

Rural Village Water Resources  
Management Project Phase III



# Kailali 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

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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	Microhydro
MHP	Microhydro 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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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 (2016-2021). Rural Village Water Resources Management Project-II Kailali has implemented its program through district development committee. The project implemented sanitation and livelihoods activities in six Terai VDCs in phase II followed by six hill VDCs that have prepared WUMPs as an entry point and initiated the phase III project activities. The project district has entered into phase III during the FY 072/73. It has achieved nearly 66% of the financial and around 82% of the physical progress was even in the transition year.

**Annual Planning v/s Achievement:** Annual planning and progress was found good in Kailali. Agreements of 12 Schemes were done with UCs of our project VDCs. These Schemes are carried over from FY 2072/73 to FY 073/74.

Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) were completed in Negali & Sugarkhal VDCs. WUMPs of Negali & Sugarkhal VDCs were completed & the final report was approved from VDC Council and endorsed in DDC Council. Three Water Supply Schemes at Sahajpur, two Water supply Schemes at Khairala, two Water Supply Schemes at Mohaniyal, two Water Supply Schemes at Pandan, two Water Supply at Negali & one Water Supply Schemes at Sugarkhal VDC are under construction at the moment.

Sugarkhal VDC has been declared ODF. Almost all the HHs have constructed Solid Waste pit in their houses in the project VDCs. Different Capacity building trainings were conducted at Sugarkhal VDCs before declaring ODF. One event UC/VMW workshop at district level was completed covering???? VDCs.

**Contribution of DDC in DWRDF:** Total Released Budget (GoN+GoF) was 26,834,000.00 of which total expended budget (GoN+GoF) was 18,081,430.00 which is 67% against the plan. DDC has contributed 291,000.00 in line with the plan i.e 100% of the planned budget.

**Monitoring and Reporting:** Monitoring of scheme and other activities in project VDCs by DDC were done properly. All monitoring visits were completed following S-B-S approach of the project. Similarly financial reports were submitted to PSU regularly.

**DMC Meeting:** District Management Committee (DMC) is responsible to decide, implement, supervise and monitor all the project activities in the district. Users Committees (UCs) were responsible to implement project activities in working VDCs. DMC managed the regular supervision and monitoring plan through DDC/DTO RVWRMII district unit and concerned line agencies and stakeholders from the district. There was good participation from stakeholders in DMC meeting. There were 16 meetings held in FY 2072/73,

**DWRDF utilization and transparency:** DWRDF expended only for specified heading i.e DWRDF, & Financial statement of FY 072/73 was published in local newspaper.

**Collaboration of RVWRMP activities RVWRMP:** Kailali has started some livelihood activities in working VDCs in collaboration with DADO office. DADO has provided tremendous support in both the form-financially and technically. All planned activities were conducted on time in collaboration with DADO. One district level leader farmer training was completed followed by 12 events of Home Garden Management training related to capacity building for livelihoods development.

## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Project 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 (2016-2021). 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. RVWRMP 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.

### **The results of Phase III of RVWRMP are impact oriented:**

- Result #1: Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behaviour.
- Result # 2: Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development.
- Result #3: GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities.

