



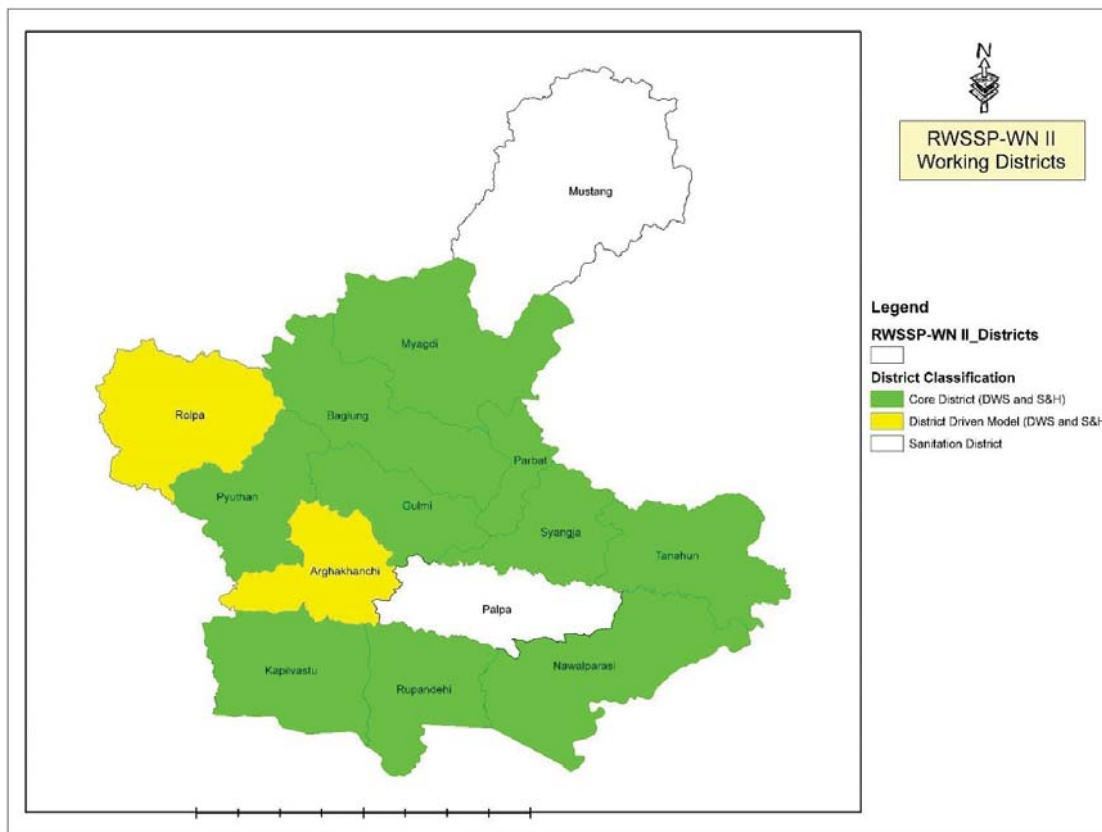
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03

FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16

17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016

VOLUME II DISTRICT PROGRESS REPORTS Prepared by District WASH Units



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018
Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/73 – CY2015/16)

Report by: Project Support Unit, Pokhara Submitted date: 19.09.2016

Distribution of the report: Public

Foreward to Volume II

This is the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) Annual Progress Report FY03 (2072/073 – 2015/2016) Volume II. It contains the district-wise reports prepared by twelve District WASH Units in an alphabetical order. This is the first report to include district reports by the new ‘district driven model’ districts – Arghakhanchi and Rolpa – in addition to the ten core-districts which have been covered in the previous reports. The two sanitation-only districts – Palpa and Mustang – are not required to prepare separate district reports. The district reports are also made available as individual reports to be shared at the district level. All are also available at the relevant web-sites also as individual files. See the cover page for the map of 14 RWSSP-WN II working districts.

- Arghakhanchi
- Baglung
- Gulmi
- Kapilvastu
- Myagdi
- Nawalparasi
- Parbat
- Pyuthan
- Rolpa
- Rupandehi
- Syangja
- Tanahun

Summary of district progress for each 3 result area is given in below three tables. The **green colour** (also marked with ↑) indicates that with this trend, the overall achievement is possible within the remaining project period and the result target is close to what was planned under each result-area for this fiscal year. The **yellow colour** (also marked with ⇌) indicates that what we have done is in the right direction but that there is room for improvement. The **red colour** (also indicated with ↓) indicates that during the reporting period we did not achieve what we should have if this result is to be reached within the project period; this is the area where we need to pay more attention. The indicator-tables are based on the self-assessment of District WASH Units.

Summary of district progress based on the self-assessment of District WASH Units.

	Tarai		Tarai		Hill		Hill		Hill		Hill	
	Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Arghakhanchi	Baglung	Gulmi	Myagdi	Parbat	Pyuthan	Rolpa	Syangja	Tanahun
Result 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	↔	↗	↔	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗	↗

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
District Annual Progress Reports (2072/073 – CY2016/16)

	Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Arghakhanchi	Baglung	Gulmi	Myagdi	Parbat	Pyuthan	Rolpa	Syangja	Tanahun
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Result 2												
2.1	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2.2	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2.3	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2.4	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
2.5	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
District Annual Progress Reports (2072/073 – CY2016/16)

Result 3	Kapilvastu	Nawalparasi	Rupandehi	Arghakhanchi	Baglung	Gulmi	Myagdi	Parbat	Pyuthan	Rolpa	Syangja	Tanahun
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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 (Table 6)	↑	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↔	↑	↑	↑	↑



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

ARGHAKHANCHI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018
To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting.
District WASH Unit, Arghakhanchi District

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Figure 1 Stove master training participants

1 SUMMARY

This is the Arghakhanchi district's Annual Progress Report for the third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN is being executed through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II 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 Arghakhanchi, the number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply within this reporting period (FY03 only) was 915. This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (i.e. 2) as well as schemes that are completed and in proper use.

Two Wards of Thuloapokhara VDC and one Ward of Asurkot declared as total sanitised wards.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 2,968 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF. Ninety six events of trainings were funded by the DDF in this FY03.

The total RWSSP-WN II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Out of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in kind, 6%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY 2072/73 (FY03) for Arghakhanchi district was NPR 2,40,00,000, which equals to NPR 1,40,00,000 for GoN part and NPR



1,00,00,000 for GoF part respectively. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY03, together with the carry over funds from FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Arghakhanchi DDC released 100% of its annual commitment for FY03 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 89.72 percent.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

The district lies in Lumbini Zone of Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is situated and ranging from the height of 305 to 2515 meters from sea level. Arghakhanchi district lies on the East of Palpa and Gulmi on the North, Dang and Pyuthan on the West, Kapilbastu on the South.



The district is located at 27° 45' to 28° 06' to the north in latitude and longitudinally 83° 45' to 83° 23' to the East. It has the area of 1193 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 24.95°C and minimum average temperature 6.03°C. Annual average precipitation is recorded 1200 mm . The district is divided in to 11 Ilakas, 35 VDCs and 1 Municipalities. It has two electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) is in implementation in

Arghakhanchi since its phase II. D-WASH-CC has selected 11 VDC for sanitation activities in F/Y 2071/72 and water supply schemes were selected as per district priorities based on 14 step of planning process of the DDC.

RWSSP-WN II Arghakhanchi is implementing water supply, sanitation and capacity building activities based on Planning process of local authority which include different components of water resources such as drinking water (Gravity, Solar & Electric Lifts, point source improvements and Recharge ponds), sanitation (Institutional/Public Toilets, HH toilet upgrading and Environmental Sanitation. All activities were emphasized efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable way.

3 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.

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	District declared ODF	↑
1.2	4 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	Three ward of different VDCs’ declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VD	↑

Out of 6 Public /Schools and Public Toilet, 4 Toilets were carried over toilets from last year. Two toilets are ongoing which include accessibility to disable and gender friendly and access to hand washing facilities too. Three wards from different VDCs were declared as total sanitised wards. 2VDC (Thulapokhara and Asurkot) were approaching total sanitation stage with fulfilment of all indicators TBC as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan.



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 Arghakhanchi district has now reached 83.7% (Source District WASH MIS, DWASH Unit, Arghakhanchi)



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

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log-frame	Result-area 2 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
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: 3 of WUSCs supported by the Project fund inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfills 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: 2 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unerved 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: 2 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: 2 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 towards its ‘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.



Figure 2 Celebration of World Toilet Day

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 II is not there alone but that in each district there is a unique 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	Arghakhanchi district has D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	Arghakhanchi district has no plan to prepare V-WASH Plan	
3.3	Arghakhanchi is practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	⇒
3.4	Most of the program implemented VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation of the district was done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR . the Score of Arghakhanchi is 70 %.	⇒

D-WASH-CC is the coordinating body in the district for WASH activities and functioning well. However, regular meeting of D-WASH-Cc is always a challenge. D-WASH-CC meeting happen only as as event based. It is not mandatory to participate by all members in the meeting. D-WASH-CC is acting as a loose forum which hamper the effective implementation of WASH activities at district level.

Annual performance of the district in FY03 was very good in terms of physical and financial progress more than 89%, regular reporting to PSU/PCO and DoLIDAR, annual planning, DMC meeting, regular monitoring from the district side and VDC wide monitoring and very strong status in DDC matching fund contributed to the DDF. Over all marks from district APE, result was 70 only District should focus for the total sanitation campaign in the district.

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

In past, district had no serious consideration in the design and implementation of the project as per the human rights based approach though GESI concerns are there in the agenda. HRBA and GESI approach was followed while designing and implementing the project. District has a plan to make the child, gender and disable friendly WASH structures, which were not considered previously. Step-by-Step (SBS) guideline was very much effective to address the HRBA and GESI in real ground and fully practiced since FY02 but not still ensured in all cases. CDG friendly public toilets, child friendly structure in water taps and school WASH structure are the good example in the district. Fifty percent women, proportionate

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

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

ethnic representation and mandatory representation from all clusters of community is ensured while forming the WUSCs. Due attention is paid to have meaningful participation of women and DAGs in decision-making process.



Figure 3 School children practising Tip-tap for hand washing

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CCA/DRR was also considered along with operation and maintenance management in all completed schemes of phase II. CCA and DRR issues had been included in to the water supply design and implementation since this FY03. WUSCs had already implemented short term and community affordable CCA /DRR activities like safe drain out structures to protect the system structure, plantation in source area, check dams, palisade, drainage structure and some WUSCs had a plan to request non-affordable and long term planned activities to the district level and VDC level stakeholders. Remaining activities and result monitoring will continue in next FY04.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Political instability, disasters and unwanted interference from elite groups were the external factors to disturb the smooth operation of the project activities and dealing issue of safe DWS access to unserved population.
- Frequent transfer of government officials, turnover of SPs, getting matching funds from DDC & VDCs as per the plan and community contribution as committed are some of the difficulties faced while implementing the WASH program.
- Sustainability of the lift schemes due to frequent damages from lightening, high operation cost and low knowledge of community people and lack of technical human resources in electro mechanical part also are some of the challenges.
- Resourceful and well-equipped DWASH Unit setup will be a great opportunity in future, however, the role of DDC after the restructuring of local bodies creating the confusions for future. Capacity enhancement of community people, support persons and other stakeholders are some of opportunity for the district. Project model with social inclusion and sustainable solution is also the opportunity.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources under DWASH unit in FY03:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobilise	1	
2	District project officer	1	
3	Sub Engineer	1	
4	Field Coordinator	2	
5	Health Promoter		
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	3	
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	2	
8	WSP facilitators and Short term Sub Engineers		

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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 Arghakhanchi:

From Government of Nepal: NRs:	12,300,000
From Government of Finland: NRs:	11,596,114
From DDC, Arghakhanchi: NRs:	1,000,000

Total Released Budget in DDF: NRs: **24,896,114**

Budget Expenditure from DDF Arghakhanchi:

Government of Nepal: NRs:	11,218,436
Government of Finland: NRs:	10,475,641
DDC, Arghakhanchi: NRs:	737,150

Total expenditure from DDF Arghakhanchi is NRs: **22,431,227(89.72 %)**

7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensuring of SBS for effective implementation of schemes. It controls the unwanted miss appropriateness and guides the stakeholders ensuring the HRBA and GESI.
- Refresher trainings for capacity enhancement to technical support persons and Operators for Electric and Solar lift schemes are required.
- Field level studies and exposure visit for DWASH Unit to observe the best practices in CCA/DRR in water supply schemes.
- Triggers selection and massive mobilization in the district for the total sanitation campaign is required
- GESI cross cutting issue should be ensured in all cycle of project/activities management and public WASH investment to ensure WASH for all.

- Focus on ensuring the efficiency of SBS capacity building events in WUSC level
- Update of NMIP data and functionality survey and research is recommended.
- District is expecting some revision in SPs salary and benefits, to address the demand after Nepal Government's salary increment.
- SPs minimum experience especially for Engineer and Sub Engineer should be reviewed. It is difficult getting experienced SPs in market as per current salary and benefits structure.



Figure 4 Intake with cc of Saldanda balewbang dwsss,pali-9



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in
Western Nepal Phase II

BAGLUNG DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting.
Prepared by the District WASH Unit, Baglung District

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RVT of Tusare Patla DWS, Chhisti

1 SUMMARY

This is the Baglung District Annual Progress Report for the s Third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

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In Baglung District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 12,277. Out of these, 4,827 benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (12) as well as schemes that are completed and used but yet to be financially cleared (3). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 24; out of the completed schemes, 3 schemes are yet to be cleared financially.

Baglung district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) District. Kandebash 1 & 6, Tarakhola 1 & 6, Sarkuwa 4 and Ransingkiteni 5 have been declared total sanitation wards and four more other Wards (Resh and Tarakhola) are ready for declaration.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 3,664 people have been benefited from various training events organized in the district funded through the DDF. This brings to the total number of 8,631 beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II. Meeting, mass gathering, informal coaching and other campaign are not included in the figure. The entire trainings are funded by the DDF.

The total budget of RWSSP-WN Phase II is EUR 21,900,000. Of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in kind 6%. The total investment budget as allocated in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Baglung district was NPR 4,14,00,000 which equals to NPR 1,81,60,000 for GoN and NPR 2,32,40,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, sanitation & hygiene, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY03, together with the carry over funds from FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Baglung DDC released 100% of its annual commitment for FY03 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 41,270,853, leaving NPR 1867575.42 carry over to FY04. 95.69 % of the total budget has been expended in FY 2072-73.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Baglung is one of the hilly project districts of Dhawalagiri zone in Western Development Region. It is surrounded by Parbat in the east, Rukum and Rolpa in the west, Myagdi in the North and Gulmi and Pyuthan in the south with the longitude 83⁰ to 83⁰ 36' and latitude 28⁰ 15' to 28⁰ 37'. There are 59 VDC's and one Municipality divided into 3 electoral/constituencies area. The total area coverage of Baglung is 1784 sq. km. The total HH is 61,322 and population is 268,613 that constitute 1,17,997 male and 1,50,616 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 BS**)

Based on the DSWASH Plan record, 86% of HH have access to drinking water and by the end of this Fiscal year it has reached to 90%. Baglung district as well as Dhawalagiri zone have been declared as ODF on 16th Magh in 2071 BS. The literacy rate has reached above 95% this year and declared as literate district.

RWSSPWN Program VDCs for water supply

The RWSSP-WN II has been working for water supply in six VDC's namely Nishi, Kandebash, Sukhaura, Bihun Damek and Chhisti of Baglung district. These VDCs have their VDC level water supply, sanitation and hygiene Plan (VWASH Plan). Based on the priority list of updated VWASH Plan, users have been implementing water supply schemes in these 6 working VDCs. The HH, population and water supply coverage of the program VDCs are as follows;

Table 1: Household and Population in program VDCs (based on updated VWASH Plan+ progress Report).

S.N.	VDC name	Total HH	Total population	Water supply coverage (HH)	Water supply coverage (Pop.)	Percentage
1	Bihun	1469	7841	1353	7,222	92
2	Damek	1278	5744	1089	4,941	86
3	Chhisti	1106	4810	1060	4,610	96
4	Kandebas	542	3650	536	3,585	98
5	Sukhaura	269	1567	230	1,340	86
6	Nishi	1558	7054	1110	5,230	74
	Total	6222	30666	5378	26928	88

In addition to core program VDCs for water supply, 6 schemes have been selected from Ilaka level planning w/s and implemented in this fiscal year.

The schemes selected are based on the following process;

1. **Prioritized schemes based on VWASH Plan**
2. **Selection from the Ilaka level planning process**

The Baglung district map resembling to the map of Nepal is sometimes known as mini Nepal. The district is renowned for having micro-hydropower project, suspension bridge and highest remittance earning from foreign employment income source.

Sanitation program supported covers the whole district. After declaration of district ODF, Post ODF activities, total sanitation related capacity building training /ws/ are going on or have been

organized. The concerned district level stakeholders of WASH have started declaring total sanitation at Ward level.

3 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.

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Table 2: overview into Result 1 sanitation-related progress.

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
1.1	All VDCs declared ODF/district ODF	↑
1.2	7 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	6 Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	2 VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Baglung district has already declared as ODF district in 2070 BS. Seven institutional toilet/public toilet have been constructed in FY 2072/73. All the constructed toilets are gender friendly with water supply facilities. Most of them are 2 cabin model. For this year’s plan, public toilet has been focussed in market area considering the gender and disable friendly. Due to unavailability of suitable space we were unable to construct public toilet in the main market location. 6 wards; ward No. 1 and 6 of Kandebash, Ward No. 1 & 6 of Tarakhola, ward No. 4 of sarkuwa, and ward No. 5 of Ransingketeni have been declared as total sanitation wards. Other 4 wards; 2 wards of Resh and 2 wards of Tarakhola VDC are ready/going to declare TS wards. SP staff are more focussed on supporting post ODF activities in the 12 VDCs. 408 household level toilets have updated and constructed in this fiscal year. 2 VDCs; Resh and Sarkuwa have prepared post ODF Strategy for implementing total sanitation activities at VDCs level. Remarkable changes can be seen in remote VDC Ransingketeni in sanitation after introduction of the program in the VDC.



TS Declaration in Kandebash -1



TS declaration in Kandebash -6

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

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives on achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Baglung district has now reached 90.68 % based on updated record of DWSS office, Baglung. The coverage includes support provided for water supply from any organization at a time. The reality found different in the community. In our core program VDCs, there is only 88 % of water supply coverage (based on updated VWASH Plan and annual progress report of DDC). The functionality found very poor in old schemes.

Table 3 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: Seven 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: 49 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: 15 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: 15 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: 16 schools (1649 students) 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.	↑

For safe water supply, Baglung district have started preparation of water safety plan. District FEDWASUN had supported to prepare WSP in Baglung last year. WASH unit staff have involved for preparing and supporting WSP. Total 19 WUSCs have prepared WSP (last year 12 and this year 7 WUSCs). We have started to orient WUSCs from the beginning of the preparatory phase of schemes.

Most of the schemes in second phase have been registered and have statute. Out of 49 completed schemes, 27 schemes are registered. VMW training has been organized for I phase and II phase schemes. Next event will be organized in the coming fiscal year as well. Out of 49 completed schemes (I & II Phase), 33 WUSC have VMW. Altogether 40 VMW are working in these 33 schemes.

Inclusive representation of women as per guideline has been applied. 50 % women's representation has been ensured in the newly formed WUSCs. During reformulation of WUC from their assembly, we have facilitated to form inclusive committee.

Out of 14 completed Water supply schemes (4927 Pop.), one scheme have supported for financial clearance only. 12 schools of the scheme area have been provided with water supply facilities in this fiscal year. The major structure of completed schemes are as follows;

<i>Intake</i>	<i>CC</i>	<i>DC</i>	<i>BPT</i>	<i>RVT</i>	<i>Private Tap</i>	<i>Public Tap</i>	<i>Transmission line</i>	<i>Distribution line</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
25	5	11	11	28	232	112	24,312 m.	40,413 m.	

The quality of structure has been improved because of frequent support in technical matter.



RVT of Tusare Patla DWS, Chhisti



RVT of Upallo Pai DWS, Rankhani

Successful completion of Chhelderkhola DWS schemes, Tarakhola

Chhelderkhola DWS scheme is located in Tarakhola VDC of ward No. 1 that lies in the north western part of the district having a total of 21 households as beneficiaries of the scheme. All households belong to Janajati (Magar) community. After discussion with them they expressed their preference over construction of private water tap connection.

As literacy condition of the village found to be very poor and due to this there was doubt if the scheme would be executed with ease or unhindered. However, there was impressive participation of people in construction of the structure. Pipelines excavated properly as per guideline and other structure constructed skillfully. Local household beneficiaries provided voluntary labor both skilled and unskilled with contribution of 45% of the total cost as per agreement. In addition, they were required to do the private tap connection work themselves. By working as volunteer in the scheme they were able to save some money that was utilized for construction of private tap as a unique model. By structure, the scheme was qualitative and the community's feelings of ownership was impressive. People of Chhelderkhola are overjoyed with getting private tap water connection in each and every households. They have raised Rs.50,000 in the WUSC fund and collecting Rs.10 per month as tariff. A trained VMW is working and supporting them in technical matter.



Meeting during scheme monitoring



Construction going on RVT of chhelderkhola DWS

Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development and capacity building is of critical importance due to the project approaching to completion phase in due course of time. 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 lowest 2 tiers of the 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-wise institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which considered VDC and DDC as well. It is acknowledged that RWSSP-WN is not there alone but in each districts with a unique combination of various stakeholders active in WASH sector, and capacity development in this context is a shared effort.

Table 4 Result 3 progress overview

Log-Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Baglung district have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	6 VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated (5 VDCs)	↑
3.3	Baglung district practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	⇒
3.4	Some of the VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	↑

Baglung district has already prepared the DSWASH plan. The DWASHCC meeting has realized to update the plan based on primary level information.

