction Training, procurement training & UC financial management communities members were participated in those events (Around 577 communities' people). Besides these, during celebrating special events (sanitation Week) hand washing, interaction with VWASHCC and UC members, mothers groups and school were conducted.

In addition to these training one day GPS training is completed for source measurement and GPS data taken purpose for service provider.

District project is serious on sustainability of completed and ongoing schemes. To strengthen the institutional capacity of UCs on governance, sustainability and management/O&M system, UC management training was conducted to ongoing scheme's UC members before implantation phase agreement. However some schemes of Phase I have not in full function and also found poor O&M system but UC members are now committed to prepare O&M plan and mobilize the user accordingly.

3 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

There are challenges in procurement process of UC and there is no advanced payment system to UC by DDC. Which makes UCs procurement process more complex and some so called social figures take undue benefits from it.

There were more lifting schemes in district. UCs are involve in procurement in electrical as well as solar components. Solar company only provide them supply and installation of materials, they did not take any risk after installation; which makes complex in operation & maintenance of these schemes having no technical knowledge of users committee.

4 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

4.1 Human Resources

We have completed Support persons hiring process except sub engineers. Now we have human resources in wash unit. Again we mobilized them in VWASH plan updating of six program VDCs. They are as follows;

<i>Field coordinator =</i>	<i>3 nos.</i>
<i>Lead Wash Facilitator =</i>	<i>1 nos.</i>
<i>Water supply and Sanitation Technician=</i>	<i>5 nos</i>
<i>Health promoter=</i>	<i>4 nos.</i>
<i>Sub Engineer =</i>	<i>2 nos.</i>
<i>Total= 15 nos.</i>	

4.2 Financial Resources (DDF)

To complete the above activities total budget allocation for Tanahun is as follow;

Budget allocation (DDF composition)

<i>Government of Nepal</i>	<i>: Rs. 56,41,000.00</i>
<i>Government of Finland</i>	<i>: Rs 1,56,20,923.00</i>
<i>DDC, Tanahun</i>	<i>: Rs 10,00,000.00</i>

Total : Rs. 2,09,66,000.00

Budget Expenditure

<i>Government of Nepal</i>	<i>: Rs. 56,41,000.00</i>
<i>Government of Finland</i>	<i>: Rs 1,52,25,000.00</i>
<i>DDC, Tanahun</i>	<i>:Rs 8,83,800.00</i>

Toatal Expenditure :Rs 2,17,49,800.00

Balance in DDF, Tanahun : Rs.3,95,000.00

5 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Enhanced the scheme management capacity of UCs from very beginning (UC management training)

Effective follow-up and monitoring of UC account and book keeping by SO and monitoring team.

Enhance capacity of Users in procurement process & follow up.

Follow up of functionality of schemes and O&M system of Phase I schemes (17 schemes); ignition/triggering to UC/VMW members for effective O&M plan and implementation.

Establishment O&M Fund in all schemes and encouraging to UCs to raise the fund from beginning.

Awareness trainings/workshops related to the Post-construction activities or for the sustainability of the completed schemes are important for UCs, VWASHCC and users some incentive mechanism to DDC/DTO staffs;

DDC/DTO institutional capacity building (planning/monitoring/reporting, Sanitation, GIS/GPS, design software, account software)

VWASHCC capacity building on water right/governance, GESI, Sanitation

Refreshing trainings to existing VMWs, Pump Operators etc.

Mobilization to FEDWASHU-N in facilitation to prepare and implementation monitoring of O&M guidelines, WSP promotion and Total sanitation campaign.

Encouraged UCs to register in FEDWASU-N and strengthen the capacity.

No advance payment system to UC.

Making the effective collaboration between WDO, WSSDO, DHO and DEO remains still a major challenge and informal discussions were held during DMC meetings to make this effective in FY 2. Monitoring visits to VDC/Schemes from DDC/DTO was not satisfactory. DDC/DTO inputs to the project activities were poor and their role remained on releasing the fund to UC and SO. However, their support towards project activities, working modality/policy and staffs is positive.

Table: 1 Completed Water Supply and sanitation Schemes

SN	Name of Scheme	VDC	Ward no	Type of Scheme	Remarks
					Rehab/Extension
1	Jalijale	Barbhanjyang	4	Gravity	
2	Lasunbote-Rithabote	Barbhanjyang	9	Solar Lift	
3	Sishara Solar Lift	Bhirkot	7	Solar Lift	
4	Dheduwa Khola Solar Lift	Bhirkot	8	Solar Lift	
5	Banshkhola Solar Lift	Bhirkot	1	Solar Lift	Rehab/Extension
6	Upallo Phat Ratmate	Ghansikuwa	1	Gravity	
7	Deurali Aafrepani	Ghansikuwa	1	Point Soure Improvement	Rehab/Extension
8	Dudhepani	Ghansikuwa	8	Solar Lift	
9	Kusmuse	Ghansikuwa	9	Solar Lift	
10	Bangesimalbarabise	Ghansikuwa	1	Gravity	Rehab/extension
11	VDC RWH	ShambuBhagawatipur	6	RWH	
12	Saraswoti Sec. School	ShambuBhagawatipur	7	RWH	
13	Raiput Primary School	ShambuBhagawatipur	5	RWH	
14	Moti Primary School	ShambuBhagawatipur	4	RWH	
15	Buddhi Primary School	ShambuBhagawatipur	3	RWH	
16	Bhairabi Primary School	ShambuBhagawatipur	9	RWH	
17	Pairan DWS	ShambuBhagawatipur	5	Gravity	Rehab/extension
18	Chhangadi Siplung	ShambuBhagawatipur	1	Gravity	Rehab/extension
19	Saraswoti Primary School	ShambuBhagawatipur	2	RWH	
20	Chandrakot Solar Lift	ShambuBhagawatipur	7	Solar Lift	
21	Makaimro	Thaprek	5 to 9	Electrical Lift	Rehab/extension
22	Bhyagute	Thaprek	9	Solar Lift	
23	Serabesi	Thaprek	1	Gravity	
24	Nausaye Pahre	Thaprek	6	Electrical Lift	

Table 2: Completed Public/ Institutional Toilets

SN	Name of Scheme	VDC	Ward no	Type of Scheme
1	Dharapani Public Toilet	Dulegaunda	2	Public Toilet
2	Gachhepani Krishi Kendra Toilet	Dulegaunda	7	Institutional Toilet
3	Gachhepani Public Toilet	Khairanitar	3	Public Toilet
4	Galekhamkot Paryatan Chhetra Toilet	Shymgha	5	Public Toilet
5	Panchamandir Public Toilet	Vyas Municipality	10	Public Toilet
6	Thantibhanjyang Public Toilet	Thaprek	8	Public Toilet
7	Deurali Public Toilet	Shambung Bhagawatipur	6	Public Toilet

Table 3 : Last year Carry over Schemes

SN	Name of Scheme	VDC	Ward no	Type of Scheme
1	Nagnagini Rechare Pond	Barbhanjyang	1	Recharge Ponds

Table 4 : Beneficiaries by capacity building training/workshop

Dalit		Janajati		RM		DTC		BC/Others		Total	
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
10	13	50	87	1	0	0	0	28	66	89	166

Total no of Training events= 19