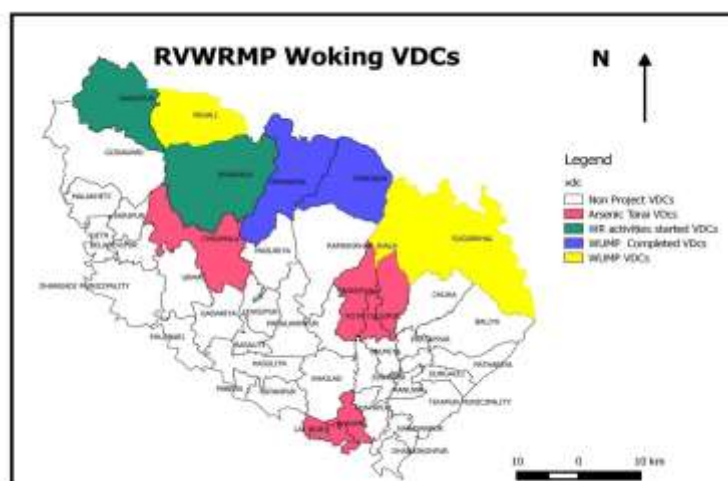
#### **1.1.1 District Introduction**

Kailali district a part of Seti Zone is one of the seventy-five districts of Nepal, a landlocked country of South Asia. The district covers an area of 3,235 square kilometres (1,249 sq mi). Dhangadhi is a center of attraction of not only Kailali district but of the whole seti zone. Most part of the district lies in Terai belt with varying the altitude ranging from 179 m to 1,957 m above sea level. Dhangadhi is the headquarter of the district as well. The rectangular-shaped district covers an area of 2,742 sq. km. Most people are Tharus. Agronomy is the base of economy, where Karnali, Mohana, Patheraiya, Kada Kamara, Surmi Rivers provide water for irrigation. Dhangadhi is the prime commercial hub. Dhangadhi is one of the biggest cities city in Far western Nepal. It is the capital of Kailali District located in the Far Western Development Region of Nepal on the border of Uttar Pradesh state, India near the village Gauriphanta.

#### **1.1.2 Project Introduction (RVWRMP-II, Kailali):**

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland (GoF). The 2nd phase started from August 2010 just after Phase out of 1st Phase without any gap and is followed by Phase III (2016-2021). Rural Village Water Resources Management Project-III Kailali is implementing its program through district development committee. The project implemented sanitation and livelihoods activities in six Terai VDCs in phase II followed by six hill VDCs that have prepared WUMPs as an entry point and initiated the phase III project activities. Some demonstration water resources activities (Water Safety activities), Some Sanitation and arsenic mitigation with few livelihoods activities were carried out in Terai VDC i.e Dododhara, Kotatulsipur, Bhajni, Lalbhaji, Sadepani and Chaumala VDCs in the first phase followed by sanitation and home garden activities in phase II. RVWRMP-II-Kailali has supported in Arsenic mitigation, sanitation (HH latrine, Institutional toilets, environmental improvement and nursery establishment) & Livelihood activities, environmental protection/soil conservation etc. Tharu is the dominant ethnic inhabitant at Lalbhaji VDC whereas there is a mix group by caste and ethnicity in the remaining VDCs.

In 2012 the Project prepared a Phasing out Strategy, which proposed withdrawing major scheme investments from those VDCs that had met key project indicators in 7–8 years already worked in the VDC. With this, the Project was able to select new VDCs for WUMP preparation and implementation. It had further been agreed with the Project that all Phase I VDCs would be phased out by the end of Phase II (2010–2015). Keeping the spirit of the phasing out understanding up, the tarai VDCs of kailali were declared ODF followed by phasing out workshops in the VDCs & MOU between VDC & DDC.



Sahajpur and Khairala VDCs were selected in FY2069/070 (2012) followed by Moniyal & Pandaun VDCs in FY2070/071 (2013) & Sugarkhal & Nigali VDCs in FY2071/072 (2014). Those VDCs were selected by DDC following the criteria i.e. poverty, remoteness, hardship of WS, sanitation facilities, HDI ranking. The intervention of the project in those VDCs has been justified with the existence of extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities. RVWRMP-II, Kailali has therefore implemented Integrated Water Resources Management activities based on WUMP including different components of water resources such as multiple use of water resources, drinking water, (Gravity, point source improvement), sanitation (HH latrine, Institutional toilets, environmental improvement and nursery establishment), environmental protection/soil conservation etc.

## 2. Progress towards achieving results

MOU between Dolidar & DDC has been completed. In fiscal year 2072/73, DDC/RVWRMP has started Water resources activities at six hilly VDCs of Kailali district. Twelve Water Supply Schemes are in under construction benefiting 441 HH and 2615 populations. Twelve events of Home garden training were completed in the Project VDCs. SugarKhal VDC has been declared ODF. We have Supported in Sanitation review Workshop at the district level. WUMP reports two VDCs i.e. Negali & Sugarkhal were approved from VDC council as well as DDC Council. DDC had allocated NRs 291, 000.00 for the project activities which was totally spent during the FY.