VWASH plan of Chhisti, Damek, Binhu, Kandebash and Nishi VDC have been updated. Based on the priority list, all schemes are being selected in each FY year. DWASHCC is functional in Baglung. WASH related issues and activities have been discussed in the meeting. District stakeholders, Chief of line agencies are involved in sanitation campaign twice a month in district headquarter. VWASHCC of program VDCs have been oriented on POCO phase activities. Active participation was found to make DWS schemes functional. Two VDCs have prepared their sanitation strategy plan for declaring Total sanitation. VWASHCC of some VDC have involved in monitoring of schemes and sanitation activities. Still it is not enough as per program's expectation.

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

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

Annual performance evaluation has been done. The trend of performance is positive (last year 78 and this year 84 marks). The DDC has allocated 100% as matching fund as per plan in DDF and expended it.

All together 3,664 participants were involved as participants in varies w/s, training etc in this FY. Major training was WSP training to SPs, VMW training, scheme level training, financial mgt. training, TS training to social mobilizer etc.

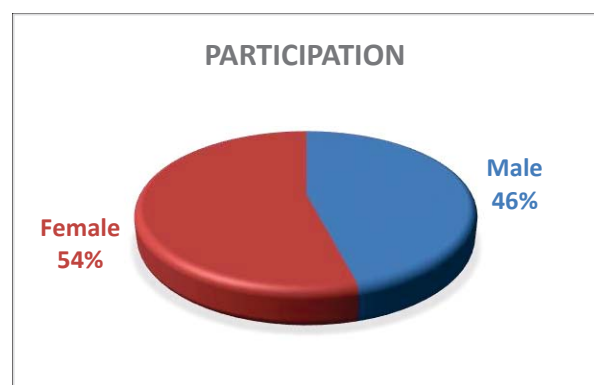


The composition of participants in the varies training were as follows;

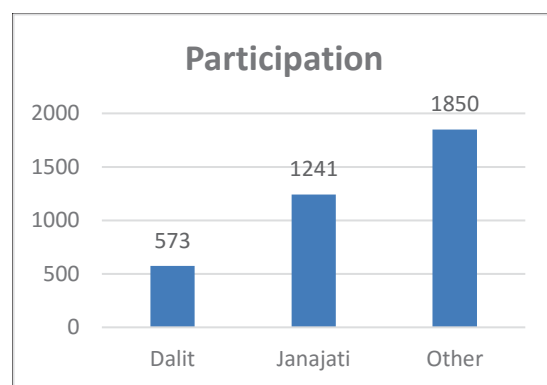
Table 5: Participants of capacity building (W/S, training, Seminar etc)

Sn	Type of Training	Total Number of Participants by GESI Disaggregation								Grand Total
		Dalit		Aadibasi/ Janjati		Others		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	DWS scheme level training	128	104	261	251	240	353	629	708	1337
2	Sanitation and hygiene related training	179	92	425	181	560	340	1164	613	1777
3	Technical training	0	4	0	11	0	24	0	40	40
4	Post construction W/S	29	37	50	62	106	222	189	321	510
	Total	336	237	736	505	910	940	1982	1682	3664

Mass meeting, committee meeting, sanitation campaign related information have not included in above figure. Gender and ethnicity wise participation composition in the capacity building is as follows;



Gender wise



Ethnicity wise

The gender wise participants were good (46 % Male and 54 % Female). The female participation found more than male. However, female participants found less in technical training.

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

❖ Reaching out unreached population

Schemes have been selected from those areas where unreached population are more. Nishi and Ransingh kiteni are the most remote VDC of the district. Pokharadanda Dhanushadanda DWS scheme of Ransingh kiteni is one of the scheme of most hardship area. People have no access to improved water facilities. Villagers had tried hard to get DWS project but could not succeed. Because of hardship of water supply, DWS schemes of the areas have been selected for DWS schemes implementation.



Scarcity of drinking water, Sukhaura

Similarly, Sukhaura VDC is one of dry VDC and have very few water sources. Because of water scarcity in the village, RWSSP-WN II had supported as RWH scheme in that area.

❖ Coverage of left out Dalit community

It was revealed that Dalit households were left out getting water facilities in the previously constructed water supply schemes. To ensure reaching out the facility, special attention had been given while selecting schemes for unreached area. Last year 19.62 % of Dalit household users were approved with 15 schemes. The Dalit population composite 26.39% of the total population in the district.

❖ Private connection and equal access

Out of 15 agreed schemes this year, seven water supply schemes were private connection. To promote increased number of users to have equal access of the water facility private connection system was encouraged.

❖ Gender friendly policy and practices.

To make gender friendly in deed it was taken into consideration while conducting training, constructing public/institutional toilet ensuring gender equality. A separate training was organized to promote women leadership for the key position in the WUC committee. Out of total participation, 54% of women had participated in the training or capacity building related events.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

❖ Orientation to WUSC on CCA and DRR

The WUSCs had been oriented as per step by step approach from the beginning of preparatory phase. CCA and DRR is one of the training event of preparatory phase of DWS schemes.

❖ Study and intervention of recharge structure in the schemes

Two sites (Tusare mul DWS- Kandebash and Khorakhola DWS –Binhu) had been selected for study and intervention of spring revival. After geological study, some recharge structures have been identified. Preliminary discussion was made with WUSCs of Tusare DWS, Kandebash. Recharge structures have been included in design estimate of implementation phase of Durleni DWS.

❖ **Implementation of WSP considering CCA/DRR**

WSP plan have been prepared considering CCA and DRR. Some WUSCs have started implementing WSP.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

❖ **Large size scheme**

While reaching out the unserved population, some of the schemes are quite large and expensive too, because of water lifting and scattered households. Sustainability of such type of schemes and affordability by users is questionable. The per capita cost also found very high.

❖ **Water source dispute**

In Baglung district, there is source dispute in some of the schemes. WUSC is facing problem of registration in those scheme.

❖ **Financial and human resources**

Capital budget has been increased for coming FY03 year for implementing more schemes. At present WASH unit have full set of SP staffs as per SP mobilization guideline.

❖ **Completion of first phase scheme**

There are still two carried over schemes of phase I. Completion of these schemes is challenging. However, out of three, one scheme is already completed physically and financially yet to be cleared.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

As per SP Recruitment mobilization guidelines, 21 SPs were hired and mobilized in the field as full time staffs. District had following human resources in the district in FY03:

Table 6: Human resources in Baglung D-WASH Unit

SN	Post	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1	Field Coordinator (FC)			3		2	1	5	1	6
2	Health Promoter (HP)			1		2	2	3	2	5
3	Lead Wash Facilitator (LWF)					1	1	1	1	2
4	WASH Sub- Engineer				1		1	0	2	2
5	WASH Engineer						1	0	1	1
6	Water supply and Sanitation technician (WSST)		1		1		3	0	5	5
	Total	0	1	4	2	5	9	9	12	21

SPs composition by sex is 43% female and 57% male. One WSST has been recruited and mobilized in Nishi VDC as a short term staff to support WUSC in technical matter.

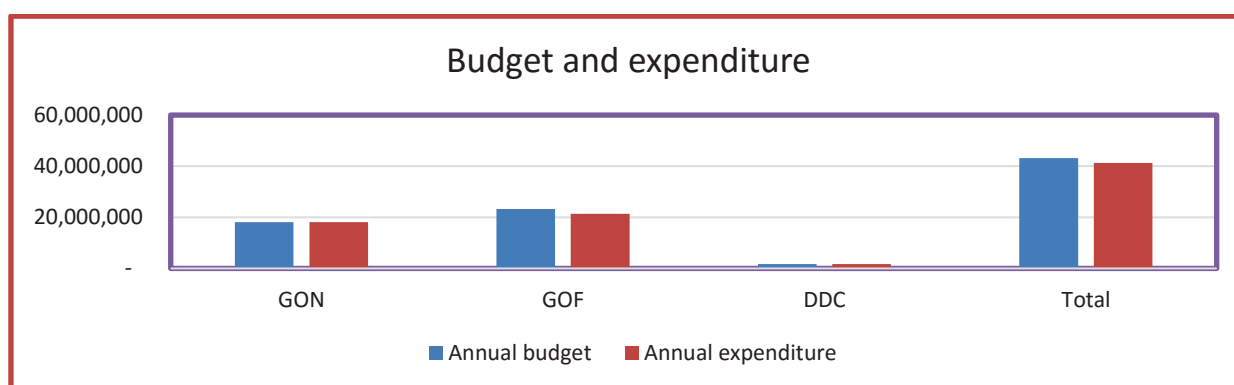
7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Table 7: The component wise Budget expenditure is as follows;

SN	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	13990	14000	27990	1731	3033	528	14415	47697
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programs	890	960	1850	0	0	0	0	1850
3	Capacity building and Governance	1038	699	1737	0	0	0	0	1737
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	5462	2301	7763	0	0	0	0	7763
5	Recurrent cost	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Total	21380	18160	39540	1731	3033	528	14415	59247

As per annual budget, 95.69 % of budget has been expended in the fiscal year. The contribution pattern of expenditure is as follows;

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual budget	18,160,000	23,240,000	1,731,000	43,131,000
Annual expenditure	18,160,000	21,379,853	1,731,000	41,270,853
Percent	100.00	92.00	100.00	95.69



8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

❖ Private connection and contribution pattern

The demand of private connection in water supply schemes is increasing. According to our existing contribution pattern, users should have to contribute very high amount. So, we should think to make realistic and practicable contribution pattern to make easier while constructing private connection of water supply schemes.

❖ **Sustainable and functionality of DWS schemes**

There is huge problem in sustainability and functionality of DWS schemes. From the beginning of the scheme implementation, we should orient WUSCs in this matter. Arrangement of VMW, WUSC fund management, institutionalization of WUCs and preparation of WSP are the major component of Scheme sustainability and functionality. Focusing on these components, we should conduct various activities/ capacity building event.

❖ **Operation and maintenance fund of WUSC**

The trend of collection/management of WUSCs O&M Fund is increasing. User committee has decided to keep some surplus amount from construction of schemes in O & M fund. Now, 25 WUSCs has deposited Rupees 13 lakhs and 61 thousands in their O & M fund. This is a positive sign of sustainability of schemes. Therefore, we should orient and encourage WUSCs in this regards.

❖ **VDC approach for TS declaration**

At present WASH unit staff are supporting in TS program in the whole district. The support for TS is scattered all over the districts. Therefore, it is suggested to concentrate the program in particular potential VDC and mobilize SP staffs as per the need of VDC based on VDC level sanitation strategy plan.

❖ **Regular POCO w/s at VDC level**

We have conducted POCO workshops in four program VDCs. The workshops were helpful to know the real status of the schemes. WUSCs have shared their strength and problem in the workshops. So, VDC level POCO workshops should be conducted regularly in an annual basis.

❖ **Empowering of women to work in a key positions of WUSCs**

Representation of women in WUSC committees have been increased including key positions. However, they are facing problem to perform their roles as per their post. We conducted women leadership training targeting to key position holder women in committee. This type training found supportive to empower the women to perform their role and responsibility in the committee.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in
Western Nepal Phase II

GULMI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting.
Prepared by District WASH Unit, Gulmi District

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1 SUMMARY

This is the Gulmi District FY' 2072/73 Annual Progress Report for the third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/73 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03.

In Gulmi District, altogether 12 DWSSs were in implementation ongoing phase and the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 8,629 (1,486 HHs). Altogether four DWSS schemes (2 Lift and 2 Gravity) completed construction during this reporting period. Therefore, total benefiting population is 2,181 (385 HHs) in FY03. Remaining seven DWSS are under construction phase and progress is satisfactory by the end of FY03. One DWSS has dropped out due to dispute arose in water source registration.

Altogether three PIS toilets (one public and 2 institutional) have completed in FY03 and one public toilet construction is ongoing. The constructed PIS toilets are gender friendly as well as disable friendly structures as per the guideline. Likewise, one recharge structure was completed in watershed area of ongoing DWSS. The source measurement is documented regularly and will be continued for next two years to ensure amount of water recharge.



Figure 1: Institutional Toilet monitoring by

After Open Defecation Free (ODF) declaration of district in FY03, Gulmi continues to Total Sanitation/TBC activities aiming sustainability of ODF. The DDC council of Gulmi has decided to select



Figure 2: First WSS monitoring/PA in Thulolumpek

27 wards of three VDCs in primary stage to launch Total Sanitation activities. By the end of FY03, the district enabled to declare 31 wards including 1 VDC as total sanitation ward/VDC. At the same time, DDC council have kept on top priority to ICS implementation throughout the district. Out of 75 VDCs and 1 municipality, altogether 74 VDCs are already declared as ICS (smoke free kitchen) VDCs by the end of FY'03.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 2,990 people have benefited from various training/workshop events organized in the district as well as VDCs funded through the DDF.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Gulmi is one among six districts of Lumbini Zone situated in Western Development Region. The total area of the district is 1,149 sq.km surrounded by Syanga and Parbat in the east, Pyuthan in the west and Palpa and Arghakhachi districts in the south. The district spreads over 83° 10' to 83° 35' East Longitude and 27° 55' to 28° 27' North Latitude. Political division of the district constitute three electoral regions as well as administratively consists of 75 VDCs and 1 municipality. Tamghas is the district headquarter located under Resunga Municipality. All 75 VDCs are networked with rural agriculture roads having around 900 KM in length. Most of the VDCs have all weather road plying vehicles throughout the year. Topographically, the whole district area falls under mid hill region. 27% of the land in the district is covered by agriculture and 38% covered by forests. The district is renown for growing organic coffee. In addition to this citrus and zinger are other major cash crops.

According to population census 2068 BS, the total population of the district is 280,160 consisting 64,921 HHs, average HHs size is 4.31 and the population growth rate is (minus) -0.4%. The gender ratio is 76 male per 100 females, which is lowest throughout the country.

The HDI of the district is 0.464 (NHDR 2014). Per capita income of the district is US\$ 752.



91% of the HHs in the district is covered by safe drinking water supply service (DWSSDO) and 68 % HHs has have access to electricity supply (NEA).

The district is in the process of developing District Development Periodic Plan (DDPP) and District Strategic WASH Plan. Preparation of both strategic plans are completed and endorsement is due by the DDC council. Likewise, the district has already developed District Transportation Master Plan (DTMP) which is being implemented.

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY03

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

Gulmi district was already declared as ODF zone by the end of FY02. After ODF declaration, the district has been implementing post ODF activities throughout. With support of RWSSPWN-II, three VDCs has been selected for implementing total sanitation activities with a target of 30 wards to be declared as Total Sanitation wards by the end of FY03. Till todate 31 wards along with one VDC has been declared as Total Sanitation wards/VDC. It is a remarkable achievement of the district to step forward to sustainable ODF strategy within a year period. There is a vital role behind in achievement of VDC level TS strategic plan.



Various awareness activities and events were conducted as per calendar that include 6 days sanitation and hygiene awareness program. There was significant participation of women and students in all sanitation related events.

Three PIS (one public and 2 institutional) toilets completed in FY03 and one public toilet construction is ongoing. The completed PIS toilets are gender friendly as well as disable friendly structure as per PIS guideline.

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

Table 1 Result 1 progress overview

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	Gulmi District declared as ODF (75 VDC and 1 Municipality declared ODF)	↑
1.2	Altogether four (4) institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	⇒
1.3	Altogether 31 Wards including 1 VDC declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	Three (3) VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC.	⇒

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

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives on achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Gulmi district has now reached 91% (Source DWSSDO, Gulmi).

In FY03, altogether 12 DWSS were on implementation under ongoing phase. The cumulative number of people benefiting access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 8,629 (1486 HHs). Four DWSS schemes (2 Lift and 2 gravity) completed construction benefiting population of 2,181 (385 HHs) in FY03. Remaining seven DWSS are under construction phase. The quality of construction is satisfactory. One DWSS has dropped out due to dispute over water source registration.

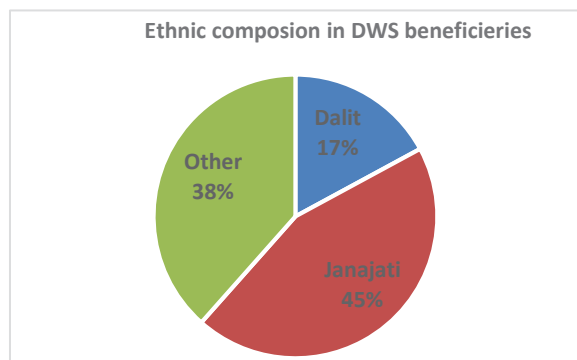


Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: Four water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II applied Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	⇒
2.2	Institutional capacity: 12 WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute (100%) b) O&M plan made and applied (100%) c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected (out of 4 DWS, 3 applied) d) VMW trained and regularly working as per need (20 VMW trained for 8 DWS) e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women as per guideline	↑
2.3	Improved services: Four water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provided improved water supply services for previously unserved or unreachable households in the program VDCs. Scheme defined as improved and functional when it has the Service Level 1 for quantity, access, reliability and water quality.	↑
2.4	Reaching the unreachable: 12 water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreachable or unserved previously with improved water supply supported by external intervention to VDC.	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: 23 schools and institutional/public locations have access to safe and functional water supply supported by the project fund in Phase II.	↑

Result 3: Institutional development

1. CB events: Altogether 57 Capacity Building events were conducted by the end of FY03 benefitting 2,990 participants. Out of them 46% participants were female.
2. DSWASH plan developed: After long exercise of data collection, review and analysis, draft report of DSWASH plan prepared which is yet to be endorsed by the Council. DSWASHP will be implemented after approval. The Core team is facing difficulties in bringing common consensus on VDC prioritization. There is a variation between primary field data while compared with census data. Therefore, the core team decided to use census data for VDC prioritization.
3. District level Total Sanitation Strategic Plan (DTSSP) developed: As per commitment made during ODF declaration, the district has developed a five years Total Sanitation Strategic Plan (TSSP). The main purpose of this strategic plan is to sustain ODF throughout the district with total behavioural change.
4. VDC level Total Sanitation Strategic Plan (VTSSP): Initially, three VDCs (Bharse, Pallikot and Bhanbhane) of Gulmi district developed VDC level total sanitation strategic plan and endorsed through VDC Council. Based on the strategic plan, one VDC (Bharse) was able to declare Total Sanitation zone in FY03. The remaining 2 VDCs has a target to declare total sanitation VDC by 2018.
5. VMW capacitated and mobilized: Altogether 20 VMWs trained and mobilized from 8 DWS.
6. Annual performance evaluation of DDC and SPs has been done. Gulmi district acquired 78 marks by 100 in FY 03.

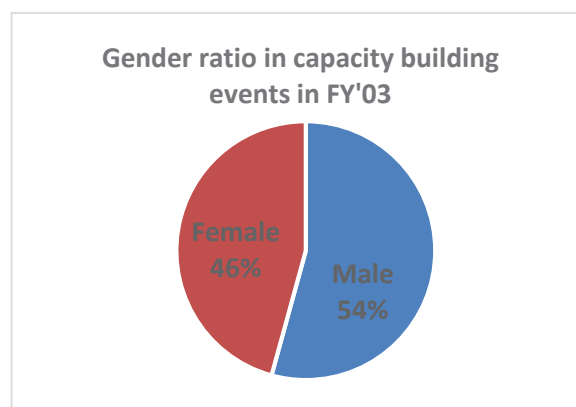


Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	D-WASH Plan of Gulmi district is under preparation.	⇒
3.2	VDCs have V-WASH Plan District has no plan to prepare VWASH Plan to prepare other than TS Strategy of 3 VDCs used and updated periodically.	⇒
3.3	DDC practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	↑
3.4	VDC practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	↑
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in the district and D-WASH Unit as per performance indicators signed in MOUs between DDCs and DoLIDAR. The district scored 78 out of 100.	↑

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

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

4. CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Menstruation Hygiene:

Last year, with support from RWSSP/WN II a program related to “Menstruation Hygiene Safety” was initiated targeting to teenage girl students from various secondary level schools in the district augmenting need for access to safe and functional water supply.

A local NGO in district named “Sewa Sanchar Gulmi” was mobilized to implement these activities. Four secondary schools were declared as “Menstruation Hygiene Safety” schools benefitting 500 teenage girls this FY’03.



Women, children and disable friendly accessible toilets:



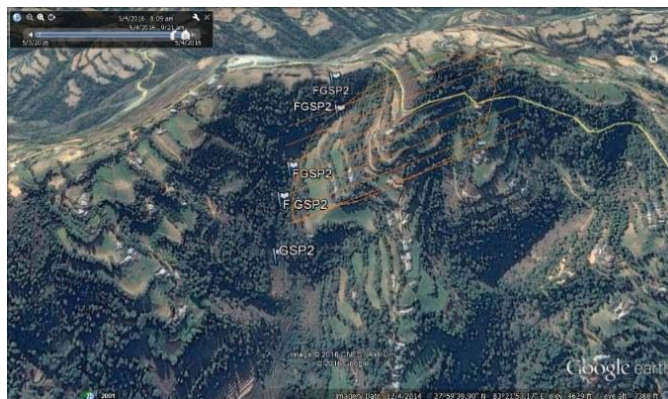
A Total sanitation and GESI orientation was conducted for V-WASH-CC members in 6 VDCs of Gulmi. During the orientation, disable and elderly people friendly toilets were demonstrated and sensitized about access of disables in sanitation. Photo of modified toilet and methodology were demonstrated. After orientation, few HHs having disabled person followed to develop disable friendly structure in toilet.

Women and oppressed caste people in WUSC leadership:

During the WUSC formation, special focus was given to bring forward women and Dalits in leadership position. By the end of FY03 the district was able to complete three DWSS through active participation of female and Dalit followed by ethnic people led other two DWS as well.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Spring shed revival and recharge: Due to global warming and its' adverse effect on climate have caused depletion of water sources in the hill districts. District stakeholders also felt that there are CCA/DRR related intervention needed to overcome the water source drying up problem. An event of "spring shed revival refresher" training was conduct through RWSSPWN-II for participants of Gulmi and Pyuthan districts. The training was facilitated with support of hydrogeologist from DoG/Tribhuvan University. After hydro-geological mapping, one DWS watershed area (Deuralikhola Bhalupani WSS) was identified for constructing necessary recharge structures. Three check dams and 10 recharge pits were constructed in probable springshed areas through separate agreement with WUSC. Periodic source measurement will be document for up to 2 years for assessing effectiveness of recharge structures.



GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Smile on face of Maiya BK - Reaching school on time

Maiya B.K is a 14 year old girl student of class nine at the local school. Her family is one of the beneficiaries of Pakhapani Solar Lift DWSS that was constructed recently in Thuolumpek VDC. After completion of the DWSS each HHs have own private water connection at home and they are all functioning well.

Prior to this she always had to walk 30 minutes distance away from home to fetch water from the water source. Every morning it was her daily routine doing up and down twice to fetch water before going to school. She was always late to her school.

After completion of the DWSS, Maiya BK is very happy since she do not need to spend time to fetch water. Now, she has plenty of time to do her home work and able to reach school on time. She has the ambition of being a teacher in future and thinks it was made possible due to the support of RWSSP/WN II supported DWSS.



Figure 1: Fetching water Before DWSS



Figure 2: Happy to improve her study

4 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- General Blockade: After promulgation of new Constitution of the country a nationwide general blockade for over five months affected supplies, economy and halted all types of construction based development projects so had the effect over construction of DWS schemes in Gulmi district. Thus, the Gulmi DDC had to extend WUSC contract duration.
- Reluctant to use primary data collected for DSWASHP: Due to variation seen in primary field data and Government census data, the core team were reluctant to accept primary field data of DSWASHP. Because of tremendous work on primary data collection process that consumed long time for write up. Ultimately, all stakeholders agreed to use census data for DSWASHP.
- Economic status of villagers is very well due to large amount of remittance coming in from abroad to households of Gulmi district. It will not only support to sustain sanitation activities but also to DWS schemes.

5 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

As per SP recruitment mobilization guidelines, DCC Gulmi mobilized altogether 20 SPs. The human resources status in DWASH unit are as follows:

Table: 5 Human Resource Status

SN	Post	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total
1	Field Coordinator (FC)	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	5	6
2	Health Promoter (HP)	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	5
3	Lead Wash Facilitator (LWF)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
4	WASH Sub- Engineer	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2
5	WASH Ass. Sub-Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
6	WASH Engineer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
7	Water supply and Sanitation technician (WSST)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3
	Total	0	4	0	1	3	12	3	17	20

6 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The actual annual financial progress of FY03 are as follows.

S N	Component	Financial (Rs 000)						Community Cash Kind	Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub- Total	DDC	VDC			
1	Water Supply/Toilet/Recharge schemes	14000	20126	34126	1200	2808			38134
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programme	1000	480	1480	0	0			1480
3	Capacity building and Governance	5484	4000	9484	0	0			9484
4	Recurrent cost (GoN)	200	00	200	0	0			200
	Total			45291	1200	2808			49299

The actual financial progress against actual budget release from GoF and GoN is 92.1 % in FY'03.

7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Technical monitoring from PSU should be increased in those district where DWASHA is non-technical person (Mandatory in monitoring of WSS)
- SPs salary should be revised frequently to prevent staff turnover.
- Suggested to conduct Quarterly/Trimester review meeting or internal coordination meeting of all program district including district officials who are involved in program.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

KAPILVASTU DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 15.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting.
Prepared by District WASH Unit, Kapilvastu District

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Photo in clockwise: NRs 3 Lakhs Reward to Nandanagar VDC, Pamela White Showing modifications of toilets for differently abled people, WSP training to SPs, Total Sanitation Declaration of 4 wards in Shivgadi VDC.

1 SUMMARY

This is the Annual Progress Report of Kapilvastu District for the third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 15, 2016). This report presents the district progress achieved through the District Development Funds (DDFs) which includes contribution from Government of Nepal, Government of Finland and District Development Committee. This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03.

In terms of programming, the majority of funding was allocated to sanitation service delivery and, to a lesser extent, water supply.

RWSSP-WN II is working in the Kapilvastu district since 2008. After completion of the Phase I the RWSSPWN Phase II started in the district. Altogether 22 DWS schemes including 15 OHT DWS were completed in the district benefiting 7,155 population. Till the end of FY 2072/73, 21 VDCs and 1 municipality have been declared ODF while 2 municipalities are yet to be declared ODF. However, all households are living in the ODF environment as the newly formed municipalities resulted into merger of VDCs which were declared ODF previously.

In this FY 2072/73 of phase II, 3 water supply and sanitation schemes were implemented out of which 1 scheme was a new one while 2 other were carry over of the previous fiscal year. Though focus of RWSSP WN support is given in the whole district to declare ODF. DWASH unit of Kapilvastu focused on 15 VDCs for sanitation activities and out of them 8 VDCs were declared ODF till the end of the FY 2072/73 and other are due to be declared soon.

Water Safety Plan training was conducted in 3 OHT DWS schemes. After that all the RWSSPWN II supported OHT schemes of Kapilvastu are now implementing WSP. Arsenic test of 31 DTW of Mahrajunj were done, 30 hand pumps found within the range as per NDWQ 2006 standard while 1 hand pump exceeded the limit of 50 ppb.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Kapilvastu is one of the six districts of Lumbini Zone within Western Development Region in Nepal. It is one of the 20 Terai districts bordered by Rupandehi district in the east; Dang and Uttar Pradesh state of India in the west; Arghakhanchi and Dang in the north; and Uttar Pradesh in the south. Kapilvastu has 53 VDCs and 6 municipalities. Taulihawa is the district headquarter.

Kapilvastu district covers 1,738 sq. Km. Its elevation ranges from 90 to 824 meters above sea level and it is 48 km long and 34 km wide. The total population in the district is 571,936 with composition of 286,337 females and 285,599 males in 91,321 households (CBS, 2011). Ground water is the major source of water supply. The basic water supply coverage has reached to 88.15% and sanitation coverage to 68.4% by July 2015.

RWSSP-WN is been working in the Kapilvastu district since 2008. Since then its phase I completed and RWSSPWN Phase II started and going on in the district. Altogether 22 DWS schemes including 15 OHT DWS were completed in the district with benefiting 7155 populations. Till the end of the FY 2072/73, 21 VDCs and 1 municipality have been declared ODF while 2 municipalities are not formally declared ODF however all the households are living in the ODF environment as these newly formed municipalities were the result of the merging of VDCs which were declared ODF.

In this FY 2072/73 of phase II, 3 water supply and sanitation schemes were implemented out of which 1 scheme was a new scheme while other 2 were carryover of the previous fiscal year. Though focus of RWSSP WN support is in whole district to declare ODF, DWASH unit of Kapilvastu had focused 15 VDCs for sanitation activities and out of them 8 VDCs were declared ODF till the end of the FY 2072/73 and other are going to be declared soon.

Water Safety Plan training was conducted in 3 OHT DWS schemes after which all the OHT schemes of Kapilvastu supported through RWSSPWPN are now implementing WSP. Arsenic test of 31 DTW of Mahrajgunj were done and found 30 Hand pumps within the range as per NDWQ 2006 standard while 1 hand pump exceeded the limit of 50 ppb.

3 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

The percentage of the total households using toilet is estimated at 68 percent only. Open defecation is a common phenomenon and hand washing with soap at critical times is rare. Of the schools with toilet, a large number of school toilets are not used or are not clean and are without facility of water. This is the general picture of the district.

However, in the FY 2073/74, despite of more than 6 months of social unrest (Terai agitation/political disturbances), remarkable achievements have been made in Kapilvastu district. 9 VDCs were declared ODF and 4 others are in pipeline. Another obstacle was non availability of local resources like sands and gravels due to the blockade of rivers from quarrying. DDC could not tender since the Initial Environmental Examination for the quarrying was not approved by the Ministry.

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	9 VDCs declared ODF	⇒
1.2	6 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	4 Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	1 VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↓

Some innovative approaches were started in last fiscal year. D-WASH-CC reformed the monitoring team for verification of ODF before the declaration. Earlier, there was a team comprising implementing organization like DDC and WSSDO. It was like verification by the implementers themselves. Now, the verification team does not comprise of DDC or WSSDO and other implementing organizations but consist of third party who are the watch dogs in the district like Federation of Nepalese Journalists, District Administration Office and NGO Federations. Previous monitoring team will monitor the progress and process of the water supply projects and sanitation campaign while the verification will be done by the new team.

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

Similarly, a new innovation in the sanitation sector, sending request letter (card) for toilet construction has been initiated in Kapilvastu. On behalf of the D-WASH-CC, key persons of the district, CDO, LDO and WSSDO send a joint request letter (card) to the household owner to construct toilet and support the district and the nation to achieve the goals they have set.

All 6 institutional toilets constructed in the FY 2072/73 with the support of RWSSP-WN II in the district are CGD friendly and have hand washing facilities. All toilets have DTW installed and have a 500 Litre tank on the roof top with a provision of a pump for the regular water supply. All the institutional toilets were installed in the VDC offices with 33% contribution each from GoN, GoF, DDC and 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 Kapilvastu district has now reached 88.15% (*Source WSSDO, Kapilvastu*). However, the existing water supply system mostly the private tube wells are in a shallow depth and suffer from standard norms implicating poor water quality (high concentration of arsenic etc), therefore, these either need to be replaced with deep tube wells, improved with application of water safety plan or provision should be made for alternatives for drinking purpose. Accordingly, improvement in functioning of OHT schemes are the needs to ensure water quality and making the systems self-sustained at community level.

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 15 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: 15 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: 5 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: 5 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: 7 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

As provisioned in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011, D-WASH-CC is leading for entire spheres of WASH activities in the district and V/M-WASH-CC at the VDC and Municipality level. D-WASH-CC meets in the district as and when required. District has high ambitious goal to achieve ODF by 2016 which is almost impossible, therefore there is a need of reviewing the district plan and to postpone the target till 2017 and to set proper strategies to achieve the target within stipulated time. DWASH plan prepared in 2014 needs review/revision and D-WASH-CC needs to work towards making one WASH plan to be implemented by all the partners rather than working in fragmented way.

All the VDCs have V-WASH-CC but some of them are not as active as anticipated. Most of the VDCs with active V-WASH-CC are performing well while the VDCs with inactive V-WASH-CC are lagging behind. RWSSPWN is trying to regularize the V-WASH-CC meetings and make them active and responsible. V-WASH-CC have been reformed (as guided by National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan) and one-day orientation on Sanitation and hygiene to V-WASH-CC conducted in 10 VDCs. After reformation, orientation made VWASHCC active, and sanitation movement is now going ahead in the VDC for ODF declaration. 6 VDCs have updated the VWASH Plans.

As envisaged in the project document, the DWASH unit of Kapilvastu is embarking towards becoming a WASH unit not only for RWSSP-WN II but for the whole district. D-WASH-CC made a decision to strengthen DWASH Unit as a sanitation resource centre rather than opening another resource centre. Similarly, in the FY 2072/73 DWASH unit focal person and support persons supported DDC/DTO to implement Government of Nepal's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project and other projects funded from DDC's fund. WASH related projects, planning and implementation are seen as the domain of the DWASH unit. Before this, DWASH unit was only seen as the unit to implement RWSSP-WN II project activities. DWASH unit of Kapilvastu is trying to establish the unit as the unit of the district. In addition to RWSSP-WN II regular activities, DWASH unit supported GoN's RWSSP to install 85 Tube wells in the district.

Annual performance evaluation of the district was done and the district scored 66 out of 100. This score is better than the last fiscal year which was only 53.

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	District has D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	6 VDCs V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	⇒
3.4	VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in the district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

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

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

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Safe water and sanitation is right of all. However, there are many communities in Kapilvastu who have no capacity to claim their right. RWSSP-WN II in Kapilvastu tries to analyse the issues around inequitable power relations that act as barriers to people having access to safe water and sanitation and focuses more on the households and population who are unserved and unreached.

Poverty incidence is higher among ethnic minorities such as Kurmi, Muslims, Tharus, Musahars and other minority groups. Caste-based social exclusion has been manifesting in disparities in both poverty incidence and human development indicators.

All the activities and plans of action prepared and implemented in the district ensure that the human rights criteria (availability, accessibility, quality, affordability, acceptability) and principles (non-discrimination, participation, access to information, accountability and sustainability) are taken into account throughout the process, as well as develop the capacities of rights-holders to claim and realize their human rights and of duty-bearers to meet their obligations.

Fifty percent (50%) women representation in WUSCs and emphasize the participation of women and marginalized caste and ethnic groups in decision-making processes. In terms of numbers, there is a good representation of women and disadvantaged groups in water user and sanitation committees (WUSC) and VDC Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs).

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Initial steps towards addressing disasters and climate change into VDCs Planning were taken while updating the VWASH Plan. Although natural disaster and climate change impacts do not seem to be a major problem in the programme VDCs. Floods and inundation are problem in some of the VDCs during rainy season which affects water quality of shallow tube wells but not of the deep tube wells that are installed by the project. There is very little knowledge and action in the context of DRR and climate change. Therefore, there is a need to raise awareness on DRR and CC in the context of WASH in the district.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Water is arguably more important than any other natural resource, sustaining as it does all human life and the wealth of ecosystems on which human life depends. Water contributes directly and indirectly to virtually all other ecosystem services but the area of water supply and sanitation also comprises an economic sector in itself.

The growing demands placed on our supply of water are not merely the result of the growing population, but the way in which our economies develop. Many of the problems we are now encountering in our use of water are economic, social and political in character. This means that it is within our power to change the structures governing water use and prepare more intelligently for our current and future needs.

Pumping ground water using solar panels, promoting agriculture using the flowing water (artesian water) and advocating proper use of water are some of the areas that district has already adopted to develop the green economy of the district.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Completion of phase I schemes especially in Rangpur and Bluhawa VDC Tube well schemes.
- Declaration of VDC ODF and sustaining the ODF, both are critical in the district.

- 15 phase I completed OHT DWS WUSCs are oriented in WSP and given refresher training on O & M management, so follow up of these schemes for functionality and sustainability is must.
- Behaviour change is least priority in the district than ODF support, so attention needed to post ODF intervention and other BCC activities for changing the behaviours and sustaining the changes achieved.
- Focus on mobilizing the D/V/W-WASHCC in district is necessary to gain momentum in sanitation.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

Human resources are as per guideline in WASH unit. WASH focal person is from DDC. He is permanent staff—officer of DDC (secretary of Local Development Fund). Two LWASHF left the job and the position is in the process of fulfilment. One Sub-engineer went abroad making one post vacant. As there are very few water supply schemes, DMC had discussed if LWASHF could be hired in place of sub-engineer to boost sanitation promotion in the district.

District had following human resources in the district in FY03:

Table 4 Human Resources in DWASH Unit FY03

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person	1	Permanent officer of DDC
2	WASH Engineer	1	
3	Sub Engineer	1	One vacant
4	Field Coordinator	3	
5	Health Promoter	2	
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	8	2 in a process of hiring
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	3	
8	WSP facilitators		
9	Part time WSST		

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Table 5 Budget and Expenditure of FY03 (NPR '000)

	Component	Financial (NPR '000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	3000	2000	5000	772	642	22	528	6963
2	Hygiene and Sanitation Programmes	6300	1700	8000	99	-	-	-	8099
3	Capacity building and Governance	1579	381	1960	-	-	-	-	1960
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	4921	1619	6540	-	-	-	-	6540
5	Recurrent cost		200	200	-	-	-	-	200
	Total			21700	871	642	22	528	23762

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kapilvastu district is surging ahead in sanitation. Credit goes to the awareness campaign supported by the project in the district. Sanitation campaigners have been working closely with V-WASH-CC, local media and other influential people to mobilize villagers and create hype around sanitation.

Problems remain, sometimes large, particularly in the southern belt of the district and in municipalities. Challenges are different and difficult. But, by adding a little more innovation in the approach, Kapilvastu can overcome these challenges and meet the target of Sanitation for all by 2017, even earlier.

Recommendations:

- All the working districts of the project, except Rupandehi, Kapilvastu and Palpa have been declared ODF. Rupandehi and Palpa are in the process of achieving the ODF status within few months and only Kapilvastu remains as the challenge. Therefore, more focus of the project is needed in the district to accelerate the momentum and to sustain the changes.
- H₂S vial (P/A) have high interference. For reliability and CFU count, at least one WAGTECH kits or DelAgua kits or other reliable bacterial counting kit in DWASH unit is necessary.
- Support from PCO/PSU for solving the issues of First-Phase schemes
- BCC strategies for sustaining ODF and promoting Total Sanitation
- WSP for Tubewells and modifications in SBS book for PSI and Tubewell schemes

Clean and flowing water near the house—a new way of life and a reason to smile

Gobrahawa Naudihawa, a small village in Gogauli VDC of Kapilvastu, often considered as the remote place of the district, is even inaccessible during the rainy season due to the streams and rivers that surrounds the village. All 66 households of indigenous Tharu community were drinking water from hand pumps with a depth of 20-30 feet. The water had high concentration of iron and arsenic and were muddy during the rainy season because of the river nearby and the increased water table. They used to think 'foul smelling and murky water' was their destiny as they had no access to the district planners and their voices were never heard.

Over the last 1 year, things have changed. Support from Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal, RWSSP-WN II, along with hard work from the 502 people who live in the village have installed 11 hand pumps with a depth of more than 120 feet, which feeds safe, fresh water from a deep layer of earth. Out of 11, 3 tube wells are artesian—water flowing through the natural pressure of the aquifer. The project was started in 2071/12/18 and was financially cleared in 2072/8/25.

“The moment water started flowing from the wells, villager’s had a smile in their face as their hard work payed off. It was not an easy task to drill 120-160 feet in the rocky area. But their motivation to get safe and clean water and to get rid of foul smelling and unhealthy water made them successful in reaching the depth of 160 feet” says Tulsiram Chaudhary, a sub-engineer who had supported the community to install tube wells.

Due to the continuous flowing water (artesian), households have started to cultivate off-season vegetables and have a plan to dig a pond for fish farming. If anyone asks about the tube wells, Kripal Chaudhary, chairperson of the WUSC has a smile in his face and says “continuous flowing tube wells in our yard has changed our life, has given a new scope to our village for vegetable farming or fish farming, we got safe and tasty water to drink, we are now free from all water related health problems, our work days are increased and we feel healthy now”.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

MYAGDI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting.

Prepared by District WASH Unit, Myagdi District

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1 SUMMARY



This is the Myagdi District's Annual Progress Report for the Third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent

update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

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

In Myagdi district, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 4,573. Out of these, 2,926 benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared 25 schemes (13 DWS and 12 Public/Institutional/School Toilets) as well as schemes that are completed and used.



D-WASH-CC's priority work is to implement and follow up on district Post ODF strategic plan for achieving district total sanitation declaration by 2017. District has succeeded to declare five VDCs (Dana, Ramche, Histan, Jhin and Begkhola) and five wards (Dagnam-3 wards, Ghara -1 ward and Niskot-1 ward) by FY03. Within this reporting period (FY 03 only) Histan VDC, Jhin VDC, Begkhola VDC, Ghara-1 and Niskot-1 declared as total sanitized VDCs/wards where district chief officials, political leaders and relevant government line agencies and stakeholder were present.

The cumulative number of people benefiting from various training events organized in the district funded through the DDF by FY03 end was 32,562. Out of these, 16,297 benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only).

The total RWSSP-WN-II, FY03 DDF budget of Myagdi district is NPR 42,456,000.00 (GoN+GoF+DDC). Of this, the GoF contribution is 56 %, GoN 40% and DDCs 4%. In addition, VDCs 6% and the users 28% (cash & kinds) have contributed for public construction component. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and sanitation & hygiene funded through DDF. At the end of FY03, DDF Expenditure was NPR 38,937,369.00 that counts 91.71% of allocated budget. Additionally, contribution from VDC NPR 2,291,539.00, community NPR 8,494,918.00 respectively had done for year FY03.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Myagdi district lies in Dhaulagiri zone; it is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal. The district is located in the Western Development Region and is surrounded by Kaski and Parbat in the east, Baglung, Dolpa and Rukum in the west, Mustang and Dolpa in the north and Baglung in the south. The district spreads over 83° 08' to 83° 53' East Longitude and 28° 20' to 28° 47' North Latitude. The district with Beni as its district headquarters covers an area of 2297 square kilometers.

Myagdi is geographically located in the mid-hill to upper mountainous region. Dhaulagiri (8,167 m) is the tallest mountain of the district. Among the total area, most part (56%) lies on the high hill, 36% in the Himalaya region and 8% lies on the low land. Only 13.43% of the total land is cultivable, 49.8% land is covered by others (cliffs, rivers, landslides, snow covered peaks, rocks, roads, human settlements) and 36.8% land is covered by forests. The lowest and highest elevations of the district are respectively 792 meters and 8,167 meters. Estimate of 2011 indicates that total population in the district is 113,641 with 51,395 male and 62,246 female in 27,762 households (CBS, 2011). The population density is 49/ km².

RWSSP-WN II is been working in the Myagdi district since 2008. Since then its phase I completed and RWSSPWN Phase II started and going on in the district. RWSSP-WN II works with 14 VDCs of Myagdi District namely Takam, Okharbot, Ghara, Ruma, Babiyachaur, Barangja, Arman, Darbang, Bima, Bhakimli, Shikha, Pakhapani, Dagnam and Dana VDC. Besides, it works with selected wards of Beni Municipality (ward no 12) for Water Supply Scheme. The sanitation & hygiene activities/supports are in all VDCs of the district. DDC is planning to expand the RWSSPWN II working VDCs to serve the unserved community by WASH activities. During this Fy03, 10 VDCs have prepared VWASH Plan. Priority schemes of VWASH plan from these VDCs are selected for annual plan of forthcoming year (FY04) to reach the unreached populations.

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY03

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Annex 1 of the Project Document) and the related annual results tables as given in the Annual Work Plan FY03. 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	District declared ODF (including all VDCs)	↑
1.2	10 number of toilet in public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	⇒
1.3	Five VDCs and 45 wards of different VDCs declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria	↑
1.4	20 VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↑

By the end of FY03 five VDCs 45 wards of (Dana, Ramche, Histan, Jhin and Begkhola VDCs) declared total sanitized zone. Additional five wards (Three wards of Dagnam VDC, one ward of Ghara VDC and one ward of Niskot VDC) have also declared total sanitized VDCs/Wards. out of this three VDCs (Histan, Jhin and Begkhola VDCs i.e 27 wards) and additional two wards (one ward of Ghara and one ward of Niskot VDC) declared total sanitized VDCs/Wards within this reporting period (FY03 only).



