

Rural Village Water Resources
Management Project Phase III



Bajhang District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local
Development



Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Actual Beneficiary
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BE	Beneficiary Equivalent
CA	Constituent Assembly
CB	Capacity Building
CBMS	Capacity Building and Monitoring Specialist
CI	Conventional Irrigation
CO	Community Organization
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CY	Calendar Year
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DMC	District Management Committee
DoC	Department of Cooperatives
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resource Development Fund
DWS	Drinking Water Supply/Scheme
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ESAP	Energy Sector Assistance Programme
EUR	Euro
FCG	FCG International Ltd
FY	Fiscal Year
GDI	Gender Development Index
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGR	Gravity Goods Ropeway
GOF	Government of Finland
GON	Government of Nepal
HQ	Headquarter
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPO	Implementation on-going
LDO	Local Development Officer
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
M	Million
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	Micro hydro
MHP	Micro hydro project
MIS	Management Information System
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MUS	Multiple Use System
NCF	Nordic Climate Fund
NPR	Nepalese rupee
NRREP	National Rural Renewable Energy Project
NSHMP	National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan
ODF	Open Defecation Free

O&M	Operation and Maintenance
p/m	Person month
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PoCo	Post Construction
PSU	Project Support Unit
RADC	Remote Area Development Committee
REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
REFEL	Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, West Nepal
SbS	Step by Step Guidelines
SC	Steering Committee
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SEIU	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SNV	Netherland's Development Organization
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DDC)
SvB	Supervisory Board
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach Programme
T	Trimester of Nepalese Fiscal Year
TA	Technical Assistance
UC	User Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
V-WASH-CC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBRS	Web-based Reporting System
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

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Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP), works in ten districts, is a bilateral project between Government of Nepal (GoN) and Government of Finland (GoF). The overall (long term) objective of RVWRMP is institutionalized capacity at local and regional levels to sustain and continuously improve enhanced quality of life, better environmental conditions and increased opportunities in rural livelihoods in the Project area. RVWRMP has largely result orientated and result based approach in WASH, Livelihoods and Institutions development.

Main objective to increase access of rural people to safe drinking water supply, basic sanitation, improved hygiene behavior changed as well as capacity building, income generation and other cross cutting issues. This report is to highlight about annual progress of development activities, which was done within this fiscal year 2072/73 and result analysis which ultimately fulfilled of long term objectives and goal of RVWRMP.

DDC / RVWRMP Bajhang has been implementing rural drinking water supply, institutional sanitation and other cross cutting issues like climate change, capacity building, green economy and gender and social inclusion for the holistic development of rural community people. DDC /RVWRMP Bajhang has been facilitating in preparation of Water Use Master Plan (WUMP), which is one of the pioneering step before intervention and implementation of development activities at four new VDC (Dantola, Surma, Dahabagar and Deulikot VDC).

Within this FY 2072/73, there are 8 individual Drinking water supply schemes are ongoing within this fiscal year 4057 beneficiaries going to be benefitted with in FY 073/074. These schemes have been implemented by total 8 Users Committees.

Bajhang District has been declared ODF on dated 31 December 2015 (Push 16, 2072). Kafalseeri, Matela, Malumela and Pipalkot VDC had declared with ICS used VDC and Masta, Pauwagadhi and Riluv VDC declared Chhau hut free VDC under the support of DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang with collaboration of VWASH-CC, political parties, women groups, child clubs and teacher played vital role to declare ICS used and Chhau hut free VDC.

DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang has conducted scheme level training as per step by step related with CAP, Account management; GESI, O&M, WSP, Sanitation, home gardening management orientation. All together 1555 Users' people were aware about scheme level training among them 55 % were women (10 % Dalit and 90 % others female).

Similarly, Livelihood promotion related training like Home Gardening Management (HGM), Nursery Holders training, commercial vegetable production training have been

conducted at project working VDC (Dhamena, Bhatekhola, Matela, Malumela, Kotbhairab and Pipalkot) within this fiscal year 2072/73. Total 519 participants were participated in this local level training, among them 24 % were men and 76 % women (9 % Dalit women, and 91 % others women). Participants had gained practical knowledge on organic compost preparation and management, urine collection and its use, polyhouse establishment and vegetable production and methods of making organic pesticide.

Similarly, Menstrual and Hygiene Day, Global Hand Washing Day, World Water Day, International Women Day, Dry Toilet Day and National Sanitation Week were celebrated within this fiscal year to raise awareness and sensitize to community people. Above mentioned national and international days were celebrated through campaign, mass meeting, local folk songs, street drama, quiz contest, one of major tools, to create favourable environment to make them self-realization, behaviour changed and good practice towards WASH sector as well as nutrition, health & sanitation Education, environment. In this awareness campaign and mass meeting, total 6234 people were participated among them 66 % female (9% Dalit female) and 34 % male.

DDC/RVWRMP has become one of best project in the Bajhang district fulfilling the need of rural community and popular among the people as well as fully utilized of available resources wisely to overcome of difficulty of people facing in water supply ,sanitation ,hygiene ,livelihood and other cross cutting issues. In this FY 2072/73, total expenses was amount NRs 25918356.57, among them 100% capital and 97% recurrent, NRs 12299999.57 which was shared by GoF, NRs 13080000.00 shared by GoN and 538357 shared by District development committee.

Introduction

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It is continuation of financial and technical support that GOF has provided to water sector in Nepal since 1989. Phase I (2006-2010), Phase II (2010-2016), is followed by Phase III (2016-2022). RVWRMP works in the form of ten district-based sub-projects under the District Development Committees (DDCs). It is active in nine hilly and mountainous districts of the Far and Mid-Western Nepal, and six hill VDCs of a Terai district. The ten districts are: Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Humla, and Kailali. Out of these Dailekh and Humla are located in Mid-Western Region and the other districts in Far Western Region. In Bajhang there are 6 core VDCs (Dhamena, Bhatekhola, Malumela, Matela, Kotbhairab and Pipalkot). Similarly WUMP ongoing VDCs (Dantola, Surma, Dahabagar and Deulikot and 4 VDCs will be selected for WUMP preparation in next fiscal year.

Bajhang is one of the remote hilly districts situated in the far western development region of Nepal. Chainpur is the head quarter of Bajhang and which is connected by all

weather road networks. It covers an area of 3,422 sq.km and has a population 195,159 (Male =48%, Female =52%).The topography varies from 915 to 7077 meter from mean sea level. Bajura and Humla lies in the eastern part, Darchula and Baitadi in western, Humla and China in northern and Baitadi and Doti in southern parts of Bajhang districts. There are 42 VDC and newly established one municipality. Bajhang is 74th position in the country as per HDI and 68th as per Human poverty rank. Literacy rate in Bajhang is 55.50 % (Male literacy=72.90% Female literacy 40.12%). Around 74% people in Bajhang are getting drinking water from pipeline but sustainability is to be improved and District declared open defecation free on 31 December 2015. Total land 3422 sq km available in Bajhang, among them, agriculture land occupies by 8%, 30% by forest, and pasture land by 6% and 46% by others.