## 3.1 Achievement of Results

### 3.1.1 WASH

DDC/RVWRMP started water resources management activities from 2070/71 in hilly VDCs. Eight water Supply Schemes were completed in phase-II benefiting 209 HHs and 1393 populations in Sahajpur & Khairala VDCs including along with one Rain Water Harvesting scheme with 14 jars in Sahajpur VDC. In fiscal year 2072/73, DDC/RVWRMP took 12 water supply schemes which are carried over to and in under construction in phase III benefiting 441 HH and 2615 populations.

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

**Indicator 1.1: 97% of community members in the Project VDCs has improved water supply systems**

As of the end of the FY 072/73, the district has achieved good result in line with the plan. While disaggregating the progress VDC wise, Sahajpur VDC has achieved 23%, Khairala 27%, Mohaniyal

13%, Pandaun 29%, Negali 9% and Sugarkhal has achieved 2.3% of population with improved water supply.

**Table 1: Access to improved water supply in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.1	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total population in the VDC	8334	4563	4681	3404	7836	18145
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	838	230	34	430	112	179
Additional population benefitted from project in from 2 <sup>nd</sup> phase to FY 01	1085	1031	575	431	656	239
Cumulative population with improved water supply	1923	1261	609	861	768	418
% of population with improved water supply	23.07	27.64	13.01	25.29	9.80	2.30

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

Communities' contribution is seemed encouraging as expected. The contribution in Sahajpur VDC is 28.33%, Khairala 25.04%, Mohaniyal 24.29%, Pandaun 26.53%, Negali 27.25% and that of Sugarkhal VDC is 25.93%. for oning Schemes. After completion of Schemes actual contribution will be Calculated.

**Table 2: Community contribution on WASH**

Indicator 1.3	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total WASH Investment Cost						
Actual Cost Contribution						
o In Cash						
o In Kind						
% Cost Contribution						

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

The district has initiated protecting identified critical water resources in the project VDCs. A total of 20 such schemes are protected as mentioned in the table below:

**Table 3: Critical water source protection in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.4	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of protected sources through water recharge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of sources protected	0	0	0	0	0	0



% of critical water sources protected						
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**Indicator 1.5: 100% coverage of water supply schemes with Water Safety Plan**

Completed eight water supply schemes in Sahajpur and Khairala VDCs have already water safety plan. Under construction 12 schemes have got a one day orientation on WSP and will be given a three days training on WSP after completion of the schemes to make WSP. The table below shows the coverage with WSP:

**Table 4: Water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.5	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of water supply scheme implemented						
Number of water supply scheme with WSP						
% of water supply schemes with WSP						

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

**Table 5: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level.**

Five water supply schemes in Sahajpur and three water schemes in Khairala VDC were Completed in last fiscal year. These schemes are fully functional having paid VMW and O and M regulation along with regular meetings and care taking. Twelve water supply are Under Construction and will have the same provision like in the completed schemes.

Indicator 1.6	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of water supply scheme implemented						
<b>Number of schemes having:</b> O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly						
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level						

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

Three public audits were completed in the completed eight schemes in Sahajpur and Khairala VDC in the FY 072/73. In the remaining but in running Schemes two Public audit were completed .After completion of Schemes one public audit will be completed.

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

Indicator 1.7	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of water supply scheme implemented						
Number of schemes having <b>at-least 3 public audit</b>						
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits						
Number of participation in public audit						
Number of female participation						
Number of Dalit participation						
Number of Janajati participation						
% of Female participation						
% of Dalit participation						
% of Janajati participation						
Remarks						

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

The composition of females and other minorities in the UCs is encouraging in the project VDCs. Composition of females in the key positions is 47% in Sahajpur followed by 6% and 9.3% of Dalits and Janajatis respectively. The composition of females in Khairala is 50%, Mohaniyal 37.5%, Pandaun 25%, Negali 37.5% and 50% in Sugarkhal VDC. Participation of other ethnicity is based on their presence in the community as tabulated below:

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

Indicator 1.8	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total UC Key Positions	32	20	8	8	8	4
Female Key Positions	15	10	3	2	3	2
Dalit Key Positions	2	2	0	0	0	1
Janajati Key Positions	3	2	4	2	0	0
% Female Key Positions	47%	50%	37.5%	25%	37.5%	50%
% Dalit Key Positions	6%	10%	0	0	0	25%
% Janajati Key Positions	9.3%	10%	50%	25%	0	0
Remarks						

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

All the school have toilets along with some schools having WASH facilities inside the school yard. The schools have child clubs maintaining sanitation. However there were no Health Promoters (HP) in the last FY, the project has maintained sanitation well and expects it better with the HP hired in the current FY. Overall scenario is tabulated below:

**Table 8.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools**

Indicator 1.9	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total Number of Schools	20	9	12	15	19	26
Schools having child club	20	9	12	15	19	26
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	15	3	7	6	12	14
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	20	5	8	9	19	10
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	20	5	8	9	8	10
School having MHM facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	13	5	0	0	0	0
Schools having solid waste management practices	8	0	0	9	19	3
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having garden	0	0	3	1	7	0

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

In Project VDCs, each Institutions have functional toilet though lacking functional water facilities. Some Institutions have hand washing with soap facilities. From this fiscal year, the project is planning to complete other indicators along with the management of hospital waste at the health post.

Indicator 1.9	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total Number of institutions	6	1	4	6	2	3
Institutions having functional Water facilities	3	0	0	0	2	1
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking	0	0	0	0	0	0

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water service.							
Institutions having functional toilet.	6	1	4	6	2	3	
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	3	0	2	0	1	1	
Institutions having solid waste management practices	6	0	0	6	2	3	
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	0	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**

The project has been working in the new VDCs and analyzed the situation of the existing cooperatives prevailing in the VDCs. Further action will be taken after finalizing the decision either to reform or strengthen or establish the cooperatives in the VDCs.

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

Indicator 1.10	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total number of WS schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of schemes having account in cooperative	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of total O&M fund of WS schemes in cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of WS schemes affiliated in cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Remarks	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Sahajpur and Khairala VDCs were selected in FY2069/070 (2012) followed by Moniyal & Pandaun VDCs in FY2070/071 (2013) & Sugarkhal & Nigali VDCs in FY2071/072 (2014). All VDCs were declared ODF. HHs have hand washing with soap facilities. Due to absence of Health Promoter the project team last FY, all activities related on total sanitation could not be conducted. The project district is in the process of hiring the HPs and expects that all indicators would be met by next FY.

**Table 10: Total sanitation status of core VDCs**

Indicator 1.11	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total household in VDC	1789	892	841	657	1238	2848
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	1789	892	841	657	1238	2848
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHs managing the FYM	0	0	0	0	0	0
HH having the Chang	770	580	453	233	732	474
HHs having waste Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0
HHs managing the waste water in HG	0	0	0	0	0	0
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

**Table 11: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs**

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

Indicator 1.12	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total respondents of BCS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer	0	0	0	0	0	0

"Yes"						
% of menstruating women able to use toilet	0	0	0	0	0	0

### 3.1.2 Livelihoods

Support to food security and nutrition is the prime aim of 2nd result of the project. To obtain this target, the project has started two fold approach to livelihoods i.e basic home garden management and advance level intervention either on farm or off farm based. The project has targeted 78% for home garden among other indicators promoting local resources.

**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**

Livelihoods in Sahajpur and Khairala was started from FY 2071/72. Three Water Supply Schemes were completed at Khairala VDC and five water supply Schemes were completed at Sahajpur VDCs. Corresponding with the schemes, the project has been able to develop impressive home gardens in those schemes along with the initiation in other VDCs. A glimpse on the progress of home garden could be seen in the table below:

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

Indicator 2.1	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	176	148	93	73	112	48
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	140	110	50	42	60	30
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	140	110	50	42	60	30
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	80%	74%	54%	58%	54%	63%

\* 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**

Participation of females in home garden related training is encouraging right from the beginning. In this fiscal year 74% female were participated against 26% male in the HGM training. In Case of leader farmer training is was equally balanced. Other inclusion is summarized in the table below:

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

Indicator 2.3	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of participants in HG training	215	174	54	44	64	32

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Number of women participated in HG training	111	122	51	40	38	32
Number of participants in TOT	0	4	0	0	0	0
Number of women participated in TOT	0	2	0	0	0	0
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	15	9	4	4	4	2
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	10	5	2	3	2	2
% of women participation in HG	52%	70%	94%	91%	59%	100%
% of women participation in TOT	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of women participation in LF training	67%	56%	50%	75%	50%	100%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	8%	5%	6%	8%	6%	6%

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

In FY 2072/73 14% Dalit, 28% Janjati & 58% other Cast were Participated in livelihood activities.

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

Indicator 2.4	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	215	174	54	44	64	32
Number of Dalit HH	30	35	0	7	16	6
Number of Janajati HH	15	54	39	5	2	0
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	14%	20%	0%	16%	25%	19%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	7%	31%	72%	11%	3%	0%
Number of participants in HG training	111	122	51	40	38	32
Number of Dalit participants	28	33	0	7	16	6
Number of Janajati participants	12	52	39	5	2	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training	25%	27%	0%	18%	42%	19%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	11%	43%	76%	13%	5%	0%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	93%	94%	0%	100%	100%	100%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	80%	96%	100%	100%	100%	0%

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

There was no irrigation Scheme was proposed in Fiscal year 2072/73.

**Table 15: Irrigation beneficiaries<sup>1</sup> practicing double or triple cropping in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.1	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of CI schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of CI beneficiary HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of CI beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping**	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

**Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support**

There was no irrigation Scheme proposed in Fiscal year 2072/73.

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

No energy Scheme was completed in Fiscal year 2072/73.

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

Indicator 2.7	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of Energy schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of energy schemes through MUS	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total energy produced (KWH)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total energy utilized (KWH)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue collected	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of energy utilized and paid	0	0	0	0	0	0

**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**

There was no energy Scheme was proposed in Fiscal year 2072/73

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



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

Indicator 2.9	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paid maintenance worker	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public audit at least once a year	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affiliated with cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Number of schemes having composition:</b> paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

In Nigali, the vegetable production was found very encouraging. There is high potential for market oriented business. The scheme area is potential for cash crops like ginger, citrus fruits and fresh green vegetables, tomatoes. As of the end of the FY, a total of 83 participants are trained and generating income in the project VDCs.

**Table 18: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities**

\*\*\* Note: Agro-vets, LRPs, Leader Farmers, Small Enterprises. This should also include all commercial farmers

Type of Income*** Generating Training	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participants	Total Participants
Leader farmers training	6	12	1	9	14	24
Commercial Farmers (Nali and Sahajpur VDC)	2	3	2	2	5	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>83</b>

having been trained.

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

NA

**Table 19: Composition of leadership<sup>2</sup> posts of project supported cooperatives.**

Indicator 2.11	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total leadership position of cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalit leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0
Janajati leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Female leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Dalit leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Janajati leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

NA

**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) <sup>3</sup> (in %)

The assessment of the existing cooperatives has been tabulated below:

S.n.	Name	Place	Registration Date	Share member	Share amount	Deposit amount	Outstanding loan

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

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

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1	Nigali Agro cooperative	Negali-2,Alad	2066.6.25	239	119500.00	620761.00	135,5359.00
2	Sahajpur Agro Cooperative	Sahajpur-8	2066.5.14	155	169000.00	272000.00	272,000.00
3	Jan Kalayan Agro Cooperative	SAhajpur-1,Deurali	2064.11.13	437	1276100.00	3722669.00	615,7449.00
4	Paribatan Agro Cooperative	Mohaniyal Katunje	2069.8.27	123	51700.00	46500.00	92,000.00
5	Nabbihani agro cooperative	Panadaun -9,Koltadi	2071.2.28	48	67000.00	140790.00	265,000.00

A way forward to develop the cooperatives in the VDCs is under discussion by the end the FY.