For Sustaining ODF towards Total Sanitized VDC declaration, districtwide situation assessment has done through collecting household level information in line with TBC criteria as listed in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan. Post-ODF strategy with institutionalised post-ODF support mechanisms is prepared in 20 VDCs, Status is updated and the areas to focus is identified including prioritized VDC for total sanitation declaration.

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

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Myagdi district has now reached 93.24% (Source District WASH MIS, DWASH -CC, Myagdi)

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log-frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 24 DWS received WSP Training in FY03 and 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: 86 number of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute- on 86 DWS b) O&M plan made and applied- on 24 DWS c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected= 52 DWS d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed = 43 DWS e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women - 73 DWS	⇒
2.3	Improved services: 13 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. (Additional 9 schemes are under Construction)	↑
2.4	Reaching the unreached: 12 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). (7 are under Construction)	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: 4 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. (10 numbers of schools are going to benefitted from carried over i.e ongoing schemes)	↑

Water supply is a major component of project and has followed the Step-By-Step guideline to maintain quality construction of schemes and sustainability as well. The cumulative number of water supply schemes construction work completed by the end of FY03 is 13 and is now in operation benefitting 4,573 beneficiaries, out of this 6 water supply schemes completed within this reporting period (FY 03 only) benefitting 2,926 beneficiaries. The majority households served from the newly constructed water supply schemes are Janjati (Magar) and Dalit communities.



Result 3: Institutional development

As provisioned in the Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011, D-WASH-CC is leading for entire spheres of WASH activities in the district and V/M-WASH-CC at the VDC and Municipality level. D-WASH-CC meets in the district as and when required. DWASHP is a stepping-stone to reach the desire destination of district's WASH for all. Similarly V-WASH Plan is another fundamental document for identification of unserved population and targeting for WASH activities at the local level. In FY03 ten VDCs *Lulang, Takam, Bima, Okharbot, Baranja, BabiyaChaur, Kuhun, Shikha, Piple* and *Pakhapani* have prepared V-WASH Plan through external consulting firms in coordination and support of District Development Committee.

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Myagdi district has D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	16 VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	DDC is practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ¹	⇒
3.4	16 VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ²	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR. Fy03 score of Myagdi district is 81.	⇒

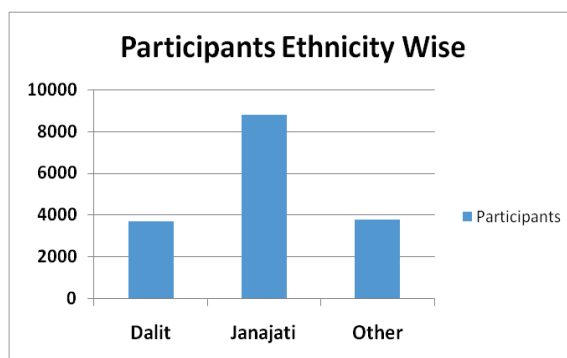
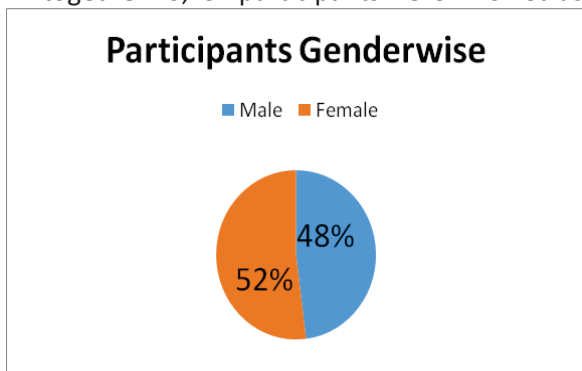
V-WASH-CC is partially active; activeness of V-WASH-CC depends on the leading person (VDC secretary). VDC secretary has multiple task and has limited time to conduct regular V-WASH-CC meeting to make necessary reviews and decisions for fulfilling objectives set by V-WASH plan. Any way, V-WASH plan has supported to them for prioritizing the WASH sector activities. The best practice of Myagdi district is resource allocation and release of matching fund by VDCs in time.

D-WASH-CC meets in the district as and when required. D-WASH-CC executes and reviews all relevant guidelines and norms to do campaigning of sustainable ODF towards total sanitized VDC declaration by 2017 and pay attention by avoiding duplication of efforts and geographical coverage. This practice has helped further to reach the unreached households/communities and creating opportunities equitably. Various government line agencies and NGOs are fully involved to mobilize the communities for the S&H movement in the district. WASH Journalist Forum is active in the district, and is legally registered and members are nominated by general assembly in a fully democratic way. It has also taken the responsibility of Total Sanitation declaration of Dova VDC.

¹ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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

All together 16,297 participants were involved as participants in various w/s, training etc in this FY03.



As agreed in the MoU signed between DDC and DoLIDAR, Annual performance evaluation of the district has carried out for the fiscal year 2072/073 by the joint team nominated by District Management Committee (DMC) and Project Management Team (PMT) of RWSSP-WN II.

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Access to water supply is fundamental rights of the people and “Sanitation for All; and All for Sanitation” is accepted universally. While materializing this goal into action, strategic and systematic approach is crucial to reach those unserved settlement who have no capacity to claim their right. Poor sanitation and lack of water supply are rampant mostly among poor families and dalit community. Because of the unequitable distribution of services and lack of capacity of influencing decision makers specifically Dalit, women, children and disabled person are highly suffered from water borne diseases and obstructed towards development and better life.

Acknowledging the differences and inequalities existing between different groups and geographical location clear indicators are identified in VDCs selection and schemes prioritization to ensure equitable access to water resources and other related benefits. This requires additional efforts to understand the different socio-cultural contexts and conditions prevailing in the project communities and the various barriers that limit access.

In the meantime, project keeps high attention in selecting VDCs, water supply schemes, participants and appropriate time to ensure the active participation. Project considers their availability and the intensive support needed so that they are well informed/oriented on their meaning of participation in each process of water supply scheme construction and capacity building aspects. As a result, project achieved to participate and benefit unreached households in various water supply schemes and capacity building initiatives. The people and households are benefiting those are isolated from other developmental initiatives to be offered by state. These services provided by project has creating them hopeful and opening door to entry in new paradigm.

Water Supply: 6 schemes completed reaching to 2,926 populations, out of them dalit 44.9%, Janjati 54.92%

Capacity building: Training records shows that out of 16,297 participants, 23% dalit, 54% janjati, 23% others and 48% women participated in capacity building trainings.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Myagdi falls high ranked in Disaster prone districts, considering its geographical topography and soil structure including erosion by rivers. Naturally, it has high hills and land sliding. Every year, there are many incidents of human losses and effects on social and economic life by land slide and flooding. In addition, intensive rainfall, drought and climate change has also have significant impact on water source and infrastructural services. Besides, there are many road constructions where environmental impact consideration not followed properly. This has created additional risk, tension and insecurity to the people. While reviewing the risk, human made risk is increasing as compare to natural. District stakeholders and communities are realising importance of environmental considerations in developmental actions.



During V-WASH plan updating, it was discussed about major disaster in the past, effect of climate change and mitigation /adaptation measures from the disaster and climate change. Adaptation measures are also mentioned in V-WASH plans. Water Safety Plan (WSP) is rolling out to empower, apply climate change adaptations in all phase I, and phase II core program VDCs. WSP in 24 phase I schemes is prepared in this FY03. As water source are depleting in many of

phase I schemes, Spring shed revival intervention in 2 number of phase I scheme is done carrying out the geological and engineering studies and recharge pit are constructed as piloting work to know the result.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

After the implementation of water supply schemes the community people have utilized the waste water in kitchen gardens for farming of Off –season vegetable and able to save the money and take opportunity to raise their economic status as well as health benefits.

Twenty one VMWs (7 female and 14 male) were trained in this fiscal year and employment opportunity is generated for these people inside the community.



Similarly, 23 Promoters (14 female and 9 male) were trained on Improved Cooking Stove Master TOT, which has also created self-employment opportunity for them to raise their capacity and economic status.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Project activities are running well even if some hurdles faced due to the blockade of India in FY03. Political leaders, government line agencies and other stakeholders are collaborating for WASH intervention. Planning, review and sharing meeting on WASH occurs as and when needed. Besides, if any critical issues arises, that has been resolves immediately through D-WASH-CC meeting. There are few points to consider as risk and opportunities;

- VWASH plan (10 VDCs) helped to identify unreached/unserved population and became easy for schemes prioritization.
- D-WASH-CC made mandatory to go for private tap connection for new water supply schemes, which has increased the cost of per scheme and more time consuming for survey, design and construction.
- Water sources dispute is hindering registration process of WUSCs, though the GoN has considered use of source for drinking purpose as priority. In practice, community are allowing to use the water sources in consensus, however, for registering the source for DWS schemes is found difficult and not acceptable for the community (owner of the sources).
- It is very difficult to find unserved population in one cluster, they are widely scattered, or no water sources available in nearby areas. Lifting water from far away need huge investments, technically challenging and community affordability is questionable. There is also high risk of sustainability of the schemes.

- Sanitation & Hygiene activities are implemented in both core, and non-core program VDCs. Follow up and monitoring is challenging with the limited SPs available at DWASH unit. Besides, mobilizing existing WASH unit staff without allowance discourages to work effectively as needed.
- As focus of FY04 is on PoCo phase and due to limited number of staff available at DWASH unit, provision of separate staff from TA fund is required to give sufficient time and run the PoCo activities effectively.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY03:

Table 4 Human Resources available in DWASH Unit FY03

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

In FY03 there was high turnover of SPs in WASH unit so that some positions remained vacant. District is planning to hire the remaining SPs in the beginning of FY04.

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In year 3, blockade of India created obstacles to implement the program activities smoothly which trigger to slow down the construction work. The budget, release and expenditure status were as follows;

Table 5 Budget Vs Expenditure in FY03(NPR in 1000)

Description	GON	GOF	DDC	Total
Annual expenditure	16610	21134	1193	38937
Percent	100	89.14	55.87	91.71

The component wise expenditure status were as follows;

Table 6 Component wise Expenditure FY03 (in 1000)

SN	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	13703	12800	26503	1093	2292	2716	5779	38383
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programme	1368	1110	2478	100	0	0	0	2578

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Myagdi District Annual Progress Report (2072/2073- FY2015/16)

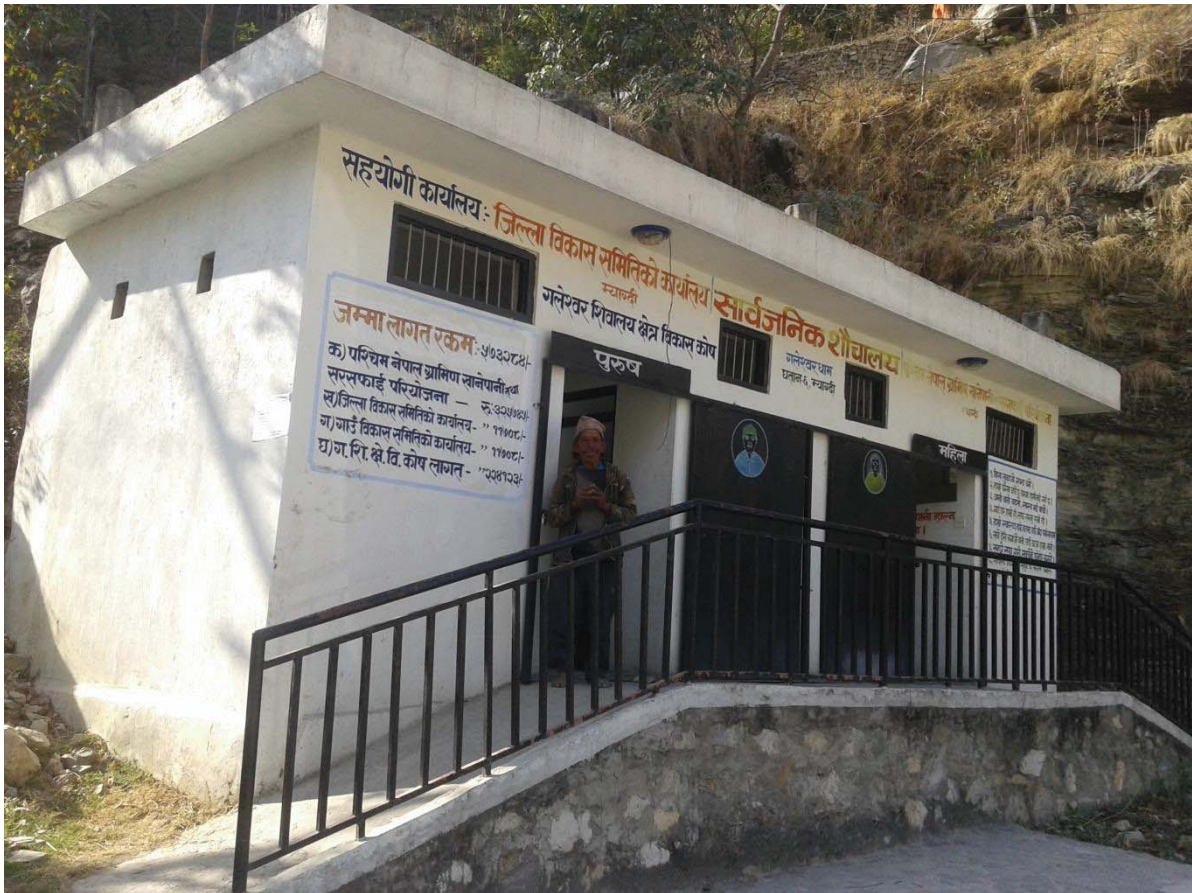
3	Capacity building and Governance	2751	0	2751	0	0	0	0	2752
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	3313	2500	5813	0	0	0	0	5813
5	Recurrent cost	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Total	21135	16610	37745	1193	2292	2716	5779	49726

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Relevant key DDC staff are mostly busy on their regular program activities implementation and monitoring, RWSSP-WN II project is not in priority list to do monitoring. At least, structured semi-annual monitoring system would ensure its implementation.
- The project is focussing equally both core and non-core program VDCs for sanitation and hygiene promotion through various interventions. Limited number of staff provisioned for this project has been challenging to cover whole district, thus separate staff requires for both core and non-core VDCs. This further ease to assign the staff and remunerations package.
- Implementation of water safety plan seems unfeasible from the existing staff considering the other priority and workload, therefore, short term staff is needed for proper implementation of WSP.
- Trimester review at district level is important. It would help for knowledge sharing if one-day review workshop including all key DDC officers are organized in a trimester basis.
- D-WASH unit has lot of information/documentation related to WASH. It would be best if a staff (Information Assistant) is provisioned to handle all information related to personal management and project information. This could further help to ensure the requirements and compliances fulfilment of reporting on time.









Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in
Western Nepal Phase II

NAWALPARASI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the xxx Supervisory Board meeting xx.xx.2016.

Prepared by District WASH Unit, Nawalparasi District

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Total Sanitation Declaration of Ramnagar ward no. 5

1 SUMMARY

This is the Nawalparasi District Annual Progress Report for the Third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN II is implementing through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II 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 II 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 Nawalparasi District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 468. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is five.

Nawalparasi district has prepared District Total Sanitation Strategy Plan and seven wards of seven VDCs declared Total Sanitation during FY03 benefiting 5841 population of 1062 households.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 1355 people have benefited from various 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 4012 trainings are 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, 6%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Nawalparasi district was NPR 22,600,000.00 that equals to NPR 5,610,000.00 for GoN and NPR 16,990,000.00 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 FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Nawalparasi DDC released 0.34% of its annual commitment for FY03 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 0%, leaving NPR 2,044.00 carry over to FY 2073/74 (FY04).

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Among six districts of the Lumbini zone, which is popularly known as the birth place of Lord Gautam Buddha the "Pioneer of peace", and Nawalparasi district divided into two parts by the Daunne hill by cutting it in the middle. With the Ramgram municipality and Parasi as headquarter, this district was named as "Nawalparasi in 2018 B.S. by joining the Nawalpur area of the eastern side and Parasi of the western side. Prior to this, the district was known as the "Palhi Majkhanda" of the Butwal district. It is surrounded by Palpa and Tanahun districts on its North, Chitwan district on East, Rupandehi district on West and Uttar Pradesh and Bihar states of India on its south.

Topographically, Nawalparasi district extends from the latitude of 27° 21' N to 27° 47' North and the longitude of 83° 36' E to 84° 25' east. The district is situated at an average of 91 m to 1936 m height above sea level. Longitudinally, the 99 Kilo meters long National Highway intercept the district into two parts and vertically. The analysis of climatological data shows that the mean maximum and mean minimum temperatures recorded at the station are found 36° C and 5° C respectively. Monsoon remains from June to September and annual mean rainfall is measured to 2145 mm. This district is comprised of hills (500 meters to 1935 meters), inner Terai (300 meters to 500 meters) and Terai (91 meters to 300 meters), rivers, lakes, swamps and jungle with total area of 2162 Square Kilometre. The main rivers are Narayani, Turiya, Jharahi, Girubari, Binayi, Arunakhola and Dhanewa. There are other rivers and rivulets that originate from Churey hill remains dry in the summer season and are not used properly. The Main lakes in the districts are Nandan Lake (extends 60 hectors) in Hakui, Sanai, and Sukrauli, Gainda lake (1.67 hectors) in Kawasoti, Piparpaati (100 hectors) in Guthiparsauni Bhutaha (10 hectors) in Makar and Sushihawa (3 hectors) in Tilakpur.

Administratively and politically, it is divided into 56 VDCs and 7 Municipalities under 15 Ilakas and 6 constituencies.

Demographically, the total population and household numbers of Nawalparasi as per national census of the year 2068 BS is 643,508 (Male: 303,675 and Female: 339,833) and 128,793 respectively with 1.43% population growth rate. The major ethnic groups residing in the district are Janajaati/Aadivaasi (44%), Brahmin, Kshetri (26%), Dalit (20%), RM (4%) and others (6%).

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY03

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	District declared ODF in FY 02	↑
1.2	Four 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	Eight 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 ¹)	↑
1.4	Eight number of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Total 14 nos. of wards of 1 municipality and 8 VDCs were declared Total Sanitation up-to FY03. Among them 8 wards of 8 VDCs were declared in FY03. After finalization of District Total Sanitation Strategy Plan, publication of Sanitation Master Plan 2068; there was uniformity in works of DDC, RWSSP-WN II, WSSDO, and other organizations.

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

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives on achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Nawalparasi district has now reached 86%. Although the water supply coverage seems high but it falls rapidly if we consider functional only. The water available in Terai region of the district is very low quality. In Terai, majority of the population fetch water from 1st layer of shallow tube wells that are affected by Arsenic. Comparatively, the Arsenic concentration in water is higher than other districts of Nepal. The arsenic removal filter supported by various organizations in the past are non-functional due to non-acceptance by users. In the hill, most of the Lord Gautam Buddha schemes are partly functional and few of them are de-functional. The reason behind these are due to poor management, natural disaster and manmade hurdles.

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 2 no. 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: 6 no. 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: 2 no. 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: 2 no. 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: 1 no. 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 combination of various stakeholders active in WASH sector, and capacity development in this context is a shared effort.

V-WASH-CC of working VDCs were active and their meeting were regular. V-WASH-CC of other VDCs were also found active but only for sanitation activities. Nawalparasi district has prepared District Total Sanitation Strategy Plan. Total Sanitation Plan will be prepared for all Municipalities and VDCs at Nawalparasi. Water Supply also should be agenda for V-WASH-CC meeting.

Two V-WASH Plans were finalized of phase II VDCs.

At Nawalparasi, D-WASH-CC was active and meeting held regularly. The members of D-WASH-CC was also active and their participation in the meeting was meaningful. Most of the time, they spend on Sanitation as they were concentrated on district ODF in FY 02. They also discussed about situation of Water Supply in the district. DSWASH Plan was followed.

District's annual performance evaluation was done on 6 August 2016.

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated and District TS Strategy Plan prepared and used	↑
3.2	VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.3	DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	↑
3.4	3 no. of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR .The score obtain in this Fy03 is 48 only.	↓

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

HRBA integrates the norms, principles, standards and goals of the international human rights system into development plans and processes. It identifies right-holders and duty bearers. The HRBA and GESI relates to both: the organization's work and the organization's human resources development. Access to water supply is a fundamental right of the people and Sanitation for all is accepted universally. RWSSP-WN II keeps high attention in selecting water supply schemes, selecting SPs, participants and appropriate time to ensure the active participation.

There are eighteen SPs in Nawalparasi, thirteen (72.22%) of them are female and five (27.78%) male. Among the thirteen female there is one Dalit, three are from disadvantaged Terai Caste, one Janjati and eight Brahman/Chhetri. Similarly, among five male there is four disadvantaged Terai caste and

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

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

one Brahman. This is a positive step towards organization's inclusive HR development. This is also the step to minimizing discrimination faced by women in general, i.e. women live in greater poverty, face problem of violence, limited freedom in their sexual and reproductive lives, lack of influence and power in decision making.

Altogether 4,162 people were benefitted from trainings and workshops in the district, VDC and WUSCs level at Nawalparasi up to FY03. Among these 42.70% are female and 57.30 % are male. Similarly, 127 people were benefitted from district level trainings and workshops. Among them 1,408 people were benefitted in FY03. The percentage composition of female is 48.65 and male is 51.35.

In all trainings, whether related to sanitation or capacity building trainings right based approach and GESI were discussed and advocated as cross-cutting issues for mainstreaming.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Nawalparasi is a three tier topographic featured district having Hill, Churiya and Terai region. The hill region always remain in high risks of land sliding in and causing flood to Terai every year. In addition, intensive rainfall, drought and climate change, have significant impact on water source and infrastructural services. Besides, there are increased number of haphazard road tracks opening and construction going on in the hilly region without assessing environmental impact consideration endangering natural physical balance calling for risks of unforeseen or unwanted natural calamities. Few cases of shifting and drying up of water sources were also observed in the hill whereas depletion of underground source was seen in the Terai region due to last year's earthquake.

Activities of CCA/DRR were discussed at orientation and formation of team of WSP. The possible hazards were closely analysed and possible measures were considered in WSP.