Project Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project is a water resources management project which, in addition to water supply and sanitation, supports community-based irrigation, micro-hydro power, improved cooking stoves and water mills, number of environmental improvements as well as home gardens, sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building activities. The broad range of activities address poverty and as such, provide ample opportunities to develop different approaches promote good practices and trigger a range of ideas for improved well-being in these very remote villages. User Committees (UC) will plan, implement and later operate village level schemes. These schemes are based on the priorities as identified in each Water Use Master Plan (WUMP). UCs are supported by the Support Organizations/Persons (SO/SPs) and the District and Village Development Committees. District Development Committees (DDCs) are the executing agencies of the District Projects in coordination with the sector partners. The Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) under the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development (MoFALD) and the Project Support/Coordination Unit (PSU/PCO) of the Project provide support and assistance to the districts.

RVWRMP had implemented project activities in 5 VDCs Rilun, Masta, Pauwagadhi, koiralakot and Kafalseri since first phase to end of second phase and had covered 90% above drinking water facilities, covered 100% sanitation facilities and covered 70% above home gardening management in those VDCs. All VDCs RVWRMP had phased out end of F/Y5 of second phase 2071/72 and prepared joint action plan among the stakeholders towards the sustainability. Now RVWRMP has been implemented project activities in third phase as well Dhamena, Bhatekhola, Malumela, Matela, Kotbhairab and Pipalkot Community water supply and institutional toilet support activities are ongoing in these VDCs. RVWRMP have been supported to prepare WUMP in F/Y1 072/073 as well Dantola, Surma, Dahabagar and Deulikot. VDC level planning had completed and data put process in ongoing. And four VDCs are proposed for WUMP preparation for next year F/Y 2. There are implementing 2 BCRWME VDCs Deulekh and Syandi.

Progress towards achieving results

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has been agreed progress towards achieving results are Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behavior. Similarly Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development. And GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support to communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities.

3.1 Achievement of Results

3.1.1 WASH

Result 1: Institutionalised community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behaviour

Indicators 1.1: 97% of community members in the Project VDCs have improved water supply systems

Safe, sustainable and improved drinking water supply system is major component, area of result and target of RVWRMP III. Ongoing water supply schemes are covered Large population in Bhtekhola VDC and small population in Kotbhairab VDC. Due to the water shed conflict in Matela VDC had not started water supply schemes but there is ongoing institutional toilet in School. All ongoing schemes will be completed F/Y 2 on 073/074. Due to the delay implementation of water supply schemes there are not completed any schemes in Bajhang. Detail briefing below in Table no 1.

Table 1: Access to improved water supply in core VDCs

Indicator 1.1	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total population in the VDC	3054	3388	3630	2616	4998	4403
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional population benefitted from project in F/Y 1 (Scheme is not completed)		233	1278	1879	410	257
Cumulative population with improved water supply		233	1278	1879	410	257
% of population with improved water supply		7%	35%	71%	8%	6%

Indicator 1.3: Community ownership demonstrated by communities having contributed in cash and kind at least 25% towards construction

Community contribution is the major part for ownership and sustainability cash and kind contribution in Scheme implementation. Every household have been must be paid for their contribution in Scheme completion. In this fiscal year maximum community contribution in Malumela 26% and minimum community contribution is showing in Bhatekhola, Dhamena and Pipalkot 20% with cash and kind contribution. Detailed briefing below in Table no 2

Table 2: Community contribution on WASH

Indicator 1.3	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total WASH Investment Cost	1080980	5769641	11884947	15097682.5	5966104.35	3584382.31
Actual Cost Contribution						
o In Cash	21619	14000	51000	106200	25000	31168.73
o In Kind	248625	1139927	2376431	3809789.77	1171006.29	743629.52
% Cost Contribution	25%	20%	20%	26%	20%	22%

Indicator 1.4: 70% of critical water resources identified in WUMP (yield less than 45l/person/day) and protected with climate resilience and/ or water recharge initiatives

Effect of climate change is distinctly visible in the project VDCs, including effects such as depleting source discharge; shorter, more intense rainfall; landslides; failure or decreased winter rains; floods; damage to structures; water quality degradation; and drought. These have widespread impacts on water supply, sanitation and livelihoods of the populations. In this regard some schemes sources have been reduced Pipalkot and Bhatekhola respectively 1 scheme. Due to the sources depleting we had stopped to make agreement in Pipalkot and Bhatekhola. Detail briefing below in Table no 3.

Table 3: Critical water source protection in core VDCs

Indicator 1.4	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	0	0	1	0	1	0
Number of protected sources through climate resilience						
Number of protected sources through water recharge						
Total number of sources protected						
% of critical water sources protected	0	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator 1.5: 100% coverage of water supply schemes with Water Safety Plan

Water safety plan is the major activity for towards sustainability of water supply schemes. In water safety plan process major sub activities as well water safety plan orientation in step

by step process. Appraisal of the scheme from intake to tap, hazard analysis and risk identification. Activities planning for reduction and implementation based on WSP guideline. In this fiscal year we are not able to prepare WSP plan due to all DWSS are ongoing. Detail briefing below in Table no 4.

Table 4: Water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs

Indicator 1.5	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of water supply scheme implemented	0	2	2	7	1	1
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	0	0	0	5	0	0
% of water supply schemes with WSP	0	0	0	71%	0	0

Indicators 1.6: 95% of User Committees of improved water supply schemes in the supported VDC are active and able to maintain service level

Formulate and approve operation and maintenance management regulation, UC regular meeting, establishment and mobilization of operation and maintenance fund, mobilization of village maintenance worker, monthly water tariff collection are major dimensions for scheme sustainability and insularity availability of safe drinking water supply. In this connection water supply schemes are ongoing in 5 project VDCs, O&M regulation had been approved and implementing. Fund collected for operation and maintenance fund purposed before scheme agreement. VMW are mobilized and conducting regular UC meeting. Detail briefing below in Table no 5.

Table 5: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level

Indicator 1.6	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of water supply scheme implemented	0	2	2	7	1	1
Number of schemes having: O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly	0	2	2	7	1	1
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Indicator 1.7: At least three public audits conducted in each constructed drinking water scheme with participation of women and minority populations

Public auditing is major part for maintaining transparency among the project stakeholders. Basic criteria is 50% above participation of female, proportionate participation of Dalit and Janjati and at least 80% above households' participation is compulsory provision on during the public auditing. There is compulsory provision of public auditing in three steps before

starting, before second installment and before final payment. In this connection there have been all schemes completed public auditing but final public audit is remaining due to not completion of the schemes. Good female participation in Bhatekhola 55% and poor participation in Pipalkot 33% only they should be improved in coming public auditing process. Detail briefing below in Table no 6.