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

NA

**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

### 3.1.3 Institutional Capacity Building

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

Capacity Building is a fundamental dimension of appropriate technology: even a very simple technology could become appropriate if there is local capacity to plan, implement, operate and maintain it. RVWRMP gives more emphasis in promoting local capacity in Water Supply and Sanitation, livelihoods, cooperatives and other institution building. It has developed Water Resources Technicians, Village Maintenance Workers, Local Latrine Builders, Rainwater Harvesting masons and electricians. The project has trained duty bearers i.e DDC/DTO and VDC staffs- in various trainings and exposures taking into account their input in the project activities. It has organized institutional capacity building training for key stakeholders at both district and community levels in IWRM aspects. All the V-WASH-CC members are trained in developing WUMP, its implementation and marketing supplemented with IWRM, consisting of many multi-dimensional basic elements like organizational development, integrated water resource management, capital formation, skill enhancement, women empowerment, livelihood promotion, and environment and sanitation management.

The project has trained all Users Committee members and VDCs secretaries to independently operate and maintain the project activities ensuring quality construction, good governance and

## DISTRICT KAILALI PROGRESS REPORT

transparency at all level. The use of UC members in procurement process enhances the transparency level and empowerment process. A three days UC/VMW workshop was completed in district including procurement and quality orientation to UC representative and SP staffs going for procurement of construction materials. The orientation was found helpful in choosing right quality materials, requirements of account in DDC, including vats, taxes and financial requirements.

The step by step training was conducted for UCs for sustainability of the built infrastructures and development process strengthening local institutions at all level of the project VDCs. RVWRMP has empowered registered Users Committees to have the responsibility for scheme implementation, operation and maintenance. Funds for the implementation of schemes were directly provided to them. This modality is reported to be unique at community level.

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

RVWRMP phase III is started from 1 March 2016. Project's inception period has just been over. In line with the project document, some guidelines are still to be finalized. The project implementation strategy will go ahead as guided by the developed and approved guidelines. So the indicator 3.1 cannot be measured in base year of the project. However, national WUMP guidelines has been developed and indorsed in government system during phase II. Similarly, the project kept on sharing and coordinating the lesions learned in phase I & II with concerned authorities long with home garden management concept which is jointly implemented by with DADO in the districts.

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

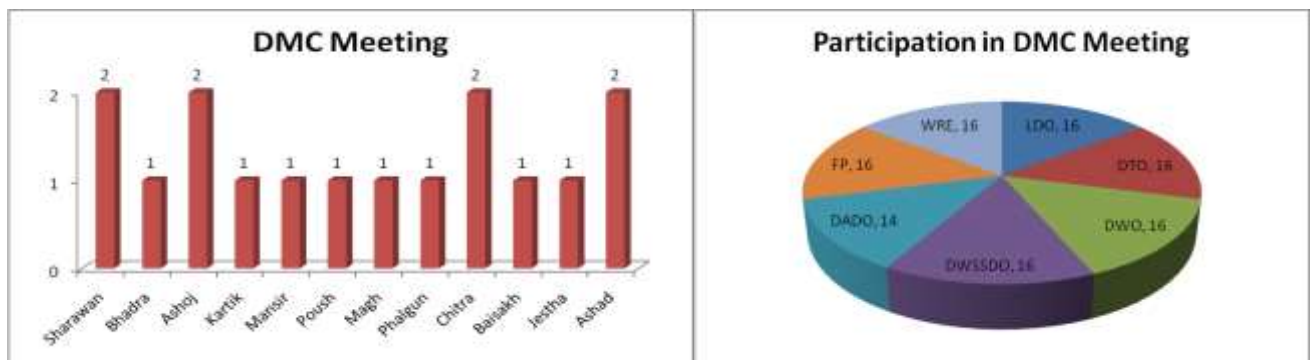
The project organized a couple of experiences sharing meetings at national, regional and district level. The project shared lessons on WUMP, different technologies on WASH and livelihoods at district level.

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

Contribution from District Development Committee, Kailali was remained wonderful during phase II. This practice has been continuing in phase III. The contribution percentage of FY 2072/73 by DDC was about 1.89% of total Capital budget as per AWP. DDC spent 291,000 as allocated for the project activities.