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

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

The Green Economy is an economy that results into improved human well-being and reduced inequalities over the long term, while not exposing future generations to significant environmental risks and ecological scarcities. Investing in green sectors, including the water sector, more jobs and greater prosperity can be created. Arguably, these opportunities are strongest in areas where people still do not have access to clean water and adequate sanitation services. Achieving a green economy is not possible without ensuring everyone's access to basic water and sanitation services.

Transitioning to a green economy into water requires a shift from current practice. Few key practices considered in FY03 to promote the necessary changes and support the transition are:

- Properly designed and implementation of Water and Sanitation schemes: supports to adapt individual decisions to desired policy goals
- The jobs (VMW, Pump Operators, Care taker) created protects right of workers
- The cost recovery and financing and better use of the limited financial resources taken into consideration during design and fixing of water tariff
- Use water resources to meet the competing needs of different users was considered by DWASH Planning and VWASH Planning.

- The adopted technologies will contribute to job creation and structural transformation towards greener economies.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Some of the factors, risks and opportunities at the districts are summarized as below:

1. High turnover of experienced technical SPs
2. Selection criteria of VDCs may not cover or select arsenic prone VDCs and communities
3. Schemes designed for yard connection. People showing unwillingness to connection due to high cost involvement (as in 3 OHT of phase I)
4. In solar lifting system, failure to collect water tariff on regular basis may hamper smooth operation or sustainability of the scheme.
5. Non acceptance of Arsenic removal filters
6. Large demand for maintenance in Water Supply schemes.
7. Difficulty in implementation of total Sanitation activities in Terai due to rigidity of people

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

The district had the following human resources in FY03:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobiliser	1	DTO Engineer
2	WASH Engineer	1	District Based
3	Sub Engineer	2	District Based
4	Field Coordinator	3	Field Based
5	Health Promoter	2	Field Based
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	10	Field Based
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	0	Field Based
8	WSP facilitators	0	
9	Part time WSST	0	

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In FY 03, the expenditure status was as follows;

Table 4 Expenditure Status FY03 (NPR'000)

	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	1,305	1,021	2,325	0	240	121	1,749	4,436
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	889	511	1,400	0	0	0	0	1,400
3	Capacity building and Governance	1,825	618	2,443	0	0	0	0	2,443
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	3,807	882	4,689	0	0	0	0	4,689
5	Recurrent cost	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	200
	Total	7,826	3,232	11,058	0	240	121	1,749	13,169

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- In the southern belt of the district no permanent toilets are built with full structure order but made up to the plinth level only. In order to achieve and sustain ODF and Total sanitation priority should be given on to total sanitation activities.
- Organize training, workshop, orientation and awareness raising activities including BCC. BCC materials should be developed in local languages.
- Focus will be given on supply of Arsenic free water in Arsenic prone areas. Safe and quality water supply will be ensured to people living in the southern belt who are still dependent on use of contaminated water from shallow tube wells.
- Safe and quality water is required to all schools and institutions for TS declaration.
- Focus needed on post-construction activities for sustainability of Water Schemes. Water Safety Plan should be implemented in all schemes of the working VDCs.
- Deputation of few permanent staff from DDC/DTO in D-WASH unit could be an add advantages in continuation of good practices implemented by RWSSP-WN II and for phasing out.

Case Study

Angira Chaudhari, a local resident of Nawudihawa ward no. 6 of Hakui VDC. She owns a shop. Before start of Total Sanitation Campaign in her ward, her house and shop was dirty. She used to clean her house once in 3 to 4 days, throw out waste at street in front of house. The customers also throw plastic wastes and garbage in the street haphazardly.

After she knew about the importance of Sanitation and Hygiene during Total Sanitation Campaign her awareness raised. She learnt that wastes should be managed properly as it will have negative impact on environment and health of people. She assembled local community women and discussed seriously about importance cleaning of house and street. Further, they decided to take initiation to do something and made a plan for cleaning street and manage of wastes generated from home and shops. They separated decomposable and non-decomposable wastes, used decomposable waste in fields while they collected plastics in separate bags. They acquired dustbins from VDC.



In this way her house and shop was cleaned. Now, there is no garbage scattered over the street of Naudihawa looked tidy. The ward area declared Total Sanitation on 5th of Srawan 2073. During the Total sanitation declaration program her contribution was recognized by the community and they promised to support other wards of the VDC in Total Sanitation Campaign.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in
Western Nepal Phase II

PARBAT DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



5 M³ Ferro cement RVT of Chaurasi Dhara DWSS, Dhairing - 7



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018
To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting
District WASH Unit, Parbat, District

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RWSSP WN-II supported Chhammi Manike Sahela DWSS, Limithana-1 & 2

1. SUMMARY

This is the Parbat District's Annual Progress Report for the second Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent updates of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

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

In Parbat district, the cumulative number of people benefited from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 5,036 from 853 households. This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared twelve schemes as well as one other scheme that is completed and being used.

DWASH CC's priority work is to implement and follow up on district Post ODF strategic plan for achieving district total sanitation declaration by 2017. In line with this, strategic plans of 19 VDCs have prepared V WASH Plan and have included total sanitation strategic plan on it. Total sanitation activities are ongoing in those VDCs and now Thapathana VDC has declared total sanitized. DWASH CC monitoring team have monitored Karkineta and Chitre VDCs to declare total sanitized VDCs but the team has not given permission to declare total sanitize VDC yet. Rather some areas of improvement were pointed out. VWASH Cs had monitored 6 core VDCs and recommended 22 Wards of RWSSP WN –I working VDCs to declare total sanitized wards.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 6,101 (see annex-2) out of which 51.37% women, 40% Dalit and 20% Janajati are benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget of Parbat for this fiscal year was NPR 419,12,993 (GoN, GoF & DDC). The GoF contribution is 53.80% and GoN 39.96%. Where the expenditure was GoN 100.00%, GoF 42.00%, DDC 22.00% respectively. In addition, VDCs 6% and the users 28% (cash & kinds) have contributed for public construction component. VDCs have made significant contribution especially in sanitation & hygiene promotion activities that is NPR 500,000. At the end of FY03, Expenditure was NPR 26,578,283.00 (GoN, GoF & DDC) that counts 63.41% of allocated budget.

2. DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Parbat District is located in Dhaulagiri Zone of the Western Development Region, Nepal. Its position is flanked by the districts of Kaski and Syangja in East; Baglung and Myagdi in West; Myagdi in North; and Syangja and Gulmi in South. It has annual average rainfall of 2500 mm and temperature in between 32.3 and 7.5 degree Celsius. The district falls under the subtropical to cold temperate climatic zone. The district consists of numerous bridges and rivers. Setibeni and Modibeni are the famous sacred religious centres and Panchase is one of the most famous mountain viewing points. Major occupation in the district is agriculture. People have gradually been shifting from agriculture to other occupations. About 51 % of people are dependent on subsistence level agriculture whereas 49% of people have been adopting other occupations.

According to the national population census as of 2068 B.S, the total population of the district is 146,590 comprising of 81,289 female (55%) and 65,301 male (45%) residing in 35,719 households. Parbat district has an average population density of around 297 people per square km. The average family size is 4.1. Life expectancy of the people is 58 years. The average literacy rate is about 68.15% (61.99% female and 75.82% male). The district has multi-ethnic compositions comprising Brahmin, Chhetri, Thakuri and Sanyashi (Giri and Puri). Majority of people pursue Hindu religion as 89.48% followed by Buddhist as 9.32%, then Islam 0.43%.

In this district, 90.37% of the population has access to basic water supply at present. However, about 46 percent of existing water supply system of the schemes are not functioning well, regular supply and water quality is not ensured to the users' community. Therefore, there is need of repair or replacement of pumping equipment to ensure regular supply and quality water safe for drinking as well as other household purpose. Accordingly, the water supply system (gravity and rainwater harvest system) and public water taps need to be improved to ensure water quality and making them self-sustained at community level.

Despite efforts made in improving sanitation situation in the past, percentage of the total households with permanent toilet at their homestead records at 96% and 4% household toilets need to be improved. Open defecation is controlled/stopped but hand washing with soap at critical times is rare. A large number of schools are yet to construct toilets separately for girls and boys. Solid waste management and waste water problems are growing rapidly as there is massive population influx in some places of the district since past few years. The growth rate of per capita waste is also growing coupled with poor drainage affecting safe water.

In Post ODF context, several activities have been implemented to sustain ODF and declare total sanitized intensifying selected VDCs. 6 VDCs of the first Phase are continuing with an additional 10 VDCs in the current phase have been selected to expand the reach. These VDCs have prepared VWASH plan to set their priority and resources required for achieving WASH anticipated goal to declare total sanitized district by 2017. DDC has been implementing RWSSP WN – II programme in 11 out of these 16 VDC in FY03 and in next fiscal year RWSSP WN – II, will address all 16 VDCs.

3. 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). The annual results are presented in the given tables as of 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. Thapathana VDC declared total sanitized in this fiscal year and some remarkable progress have been achieved in sanitation sector in core 6 VDCs of RWSSP WN – II; household compiles with four out of five TBC criteria $\geq 85\%$ in 3 VDCs and households compiles all TBC criteria $\geq 90\%$ in 22 wards.



Improved shade of Ms. Maya Dhakal in Barrahour VDC – 2, Ambari Photographed on 18.03.2016

Table 1 Result 1 progress overview

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
1.1	District declared ODF	↑
1.2	#4 public toilets have completed in Phase II and all are gender friendly with hand wash facility.	⇒
1.3	#1 VDC- Thapathana VDC has declared total sanitation	⇒
1.4	#19 VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

VDCs are mobilizing VDC secretaries, Social Mobilizers, FCHVs, Teachers and local organizations like clubs, networks and women groups. Considering the sanitation and hygiene situation of each VDCs, the district WASH MIS has updated recently for further planning and resource mobilization. Five of the VDCs have prepared their own plan of action seeking support to work together through joint plan and resource mobilization and RWSSP WN – II has supported to implement their plan. WASH has priority list of VDCs and intensive support needed and integrated effort to bring desired results.

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 Parbat district has now reached 90.37% (*Source District WASH MIS, DASH Unit, Parbat*). Water supply is a major component of the project. It has followed step by step guidelines to maintain quality construction of schemes and sustainability. WASH is targeted to address the excluded households and population in Phase I schemes ensuring 100% coverage in core program VDCs. Majority of the households being served from the 13 newly constructed water supply schemes are Dalit (20%) and women (52%). All 13 schemes serve the unreached households and 26% of those are benefited in Phase II. Drinking water supply coverage is now $\geq 95\%$ in 5 out of 6 core VDCs.

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

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
2.1	Safe water: # 21 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: # 28 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 #49 b) O&M plan made and applied # 31 c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected #38 d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed # 28 e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women # 50	⇒
2.3	Improved services: #12 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: #12 water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in the Phase II reaching the unreached (previously unserved by improved water supply supported by interventions external to VDC).	↑
2.5	Institutional water supply: #4 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 and capacity development and 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.



VDC level post construction seminar in Khanigaun VDC.
Photographed on 19.04.2016

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



Third public auditing of Tad Pani DWS Barrachaur - 4, 6 & 8. Photographed on 25.06.2016

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
3.1	D-WASH Plan prepared & that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	17 VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	DDC practicing, coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ¹	⇒
3.4	VDCs practicing, coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ²	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in Parbat district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR. Scored 62%	↓

V-WASH-CCs and V-WASH Plans

Plan is a crucial element to reach the destination in achieving desired goal. In line with national strategic plan and district strategic plan of water, sanitation and hygiene, V-WASH Plan is essential on how to achieve and contribute to the national goal. The plan prepares the road map defining role of each stakeholders and importance of every individual. Integrated efforts and contribution of all stakeholders has been creating an opportunity for building synergy. As an important guiding document, 10 VDCs have prepared new V-WASH Plan and six VDCs have updated the existing through hiring local NGO and WASH unit.

V-WASH CC is primarily taking lead role for total sanitation movement in the VDCs. Some of the core program VDC has specific plan and seeking financial assistance for the implementation. VDC prioritizes the water supply schemes identifying the unserved population with the help of VWASH Plan. This has made easier to select the water supply scheme and probable disputes on source, scheme selection and water distribution.

¹ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

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

D-WASH-CC and DSWASHPs

D-WASH-CC holds meeting as and when needed. The discussion and views put forward strongly by each members is taken into consideration before deciding anything. Regular meeting is held when the agenda needs to be discussed and decided. Similarly, DSWASHP has been a guiding document to reduce the potential conflict while selecting the VDC as core program and allocating resources for WASH by each



*VDC level V WASH Plan presentation workshop in Hosrandi VDC.
Photographed on 10.09.2015*

VDC. Besides, it has created opportunity to all relevant organizations working together in priority areas on WASH.

D-WASH-CC is a body that executes and reviews all relevant guidelines and norms to do campaigning of sustainable ODF towards total sanitized VDC declaration by 2017. Several government line agencies and NGOs are fully/partially working to empower the communities for the movement. The WASH sector intervention proposed by relevant organizations reviews and pays attention to clarify role of each by avoiding duplication of efforts and geographical coverage. This practice has helped further to reach the unreached households/communities and create equal opportunities.

The district strategic water, sanitation and hygiene plan (DSWASHP) and Post ODF strategic plan are live documents that guides to set areas to be focused and move forward. These have been guiding to each relevant organization to work together in such a way that issues address jointly.

4. CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Access to water supply is a fundamental right of the people and sanitation for all is accepted universally. While materializing it, strategic and systematic approach is crucial to reach the needy ones and scattered settlements far from public and private services. Due to poor sanitation and lack of water supply situation, poor families from oppressed groups like Dalit are facing hardships. It was the reason of unequitable distribution of services and lack of participation to influence in decision making while allocating the resources. As a result, women, children and specifically disabled person are highly suffered from water borne diseases and obstructed towards development and better life.



*Local Janajati women of Taklak VDC showing interest on HRBA and GESI strategy.
Photographed on 03.02.2016*

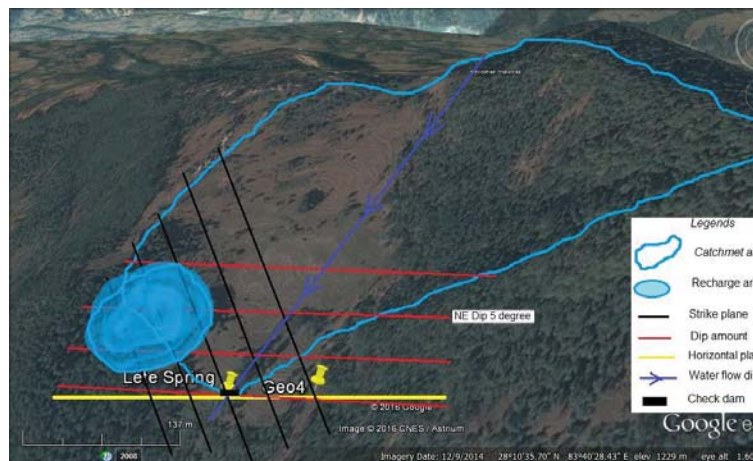
In the meantime, project keeps high attention in selecting VDCs, water supply schemes, participants and appropriate time to ensure the active participation. Project considers their availability and the intensive support needed so that they are well informed/oriented on their meaning of participation in each process of water supply scheme construction and capacity building aspects. As a result, project achieved to participate and benefit unreached households in various water supply schemes and capacity building initiatives. The people and households are benefiting those are isolated from other developmental initiatives to be offered by state. As an inclusive approach, it has served 5,036 population from water Supply including 20% dalit, 2% janajati. 52% benefitted populations are women; similarly in various capacity development activities 40% dalit 20% janajati & 51.37% women actively participated. After completion of 6 ongoing schemes the percentage of janajati population will be more.



An elderly woman and boy-using child friendly tap at Tad Pani DWSS, Barrachaur-4 &6. Photographed on 25.06.2016

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Project assess the geographical setting including soil structure at the time of water supply scheme survey to reduce the potential disaster risk, and design. Costs are estimated including consideration of risk reduction in feasible ways. During the construction, it pays attention to use of tools and equipment without damaging then natural phenomena. Support walls, gabion and tree plantation wherever feasible are the key examples of our initiatives. Water Safety Plan (WSP) is rolling out to empower, apply climate change adaptions in all phase I, and phase II core program VDCs. Water Safety plan is rolling out in 21 schemes of 6 VDCs in year 3.



Google earth image sketch up for Lete spring recharge intervention, Khahare Lete Jalkini DWSS, Khanigaun-6

Similarly, environmental protection works are included in design estimate of new and PoCo schemes. Gabion works in Tad pani DWSS, Barrachaur, plantation in Chaurasi dhara DWSS, Dhairing, spring shed management intervention works in Khahare lete jalkini and Lukuwa archale DWSSs of Khanigaun are some examples carried out in district to cope with the climate change. Monthly source measurements in all PoCo and phase II schemes and recharge intervention works are started.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Water is not only for drinking purpose it helps to uplift the economy of community as well. There was empty irrigation tank in Barrachaur – 7, Kattike, due to source depletion the canal used to fill this tank has dried up. RWSSP-WN II filled it up with wash out and excess water through public taps nearby.



Waste and excess water fed to existing empty irrigation tank through public tap of Kattike Gaihre Asi Mure DWSS, Barrachaur-7 Photographed on 13.10.2015

Likewise, plenty of households have started to sale green vegetable from their kitchen garden. To quote few examples, Ms. Hari Maya Giri and Ms. Jamuna Lamichhane of Limithana

– 2, Sahela, who were previously unreached by DWS system, now they are not only having drinking water to their door but also earning money at the same time utilizing waste water growing vegetables.

Ten day's VMW training was conducted at Khanigaun – 6, Armana and 30 VMWs including one dalit woman from Pahare pani DWSS Barrachaur were trained. 5 dalit and 7 janajati participants were among them. 21 DWSS schemes are now equipped with trained VMW and few including Mr. Lal Prasad from Limithana are now working as a skilled labour in other schemes.



Day 2 of 10 Days VMW training at Khanigaun VDC started form 29.12.2015

5. EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- ❖ Demand for Water Supply Schemes are coming from larger population that ultimately exceeds the mandate for coverage households and budget ceiling provisioned by policy and guideline to work through Users.
- ❖ Most of the water supply schemes prioritized by VDC/VWASH Plan are not serving to unreached households and most them are of major repair and maintenance type. This has been a challenge to select the schemes ensuring access to water for needy population.
- ❖ Drinking water supply schemes are being implemented in 11 VDCs and support person are half of the numbers as provisioned in MOU. It affects both the physical and financial progress of district.

- ❖ Completing the carried over schemes from phase I has been another issue. Construction work of a couple of schemes were stopped due to CIAA's letter. Now these schemes have received clearance from investigation. Despite disbursement of second instalment, WUSC are seeking some advance from DDC to start construction but DDC is reluctant to provide financial support.

6. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY03:

Table 4: Human Resources

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobiliser	1	
2	WASH Engineer	1	
3	Sub Engineer	1	Short term
4	Field Coordinator	4	
5	Health Promoter	2	
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	1	
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	2	
8	WSP facilitators	0	
9	Part time WSST	0	
10	Total	12	

Analysing the number of water supply technicians deployed and water supply schemes construction, it was challenging to provide technical support as and when community expect length of time stay.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In FY03, there were no obstacles faced while implementing the program activities, all gone well with smooth operation. Status of budget, release and expenditure are as follows:

Table 5: Budget Release (source-wise) Vs Expenditure (NPR in'000)

SN	Budget source	Budgeted (NPR '000)	Released	Expenditure	Expenditure%
			(NPR '000)	(NPR' 000)	
1	Government of Nepal	16,750	16,750	16,668	100%
2	Government of Finland	22,550	22,406	9,328	42%
3	District Development Committee	2,613	2,613	582	22%
4	Total	41,913	41,769	26,578	63.41%

Table 6: Component-wise Budget Expenditure (NPR in'000)

SN	Component	Financial (Rs '000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	3,404	13,755	17,159	346	1,560	260	7,020	26,345
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	1,217	739	1,956	236	500	-	-	2,692
3	Capacity building and Governance	1,400	518	1,918	-	-	-	-	1,918
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	3,307	1,457	4,764	-	-	-	-	4,764
5	Recurrent cost	-	199	199	-	-	-	-	199
6	Total	9,328	16,668	25,996	582	2,060	260	7,020	35,918

7. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Review of job description of each service providers by role is crucial to keep them well motivated and clarity on their role and responsibilities.
- ❖ Provision of budget has to be made provided that the VDC has concrete plan or innovative idea to work in collaboration.
- ❖ A composite team required to assess water supply coverage of Phase I VDCs and provide immediate support to exit from existing Phase I VDCs especially on water supply.
- ❖ Complete set of support person should be recruited and salary should be revised as per 7th Supervisory Board's decision.
- ❖ Recommendation should be given to DDC from top level to sort out the phase I carried over schemes as soon as possible.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

PYUTHAN DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the xxx Supervisory Board meeting xx.xx.2016.
Prepared by District WASH Unit, Pyuthan

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Markabang ward no. 5 people taking oath during Total Sanitation Declaration

1 SUMMARY

This is the Pyuthan District's Annual Progress Report for the Third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073. The report presents the districts' progress funded through District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent updates of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

The 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). The RWSSP-WN II project is implemented through decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR).

The 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 of RWSSP-WN II is to support the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve improved health and fulfilment of equal rights 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 Pyuthan district, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 5,572. Out of these, 66.52% benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes: Tiram RWH Scheme, Tiram VDC, Mulkhola WSS, Dhubang VDC, Lukurban WSS, Arkha VDC, Byadkhola Meherekhola WSS, Libang VDC, Gaudari GaiGibang WSS, Damri VDC. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are eight, all these schemes are cleared financially.

The Pyuthan district declared itself as Open Defecation Free (ODF) on 29th March, 2013. The district have planned to declare Total sanitation within 2017.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 6,498 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district that funded through the DDF. This brings to the total number of beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II to 15th July 2016.