Table 6: WS Schemes with at-least three public audits

Indicator 1.7	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	malumela	pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of water supply scheme implemented	0	2	2	7	1	1
Number of schemes having at-least 3 public audit		2	2	7	1	1
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits				5		
Number of participation in public audit	0	100	205	103	110	23
Number of female participation		48	112	42	38	11
Number of Dalit participation		22	10	16		19
Number of Janajati participation		0	0			
% of Female participation		48%	55%	45%	35%	48%
% of Dalit participation		22%	5%	16%		82%
% of Janajati participation						
Remarks	Except five Schemes Malumela conducted two public audit					

Indicator 1.8: At least 50% of key positions (chair, vice chair, secretary, joint secretary and treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the Project VDCs are held by women and a proportionate share (25%) held by minority populations

Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels in community organization to Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development everywhere. Project has been ensuring of men and women from each household equal number of participation of male and female (50%) is expected in all types of committees' formed and proportionate representation of Disadvantaged Groups. In addition, separate groups of Dalit and indigenous communities will be formed. Leadership position is the major indicators measuring participation of female and other excluded community. There are 50% participation of female and hugely 25% of Dalit participation in leadership position. Detail briefing below in Table no 7.

Table 7: Composition of UC's key positions in implemented Water Supply schemes

Indicator 1.8	Matela	Dhamana	Bhatakhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total UC Key Positions	8	8	8	28	4	4
Female Key Positions	4	4	4	14	2	2

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Dalit Key Positions	0	2	0	2	0	2
Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Female Key Positions	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
% Dalit Key Positions	0	25%	0	11	0	50
% Janajati Key Positions						
Remarks	No janjati in users					

Indicator 1.9: 100% of schools and health posts have child, gender and disabled (CGD) friendly WASH facilities

Main objective of the project to ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all significantly reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous water and contamination. All institutions should have users-friendly clean, hygienic functional toilets with hand washing with soap station and proper waste management facilities, and All schools must have Child, Gender and disabled (CGD) friendly functional toilet with water and hand washing (with soap station) and facilities including menstrual hygiene facilities. The schools must have garbage pit facilities within the school premises. All institutions should keep their premises in clean and hygienic condition. In core VDC school have been taking pro activeness towards the sustainability of healthy lives and hygienic behave in all levels. All schools have toilets, child club firmmed, hand washing with soap and other activities are slowly improving Detail briefing below in Table no 8.1 and 8.2.

Table 8.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools

Indicator 1.9	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total Number of Schools	8	5	10	9	14	7
Schools having child club	8	5	10	9	14	7
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	1	3	6	8	7	3
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	3	3	3	5	0	3
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	1	1	5	1	6	1
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	8	1	7	9	0	2
School having MHM facilities	0	0	1	1	0	1
Schools with disable students (crutches,	0	1	0	0	0	0

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wheel chair user).						
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	8	5	5		3	2
Schools having solid waste management practices	8	5	3	7		2
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	2	1	1	3	0	2
Schools having garden	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8.2: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in other institutions (health-post, public offices)

Indicator 1.9	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total Number of institutions	2	2	5	7	6	5
Institutions having functional Water facilities	2	2	5	7	6	5
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having functional toilet.	2	2	5	7	6	5
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	2	2	2	3	2	2
Institutions having solid	2	2	5	7	6	5

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waste management practices						
Sub/health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1

Indicator 1.10: More than 50% of RV-supported drinking water services schemes in core VDCs shall have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has been supporting people in its working areas for the development of cooperatives since Phase I. The objective of cooperative development has been also to "assist the water supply scheme for WS account regulation, operation and maintenance fund systematically collection towards the sustainability of community water supply. In core project VDCs in third phase cooperative strengthening process and water supply schemes are ongoing. After the completion of water supply schemes and strengthening cooperatives strengthening process will be started. Detail briefing below in Table no 9.

Table 9: Affiliation of WS schemes in cooperatives in core VDCs

Indicator 1.10	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total number of WS schemes	0	2	2	2	1	1
Number of schemes having account in cooperative						
Amount of total O&M fund of WS schemes in cooperatives						
% of WS schemes affiliated in cooperatives						
Remarks						

Indicator 1.11: 50% of VDCs are able to declare Total Sanitation, by achieving 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators

Total Sanitation concentrates on ending Open Defecation as a first significant step to an entry point of changing behavior use of toilets by all including menstruating women and elderly people. Bajhang district had declared Open defecation free on 31 December 2015. Now total sanitation practices are ongoing as well hand washing with soap or cleaning agent at critical times, Use of safe water (handling and treatment of drinking water), Use of Safe Food Clean House (yards, solid/ liquid, animal waste management, ICS used). Now showing all households have access of toilet, community HHs have been hand washing practicing, 4 VDCs are declared ICS used VDCs, majority household are practicing farm yard manure, 50% above households are practicing chang, solid waste management pit

and use of waste water in home gardening management. Detail briefing below in Table no 10 about total sanitation status.

Table 10: Total sanitation status of core VDCs

Indicator 1.11	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total household in VDC	509	512	584	434	833	691
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	509	512	584	434	833	691
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	463	204	510	434		309
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHs practicing safe food intake.	0	0	0	0	0	0
HH having ICS	509	0	584	434	833	20
HHs managing the FYM	199	194	117	82	226	178
HH having the Chang	202	210	280	170	593	253
HHs having waste Pit	224	140	230	81	143	253
HHs managing the waste water in HG	207	169	65	49	143	224
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: Hygiene Behavior Convenience Survey (HBCS) for Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicator 1.12: 90% of menstruating women able to use the toilet in project VDCs

Open defecation free declaration means all household have constructed toilet, all HHs have been using toilets and all institutions have constructed and using toilet. But some women are not using tap and toilet belief of impurity and un touch ability during menstruation period. After continue support and facilitation of project they have been changing towards the use of toilet and tap in majority households, School and public places. Detail briefing below in Table 11.

Table 11: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs

Indicator 1.12	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
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Total respondents of BCS	0	147	350	189		75
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	0	147	350	189		75
% of menstruating women able to use toilet						

Source: *Behavior Convenience Survey (BCS) for Sanitation and Hygiene*

3.1.2 Livelihoods

Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at Community level through water resources based livelihoods development is second target and result of RVWRMP. RVWRMP's approach to livelihoods is based on the sustainable livelihoods framework which emphasizes generating or strengthening natural resources-based livelihoods. It emphasizes community participation, community interest and community demand. It links up the community capacity development and increased resilience to cope with the impact of climate change with the promotion of improved livelihood options such as on farm and off farm income generating activities. According to the Project Document, livelihood interventions will be implemented in two different modes; one with the WASH scheme defined as basic intervention in the form of home garden and the other with income generating livelihoods with cooperative development, irrigation and micro hydro (MH) schemes.