**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**

District Management Committee (DMC) is responsible to decide, implement, supervision and monitor all the project activities in the district. Following the PIG of the project, DMC has organized regular meeting at least once a month during the FY. DMC meeting were held and the participation can be seen from the figure below.



DDC is the executing agency of RVWRMP. District Management Committee (DMC) is formed to support DDC in day to day activities in planning and implementation. The main duties of DDC/DMC are to endorse WUMP/Annual Work Plan through District Council as approved by VDC Councils, support in implementation of the project activities along with mobilization of human resources whereas DTO is responsible for technical matters. The project has received support as needed by DDC, DTO and DADO. The district has been able to achieve the result due to participation of the agencies in periodic plans, monitoring and implementation of the project activities. DDC timely released the investment and administrative cost for the implementation of the schemes. Technical quality largely depends on the input provided by the technical human resources. All the schemes constructed are having good quality in the project VDCs.

DADO has provided timely support in both form, financial and technical producing good result in the project VDCs without projects' own livelihoods promoters.

**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**

The collaboration with MOUs partners for livelihoods activities at district level is outstanding and highly synergetic. The series of collective efforts have been done so far together at district and field level during the reporting year and it will be continued in the next year as well. In FY 2072/73, there was no joint planning and budgeting and as such, the project did not receive any financial contribution. DADO tremendously provided technical input through its area service centers producing good results.

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

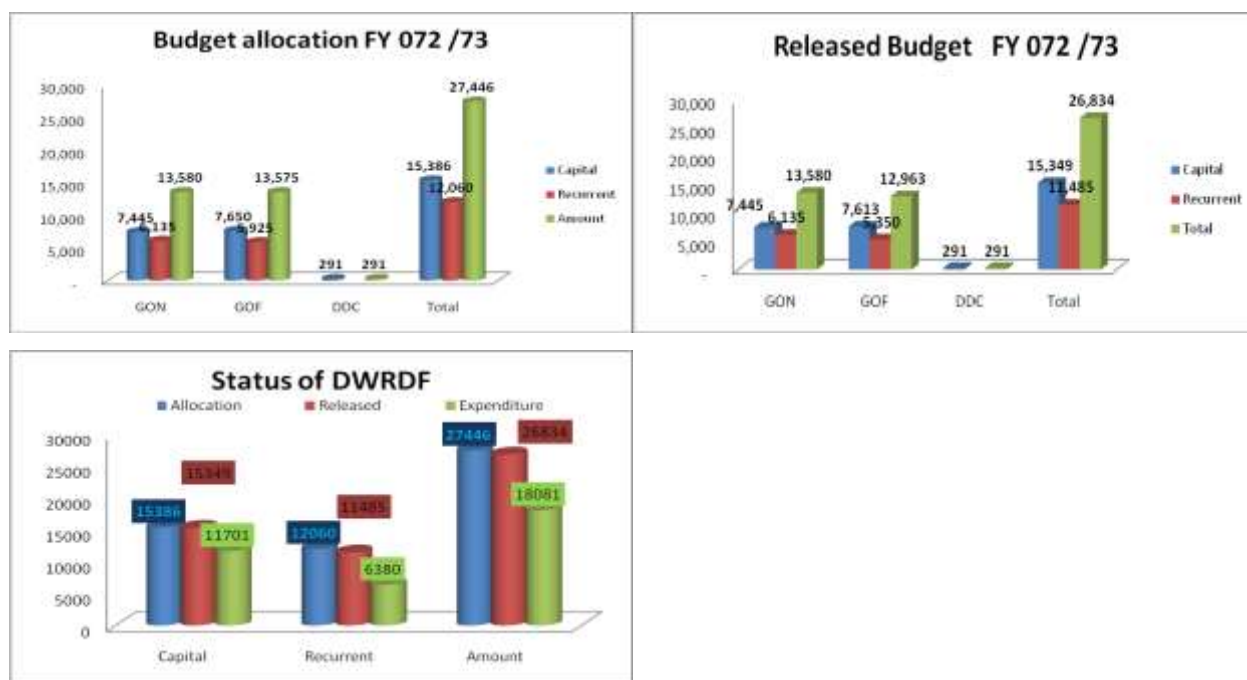
Name of activities	Number of RVWRMP working VDCs involved	Supporting agency (CSIDB / DADO)	Total allocated Budget for Joint LH activities	Actual utilized amount	% utilized against planned
LF Training	6	DADO	0	0	0
Home garden Training	5	DADO	0	0	0
Total					