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' 6% mostly in kind. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY 2072/73 (FY03) for Pyuthan district was NPR 37,000,000 which is equivalent to NPR 14,340,000 for GoN and NPR 22,660,000 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 FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Pyuthan DDC released 4% of its annual commitment for FY02 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 76.70%, leaving NPR 7,002,597.30 carry over to FY04.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Pyuthan district lies between the latitude of 27°52" and 28°21" North, and longitude 82°36" and 88°36" East. It is situated in the Rapti Zone of Mid-Western Development Region. Pyuthan district has tremendous geographical diversity within short distance ranges of plain, hills and mountains. It is a "hill" district some 250 km away from west of Kathmandu. Rapti Zone Nepal Khalanga the headquarter of Pyuthan lies at 1280 metre above the sea level. The highest and lowest level of altitude ranges 3,659 metre and 305 metre respectively from the sea level. Total area of the district is 1,309 square km. Pyuthan is bordered by five neighbouring districts i.e. Arghakhanchi and Gulmi in the east, Rolpa and Dang in the west, Baglung and Rolpa in the north and Arghakhanchi and Dang in the South. There are 49 Village Development Committees (VDCs) in this district.

According to the National Census of 2011, total population of the district is 228,102 in 47,730 households out of which 128,049 are female and 100,053 are male. According to the district profile of Pyuthan as of 2009 composition of the population were as follows; Magars 31.65%, Chhetris 27.06%, and Brahmins 11.59%. The other castes and ethnic groups comprised are Dalits, Newar, Gurung, Newar, Thakuri, Kumal etc.



Figure 1 Map of Pyuthan District

Pyuthan has three prominent climates - Tropical Climate in the lower plain lands, Temperate Climate in the Hilly Region and Arctic or Polar Climate in Higher Hills. Climate like Terai is available in Bangesal VDC, whereas climate like mountain can be found in Syaulibang, Kalihilekh and Tinpore VDCs. Agriculture is the major occupation of the people of this district growing crops like Maize, Barley, Paddy, Potato, animal farming etc. The annual average rainfall of the district is 1300 mm. The

highest and lowest temperature are 24.1°C and 14.8°C respectively.

The two large rivers in the district Jhimruk and Madi that flows through central part. Most of the plain land of Pyuthan has been irrigated from the Jhimruk river. Furthermore, the Jhimruk hydropower plant generates 12 megawatt electricity from this River.

RWSSP-WN Phase I started in 2008 and ended in 2012. There were no big projects working in the district at that time.

During the RWSSP-WN I, Pyuthan district had prepared ODF strategic plan however, sanitation movement was lagging behind. The total sanitation coverage of the district was only 18% when RWSSP-WN I first launched its' program in the district.

After implementation of the Project, D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC were formed and sanitation activities took a momentum. Community level triggering campaign started at VDC level, V-WASH-CC formed and orientation given to V-WASH-CC members. Not only the ODF movement, water

supply and sanitation activities also geared up. Altogether, 59 Water Supply and Sanitation Project completed in 1st phase the program.

The second phase of the Project RWSSP-WN started from 2013 and a MoU between DDC and DoLIDAR was signed on 14th March, 2014. The WASH activities in the district continued. In phase I, the project worked in 6 core VDCs. Phase II added 8 more VDCs and now the project is being implemented in 14 Core VDCs. However, it has been working in all VDCs in Sanitation and Hygiene Sector. The VWASHP of 8 new VDCs have been prepared and VWASHP of 6 Old VDCs updated. The WSP of 15 schemes of Phase I have been prepared and implemented.

3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY03

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

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

Table 1 Result 1 progress overview

Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	42 VDCs and 1 Municipality (42 VDCs and 1 Municipality declared ODF)	↑
1.2	None 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	16 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 ¹)	↑
1.4	8 Number of program VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↑

Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives for achieving universal access to basic water supply to its citizens by 2017. The drinking water supply coverage in Syangja district has now reached 87% (Source District WASH MIS, DWASH Unit, Pyuthan)

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 15 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: 67 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	⇒

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

2.3	Improved services: 23 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: 23 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: 17 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 is the key result area of this project. The complete Result area 3 focus on institutional capacity development and positive changes at the two lowest tiers of local government: district and VDC. While Result 2 focus on the capacity of individual WUSCs, their members and close stakeholders, Result 3 focus on VDC and district-wise institutions, namely V-WASH-CCs and D-WASH-CCs, within which we consider VDC and DDC too.

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Pyuthan district have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	14 VDCs have V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	Pyuthan DDC practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	↑
3.4	14 of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	↑
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	↑

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

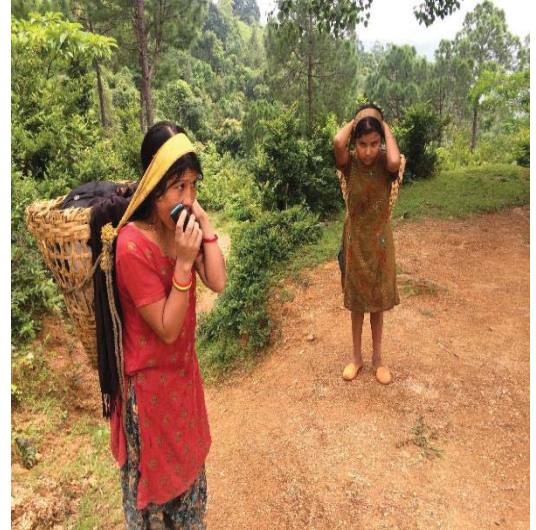
³ As per TOR in the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

GESI/ HRBA is in the Heart of the WASH activities, so GESI and HRBA are the main cross cutting issues in WASH Sector that is highly considered by this organization as well. It is being followed and implemented in step by step process. Gender and social inclusion is a key fundamental element in every sector, especially in WASH because it is directly linked with women, Dalits, disadvantaged and excluded groups. There is social and economic disparities, racial conflict, a gap between the rich and poor. Therefore, to avoid the discrimination, all should be aware of the importance of GESI aspect.

In each steps of program implementation, GESI and HRBA principle are applied and users are sensitized In every meetings, trainings, Public Audits and monitoring, inclusive participation of all social group including 50% of women are ensured. In some schemes, like Upallo Kochare (Dobinda) DWSS, the chairperson is from Dalit community.



In phase I, Project applied MoFALD's Gender Strategy in which 33% female representation was must but in RWSSP WN II step by step guideline, we have been following at least 50% of female representation in every activities conducted at community level.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The Project integrates Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction measures in the WASH process aiming to minimise the impacts of weather induced disasters while implementing the DWS projects. Low-carbon technologies, such as solar energy powered pumps are being promoted wherever appropriate.

The project approach seeks to balance the demands of WASH and the broader watershed approach. The approach with regard to CCA and DRR adopted by district is found on two elements:

1. Optimal integration of CCA/DRR measures in the WASH process to limit disruption and burden on project resources; and
2. Cooperation with other projects working on CCA/DRR in the same area.

WSP have been prepared 15 DWS schemes in phase I. CCA/DRR have been included in WSPs and V-WASHPs. While preparing plans, CCA/DRR aspects are being addressed, past learnings mentioned and future preparedness also being highlighted. CCA/DRR issues have been considered as cross-cutting issues in most of the DWS schemes. The District Forestry Office and its' line agencies also advocating about the importance of CCA/DRR. WASH unit has a plan to conduct separate meeting regarding the issues of climate change aspect and disaster risk reduction with district level line agencies to develop CCA/DRR plan of the district.



During this monsoon season, landslides and flood occurred which killed more than 40 people's lives and around 300 HHs were completely damaged. It also damaged many of DWSSs schemes. Seriously, affected schemes is Lukurban DWSS. One intake is completely damaged, 130 meter 63mm HDPE pipe, 150 meter 50 mm HDPE, 180 meter 40 mm HDPE. Pipe are completely damaged due to landslide. Therefore, there is a urgent need of considering CCA/DRR since the planning phase. If we neglect it, it may cause huge damage during implementation and post-implementation phase.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Water is not only for drinking purpose it helps to uplift the economy of community as well. The Project also aims for multiple use of water like kitchen garden, livelihood, and irrigation etc. depending upon availability of water. It is possible to uplift the lifestyle of people through the use of waste water too.



5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Difficult to find purely unserved and unreached HHs
- Per-capita exceeding (almost 22000 RS.)
- Demand of big schemes
- Frequent drop out of SPs (especially Sub-Engineers)

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY03:

Table 4 Human Resource in D-WASH unit in FY03

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

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

	Componet	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	8,070	9,000	17,070	900	1,024	171	4,708	23,874
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	1,363	449	1,813	-	-	-	-	1,813
3	Capacity building and Governance/ WASH unit cost and service provider cost	6,000	3,720	9,720	-	-	-	-	9,720
4	Recurrent cost	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	200
	Total	15,433	13,370	28,804	900	1,024	171	4,708	35,608

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Focus on PoCo Activities
- VDC exit plan
- Gravity schemes rather lift schemes (not more than 1000 people)
- Proper pipeline digging and burying
- Procurement issues



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

ROLPA DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting
Prepared by District WASH Unit, Rolpa District

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Total Sanitation Strategy Plan preparation Workshop: Libang Rolpa

1 SUMMARY

This is Annual Progress Report of Rolpa district for the Third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016).

This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the website at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN is being executed through the decentralized governance system following the rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The responsible agencies of RWSSP-WN II at national level are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and its Department of Local Infrastructure

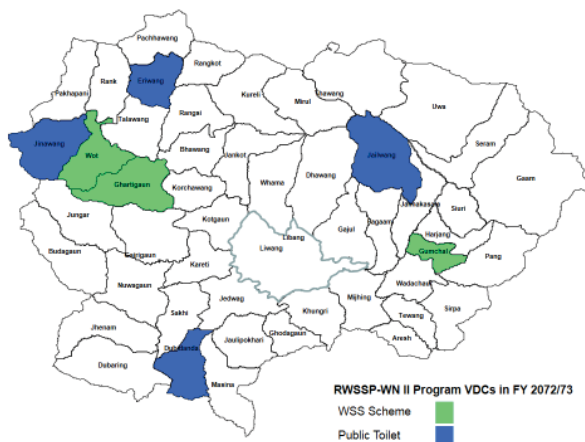


Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). RWSSP-WN Phase II works in Baglung, Myagdi, Parbat, Rolpa, Tanahun, Pyuthan, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Gulmi, Rolpa, Arghakhanchi, Palpa, and Mustang districts. The overall objective, which RWSSP-WN II supports the Government of Nepal (GoN) to achieve, 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.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
Rolpa District Annual Progress Report (2072/073 - CY2015/16)

Rolpa district declared itself as Open Defecation Free in fiscal year FY03 as a 28th ODF district. RWSSP WN II is working in the Rolpa district since 2013. In this FY 2072/73 of phase II, 3 water supply and sanitation schemes were planned out of which 1 scheme need to be finalized the design and estimate. The construction work of 2 schemes is ongoing.

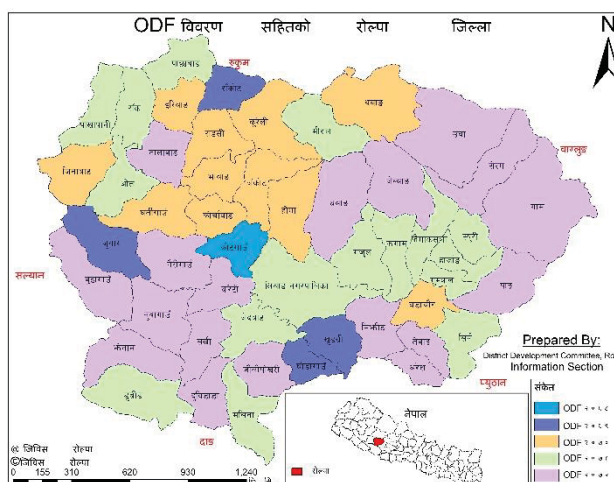


Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 884 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Rolpa district was NPR 190,00,000.



2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Rolpa district lies in Rapti Zone of Mid-Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is situated and ranging from the height of 300 to 4,000 meters from sea level. The bordering districts to Rolpa are Dang to the south, Pyuthan and Baglung to the east, Salyan to the west and Rukum to the north. The district is located at 28° 08' to 28° 38' to the north in latitude and longitudinally 83° 10' to 83° 30' to the east. It has the area of 1893 sq.km. Climatically, the district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 31.2-33°C and minimum average temperature 3.6°C.



Annual average precipitation is recorded 13.88 mm to 18.36 mm. Annual rainfall is 441mm. The district is divided into 11 Ilka, 49 VDCs and 1 Municipality. It has two electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

By Nepalese standards, Rolpa is an underdeveloped area plagued by low life expectancy (52 years) and poverty (averaging about \$100 per capita). It was a major flashpoint in the 1996-2006 Civil War.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, Western Nepal (RWSSP-WN) Rolpa is implementing its activities in three VDCs, namely Ghartigaun, Gumchal, Wot since 2013/2014 (F/Y 2071/72) DWSS schemes were selected as per district priorities based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply from the district.. The basis of Project VDCs selection were carried out through DDC/DWASHCC in consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply /sanitation facilities.

RWSSP-WN II Rolpa is implementing 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, & Solar Lifts, point source improvements and Recharge ponds), sanitation(Institutional/ Public Toilets, HH toilet upgrading and Environmental Sanitation. All activities were emphasized efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable way.

In total, 8 Public Toilets/ Institutional toilets were constructed in the district since phase II. 4 Public toilet constructed in this fiscal year 2072/73 2 DWS schemes are in ongoing status.

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.

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	District declared ODF	↑
1.2	Four 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	None of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	Five VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Out of 4 Public /Schools and Public Toilet , 4 toilets completed in this fiscal year and which include accessibility to disable and gender friendly and access to hand washing. Some wards approaching total sanitation stage with fulfilment of indicators.

5 VDCs preparing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post –ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC and post-ODF strategy plan is to be prepared

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 Rolpa district has now reached 87.5% (Source District WASH MIS, DWASH Unit, Rolpa)

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

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 2 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
2.1	Safe water: 10 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: 10 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: 10 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the program 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: 7 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: 8 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 towards its ‘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 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	# of districts have D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	⇒
3.2	# of VDCs have V-WASHPlan 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 ²	⇒
3.4	# of VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

V-WASH plan updating of three project VDCs. DWASH Plan of the district is being implemented in the district.

DWASHCC is the coordinating body in the district and functioning but to make more regular is always a challenges. DWASHCC meeting only happens in the event based. Availability of the members in the district for regular meeting, not mandatory mandates to the committee and acting as a loose forum are the challenges for the DWASHCC functionality. Yet, after timely coordination DWASHCC has been doing its best.

Annual performance of the district in FY03 seems good in terms of physical and financial progress more than 74.82%, regular reporting to PSU/PCO and DoLiDAR, annual planning, DMC meeting, regular monitoring from the district side and VDC wide monitoring but very poor status in DDC matching fund contributed to the DDF, i.e., only 0%. Over all marks from district APE result was 52. Due to lack on matching part, which has played a vital role in reducing the district annual performance evaluation. District should focus for the total sanitation campaign.

3 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

In the past, the district had no serious consideration in design and implementation of the project as per human rights based approach and GESI but HRBA and GESI approach was followed while designing and implementing the project. Step-by-Step (SBS) guideline was very much effective to address the HRBA and GESI in real ground and fully practiced since FY02 but not still ensured in all cases. CDG friendly public toilets, child friendly structure in water taps and school WASH structure are good examples in the district. 50% women, proportionate ethnic representation and mandatory representation from all clusters of community is ensured in forming the WUSCs. Meaningful participation of women and DAGs is ensured in decision-making process.

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

CCA and DRR issues had been included into the water supply design and implementation since this FY03. WUSCs and WSP team were orientated on concept and issues of CCA/DRR. WUSCs have formulated the WSP plan with long-term, short-term implementation plan and monitoring & review plan. Remaining activities and result monitoring will continue in FY04.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Kitchen gardens will be developed after the water supply facility in different communities. Offseason vegetable farming will be fruitful in saving money and helping upgrade economic status and health of community people ultimately. VMWs will be trained in this fiscal year to create employment for those trained people after getting the service opportunity within the community. Likewise, 6 people will be provided training on Ferro-cement mason training, 2 people on Electric Pump Operator Training, 6 people on Solar Pump Operator Training that will create employment and earnings for the people.

4 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Political instability, disasters and unwanted interference from elite groups are external factors to disturbance on smooth operation of the project activities. Issues of safe water supply to unserved population is given high value.
- Frequent transfer of government staff, turnover of SPs, uncertainty of receiving matching funds from DDC & VDCs, community contribution are some of the unforeseen problems. Unlikely damage due to thunder lightening hits, sustainability of the lift schemes involving high operation cost, low knowledge among community people and lack of technical human resources in electro mechanical part also are the challenges.
- Resourceful and well-equipped DWASH Unit setup could be a great opportunity in one hand and on the other probability of changes in the role of DDC after restructuring of local bodies may create the confusion in future. Capacity enhancement of community people, support persons and other stakeholders may prove a big opportunity for the project.

5 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Human Resource structure is different in Rolpa and Arghakhachi Districts. The program modality also different. Technical HR is not sufficient and it is difficult to mobilize DTO team in RWSSP-WN activities as provisioned in MoU. Therefore, it is requested to provide one technical facilitator for Rolpa district.

District has following human resource in the district in FY03 under DWASH Unit:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person	1	20% Support according to MOU
2	DPO	1	
2	WASH Engineer	1	20% Support according to MOU
3	Sub Engineer	1	
4	Field Coordinator	2	
5	Health Promoter	3	
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	2	

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Total Project budget of the FY03 was NPR 190,00,000. Following table shows the detail about financial resources.

Table 4 : Financial progress of FY03 (NPR figures in 1000)

	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	2101	2101	4202					4202
2	Hygiene and Sanitation Program	1081.5	1081.5	2163			918-	-	3081
3	Capacity building and Governance	827	3768	4595	-	-	-	-	1960
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	399	4098	4997	-	-	-	-	6540
5	Recurrent cost		200	200	-	-	-	-	200
	Total	5683	8533	14216			918		15134

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Capacity building of district level technical and non-technical staff. Provision should be made of one TF for one district.
- DTO and LDO support is very much needed for successful implementation and sustainability of Program.
- Field level studies and exposure visit for DWASH Unit to observe the best practices in CCA/DRR in water supply schemes.
- Triggers selection and massive use in the district for the total sanitation campaign.
- Some revision in SPs number to support more schemes including revision in SPs salary and benefits to address demand after Nepal Government's salary increment.
- SPs minimum experience especially for Engineer and Sub Engineer should be reviewed. It is difficult to hire SPs as per current salary and benefits structure.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

RUPANDEHI DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to 9th Supervisory Board meeting.
Prepared by District WASH Unit, Rupandehi District

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SUMMARY

This is the Rupandehi district Annual Progress Report for the third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 17, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

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

In Rupandehi district, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 17881. Out of these 2081, 12 % benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II, 8 schemes completed.

There were 21 VDCs and 4 municipality open defecation (OD) end of FY 071/072, where 15 VDCs and 2 municipality declared open defecation free (ODF) during this year FY 03. Rupandehi district will declare itself as Open Defecation Free ODF end of December 2016. Only six VDCs and two municipality are remain but in progress to meet the goal of district sanitation strategy.

Within this reporting period (FY 03), altogether 1674 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF.

The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in kind, 6%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Rupandehi district was NPR 27,700,000 which equals to NPR 10,800,000 for GoN and NPR 16,000,000 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 FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Rupandehi DDC released 12.5 % of its annual commitment for FY03 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 75.91 %, leaving NPR 5,855,423.21 carry over to FY04.

1 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Rupandehi District lies in the Western Development Region of Nepal. Nepal is being progressive toward local level restructuring. There are 48 Village Development Committees (VDCs) and six municipalities are in Rupandehi district. The district is surrounded by Palpa, Nawalparasi, Kapilvastu and UP of India in the South. The district spreads over 83° 12' 16" to 83° 38' 7" East Longitude and 27° 20' 00" to 27° 47' 25" North Latitude. The district covers an area of 1360 square kilometres. According to the population census of 2068 BS, total population of the district is 880,196. Total Households are 163,835. Because of the climate diversity internal migration rate is higher than other district so far in Nepal.

Rupandehi district has world famous Buddhist pilgrimage Lumbini, Maya devi temple, Ashoka pillar, Bauddha Vihar, and the birth place of lord Gautam Buddhha. Lumbini is one of the world heritage sites.

RWSSP-WN II is a bilateral development cooperation project funded by the governments of Nepal and Finland. Phase II of RWSSP/WN started in September 2013 and will end by September 2018 aiming to capacity building of local governments in 14 districts delivering 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 FY03

Result 1: Sanitation and hygiene

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

Table 1 Result 1 progress overview

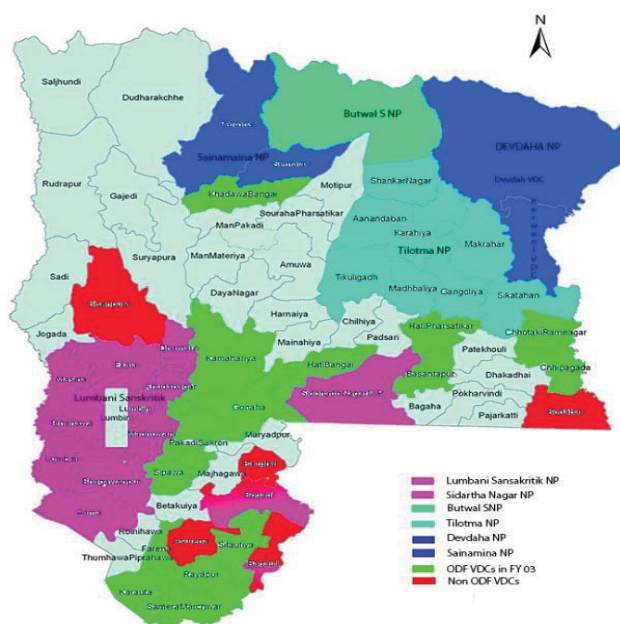
Log frame	Result-area 1 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
1.1	42 out of 48 VDCs declared ODF	↑
1.2	9 of 10 institutions/schools/public places supported by the project fund in Phase II with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	↑
1.3	# of Wards declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	↓
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↓

ODF Declared:

Rupandehi district is in progress of sanitation and hygiene and being declared ODF district in December 2016. 42 out of 48 VDCs successfully decelared ODF. Four municipalities out of 6 are already declared ODF. Six VDCs and 2 municipalities are due to be declared ODF by year end 03.