Result 2: Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development

Indicator 2.1: At least 78% of the households provided with improved water supply, have a functional home garden

The Home Garden (HG) is the basic intervention combined with all drinking water schemes. At least 80% of households involved in the project core VDCs will have functional HGs covering at least seasonal vegetables, spices, fodder and fruits. The HGs will be facilitated by communities themselves, supported by trained Leader Farmers (LFs) (two in each group, with one female LF) and Livelihood Promoters (LPs). Each HG group will include 50% female farmers and proportionate participation of excluded communities. Each group receives two trainings (i.e. Home Garden Basic and Home Garden Refresher training) introducing low cost technologies and multipurpose nurseries. Greenhouse support will be an option for climatically challenging contexts, along with mushroom cultivation for landless HHs. The project will have a School Garden in each VDC, based on the commitment of the school to contribute, manage and protect the garden. HGs will also be implemented in non-core project VDCs together with DWS schemes. In this connection we had provided home gardening training in all ongoing water supply schemes. All household have been cultivated home gardening management with vegetable, spices, fruits and fodder. Detail briefing below in Table no 12.

Table 12: WS beneficiary households with functional home garden in core VDCs

Indicator 2.1	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	0	36	196	189	76	32
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	0	36	196	189	76	32
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	53	36	196	189	76	32
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	0	100	100	100	100	100

* Home garden means the household having 4 major crops in the garden: vegetables, spices, fodder, fruit and productive at least 6 months.

Indicator 2.3: At least 50% of home garden training participants, TOTs and/or Lead Farmers are women

Home gardening management training is basic intervention for home gardening management in house hold, school and other public offices. Many of the capacity building activities have been conducted in scheme implementation including home gardening management orientation and home gardening management training. The Home Garden is the basic intervention combined with all drinking water schemes together training conduction. Female and excluded communities are first priority for home gardening management training. In this connection female are 75% above participation are in different level of training as well home gardening management training, leader farmer training, ToT training etc. Detail briefing below in Table no 13.

Table 13: Women participation in HG, TOT and/or LF training in core VDCs

Indicator 2.3	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of participants in HG training	59	60	69	120	124	54
Number of women participated in HG training	53	47	60	90	109	48
Number of participants in TOT	3	4	4	3	4	4
Number of women participated in TOT	1	2	2	1	1	1
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	3	4	4	3	4	4
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	1	2	2	1	1	1
% of women participation in HG	90%	78%	87%	75%	88%	89%
% of women participation in TOT	33%	50%	50%	33%	25%	25%
% of women participation in LF	33%	50%	50%	33%	25%	25%

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training						
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	85%	75%	83%	73%	89%	81%

Indicator 2.4: Dalit and other socially excluded groups have participated in home garden training at least to their representative proportion of community members.

RVWRMP priority is Income raising opportunities shall be improved by providing paid work opportunities for women and disadvantaged households. Home gardening management training give opportunity to those people who are excluded from public benefited. Each HG group will include 50% female farmers and proportionate participation of excluded communities. Each group receives two trainings (i.e. Home Garden Basic and Home Garden Refresher training) introducing low cost technologies and multipurpose nurseries. In this connection in Kotbhairab and Dhamena VDC have been almost households training participants are Dalit. And remaining VDCs also participated Dalit household in home gardening management training. Detail briefing below in Table no 14.

Table 14: Proportion of participants in Home garden training in core VDCs

Indicator 2.4	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	0	36	196	189	76	32
Number of Dalit HH	0	26	6	0	4	30
Number of Janajati HH						
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community						
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community						
Number of participants in HG training	53	47	60	90	109	48
Number of Dalit participants	0	26	6	0	4	0
Number of Janajati participants	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training						
% of Janajati participation in HG training						
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit						
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	0	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator 2.5: 70% of irrigation scheme beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping

Irrigation is main component for livelihood development and growth production cash and cereal crop. We can be conventional irrigation system (with MUS) Standalone non-conventional schemes with ponds (including RWH) Conventional (small) hill irrigation Rehabilitation/repair of conventional irrigation schemes Lifting irrigation with coordination

AEPC Hydraulic ram pumps and micro irrigation technology. Mainly irrigation focused on improved livelihood and overcome the poverty of targeted community in targeted VDCs. Concern of Bajhang in new project VDCs we had implement only one scheme in Malumela VDC last FY 5 of second phase. But WUMP has been proposed large list of the schemes in all project VDCs. We can see here nominal coverage in only in Malumela VDC.

Table 15: Irrigation beneficiaries¹ practicing double or triple cropping in core VDCs

Indicator 2.1	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of CI schemes				1		
Number of CI beneficiary HHs				95		
Number of CI beneficiaries				95		
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping				40		
Number of MIT schemes				5		
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs				50		
Number of MIT beneficiaries				300		
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping				50		
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping**				90		

**Double or more crops could include cereals, vegetables and tuber-crops

Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support

Not implemented

Indicator 2.7: At least 50% of the energy generated by micro-hydro schemes is utilized and paid

Not implemented

Table 16: Energy generation and utilization with revenue in core VDCs

Indicator 2.7	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Number of Energy schemes						
Number of energy schemes through MUS						
Total energy produced (KWH)						
Total energy utilized (KWH)						
Total revenue collected						

¹ Irrigation beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping would be counted only after 12 months from completion of irrigation schemes.

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% of energy utilized and paid						
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Indicator 2.9: At least 90% of UCs for the Project- supported micro-hydro schemes are active and able to maintain service level as verified by presence of a paid maintenance worker, public audit at least once a year and an affiliation with cooperatives to accumulate its capital

Not implemented

Table 17: Active Micro-hydro UCs with capacity to maintain service level in core VDCs

Indicator 2.9	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab	VDC 7
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)							
Number of MH schemes having:							
Paid maintenance worker							
Public audit at least once a year							
Affiliated with cooperatives							
Number of schemes having composition: paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives							
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level							

Indicator 2.10: At least 12 000 families trained in income generating activities

Income generating livelihoods means an advanced level of intervention, implemented in the VDCs categorized as high and medium potential. It includes market oriented vegetables, vegetable seed production, improved use of forest products, end users of micro hydro-based micro enterprises, vocational skills, marketing and processing, etc. Income generating activities will be implemented based on the sub-sector analysis and coordinated with GoN line agencies. Only the interventions that have market potential and get support for marketing will be implemented. In this connection leader farmers are 22, 23 household have been managed 23 households, 12 persons are nursery owners, 65 households are managed commercial vegetable farming. After the introduced of agriculture based income generating activities volume of availability of fresh vegetable is increased in market and very good house hold level consumption. Detail briefing below in Table no 18.

