



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

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



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II  
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2019

**District WASH Unit, Tanahun DISTRICT**

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## SUMMARY

This is the **Tanahun DISTRICT 2073/74** Annual Progress Report for the fourth Fiscal Year (FY04) of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II - Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II). It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/074 (July 17, 2016 to July 16, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY04. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web site at [www.rwsspwn.org.np](http://www.rwsspwn.org.np) with frequent update of individual events and activities at [www.facebook.com/rwsspwn](https://www.facebook.com/rwsspwn).

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN is implemented through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). RWSSP-WN Phase II works in Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Syangja, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Rolpa, Palpa, Arghakhanchi and Mustang districts. The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, is improved health and fulfilment of the equal right to water and sanitation for the inhabitants of the Project area. The purpose of Phase II is the poorest and excluded households' rights to access safe and sustainable domestic water, good health and hygiene ensured through a decentralised governance system.

**IN Tanahun DISTRICT**, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY04 end was 15740. Out of these, 0.33% benefited within this reporting period (FY04 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (56). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 56, the implementation phase ongoing schemes is 9 and dropped after preparatory phase is one. 35 drinking water supply schemes from Phase I are in Post construction phase with starting point water safety plan training.

Tanahun district declared itself as Open Defecation Free ODF before Five year 2012/07/18.

Within this reporting period (FY04), altogether 6518 people have benefited from various 218 training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF. This brings the total number of beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II to 27475 from various 749 training events; trainings were funded by the DDF.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in kind, 7%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2073/74 (FY04) for Tanahun district was NPR 489,72,000 which equals to NPR 240,75,000 for GoN and NPR 248,97,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY03, together with the carry over funds from FY03 and the new release in FY04, the Tanahun DDC released 100% of its annual commitment for FY04 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 97.5%, leaving NPR 000 carry over to FY05.

## 1 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Tanahun District covers 1546 km<sup>2</sup> of Nepal's Western Region. Its elevation ranges from 240 to 2325 meters above sea level and it is 62.5 km long and 43.7 km wide. Tanahun comprises 41 VDCs and 3 Municipalities with its DHQ in Damauli. The Veda Byas, or the writer of the holy Mahabharata was born in this district near its headquarter Damauli, at the meeting point of river Seti and Madi. That is why the headquarter was named as Vyas Municipality.

The total population in the district is 323,288 with 179,878 female and 143,410 male in 78,309 households (CBS, 2011).

Several perennial as well as ephemeral rivers/streams originating from Himalayan region and Mahabharata range and hilly region flow through Tanahun District. The district is very rich in water resources. The major rivers of the district are Marsyangdi, Kaligandaki, Trishuli, Madi and Seti.

RWSSP WN is working in the Tanahun since 2008. Since then its phase I completed and RWSSPWN Phase II started in the district. RWSSP WN is working in six VDC since phase I and additional 9 VDCs is selected for extending its activities intensively in the district. However, the district declared ODF in its phase I and now supporting Post ODF activities in whole district.

In phase II, 6 VDC VWASH Plan updating and 9 VDC VWASH plan formulation is completed and 56 schemes are completed. Thaprek & Satiswara VDC and 36 wards from 10 VDCs and 1 ward of Byas municipality is declared total sanitation ward and others are in line to declare total sanitation ward/VDC/municipality.

In this FY04 Water safety, plan training has been conducted in 25 gravity/lift water supply schemes and these schemes are now implementing WSP and follow up is necessary for supporting the WUSC WSP team in WQ testing and other technical support.

## 2 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY03



This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Annex 1 of the Project Document) and the related annual results tables as given in the Annual Work Plan FY03.

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

### Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

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

*Table 1 Result 1 progress overview*

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	All of 37 VDC & 5 Municipality declared ODF	
1.2	11 number of institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	

1.3	54 number of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria <sup>1</sup> )	⇒
1.4	15 number of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

## Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Tanahun district has now reached 81.58 % (*Source District WASH MIS, DASH Unit, Tanahun*)

*Table 2 Result 2 progress overview*

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 58 number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	↑
2.2	Institutional capacity: 58 number of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women	↑
2.3	Improved services: 56 number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the programme VDCs (previously unserved means no access to improved water supply) Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.	↑
2.4	Reaching the unreached: 49 number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: 15 number of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	↑

## Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development and capacity is of critical importance due to the nature of the project as 'completion phase'. Institutional capacity is more than capacity of individual persons or organizations. For the Project it refers to abilities, skills, attitudes, values, relationships, behaviours, motivations, resources and conditions that enable organizations, networks, sectors and broader social systems to carry out functions and achieve their development objectives over time.

The complete Result area 3 focuses on institutional capacity development and positive changes at the two lowest tiers of local government: district and VDC. While Result 2 focuses on the capacity of individual WUSCs, their members and close stakeholders, Result 3 focuses on VDC and district-wide institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which we consider also VDC and DDC. We also acknowledge that RWSSP-WN is not there alone but that in each district there is a unique

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

combination of various stakeholders active in WASH sector, and capacity development in this context is a shared effort.

