

SPECIAL EDITION



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THE ALTERNATIVE MANAGEMENT MODEL



SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER SUPPLY IN NEPAL: DELIVERING THE ALTER-NATIVE MANAGEMENT MODEL (AMM)

INTRODUCTION:

The Alternative Management model project is the result of 3 years of research, groundwork, and collaboration with partners and the local/national government. Oxfam in Nepal's vision is to develop an appropriate management model for the sustainability of the water supply system through its Alternative Management Model Project. The project is piloting a management model with Rural Water Supply Management Board as the governing body against the traditional model managed by the water user committee. The model ensures the sustainability of water supply schemes through the engagement of national, public, and private sector stakeholders.



Unmanaged water supply pipes in villages with dysfunctional water supply schemes, Susma Panta/Oxfam



Women in Dhading carrying water on their backs, Photo: Susma/Oxfam

Each year, a considerable amount of budget is invested by the government as well as development partners on construction of water supply infrastructure. But systems break down and are not repaired. Dysfunctional water supply schemes mean communities are deprived of easy access to safe water. In the hilly region, dysfunctionality of water supply schemes leads to mostly women and children carrying water from the source. In the terai region, it means the population must drink contaminated tube well water. The two major driving factors for the project are:

- ⇒ Constructing and upgrading water supply schemes to a basic technical standard
- ⇒ Ensuring sustainability to by bringing these schemes into a Water Supply Manage-

WHERE DO WE IMPLEMENT THE AMM PROJECT?

AMM project is implemented in Dhading, Rautahat, and Sarlahi districts with an aim to provide safe and sustainable drinking water to local people. Oxfam works with BWSN in Sarlahi, RDC in Rautahat, and FOCUS Nepal in Dhading. Poul Due Jensen/Grundfos Foundation is the funding partner for the AMM project.

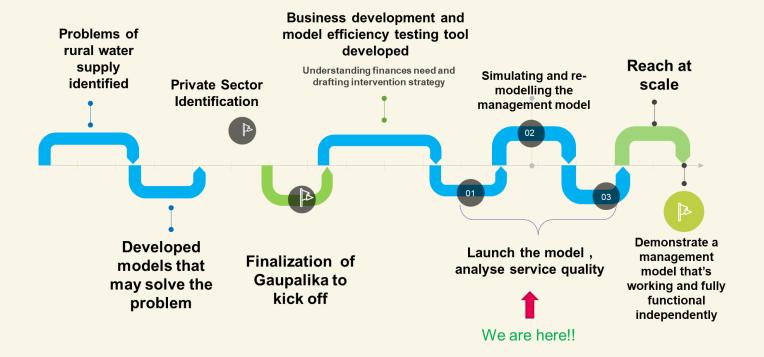


Women in Dhading pose proudly in front of a household water tap , photo: Susma/Oxfam



Community member in Terai using the water tap instead of the tube well, photo: Susma/Oxfam

HOW FAR HAVE WE COME?



THE WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM BOARD MODEL EXPLAINED

WHAT IS THE WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT BOARD MODEL?

Water Supply Management Board is an autonomous and corporate body with perpetual succession formed under Section 3 of Water Supply Management Board Act endorsed by Rural/Municipalities making proper and effective provisions in order to provide, or cause to be provided, reliable services to the residents of the municipal areas by making water supply and sanitation services regular, managed, qualitative and easily accessible.

What does the Water Supply Management Do?



NEW CONSTRUCTION, UPGRADING AND REPAIR MAINTENANCE, AND REGULAR INSPECTION OF WSS IN THE RESPECTIVE MUNICIPALITY.



SCIENTIFIC TARIFF SETTING AND TARIFF COLLECTION.



RAISING AWARENESS ON WASH AND SANITATION.



DEVELOP NECESSARY POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR OPERATIONALIZATION OF THE BOARD TO PROVIDE QUALITY SERVICES TO CUSTOM-

MAJOR MILESTONES/ ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMM TILL 2023 MARCH



33,663 POPULATION HAVE IMPROVED ACCESS TO SAFE, AND ADEQUATE WATER SERVICES, MOST VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED HOUSEHOLDS, ARE PRIORITIZED.



RURAL/WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT BOARD (RWSMB) IN BENIGHAT RORANG, JWALAMUKHI RURAL MUNICIPALITIES IN DHADING, AND RAJPUR MUNICIPALITY IN RAUTAHAT ARE IN THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION. THE HARIPUR WATER SUPPLY MANAGEMENT BOARD IN SARLAHI HAS BEEN FORMED.