Table 18: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities

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Type of Income*** Generating Training	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participants	Total Participants
Leader Farmer Training	6	8	0	0	22	22
Plastic House Management	3	23	0	0	23	23
Nursery Owner Training	6	3	0	0	12	12
Commercial Vegetable Farming Training	2	55			10	65
Total						

Note: Agro-vets, LRP's, Leader Farmers, Small Enterprises. This should also include all commercial farmers having been trained.

Indicator 2.11: At least 50% women in the leadership posts of project supported cooperatives

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has been supporting people in its working areas for the development of cooperatives with main objective assists the water supply scheme and other RV interventions to provide sustainable services to the community, and to provide goods & services to member households for their socio-economic improvement. Uplift of excluded community and provide leadership to those communities who are out of income generating and development activities (Female and Dalit). In this connection in formed cooperatives female and Dalit leadership is very good in Dhamena 80% and Kotbhairab 100%. Dalit leadership position also 40% above. Detail briefing below in Table no 19.

Table 19: Composition of leadership² posts of project supported cooperatives.

Indicator 2.11	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total leadership position of cooperatives		5				5
Female leadership position		4				5
Dalit leadership position						2
Janajati leadership position						
% Female leadership position		80				100
% Dalit leadership position						40
% Janajati leadership position						

² Leadership position includes: Board of directors, Managers (not Assistant Manager), Account Committee.

Indicator 2.12: 90% of developed cooperatives shall achieve operational self-sufficiency, which should be greater than 110%.

Not reported by just new joined cooperatives

Table 20: Operational self-sufficiency of project supported cooperatives

Name of cooperative	Interest Income (in NPR) (A)	Operational Cost (in NPR) (B)	Interest Paid (in NPR) (C)	Loan Loss Provision (in NPR) (D)	Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS) ³ (in %)

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has been supporting people in its working areas for cooperative development. The objective of cooperative development has been to "assist the water supply scheme and other RV interventions to provide sustainable services to the community, and to provide goods & services to member households for their socio-economic improvement. In this connection there are formed two cooperatives Dhamena 1 and Kotbhairab 1. Cooperative management training had provided and other capacity building activities are proposed for FY2. Total share holders are in Dhamena 370 and 93 in Kotbhairab total shareholders are 463 from Kotbhairab and Dhamena. Detail shareholders are given below in table no 21.

Table 21: Composition of shareholders of project supported cooperatives

Name of cooperative	Total Shareholders	Shareholders by sex		Shareholders by ethnicity		
		Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others
Pragatisil Saving and credit cooperative Dhamena	370	37	333	86		284
Sana Kisan Cooperatives Kotbhairab	93	15	78	33		60
Total	463	52	411	119		344

3.1.3 Institutional Capacity Building

³ Here, Operational Self Sufficiency is: $OSS = \left[\frac{A}{(B+C+D)} \right] * 100$

Result 3: GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities

Indicator 3.1: Policy Advocacy approach approved and dissemination program prepared to ensure that RVWRMPs experiences are reflected in provincial and national policy planning

Policy Advocacy approach approved and dissemination program prepared to ensure that RVWRMPs experiences are reflected in provincial and national policy planning National and Provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences District and VDC level Ownership strengthened, as demonstrated by minimum 1.5% contribution to scheme costs by DDC or corresponding future body Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by DTO, DADO and other relevant offices, as verified by at least 10 annual DMC meetings in each Project district At least 80% of the annual budget allocated by CSIDB and DADO for joint LH activities in the Project VDCs has been utilized At least 85% of DWRDF funds are expended against the budget Project schemes' status updated annually in all Project DDCs, and data on WUMP reports and baseline are updated of New WUMPS prepared VDC ownership strengthened as demonstrated by minimum 6% contribution to scheme costs by VDC.

Indicator 3.2: National and Provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences

Mention here if any district staff has been in touch with any regional level authorities and themes that were discussed. No reported

Indicator 3.3: Ownership strengthened, as demonstrated by minimum 1% contribution to scheme costs by DDC or corresponding future body

Each DDC should deposit their share annually to the DWRDF. The share of the respective fiscal year will be deposited during month of Asadh. The share of the DDC will be calculated at the end of each fiscal year based on the schemes implemented in the respective year. DDC's contribution in each technology is different contribution but in an average 1.5 above. The contribution from the DDC is one of the major performance evaluation parameters in their annual performance evaluation. In this connection DDC Bajhang had contributed in FY 1 Rs 538357 Five hundreds thirty eight thousands and three hundred fifty seven only this is 4% of capital expenditure.

Indicator 3.4: Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by DTO, DADO and other relevant offices, as verified by at least 10 annual DMC meetings in each Project district

Engineer and sub engineer support provided by District Technical Office (DTO), he is responsible for recommendation authority in Estimate and Final measurement book. District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Services Office (DLSO), Cottage

Small Industry Board (CSIDB) has been provided as a training resources persons, technical facilitation in District level and community level livelihood and Micro Enterprises related training.

District Development Committee/Rural Village Water Resources Management Project/District Management Committee is district level policy maker and taking leading role for implementation. Members are from district level stakeholders and partners. DMC meeting had conducted regular each month in FY1 12 DMC meeting.

Indicator 3.5: At least 80% of the annual budget allocated by CSIDB and DADO for joint LH activities in the Project VDCs has been utilized

DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang has played a vital role for coordination with district level development stakeholders for synergy effect and established dynamic relationship. With coordination, it was easy to share vision, goal, and increased mutual understanding and accountability to address the poverty and social injustice. DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang is playing active role for uplift of social, culture and economic of rural community people by joining hand with line agency, and other development concerned partners like DADO, DLSO, CSIDB and VDC in income generation, livelihood activities, capacity building and promotion activities in community. Total collaborative amount is 797637 only and there is same budget has utilized as well allocated budget. Detail briefing below in Table 22.

