



Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal Phase II

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



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

District WASH Unit, Rolpa

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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 2073/074 (July 16, 2016 to July 15, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Development Funds (DDFs). This is not a stand-alone document but constitutes Volume II of the RWSSP-WN Phase II Annual Progress Report 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 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.



Rolpa district declared itself as Open Defecation Free in fiscal year FY03 as a 28th ODF district. RWSSP WN is working in the Rolpa district since 2013. In this FY 2073/74 of phase II, 8 water supply and sanitation schemes were planned including 3 carried over schemes. The construction work of 2 schemes is completed. The construction work of 6 schemes is ongoing.

Within this reporting period (FY04), 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 FY2073/74(FY04) including GoF fund for Rolpa district was NPR 331,00,000.



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° 90' to the east. It has the area of 1893 sq.km. Climatically, the



district experiences Sub-tropical with maximum average temperature of 31.2-33⁰C and minimum average temperature 3.6⁰C. Annual average precipitation is recorded 13.88 mm to 18.36 mm. Annual rainfall is 441m. The district is divided into 10 Local level: One municipality and 9 Gaunpalika. It has one central and two federal electoral constituencies to represent in 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 Eight existing VDCs, namely Ghartigaun, Gumchal, Wot, Iribang, Talabang, Jaimakasala, Sakhi and Nuwagaun. RWSSP-WN II has adopted the local level modality and working in 4 program Gaunpalika: Lungri, Subarnawati, Runtigadhi and Madi and 4 Support Gaunpalika: Sunchhahari, Duikholi, Sukidaha and Tribeni. Since 2013/2014 (F/Y 2071/72) WSS 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 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 for 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.



3 REPORT ON ANNUAL RESULTS FY04

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	# 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 ¹)	⇒
1.4	# of VDCs implementing post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post-ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC	⇒

Out of 7 Public /Schools and Public Toilet , 7 toilets completed in Previous fiscal years 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 existing VDCs prepared post-ODF strategy with institutionalized post –ODF support mechanisms accessible to all within a VDC and post-ODF strategy plan was to be prepared but the new federal concept and local level (Municipality) is in place right now.

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, DASH Unit, Rolpa)

Table 2 Result 2 progress overview

Log. frame	Result-area 2 indicators	"Traffic Lights"
2.1	Safe water: 2 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: 8 of WUSCs supported by the Project fund in the and Phase II inclusive and capacitated to provide sustainable services. WUSC defined as functional fulfils the following criteria: a) WUSC is registered and has statute b) O&M plan made and applied c) Adequate water tariff defined and collected d) VMW trained and regularly working as needed e) WUSC has proportional representation of caste/ethnic/social groups and 50% women	↑
2.3	Improved services: 8 of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase II provide improved water supply services for previously unserved	↑

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

	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: 8 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: 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	⇒

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 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 FY04 seems good in terms of physical and financial progress more than 89.8%, 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., 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.

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 implement 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 FY03 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. 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 in decision-making process.



CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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.

Remaining activities and result monitoring will continue in next FY04.

GREEN ECONOMY AND WATER

Kitchen gardens will be developed after the water facility in the different communities. Off –season vegetable farming was will be fruitful to save the money and ultimately it helps in economic status and health of community people. VMWs will be trained in this fiscal year and employment is created for those trained people after getting the service opportunity inside the community. Likewise, 6 people will be trained on Ferro-cement mason training, 2 people trained on Electric Pump Operator Training, 6 people trained on Solar Pump Operator Training and it will become 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.

6 RESOURCES AND BUDGET

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Human Resource structure is different in Rolpa and Arghakhachi than other District. The program modality also different than the other district. Technical HR is not sufficient. It would be better to be one Full time TF in the district.

District has following human resource in the district in FY04 under DWASH Unit:

SN	Position	Quantity	Remarks
1	DPO	1	
2	Sub Engineer	1	
2	Field Coordinator	2	
3	Health Promoter	3	
4	Asst. Sub Engineer/WSST	2	

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Total Project budget of the FY04 was NPR 331,00,000. Following table shows the detail about financial resources.

Table : Financial progress of FY04 (NPR figures in 000)

	Component	Financial (Rs 000)							Total Financial
		GoF	GoN	Sub-Total	DDC	VDC	Community		
							Cash	Kind	
1	Water Supply Scheme	18209.9	11394.4	29604.09		932.2	156.7	3394.6	33155.4
2	Hygiene and Sanitation Programmes	713.2	498.4	1211.6			-	-	1211.6
3	Capacity building and Governance	1436.4	552.8	1989.1	-	-	-	-	1989.1
4	WASH unit cost and service provider cost	2352.5	1751.9	3252.4	-	-	-	-	3252.4
5	Recurrent cost		200	200	-	-	-	-	200
	Total	23611.8	14397.3	38009.3		932.2	156.7	3394.6	41560.6

7 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Capacity building of district level technical and not technical staffs support for successive implementation of program. Provision should be made of one TF in One district.
- DTO and LDO should be more supportive for successful implementation and sustainability of Program.
- Additional regular support persons is required for effective implementation of WSP++.
- 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 and 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.