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

This year Governmental and Non Governmental organizations has focused on sanitation issues to meet the target on time thus the ODF result is satisfactory. In the fiscal year 072/073, 15 VDCs and 2 municipalities achieved better result in ODF declaration. 42 VDCs out of 48 VDCs declared ODF, 3 out of 6 VDCs are waiting for organizing formal ceremony of ODF. 4 out of 6 municipalities declared ODF and 2 are remaining. In this way total 84 % ODF target is achieved. 6 VDCs and 2 municipalities are being targeted for declaring ODF by year end of FY 073/074. The previous meeting of DWASHCC in Rupandehi has put major focus on ODF declaration. 96.41 % (157,953 HHs) have toilet and remaining 3.59 % (5882 HHs) carried over for next year.



Result 2: Drinking water supply

Nepal thrives on achieving universal access to basic water supply to all by 2017. 97.05% of the population have the access of drinking water but only 16 % households have access to safe drinking water supply in Rupandehi. The drinking water supply coverage in Rupandehi district as per district water supply plan In RWSSP WN phase in total 12 water supply schemes as Barahambaba, Kotiyamai, Silautiya, Jogada, Charng, Aama, Keuli, Mudabas, daldale, phuwariya, mankamna and dhupahi completed and in function. This year Semara STW, Sakrun pakadi STW completed. Thumuhawa Piprahawa solar lift (OHT) scheme is on implementation stage. Baraham baba, hariyali and Charng are implementing post construction activities wherein boundary wall completed in Baraham baba, 50 Cubic meter tank constructed in hariyali DWS and change DWS implementing short term planning.

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 4 water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase I and Phase II apply Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	⇒
2.2	Institutional capacity: # of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in Phase I and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women	⇒
2.3	Improved services: 8 water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provided improved water supply services for previously unserved households in the program VDCs. 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 Phase II reaching the unreached or previously unserved by improved water supply supported by intervention external to VDC.	⇒
2.5	Institutional water supply: # of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	⇒

Result 3: Institutional development

Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Rupandehi district has D-WASH Plan used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	3 VDCs have V-WASH Plan used and updated periodically	⇒
3.3	12 DDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	↑
3.4	19 VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	↑
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

D-WASH-CC meeting is held regularly especially focussing on sanitation and hygiene issues. The meeting is based on agenda like monitoring, approval of ODF and coordinating among district level wash stakeholders. This fiscal year DWASHCC has played a good coordinating role in term of ODF declaration.

Annual performance evaluation of the district this fiscal year 03 is satisfactory scoring 61% better than last years' 58% but not enough to meet requirement to matching fund of DDC.

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

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

V-WASH-CC found very active in FY 03 and have regular meeting. Though Rupandehi district after had to cope with difficult situation created by political and local level interventions V-WASH-CC led sanitation campaign played a vital role in ODF. Actually, VWASHCC never activated before for planning and mobilization, only formation of VWASHCC completed by district.

3 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

Rupandehi district selected the support person following rules and regulation of GESI and HRBA. The SP composition consist of 8 female out of 16 or 50%, 2 persons from Adibasi/Janajati and 6 from Madhesi community and 8 from other community. This is a positive steps towards organization's HR development.

Out of 1674, 50% of female are direct beneficiaries of the training in the fiscal year 03. In all training, whether be sanitation or capacity building right based approach and GESI are discussed and advocated as cross cutting issues for mainstreaming.

In terms of numbers, there is a good representation of women and disadvantaged groups in water user and sanitation Committees (WUSCA) and VDC Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs).

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Rupandehi district is safer in the term of climatic change and disaster risk in Terai region. Activities of CCA/DRR are discussed on orientation and formation of WSP team. Unforeseen hazards were closely analysed and possible measures considered in WSP.

The WASH related activities of CCA/DRR was discussed in the meeting of DWASHCC, DMC, orientation of VWASHCC and WCFs. The Climate change effect was discussed in the Focus Group discussions and effect to human being was cleared. Possible measures were taken into account beginning from socio to technical assessment.

4 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In FY 03 DDC, WSDO, DEO are jointly working for ODF movement. DWASHCC members seemed very sensitive on sanitation and hygiene activities. The WSDO and DDC also planned joint effort for ODF activities and water supply. These are referred to as the opportunities for Rupandehi district. On contrary to it, the factors and risks identified are given as below:

- Attitude of social and political elites.
- Demanding subsidy Vs past practices in other VDCs,
- Political interest & politicizing the social development issues.
- Madhesh based strike/blockade almost for 6 Months.
- Less enabling environment at district.
- Sanitation and hygiene as the business of government.
- Old schemes data are unavailable in district for reference and update.
- All VDCs do not have their own VWASH plan.
- Need to enhance institutional capacity of WUSC through implementing WSP and O & M guidelines for 4 WUSC.
- Water quality of Rupandehi district is good and safe for drinking.
- Rupandehi district is heading towards achieving ODF.

5 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

In Rupandehi district there are 3 Field Coordinator, 1 water supply and sanitation technicians, 10 Lead WASH Facilitator, 2 Health Promoters working in the WASH Unit including DTO engineer Mr Hari Paudel, as a focal person of wash unit.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Summary:

Budget Heading	Public Construction	Sanitation and Hygiene	Capacity Development	Total
Budget Actual	8,800,000	8,700,000	10,000,000	27,700,000
Expenditure	7,995,432	5,155,333	7,575,761	21,026,526
Expenditure % (As per actual budget)	90.85	59.25	75.76	75.91

Detail Budget:

Budget Heading	RELEASE				EXPENDITURE			
	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL	GoN	GoF	DDC	TOTAL
Capacity 22512	4,000,000	5,986,517	0	9,986,517	4,000,000	3,575,761	0	7,575,761
Others 22522	2,600,000	6,000,000	100,000	8,700,000	2,600,000	2,555,333	100,000	5,255,333
GoN Admin 26312	200,000	0	0	200,000	200,000	0	0	200,000
Public Constructions 29611	4000000	3948366	100000	8048366	3947066	3948366	100000	7995432
Total	10,800,000	15,934,883	200,000	26,934,883	10,747,066	10,079,460	200,000	21,026,526

6 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8 VDCs declared ODF in FY 03 without any subsidy, out of 16 VDCs of Marchawar
- Proactive initiation of V-WASH-CC of Marchawar toward ODF declaration
- Local Political leader better initiation in ODF campaign
- VDCs secretary is taking lead for ODF movement
- Prepared effective work plan targeting ODF and implement the plan thoroughly
- Holding meeting of V-WASH-CC meeting regularly to review and reflection of ODF progress
- Mobilizing triggers at local level to monitor ODF activities.
- Door to door visit and small group counselling and monitoring taskforce is effective for accelerating ODF movement

Recommendations:

- Need to update VWASH Plan of every VDC including Post ODF and TBC strategy
- Need to develop WUSC capacity for sustaining water supply system and institutionalization.
- Regularly organize trainings, workshops, orientations and other awareness raising activities including BCC.
- BCC materials should be developed in local languages.
- Focus should be given on post construction activities for sustainability of Water Schemes. Water Safety Plan should be implemented in all schemes of the working VDCs.

Success case study:

An astonishing community movement inspired by subsidy less approach, Silautiya a core VDC of the Project was declared ODF in Ashad 5, 2073. Silautiya VDC is one of the 5 VDCs of Rupandehi District where DDD and RWSSP-WN II has been implantiing WASH program since Silautiya VDC had also updated WASH plan.

The Local support partner CRDC was selected for water supply and sanitation. The LSP took initiation towards it and initiated and succeeded declaring ODF in ward No. 7 & 8 of the VDC. While declaring these two wards ODF was like turning over a huge boulder for social mobilisers and LSP. The efforts were focused mainly on Pulwariya OHT construction. The OHT could not be functioned till the end of FY 071/072.

Previously, the staff led social mobilization approach failed to accelerate V-WASH-CC and Water User Committee. After a long gap period, Silautiya V-WASH-CC moved onto a different way shouldering the lead responsibility over to the community during FY 2072/073. Change in social mobilization in sanitation role brought positive outcomes.



For better following five principle of social mobilization was applied; A) Activating V-WASH-C and ensuring active participation of all members. B) Prepare participatory V-WASH-CC action plan and execute planed activities thoroughly. C) giving role to small group for monitoring community mobilization D) Regular review and reflection of progress against action plan E) Management of action plan and conflict mitigation.



The defined community led sanitation approach worked effectively to collect the attention of community people, social elites and local politicians. This approach accelerated not only VWASHCC but all community people, which created a mass movement in terai for all remaining 8 VDCs surrounding of Silautiya. V-WASH-CC meeting decided disseminating

following message to all HHs in a regular basis“one house one toilet and regular use”, “safe drinking water save life”, “hand washing at critical condition”. During the sanitation campaign following communication strategy used such as “greetings card distributed to all

HHs, small group counselling, individual dialogue. This way V-WASH-CC is able to celebrate ODF ceremony in huge participation of 1,352 HHs on 5th Ashad 2073.

Sustainability of ODF was the one of the challenges faced by many ODF declared VDC. However in case of Silautiya all HHs have permanent toilet, no open defecation on road and farm or public place, and people are adapting new sanitation behavior therefore Mr Bishnu Prasad Dhakal, Chief District Officer is certain about the sustainability of ODF status in this VDC.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

SYANGJA DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY02 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II
(RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to 9th Supervisory Board meeting.

Prepared by District WASH Unit, Syangja District

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Haripala Public Toilet, Haripala ,Syangja (Siddhartha Highway)

1 SUMMARY

This is the **Syangja district's** Annual Progress Report for the Third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web-site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Completion Phase (RWSSP-WN II) is a bi-lateral WASH project supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). RWSSP-WN is being executed 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 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 Syangja, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 18,439. Out of these, 15.81% benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes i.e. 7) as well as schemes that are completed and in proper use. The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II are 59.

Syangja district declared itself as Open Defecation Free in fiscal year FY03. Two Wards of Sekham VDC, two Wards of Chandibhangjyang, two Wards of Bangefadke VDC and one Ward of Kewarebhangjyang VDC (In total seven wards) declared as total sanitised wards.

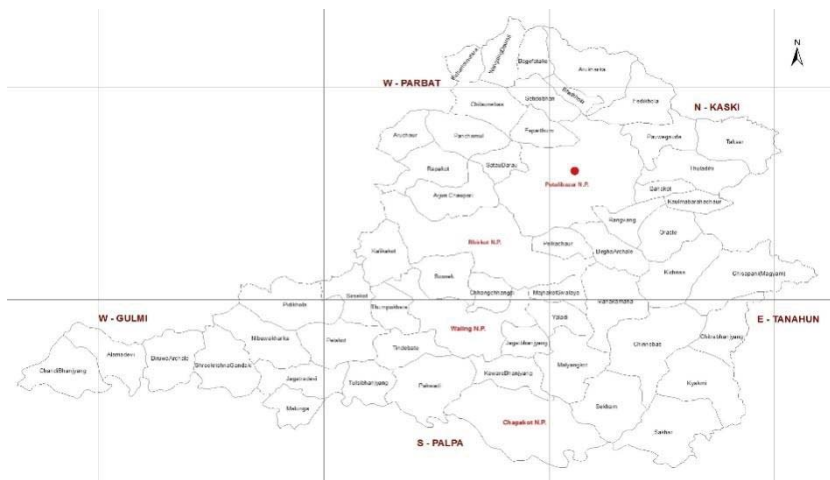
Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 6,229 people have benefited from various training events organized in the district and funded through the DDF. This brings the total number of beneficiaries since the beginning of the Phase II to 13716. Three hundred ninety eight (398) numbers of various training were organized in phase II through DDF resources out of that 198 number



of trainings were funded by the DDF in this FY03. The total RWSSP-WN Phase II budget is EUR 21,900,000. Out of this, the GoF contribution is 63%, GoN 27%, DDCs and VDCs 4% and the users, mostly in kind, 6%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Syangja district was NPR 46,038,000, which equals to NPR 20,000,000 for GoN part and NPR 24,000,000 for GoF part respectively. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY03, together with the carry over funds from FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Syangja DDC released 51.45% of its annual commitment for FY03 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 94.13%, leaving NPR 918,063.15 from GoF and NPR 600, 00.00 from DDC matching carry over to FY04. In total, carry over amount was NPR 1,518,063.15.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

The district lies in Gandaki Zone of Western Development Region of Nepal. The district is situated and raging from the height of 366 to 2512 meters from sea level. Syangja district lies on the east of 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 Ilakas, 53 VDCs and 4 Municipalities. It has three electoral constituencies to represent in National Parliamentary Assembly.

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) and 5 DWSS schemes were selected as per district priorities based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply from 4 VDCs of the district. Additional eight drinking water supply and sanitation schemes were selected from non-project VDCs in this year, which were in PPO phase. The basis of Project VDCs selection were carried out through DDC/DWASHCC in consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water supply /sanitation facilities.



Plantation for spring shed management



RWSSP-WN II Syangja is implementing 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, Solar & Electric Lifts, point source improvements and Recharge ponds), sanitation(Institutional/ Public Toilets, HH toilet upgrading and Environmental Sanitation. All activities were emphasized efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable way.



In total, 39 numbers of DWSS, 37 Public Toilets/ Institutional toilets and 14 recharge structures were constructed in the district since phase I. Total 18,640 numbers of people have benefited from drinking water supply projects and 18,562 number of people were trained from 385 number of capacity building activities since RWSSPWN-I. Five DWSS, 5 Public Toilets, 4 recharge structures & other post construction investment support for schemes were in ongoing status.

3 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.

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	District declared ODF	↑
1.2	Five 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	Seven ward of different VDCs’ declared for having achieved total sanitation (wards within which each household complies with at least four out of five main TBC criteria ¹)	⇒
1.4	Seven VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	↑

Out of 37 Public /Schools and Public Toilet, 4 Toilets were carried over toilets from phase I. 10 toilets were completed in this fiscal year and 5 toilets are ongoing which include accessibility to disable and gender friendly and access to hand washing. Seven wards from

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

different VDCs were declared as total sanitised wards. One VDC (Kolma) was approaching total sanitation stage with fulfilment of all indicators.

Seven VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC and post-ODF strategy plan was prepared in 13 more VDCs and were being implemented.

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 Syangja district has now reached 88.5% (Source District WASH MIS, DWASH Unit, Syangja)

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 71 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: 31 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: 59 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: 22 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: 6 of schools and institutional/public locations supported by the project fund in Phase II that have safe and functional water supply with accessible water points to all users.	↑

Water safety plans (WSP++) were prepared in 71 schemes of Phase I and II since the FY02 and implemented with consideration of CCA and DRR aspects. In total 36 schemes were already registered and all of the phase II schemes except point source improvements were in process of registration. District had a plan to register all phase I schemes along with WSP implementation and post construction activities. Eighteen phase I schemes were registered and 35 phase I schemes were in process for registration after the WSP implementation & post construction activities intervention. Phase II schemes were being implemented in unserved areas, design period over projects and post construction support to those schemes of phase I, which need major repairs and rehabilitation to make the system functional, service level improvement and access to water to unreached population integrating with already benefitted population.

Seventy-seven WUSCs were collecting regular water tariff. Water Tariff collection ranges NPR 30 to 500 per household in different DWS schemes. Increment on Water tariff collection had being observed in various schemes after the WSP implementation and other post construction activities intervention. Average water tariff before the VDC post construction workshops which were held on 1st Feb, 2016 was NPR 70 per household per month and average water tariff figure from different drinking water supply schemes excluding point source improvement was NPR 91 at the end of the fiscal year. Number of VMWs working in the schemes were 79 at the end of the FY02 and VMWs working for DWS schemes were reached to 111 at the end of FY03. Total O&M fund in 71 schemes was NPR 30,77,330/- before post construction activities and now it was NPR 53,54,160/- in 88 schemes at the end of FY03. WUSC functionality was being increased in terms of other parameters of functionality.

Result 3: Institutional development

Institutional development and capacity is of critical importance due to the nature of the project as towards its '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.



Table 3 Result 3 progress overview

Log. Frame	Result-area 3 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
3.1	Syangja district has D-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.2	Seven project VDCs have V-WASH Plan updated & 13 new VDCs prepared V-WASH Plan that is used and periodically updated	↑
3.3	Syangja is practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through D-WASH-CC as per the D-WASH-CC Terms of Reference ²	⇒
3.4	Most of the program implemented VDCs practicing coordinated and inclusive planning through V-WASH-CC as per the V-WASH-CC Terms of Reference. ³	⇒
3.5	Annual performance evaluation done in each district and its D-WASH Unit as per the performance indicators signed in the MOUs in between DDCs and DoLIDAR	⇒

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

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

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

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

V-WASH plan updating of seven project VDCs and new VWASH 13 new VDCs were already completed and 4 new VDCs are preparing the new V-WASH Plans. Field level technical and financial studies and Ward level & VDC level planning were completed in all 4 VDCs including total sanitation strategy plan. DWASH Plan of the district is being implemented in the district.

DWASHCC is the coordinating body in the district and functioning but to make more regular is always a challenges. DWASHCC meeting only happens in the event based. Availability of the members in the district for regular meeting, not mandatory mandates to the committee and acting as a loose forum are the challenges for the DWASHCC functionality.

Annual performance of the district in FY03 was very good in terms of physical and financial progress more than 94%, regular reporting to PSU/PCO and DoLIDAR, annual planning, DMC meeting, regular monitoring from the district side and VDC wide monitoring but very poor status in DDC matching fund contributed to the DDF, i.e., only 51.45%. Over all marks from district APE result was 78, which is less as compare to previous years' performance (i.e 78 %). Due to lack of putting matching fund, which has played a vital role in reducing the district annual performance evaluation. District should focus for the total sanitation campaign.

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

In past, district had no serious consideration in the design and implementation of the project as per the human rights based approach and GESI but HRBA and GESI approached was followed while designing and implementing the project. District has a plan to make the child, gender and disable friendly structures, which were not considered in past intervention and full commitment for new intervention. Step-by-Step (SBS) guideline was very much effective to address the HRBA and GESI in real ground and fully practiced since FY02 but not still ensured in all cases. CDG friendly public toilets, child friendly structure in water taps and school WASH structure are the good example in the district. Fifty percent women, proportionate ethnic representation and mandatory representation from all clusters of community has been ensured while forming the WUSCs.

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Cross cutting issue CCA DRR was considered along with operation, maintenance and management in all completed schemes of phase II and identified schemes of phase I while WSP++ implementation. CCA and DRR issues had been included in to the water supply design and implementation since this FY03. WUSCs and WSP team were orientated on concept and issues of CCA/DRR. WUSCs have formulated the WSP plan with long - term, short-term implementation plan and monitoring & review plan. WUSCs had already implemented short term and community affordable CCA /DRR activities like safe drainage out of structures to protect the system structure, plantation in source area, check dams, palisade, drainage structure and some WUSCs had a plan to request non-affordable and long term planned activities to the district level and VDC level stakeholders. In total 71 WSP, plans were implementing since FY02 in the district.



Ground water recharge and spring revival intervention was initiated in two sites of Sekham and Sakhar VDC. 50% of planned CCA and DRR activities were completed as per the plan in this FY03. Remaining activities and result monitoring will continue in next FY04.

WSP++ Implementation in 71 DWSS since FY02:

54 WSP++ plans were prepared and implemented in this fiscal year with mobilization of regular support persons and 9 short term WSP Facilitators for 4 months.

Following bullets shows the major achievements/improvements/changes after the WSP implementation and recommendations:

- Good startup in cleaning at Intake, RVT and Tap stands;
- Fencing around the intake;
- Runoff diversion at intake and other structure area;
- Construction of recharge structures;
- Agreed and started for water tariff collection where no water tariff collection yet and increased the amount of Water tariff collection;
- Increase in O&M fund and shifted the fund in the local financial institutions having relatively high interest earning;
- Good start in WUSC registration, general assembly, regular meeting and female tap user group formation;
- Remarkable awareness raised in importance of quality of drinking water;
- WUSCs were alarmed about the issues related CC and DRR present and possible risks were identified.

Recommendations

- Recruitment of Regular Facilitators for WSP++ implementation
- Regular Follow up from both WUSCs and DDCs
- Motivation/triggering for water tariff collection for O&M
- Regular collection of adequate water tariff is difficult in many schemes. Especially the high operating and maintenance cost of lift schemes is problematic for WUSCs. More focus is needed on defining the tariff and motivating the community to pay for water. The scheme cost recovery approach requires more development based on further learnings.
- Encouragement for better WSP implementation
- Budget for WSPs implementation should be allocate from DDCs/VDCs
- Construction of recharge structures
- Refresher financial training/book keeping to WUSCs



Cleaned surrounding around the Intake and CC Tank, Kholte DWSS, Chandibhanjyang



Cleaned Tapstand after WSP++, Tapke DWSS, Keware



GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER



Kitchen gardens were developed after the water facility in the different communities. Off – season vegetable farming was became fruitful to save the money and ultimately it helps in economic status and heath of community people. 32 VMWs were trained in this fiscal year and employment is created for those trained people after getting the service opportunity inside the community. Likewise, 16 people trained on Ferro-cement mason training, 19 people trained on Electric Pump Operator

Training, 15 people trained on Solar Pump Operator Training and it became an earning source of the people.

5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- Political instability, disasters and unwanted interference from elite groups were the external factors to disturb the easy going of the project activities and issue of water & providing safe water to unserved population is given high value; ie. Appreciated from external factors in social and religious point of view is the advantage to execute the water schemes in the project.
- Frequent transfer of government people, turnover of SPs, getting planned matching funds from DDC & VDCs and getting community contribution as committed before were the major risks. Sustainability of the lift schemes due to frequent damages from lightening, high operation cost and low knowledge in community people and technical human resources in electro mechanical part also are the challenges.
- Resourceful and well-equipped DWASH Unit setup will be a great opportunity in future but possible changing role of DDC after the restructuring of local bodies creating the confusions for future. Capacity enhancement of community people, support persons and other stakeholders also the big opportunity for the project. Project model with social inclusion and sustainable solution is also the opportunity.