Table 22: LH activities conducted through coordination / collaboration with CSIDB / DADO

Name of activities	Number of RVWRMP working VDCs involved	Supporting agency (CSIDB / DADO)	Total allocated Budget for Joint LH activities	Actual utilized amount	% utilized against planned
Plastic House/Commercial veg farming	6	DADO	568000	568000	
Micro Enterprise		CSIDB	25000	25000	
Fodder Sapling	6	DLSO	75000	75000	
Plastic House Support Kotbhairab VDC	1	DADO	70173	70173	
Homegardening Training Joint Collaborations Pipalkot VDC	1	DADO and DLSO	59500	59500	
Commercial vegetable farming and irrigation support	1	DADO	450000	450000	
Total			1247673	1247673	

Indicator 3.6: At least 85% of DWRDF funds are expended against the budget

District Water Resources Development Fund contribution is major part to operate the project activities in community and Scheme level. Agreement among the Government of Nepal, Government of Finland, District Development Committee and Village Development Committee has been contribution financial support in a ratio. District Development Committee had contributed 4%, Village Development Committee 5%, GoN contribution 37%, GoF contribution 34% and community contribution 20%. Total District Water Resources Development Fund budget FY 1 is NPR. 26500000.00 And expended NPR. 25918356.57 among that 101.35% expended in capital and 94% recurrent budget was expended. In overall expenditure is 98% in FY 1. Total budget of GoN Rs. 1308000 and expenditure is 100 percentage similarly GoF budget Rs. 13075000 and expenditure is Rs. 12299999.57 this is 94 percentage and DDC budget Rs. 345000 and expenditure Rs 538357 this is 156 percent of allocated budget. Detail briefing below in Table no 23 and 23.1.

Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF by capital and recurrent

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	14340000	14533356.57	101.35%
Recurrent	12160000	11385000	94%
Total	26500000	25918356.57	98%

Table 23.1: Utilization of DWRDF by contribution

Contribution	Budget	Expenditure	Percentage
GoN	13080000	13080000	100
GoF	13075000	12299999.57	94
DDC	345000	538357	156
Total			

Indicator 3.7: Project schemes' status updated annually in all Project DDCs, and data on WUMP reports and baseline are updated

WUMP preparation must take place in close coordination and with steering by the concerned VDC to ensure commitment in and ownership of the plan by the local authorities, political parties and the communities. Similarly, the DDC should endorse the WUMP and thus be involved in its preparation. However, Water use master plan approved by village council and recognized by District council. WUMP copy available in district information and documentation center of District Development Committee. Every year annual plan approved by District council based on Water use master plan. WUMP copy are in DIDC center of DDC Bajhang from Dhamena, Bhatekhola, Malumela, Matela, Kotbhairab and Pipalkot.

Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

The project document of Phase III has clearly indicated that project will support additional 100 VDCs to prepare WUMP during phase III period; RVWRMP jointly with WARMP/Helvetas provide support to VDC/district to develop the new WUMPs as follow Support in VDC selection process as per VDC selection criteria mentioned in the PIG. District development committee/Rural Village Water Resources management committee had completed WUMP preparation planning process in Dantola, Surma, Dahabagar and Deulikot VDC. Now WUMP report writing is ongoing. For next fiscal year 4 VDCs are proposed for new WUMP preparation.

Indicator 3.9: VDC ownership strengthened as demonstrated by minimum 6% contribution to scheme costs by VDC

Village development committee is major implementing partner of the RVWRMP. The cash and kind contributions from the VDC for investment costs of a scheme for different types of technologies are in an average 5%. The cash and kind contribution from the users will be calculated during preparation of cost estimates and evaluation. Please refer to Annex 1 for components assigned to users for their in-kind contribution. VDC contribution is showing 5 to 15 % in DWSS and institutional toilet construction in an average VDC contribution is showing 7.25%. Detail is below in table no 24.

Table 24: VDC contribution on total actual investment

Indicator 3.9	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	1080980.84	6074847.2	11884947.6	3532806.18	5966104.35	3584382.13
VDC contribution	162147.13	334262.94	594247.37	176640.31	298305.22	295062.76
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	15%	5.5%	5%	5%	5%	8%

3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

Water is crucial resources for everyone to fulfill their needs and it is basic human rights of people to access to sufficient, safe water for active and healthy life. To access in safe drinking water is the basic human rights of human beings. DDC/RVWRMP has started 8 DWSS schemes are ongoing. Within this fiscal year 072/73, total 24 intake, 16 RVT, 2 DC, 6 Cable crossing, 108 public tap stand, 8 school taps have been constructing under gravity water supply system to provide safe drinking water supply. As a sustainability approach of water supply schemes, scheme level training according to Step By Step, Account management, CAP, GESI, O&M fund, VMW, Water tariff,

climate change and DRRM, Water Safety Plan orientation has been given to Users Committee (UC) of gravity drinking water supply.

Similarly, International World water Day has been celebrated and information were disseminated to community about efficient water use, world population facing problems, climate change & its impacts on water resources and food, problems and sustainable management of water resources.

3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation and Hygiene is a crucial aspect to ensure maximum impact on the health status and behavior changed of the target population. Main objective of promotion of Sanitation and Hygiene was to reduce the child mortality, develop healthy and productive human resources and reduce the incidence of five major water borne diseases due to poor sanitation and hygiene. DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang has conducted awareness campaign mass meeting and capacity building training related with sanitation & hygiene to VWASH-CC, child clubs, Teachers, SMC, FCHV, Health post In charge, Leader farmer women groups. Under post ODF activities, District level Total sanitation training for behavioral change to sanitation volunteers, Complete Sanitation triggering has been conducted for highlight the importance of toilet use, hand washing with soap, health and hygiene behaviours, proper solid and liquid waste management in and out of the home, Bajhang had declared open defecation free on 31 December 2015. This movement is ultimately support to national open defecation free process with in 2017. DDC/RVWRMP has celebrated sanitation and hygiene events like international women days, National sanitation weeks, International Menstrual Hygiene Day. Similarly, for the sustainability of post ODF towards the total sanitation movement, DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang has given emphasize towards coordination and cooperation with VWASHCC , DWASHCC, women groups, child clubs for regular monitoring and evaluation of total sanitation as well as sharing with other line agency and stakeholders. Total sanitation related activities conducted and implemented Amar middle school in Dhamena VDC. Masta, Rilun and Pauwagadhi VDCs are declared Chhau hut free VDCs.

3.2.3 Micro Hydro

Not implementation

3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

Not implementation

3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

Promotion of renewable energy like Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) has been promoted in project working VDC. In this fiscal year, ICS using VDC had declared ICS used VDCs with collaboration of DDC/RVWRMP, VDC, RDSC/CRT/SNV and GSTDS in five VDC namely Kafalseri, Pipalkot, Malumela, Matela and Bhatekhola. In this fiscal year ICS has constructed covering with 579 households 100% at Bhatekhola VDC supported by UMN, VDC Bhatekhola and mobilization support by RVWRMP Bajhang. Result of ICS using smoke related diseases are reduced.