*Table 3 Result 3 progress overview*

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	<b>Tanahun districts have D-WASH Plan</b> that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	<b>15 number of VDCs have V-WASH Plan</b> that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	<b>DDCs practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference <sup>2</sup>	⇒
3.4	<b>15 number of VDCs practicing coordinated</b> and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. <sup>3</sup>	↑
3.5	<b>Annual performance evaluation</b> done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	↑

### 3 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

#### HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

As per the project rules the requirement at proportional representation of DAGs (Dalit and Janjati) having 50% women and at least one of the key leadership positions should be held by women. During the Preparatory Phase of Drinking water supply schemes Users committees' members are orientated on inclusive and gender-sensitive planning tools to ensure that the schemes are both technically and socially acceptable, responding to the needs of all potential beneficiaries. Following our GESI/HRBA strategies we have been empowering communities to voice their needs and rights at all levels of step-by-step process of WASH implementation. We ensure that the most marginal communities demand and use quality water & sanitation services and engage in healthy behaviours, including menstrual hygiene.

In RWSSP-WN II schemes in all public tap stands, the child tap built alongside the normal one, to promote children's access to taps. This lower tap also supports some persons with disabilities to use the facilities.

#### Case on GESI:

In addition of being an 84-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Buddhi Sara Gurung is an active member of both Thulokhola Solar Lift Water Supply & Sanitation Users Community and Village Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Coordination Committee in ChhipChhipe VDC, Tanahun. Mrs. Gurung's community comprises of 6 households on a hill top. Due to the remote location, which contributes to challenging scheme design and high per capita cost, her community had not been prioritized for water supply by the government or any other agency before our project. In addition of working hard in the scheme construction, Mrs. Gurung is committed to declare her ward Total Sanitaded in the future. She was actively involved in the scheme implementation and finally the scheme completed within 6 months dated on 2074/03/25.

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

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

When ChhipChhipe VDC was selected for RWSSP-WN II, a V-WASH Plan was prepared. The scheme was prioritized in the V-WASH Plan and DDC/RWSSP-WN II, Tanahun provided technical & financial support to construct the scheme for the community. The scheme lifts water up 160 m using solar system. The actual cost of the scheme is NPR 2,244,262.66 which equals to per-capita cost NPR 37404.38 .The total cost contribution is as from the Government of Nepal NPR 807.934.56, Government of Finland NPR 807.934.56, DDC NPR 89.770.51, VDC NPR 134.655.76, WUSC Cash NPR 43.850.16 and WUSC kind NPR 360117.12.



## CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Water Safety plan is prepared and implemented to 58 DWSS upto the end of this fy 073/74 in phase II. WSP re-conceptualized as WSP++ that aims at safe water supply in terms of both quality and quantity in terms of continuity & reliability of service. WSP++ incorporates regular operation and maintenance with water safety plan. WSP++ includes both short term and long-term plans related to climate change adaptation (CCA) & disaster risk reduction (DDR).

Since most of the spring, sources found depleting so along with water safety plan, spring revival intervention started scientifically from Fy 072/73. Recharge structures like pit/ponds are included in design estimates for its sustainability also where source of water is not sufficient.



*Plate 1: Recharge Ponds for spring Revival included in design estimates of Bohochhap Solar Lift DWSS Ghiringsundhara VDC, Tanahun*



*Plate 2: Recharge pits for spring Revival included in design estimates of Bohochhap Solar Lift DWSS Ghiringsundhara VDC, Tanahun*

## GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

5 Days Household Solid Waste management Training of Trainer (ToT) supported by DDC/RWSSP-WN II was conducted between 2073/12/07-11 at Bimalnagar-6, Bandipur Rural Municipality, Tanahun for 20 female participants. The plastic waste converted into valuable products during the training. It is conducted mainly to save the environment from non-decaying waste as well to improve the livelihood of mother who can able to sell their products made from waste generated. The plastic waste collected by participants was used during the training period for practical to convert into reusable value added products.



## 4 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Budget allocated for district is not sufficient for planned schemes to enter in implementation phase work.
- Too much demand of DWSS and mostly lift schemes with too much per capita cost.
- More effort needed for sustainability and functionality of completed phase I & II DWSS schemes.
- More number of DWSS schemes taken in this FY within the budget allocation.
- Post Construction phase implemented for enhancing the institutional capacity of WUSC through implementing WSP and O & M guideline also spring shed revival intervention started

## 5 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

### HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY04:

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

## 6 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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

### **Budget Released in DDF Tanahun:**

From Government of Nepal: NRs:	<b>23,388,337</b>
From Government of Finland: NRs:	<b>24,896,934.28</b>
From DDC, Tanahun: NRs:	<b>4,000,000</b>
Total Released Budget in DDF: NRs:	<b>52,285,271.28</b>

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

Government of Nepal: NRs:	<b>23,388,337</b>
Government of Finland: NRs:	<b>24,650,507</b>
DDC, Tanahun: NRs:	<b>3,590,144</b>
Total expenditure from DDF Tanahun: NRs:	<b>51,628,988.00</b>

## 7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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- WSP++ and spring shed revival intervention increases the source discharge and decrease the month of source drying.
- Total sanitation exposure visit to VWASHCC within the district is good sharing and learning platform and ensures healthy competition between VDCs for TS declaration.
- For Total Sanitation, waste management training will ensure effective solid waste management as well save environment.
- Additional support staff for WSP++ monitoring and spring shed intervention required.
- Provision of Exposure visit/encouragements for Best performing districts yearly from Project level.