VDCs' initiation in WASH Budget Allocation from regular planning process

Sustainability of the water supply schemes is a key challenge in Nepal and this challenge is unlikely to fulfil by the single effort of the project. RWSSP-WN II intends to build the capacity of local government to continue the WASH interventions, especially post construction supports in the project VDCs.

Realisation from different capacity building activities and V-WASH Planning process of RWSSP WN – II for sustainable solution water, sanitation and hygiene, Some VDCs were already realised their roles and institutional capacity to be faced in future. Sakhar, Alamdevi, Chandibhangjyang, Sekham, Chitrebhangjyang VDCs which were project VDCs out of 7 VDCs in Syangja from phase I and Shrikrishnagandai, Kalikakot , Arukharika and Fedikhola were the VDCs which made VWASH plan with the support of RWSSP WN –II.

Some Positive Results after New V-WASH Plans and Capacity Building activities

Capacity building activities during V-WASH planning of Arukharika VDC, VDC decision maker realized about the effects of Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Issues. Because of realisation, Arukharika VDC Council Meeting had decided to take adaptive measures to reduce the climate change effect along with repair and maintenance of water supply systems and NPR 115,000 is allocated for next fiscal year 2073/74. Shrikrishnagandaki VDC has allocated NPR 500,000 for WASH intervention, NPR 5,000 for Sanitation & Nutrition and NPR 110000 for Improved Cooking Stoves. Budget allocation for ICS training was the replication after the RWSSP WN- II supported ICS training in that VDC. In the same way, Fedikhola VDC has allocated NPR 20,000 for Water Safety Plan and NPR 20,000 for total sanitation activities. From the positive impact of the RWSSP's different capacity building activities and V-WASH planning process, Kalikakot VDC has allocated NPR 150,000 for Total Sanitation activities in next fiscal year. Different types of capacity building activities in VDC level, ward level and scheme level had been fruitful to motivate and sensitize the decision makers to incorporate the WASH on their regular 14 steps planning process.

A good indication of Ownership in core VDCs of RWSSP-WN II

As result of various activities carried out at local level in the core VDCs of RWSSP-WN II, VDCs have started allocating their budget from their regular planning process from this year. VDCs contribution for WASH activities mainly are capacity building of users for Water Safety Plan, post construction support, climate change adaptation/disaster risk reduction, total sanitation promotion at various level. The VDCs that have initiated to allocate their budget from their regular planning process beginning from this year are given in the following table.

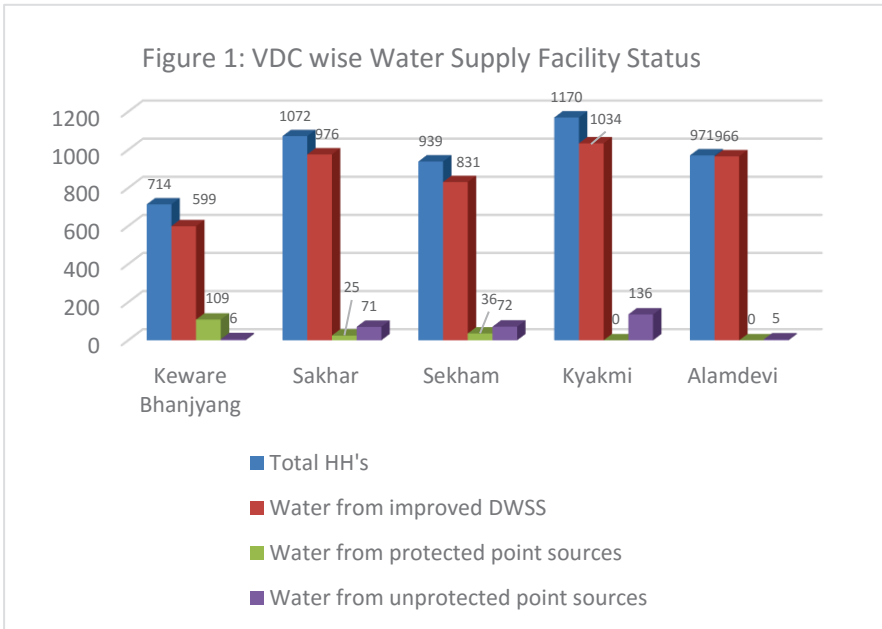
VDC Name	Description	Allocated Amount	Fiscal Year
Sakhar	Water Safety Plan	NPR 200,000	2073-74
	Total Sanitation	NPR 20,000	2073-74
Alamdevi	Repair and Maintenance for Lift Scheme	NPR 100,000	2073-74
	Total Sanitation	NPR 40,000	2073-74
Chandinbhanjyang	Repair and Maintenance for Lift Scheme	NPR 125,000	2073-74
Sekham	Post construction Investment support	NPR 168,649	2073-74
	Specific DWSS activities	NPR 30,000	2073-74
Chitrebhanjyang	Total Sanitation	NPR 15,000	2073-74

Summary of findings of VDC wide WASH monitoring in 5 project VDCs

VDC wide WASH monitoring was conducted in 5 Project VDCs; namely Aalamdevi, Kewarebhangjyang, Sekham, Sakhar and Kyakmi in FY03. Status of Water supply facility from improved water supply system, Household Toilets, School Toilet, Public Toilet and household categories as per the other major total sanitation indicators has presented as following:

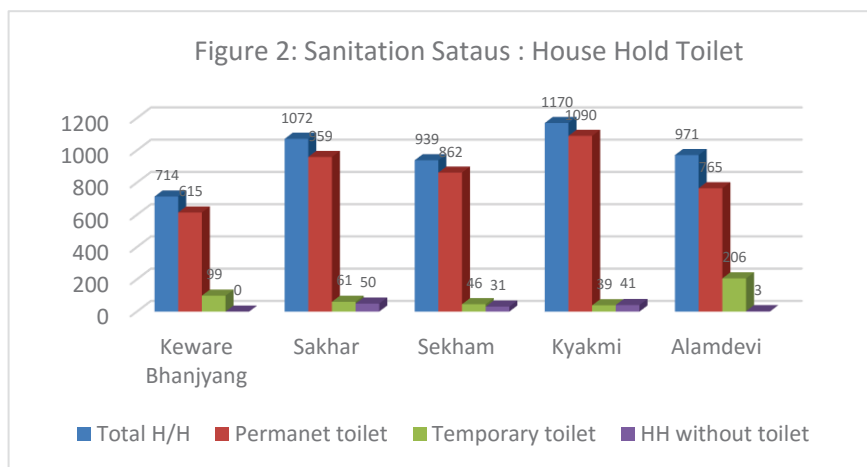
Water Supply Facility

There were 4866 households in total from 5 VDCs. 4,406 Households were getting drinking water from improved water supply systems, 170 households were getting drinking water from protected point sources and 290 Households were still using water from unprotected point sources for drinking and other use. Figure 1 shows the VDC wise water supply facility status.



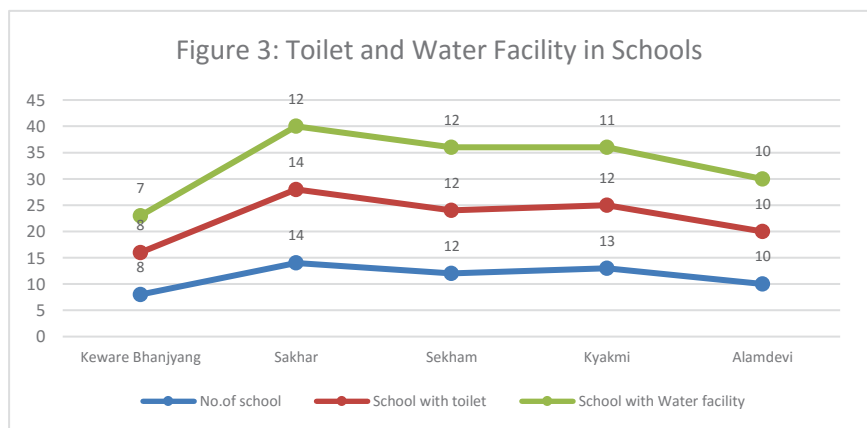
Household Toilet Status

4,296 households had Permanent toilet, 206 households were using temporary toilet and WASH monitoring result shows that 125 households out of 4866 households had no toilet. Most of the households without toilet were using shared toilet. WASH monitoring team was unable to identify the exact number of still open defecating households. Figure 2 shows the VDC wise details of household toilet.



Toilet and water facility in Schools

VDC wide monitoring result shows that 56 schools had toilet facility and only 52 school had water supply facility out of total 57 schools. Figure 3 shows the VDC wise school WASH status.



Toilet and Water Facility in Institutions

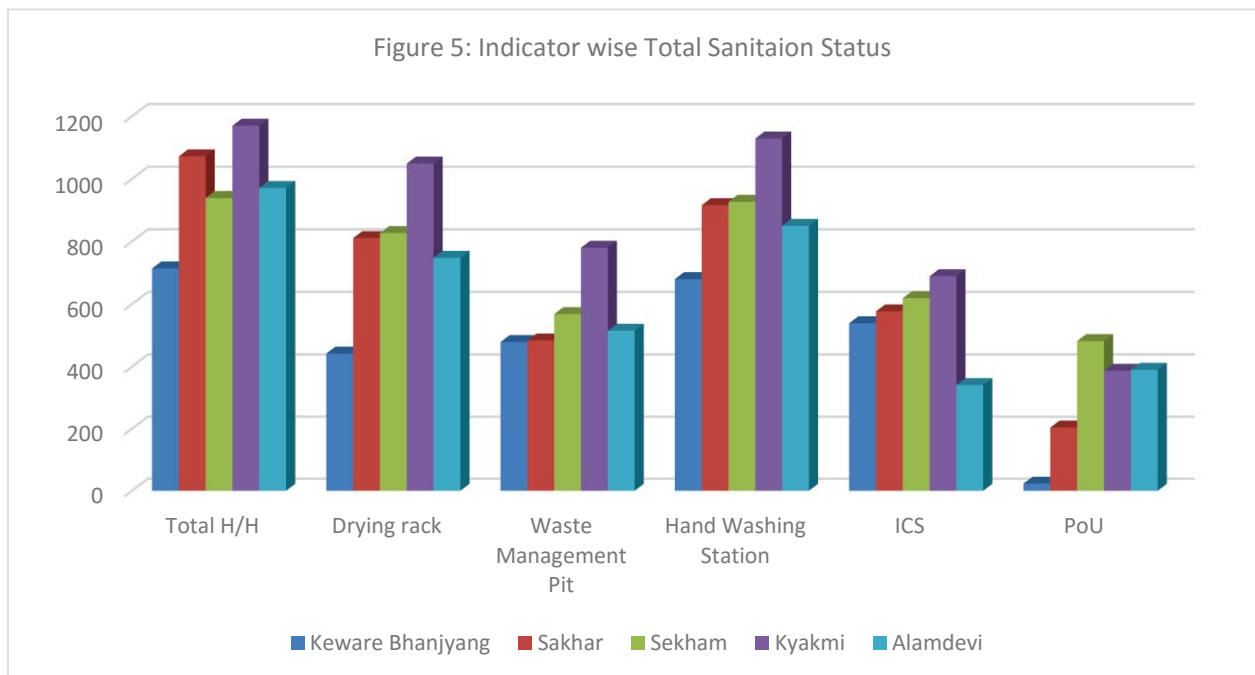
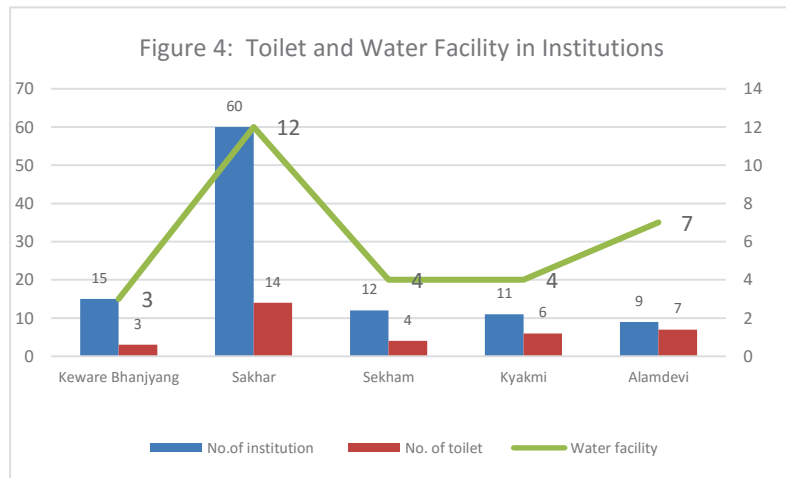
In total 107 institutions were found in 5 VDCs. 34 institutions were found with toilet and 30 institutions had water facility. Most of the institutions were mother's group buildings which were using for their office and regular meetings. Only 1 Public toilet was found in Kewarebhangjyang VDC. Figure 4 shows the VDC wise details of water and toilet facility condition.

Sanitation status as per other

Total Sanitation indicators:

Out of 4866 households, 3877

households had Dry Racks, 2826 Households had solid waste management pits, 4502 households had hand washing stations with soap water, 2762 households had improved cooking stove and 1486 households were practicing hand washing with soap in all critical conditions.



There were 90 drinking water supply and sanitation schemes supported by RWSSP WN in phase I and phase II. Out of 90 schemes, 41 schemes were registered, 53 schemes had regular VMW, 50 schemes had 50% women participation in WUSCs and 5 Schemes were collecting sufficient water tariff.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY03 under DWASH Unit:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	Focal Person/Sr. Social Mobilise	1	
2	WASH Engineer	1	
3	Sub Engineer	1	One vacant since 4 months
4	Field Coordinator	6	
5	Health Promoter	3	One vacant since 7 months
6	Lead WASH Facilitator	2	
7	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	4	One vacant since 5 months
8	WSP facilitators and Short term Sub Engineers	10	Short-term service provider for 4 Months

District had following RWSSP WN-II TA team in the district in FY03

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	District WASH Adviser	1	
2	Technical Facilitator	1	
3	Monitoring Facilitator	1	
4	Office Assistant/Messenger	1	

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Total Project budget of the FY03 was NPR 59,622,000. Amount NPR. 2,29,28,000, NPR. 2,00,00,000 and NPR. 4,08,000 was the expenditure contribution in FY03 from the source Government of Finland, Government of Nepal and District Development Committee respectively. Following table shows the detail about financial resources.

Table 4 Financial progress of FY03 (NPR figures in 1000)

SN	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply and S/P/I Toilet Schemes	13488	14400	27888	408	2730	1500	12057	44583
A	Water Supply Schemes	12207	12207	24414	357	2618	1337	10155	38881
B	School toilet	0	323	323	5	17	18	233	596
C	Public/Institutional Toilet	1002	1591	2593	34	38	126	1583	4374
D	CCA/DRR Intervention & PoCO Investment Support, Recharge Ponds	279	279	558	11	57	19	86	731
2	Hygienic and Sanitation Programmes	1941	900	2841	0	0	0	0	2841
2.1	Toilet Construction & use								
2.2	Post ODF/total Sanitation	1941	900	2841	0	0	0	0	2841
3	Capacity building and Governance	1884	1131	3015	0	0	0	0	3015
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	5614	3369	8983	0	0	0	0	8983

5	Recurrent cost	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	200
6	Total	22928	20000	42928	408	2730	1500	12057	59622

7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ensuring of SBS for effective implementation of schemes. It controls the unwanted miss appropriateness and guides the people ensuring the HRBA and GESI.
- Capacity enhancement refresher trainings to technical support persons and Operators for Electric and Solar lift schemes are required.
- Initiation of VDC exist strategy is required in the near future and VDC wide monitoring should be continued.
- Post construction support identification, support mechanism & modality as well as post construction support fund to be allocated in the district, possibly in VDC level also for the sustainability of project.
- Additional regular support persons is required for effective implementation of WSP++.
- Scheme level detail assessment survey/studies should be carried out in the lift schemes and to be addressed as per the findings in new and existing schemes.
- Field level studies and exposure visit for DWASH Unit to observe the best practices in CCA/DRR in water supply schemes.
- Triggers selection and massive use in the district for the total sanitation campaign.
- GESI cross cutting issue should be ensured in all cycle of project/activities management and public WASH investment to be ensured WASH for all.
- Reactivation and Registration of phase I schemes with post construction support and WSP Implementation.
- Budget heading 22411 will not be sufficient, if we expect full SP capacity, so request for additional budget.
- Focus on ensuring the efficiency of SBS capacity building events in WUSC level
- Update NMIP data, Functionality survey and research is recommended.
- Some revision in SPs salary and benefits, to address demand after Nepal Government's salary increment.

- SPs minimum experience especially for Engineer and Sub Engineer should be reviewed. It is difficult in getting SPs in market as per current salary and benefits.





Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

TANAHUN DISTRICT ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03 FY 2072/073 – CY 2015/16 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II (RWSSP-WN II) 09/2013-09/2018

To be presented to the 9th Supervisory Board meeting
Prepared by District WASH Unit, Tanahun District

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1 SUMMARY

This is the Tanahun District 2071/72 Annual Progress Report for the third Fiscal Year (FY03) 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 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report FY03. See also supporting documents and guidelines available at the web site at www.rwsspwn.org.np with frequent update of individual events and activities at www.facebook.com/rwsspwn.

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

In Tanahun District, the cumulative number of people benefiting from access to improved water supply by FY03 end was 10,515. Out of these, 490 (4.7%) benefited within this reporting period (FY03 only). This figure includes beneficiaries of completed and financially cleared schemes (40). The number of completed drinking water schemes since the beginning of the Phase II is 40, the implementation phase ongoing schemes is 14 and dropped after preparatory phase is one. 25 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 three year ago on 2012/07/18.

Within this reporting period (FY03), altogether 11,751 people have benefited from various 353 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 20957 from various 531 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, 6%. The total investment budget as given in the GoN Red Book for FY2072/73 (FY03) for Tanahun district was NPR 351,00,000 which equals to NPR 203,00,000 for GoN and NPR 148,00,000 for GoF. This covers scheme investments, capacity building and governance funded through DDFs. At the end of FY02, together with the carry over funds from FY02 and the new release in FY03, the Tanahun DDC released 103.97% of its annual commitment for FY03 to DDFs. Of these, the actual expenditure was 94.41%, leaving NPR 523,696.46 carry over to FY04.

2 DISTRICT INTRODUCTION

Tanahun District covers 1546 km² 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 II is working in the Tanahun district since 2008. Since than its phase I completed and RWSSPWN Phase II started in the district. RWSSP WN is working in six VDCs since phase I and additional nine 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, six VDCs' VWASH Plan updated and 9 VDCs' new VWASH plan formulation is completed and 39 DWS schemes are completed. Thaprek VDC and 22 wards from 6 VDCs and 1 ward of Byas municipality is declared as total sanitized ward and others are in line to declare total sanitation ward/VDC/municipality.

Water safety plan training has been conducted in 33 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.

3 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	32 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 ¹)	⇒
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, DWASH Unit, Tanahun)

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	“Traffic Lights”
2.1	Safe water: 38 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: 38 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: 40 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: 33 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.	↑

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

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

4 CROSS-CUTTING OBJECTIVES

HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH AND GESI

As per the project rules the requirement at proportional representation of DAGs (Dalit and Janjati) and 50% women and at least one of the key leadership positions should be held by a 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 is 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.

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

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

Who Knows- When and Whom Needs Disable Friendly Toilet

Bhola Nath B.K is around 40 year old. He is the household head of the poor and Dalit family in ward no 2 of Ramjakot VDC, Tanahun. He has a permanent toilet that was constructed 5 years ago. RWSSP-WN II is supporting the VDC since 2008. The VDC is heading towards achieving full coverage of water supply and total sanitation status within a year period. Construction of Toilet at that time was only to support the ODF movement of the VDC. Proper use of toilet, technology, user's friendliness were never thought. All household member are unable to use the toilet properly. Last year, Mr Bhola encountered an accident and steel rod fixed inside the leg. Because of this, he is unable to use the toilet. He became disable temporarily due to that accident. Due to the leg fracture, he could not use that toilet without someone's help. However, toilet is necessary requirement for all human beings. His need for defecation led to modification of toilet structure. The easiest way for him was to place plastic chair with round cut just above the toilet pan. Bhola is now comfortably using the toilet and it made easy and comfortable to defecate her old mother too, who's age around 65 year and always facing problem in squatting while defecating.



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Water Safety plan is prepared and implemented to 38 DWSS upto the end of this fy 072/73 in phase II. WSP is now 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 were found depleting so along with water safety plan, spring revival intervention started scientifically in two DWSS schemes in this Fy 072/73.



Recharge Trench for spring Revival at Dhamilikuwa DWSS, Ghansikuwa VDC,

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER



Community people started to collect tap wastewater in bucket or pond for utilizing in their home garden. By utilizing the wastewater, they are able to produce the vegetables sufficient for their family and sometimes even for sell. Photos in left side of this chapter from Ramjakot VDC and right side from Bhirkot VDC.



5 EXTERNAL FACTORS, RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- National blocked in FY 072/73 hamper the physical progress of the DWSS schemes.
- 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

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

District had following human resources in the district in FY03:

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	2	Support Person
8	WSP facilitators	0	Support Person
9	Part time WSST	3	Support Person

7 FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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:	25,360,000
From Government of Finland: NRs:	24,040,000
From DDC, Tanahun: NRs:	3,427,960

Total Released Budget in DDF: NRs: **52,827,960**

Budget Expenditure from DDF Tanahun:

Government of Nepal: NRs:	22,828,891
Government of Finland: NRs:	23,617,420.67
DDC, Tanahun: NRs:	3,427,960

Total expenditure from DDF Tanahun: NRs: **49874271.67**

8 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- WSP++ and spring shed revival intervention may help to address the CCA & DRR issues.
- Step by step monitoring for total sanitation declaration (Ward to District level) ensures sustainable/true declaration.
- Need to prepare working Modality for VDC converted into municipality/exit strategy.
- Provision for outsourcing of Sector specialist Resource Person from Project for conducting District level orientation.
- Provision of additional support staff for WSP++ monitoring and spring shed intervention required.
- PSU support and Lead in VDC wide monitoring & exit strategy of VDC.
- Exposure visit/encouragements for Best performing districts yearly.