3.2.6 Irrigation

Not implementation

3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

To sustain the project interventions in VDCs, providing goods and services to the community for the improvement of living conditions. Conducted Cooperatives management training to two cooperatives Pragatisil saving and credit cooperative Dhamena and Sanakisan cooperative Kotbhairab. Cooperative has been maintained bookkeeping, extent share holders specially focused to female and Dalit affiliation. Saving and credit activities are boost up for further development process. In this context, the cooperatives will be mobilized for to support the sustainability of constructed water facilities and livelihood activities in project core VDC.

3.2.8 Home Gardens

DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang has promoted basic livelihood components like Home garden Management(HGM), households using at least 4 low cost techniques, commercial production of seasonal and of off seasonal vegetable production considering to food security, nutrition and health as well as development of consuming habit. In project working VDC, total 582 households has managed HGM system, among them 9% at Matela, 6% at Dhamena ,34% at Bhatekhola, 32% at Malumela, 13% Pipalkot, and 5% at Kotbhairab. Similarly, many households are using four low cost techniques.

Under basic livelihood, total 4013 community people were benefitted from different kind of livelihood training like HMG and Leader farmers. About 53% women, 8% Dalit, 45% other female were participated and they had gained practical knowledge on organic compost preparation and management, urine collection and its use and methods of making organic pesticide at local level.

3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

Income generating livelihoods means an advanced level of intervention, implemented in the VDCs categorized as high and medium potential. It includes market oriented vegetables, vegetable seed production, improved use of forest products, end uses of micro hydro-based micro enterprises, vocational skills, marketing and processing, etc. Income generating activities will be implemented based on the sub-sector analysis and coordinated with GoN line agencies. Only the interventions that have market potential and get support for marketing will be implemented. Details in livelihoods guideline Major achievement in this fiscal year in livelihood sector was commercial vegetable production training in Malumela and Dhamena VDC.

3.2.10 MUS

Not implementation

3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability

DDC/RVWRMP Bajhang has promoted basic livelihood components like Home garden Management(HGM), households using at least 4 low cost techniques, commercial production of seasonal and of seasonal vegetable production considering to food security, nutrition and health as well as development of consuming habit.

Under basic livelihood, total 486 community people were benefitted from different kind of livelihood training like HMG and Leader farmers. About 84% women were participated and they had gained practical knowledge on organic compost preparation and management, urine collection and its use and methods of making organic pesticide at local level.

Advance level livelihood has been promoted by DDC/RVWRMP in project working VDC to provide practical knowledge about seasonal & off seasonal vegetable production, Plastic house and Multipurpose Nursery preparation. Plastic houses have been established with main objective to bring the change in the traditional vegetable farming method at rural community. Total 23 Plastic Houses and 12 Multiple Purpose Nurseries has been established at 6 working VDC. Community people are taking advantage directly by selling the seasonal & off seasonal Pomegranate, Bakaino, tomato, squash, pumpkin, cucumber, bitter guard, brinjeil. Plastic house has been prepared in joint collaboration among district level livelihood partners DADO and VDC.

4. Sustainability

District Development Committee had taken leading role to implement project in District level and similarly village development committee has been taken leading role to implement project in VDC level. At least 1.5 percentage financial contribution bared by District development committee in project implementation and six percentage financial contribution by village development committee. Direct leading from VDC and DDC made towards the sustainability of the schemes. There is record and ownership of the schemes. Village development committee has been allocated operation and maintenance fund for drinking water supply scheme in VDC level. And District development committee has been keeping record of the schemes and time to time monitoring. UC has been collected operation and maintenance fund for scheme sustainability and implemented of water safety plan in scheme level. Similarly VDC have allocated for operation and maintenance fund for scheme repair and re have propose. VMW mobilized in all schemes, UC regular meeting has been conducted in all Schemes.

5. Crosscutting Objectives

Table 25: Number of participants in CB activities

S.N.	Training	Matela	Dhamena	Bhatekhola	Malumela	Pipalkot	Kotbhairab
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	397	199	209	197	347	206
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	67	99	71	181	126	175
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training		16				16
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	5	10	11	8	8	8
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	13	13	13	13	13	13
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	6	13	14	11	10	12
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)						
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	1596	1402	444	886	1211	455
	Total	2084	1752	762	1296	1715	885

Table 26: Disaggregated participants in CB activities

Training	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Janajati Male	Janajati female	Other Male	Other Female	Total male	Total female	Total
Step – By – Step (Water	165	148			578	664	739	812	1555

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Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)									
Livelihood Promotion related Training	19	26			55	332	74	358	432
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	2	7			6	15	8	22	30
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	4	2			37	14	41	16	57
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	3				63	12	66	12	78
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	8				50	17	58	17	75
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)									
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	311	568			1835	3520	2146	4088	6234
Total									

5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has been working through User Committee in the community level. Whole implementation responsibility bared by UC and project has been facilitating and provided capacity building training and technical input. Project provision is at least 50% women participation in UC composition and also Dalit participation is compulsory. Social inclusion and gender inclusion process is strongly followed in project activities. VWASH-CC is main responsible and decision making agency for the program implementation in VDC level. VWASH-CC also participation 50% of female and Dalit composition is compulsory. Project has conducted different types of training focusing to income generation of females like Home gardening management, Commercial vegetable farming etc.

5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

A democratic and accountable society that promotes human rights – RVWRMP's tools include WUMPs, Step-By-Step, cooperative development and livelihoods concept; an inclusive green economy that promotes employment RVWRMP's cooperatives and livelihoods concept, but also the infrastructure-related works, open up opportunities for income generation and decent jobs. Sustainable management of natural resources

and environmental protection – RVWRMP is by definition a natural resource management project which will be paying increasing attention to land use/resources, in addition to water resources, through watershed management. Human development the overall goal of RVWRMP's capacity building and empowerment efforts.

5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Bajhang introduced and implementation different kind of techniques related with environment sustainability. Different kind of tree, forage and fodder plantation in around the water sources/springs, pipe line, RVT and Intake. Environment sustainability related training and orientation had conducted to UC, VWASH-CC, SPs and DMC level. Multipurpose nurseries had established in each VDCs with produced different types of fodder and forage, fruit and tree saplings and seedlings. Community people buy saplings and seedlings from multipurpose nursery and plantation their home gardening management. Results VDCs have been greenery and having supply of fruit and fodder. Promotion of renewable energy like Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) has been promoted in project working VDCs and declared Inner home smoke less free VDCs.

6. Assumptions and Risks

The implementation of the LSG Act 1999 is only just beginning, and local government remains under-resourced in terms of staff and annual budgets and is therefore ineffective and unable to deliver services and provide support for local initiatives: The poorer groups are exposed to deep-rooted inequality and are unable to claim their rights to services, or prevent local elites capturing public resources. Public service staff is drawn mostly from the male elites and are somewhat less than responsive to the needs of women and the poor and excluded. Poor local services and a weak economic base leads to migration and the temporary and permanent loss of the young and able. The issues are complex and the traditional tools for implementation and management of interventions do not work well to reach pre-determined ends because of the multiplicity of actors, lack of flexibility, and the traditional use of linear—rather than process-based— approaches in many development projects. Detail is below in table no 27.