SECURED GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION OF 18.22% AGAINST THE PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION COST IN THE GROUND.



OXFAM IS WORKING WITH PRIVATE SECTORS LIKE DIYALO TECHNOL-OGIES PVT. LIMITED TO INTRODUCE CUSTOMER REGISTRATION, AC-COUNT MANAGEMENT, AND PAYMENT THROUGH DIGITAL PLATFORM.



OXFAM IS WORKING WITH INNOVATION PARTNER NA-TIONAL INNOVATION CENTER (NIC) TO DEVELOP AN AU-TOMATED GATE VALVE.

Credit: Storyset.com

COMMUNITY SPEAKS!

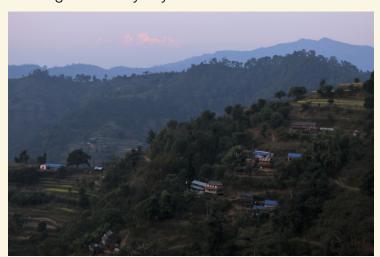
THE BIGGER IMPACT

HOW DOES A SUCCESSFULLY REPAIRED, MAINTAINED AND FUNCTIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY?

INSIDE AMM COMMUNITIES!

In the Jawalamukhi and Benighat Rorang rural municipalities of Dhading, 60 water supply schemes have been successfully brought back to use through Alternative Management Model project.

Let's go inside some communities in Dhading Where a running household tap is now a part of villagers' everyday life.



A typical village in Jwalamukhi RM, Dhading Photo: Susma Panta/Oxfam



Newly constructed RVT tank



Community member using household tap Photo: Susma Panta/Oxfam

Sunita Adhikari lives in Jwalamukhi Rural Municipality, Dhading. Sunita and most other women in the village are by definition of the word "housewife" meaning they don't go to work outside their vicinity and instead manage their household.

Managing her household for Sunita means feeding the family, cooking, washing, looking after husband's and children's needs, looking after the cattle, chickens, and kitchen gardening among multitude of other tasks. The common binding agent for all these tasks is the requirement of water which she had to carry uphill on her back for half an hour, sometimes making multiple trips.

Sunita Says

"We used to carry water on our backs from half an hour away (hilly terrain) then there were pipes and we'd get water for a limited time, an hour or so in the morning. But, it wasn't enough. The cattle weren't getting enough water. So, we'd still carry water on our backs four days a week."

Now, there's a household tap on her yard instead of an unmanaged pipe on the floor shared between multiple houses. So, what has changed? When asked, Sunita says, "Ever since there's been a household tap, I haven't had to go carry water. Now, I am growing vegetables like potatoes, cauliflower and such , myself instead of buying. It is easier to raise the cattle as well."



Sunita Adhikari uses household tap to feed her

Sunita Adhikari feeding her buffalo, photo: Susma/Oxfam

Cattle, photo: Susma Panta/Oxfam

The village was dry and what could have been a kitchen garden would remain dry except for the monsoon months.

"There wasn't a green leaf to eat here before, it was very dry. The animals were grazing all out in the open" Sunita recalls.

A lesson in Waste Water Management from the AMM communities!

Communities in both Jwalamukhi and Benighat Rorang Rural municipalities are making the best possible use of waste water from their household taps! Because Dhading is a hilly region and it can get quite dry except for the peak monsoon season, growing vegetables all year round is a luxury here. With a household tap on the yard, villagers are using the waste water for kitchen gardening. Now, the villages are green with vegetables even during the dry seasons.



Kitchen gardening using household tap waste water, photo: Susma Panta/Oxfam



Community member water her kitchen garden using waste water from the household tap, Photo: Susma Panta/Oxfam

Dysfunctionality of these Water Supply Schemes have a serious effect on the lives of villagers, ultimately affecting the women more. The AMM project is Oxfam's stand against this continuous cycle of dysfunctionality of water supply scheme.

If you have any concerns or queries regarding safeguarding, please contact the following number **16600150076** or send an email at speakup@oxfam.org.uk

For feedback and complains related to programme, please contact the following numbers—NTC- 9851179358; Ncell- 9801571204

FEEDBACK?

Do you have program videos, stories, updates, or pictures to share? Or, any important queries on the AMM Special Edition newsletter?

Please Contact: Susma Panta, Process Documentation officer, Wash and Water Governance , Oxfam in Nepal, SuPanta@Oxfam.org.uk

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