Table 27: Risk analysis

Issues and Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements
Natural calamities, climate change	High	High
Political instabilities and anarchy	Medium	Medium

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New administrative structure delayed	Medium	Medium
Limited political will to decentralize	Medium	Medium
Limited support from local level	Medium	Medium
Limited capacity of SOs	Medium	Medium
Remoteness and access to market	Medium	Medium
Delayed or missing contributions	Medium	Low
Political pressure on expansion	Medium	Low
HIV/AIDS	Low	Low
Inadequate O&M and revenue collection	Medium	Medium
Possible devaluation of EUR against USD/NPR		

7. Resource Allocation

Water use master plan based annual work plan and budget has been approved by District council. Annual work plan and budget has been allocated on recurrent and capital budget headline budget come from Government of Nepal, Govern of Finland, District Development Committee, Community contribution cash and kind. Capital budget had expended in Drinking water supply and institutional sanitation. And re current budget has expended in Step-by step activities, livelihood promotion related training, Cooperative development and micro finance related training, technical training, SO/SP capacity building, District level training workshop, water use master plan related training and awareness campaigning program etc. Detail is below in table no 28.

Table 28: Resource expenditure

S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	417700	46680	464380
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	1275885		1275885
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	321620		321620
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	350470		350470
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	7006187	119500	7125687
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	1163320	56315	1219635
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)			
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	810218		810218
	Total	11385000	222495	11607495

7.1 District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF)

The GON contribution for the Investment of the District sub-Projects will be channeled to DWRDF (investment account) as per the budget allocated in the red book (budget) annually. Money comes from the Ministry of Finance to the District Treasury and further to DDF and DWRDF. The flow of the fund will follow the regular GON process to reach the DWRDFs. DMC should forward the Annual Work Plan for the activities endorsed by District Council to the Project PSU. The PSU will compile, check and forward them to DoLIDAR. DoLIDAR will finalize the annual budget for each district. The contribution of Finland to the DWRDF will also be reflected in the Red Book. It will be deposited to DWRDF directly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland, upon the written request sent by the district (LDO/DDC Chairperson). PSU facilitates the fund flow through a separate account as a bank draft for DDF/DWRDF based on the request as soon as the funds have arrived to Nepal. Similarly, contribution of European Union (EU) will also channeled through Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Finland to DDC. The funds from GON are usually deposited to DDF/DWRDF on trimester basis. The Finnish funds will be deposited on trimester basis or on actual need basis; these requests can be done at any time of the year. Thus the funds from the two governments do not necessarily reach DWRDF at the same time or not even during the same trimester. DoLIDAR and PSU are responsible to monitor that the share of GON and GOF contributions, as well as the DDC contribution, are as stipulated in the Project Document. DoLIDAR and PSU are also responsible to monitor that there is not too much money in the DWRDF in relation to the annual/trimester plans and in relation to actual progress of work. DMCs are encouraged to install a public board in DDC to show the payments transparently. The Project is financed jointly by the governments of Nepal and Finland, and the European Union (EU) through sharing the costs with District Development Committees (DDCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs), communities and Users Groups. Other sources are also possible for funding the activities in the villages through the District Development Funds (DDFs), through partnership arrangements between the DDC, RVWRMP and the potential other partner(s). Cost sharing and contributions from different stakeholders are discussed in the Inception Report and given in the Project Implementation Guidelines (PIG). Contributions differ depending on type of intervention and technology used. Total Project cost, tentative contributions and tentative annual budgets are presented in the Project Document. Actual annual budgets are planned and approved in the Annual Work Plans for each Nepali Fiscal Year within the total ceiling of the Project funding. These are approved by the Project Supervisory Board. The project will develop fiscal year wise planning of entire phase III.

7.2 TA Fund

This account covers funding for a range of capacity building activities, pilots, studies and plans, technical assistance and office running costs from the contribution by the Government of Finland. It is administrated and audited as per the rules and regulations of the Government of Finland. The Team Leader of the TA Team must approve all expenditure under Project Support Account prior procurement. S/he is also the signatory of the Project main bank accounts.

7.3 Human Resources

Human Resources is fundamentally an expression of an organizations belief in the employee element of that organizations success. Human Resources pure and simple are the implementation of a strategy to drive innovation, productivity and share price through mobilizing the workforce towards excellence. There is provision for Human Resources in different level. RVWRMP deputed 1 WRA, 1 WRO, 1 SWRT in regular basis and 1 Micro Enterprise Promoter short term basis. Now we are implementing SP modality 5 coordinators one in every VDC 1 is vacant, 6 Water Resources Technicians 1 every VDCs, 5 Health promoters each in every VDC 1 VDC is vacant, tow sub engineer 1 in three VDC and 1 livelihood promoter is looking two VDCs but 1 livelihood promoter is vacant. DDC also provided 1 focal persons and account section also provided input in accounting process under DWRDF. Engineer and sub engineer support provided by District Technical Office (DTO), he is responsible for recommendation authority in Estimate and Final measurement book. District Agriculture Development Office (DADO), District Livestock Services Office (DLSO), Cottage Small Industry Board (CSIDB) are provided as a training resources persons in District level and community level livelihood and Micro Enterprises related training.

District Development Committee/Rural Village Water Resources Management Project/District Management Committee is district level policy maker and taking leading role for implementation. Members are from district level stakeholders and partners. DMC meeting is organized regular in FY1 12 DMC meeting had conducted.

8. Lessons Learned

- Participatory and bottom up planning process has been brought synergetic effect in program implementation.
- Participatory and joint monitoring among the stakeholders has been brought way forward.
- Strongly follow up step by step maintained transparent and effective participation of community, stakeholders and partners.

- Strong coordination to district level stakeholders and partners for avoid duplication and bring qualitative result.
- Awareness and campaign program have been reduced social and cultural taboos.
- Strongly follow up project guideline towards social inclusion, transparent, accountable and responsive governance.
- Continue capacity building to local staffs to achieve project goal objectives, indicators and expected output.
- Strongly follow up bilateral and multilateral agreement to achieve project objectives and target.
- Capacity building of the community to reduce elite capturing and effective participation of targeted groups.
- Continue follow up step by step process to make accountable, responsible and transparent institutions and achieve sustainable development.
- Local employment and entrepreneurship generation for livelihood improvement and poverty reduction.
- Follow up of project guideline and step by step process to manage local conflict.
- Participation of local political leaders for promotion of local democracy and mutual participation