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

The allocated budget as per the work plan was NPR.27446000 of which NPR 26,834,000.00 released. Out for the total released, a total of NPR 18,081,430.00 was spent which counts 67% of the planned budget. DDC contributed 291,000.00 as planned. One Rain Water harvesting Scheme was drooped because users were not interested to contribute from their side. Kailali strike (Thru Band) that ran almost sic month also contributed not to have the activities in place and thus software related activities could not be completed. There is no any DWRDF funds related issues faced during the reporting period. The table below presents the figures spent:

**Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF**

Budget heading	Budget (release)	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	15,349,000.00	11,701,000.00	76.23%
Recurrent	11,485,000.00	6380430.00	55.61%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,834,000.00</b>	<b>180,81,430.00</b>	<b>67.38%</b>



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

Water use master plans are recorded in DIDC/DDC, Kailali. Since this reporting year is the base year of the phase III, the updates on the schemes and WUMP information will be maintained next year onwards.

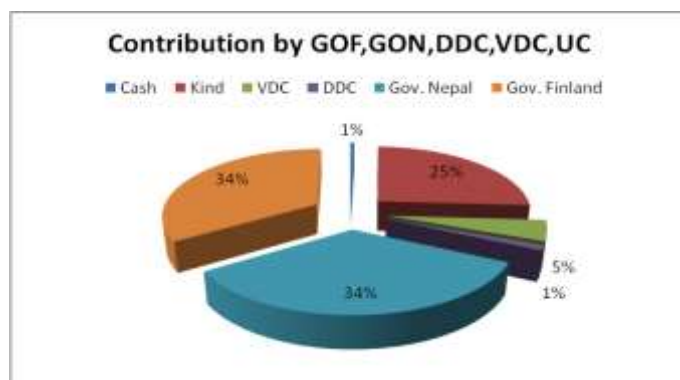
Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

No new WUMPs in Kailali.

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

There are 12 water supply scheme implemented in FY 2072/73. Because of the late agreement due to the transitional period of phase II and III, no scheme is IPC at the reporting period. All schemes are in IPO status. Contribution pattern was applied as provisioned in the PIG phase II PIG due to transitional period. The pattern is mentioned in the chart below:

VDCs are supposed to disburse committed amount based on the approved design estimate & agreement paper of the scheme. Due to delay in transportation of non-local materials, none of the schemes were completed. So, some of the VDCs could not disburse the agreed amount at the end of fiscal year which would be contributed during FY 073/74 together with carried over schemes. Actual disbursed amount of VDC to the schemes are presented below in the table 24.



**Table 24: VDC contribution on total actual investment**

Indicator 3.9	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	<b>214560.70</b>	<b>237736.68</b>	<b>531156.69</b>	<b>244990.40</b>	<b>314282.68</b>	<b>120449.41</b>
VDC contribution	214560.00	237736.00	381522.00	100000.00	314282.00	100000.00
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure						

Note: As all the schemes under investment budget were carried over to FY 073/74, committed VDC contribution for the scheme as mentioned in agreement will be disbursed in FY 073/74.

### 3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

#### 3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

DDC/RVWRMP started Water resources activities from 2070/71 in hilly VDCs. The project is active in six hills VDC in Kailali. The eight water Supply Schemes were completed in phase-II benefiting 209 HHs and 1393 populations in Sahajpur & Khairala VDCs including one rain water harvesting scheme with 14 Jars in Sahajpur. Twelve Water Supply Schemes are in under construction which would benefit 441 HHs and 2615 populations. The status of gravity water supply schemes during the this fiscal year of Phase III is presented below in the figure 1 and details on the annex-1

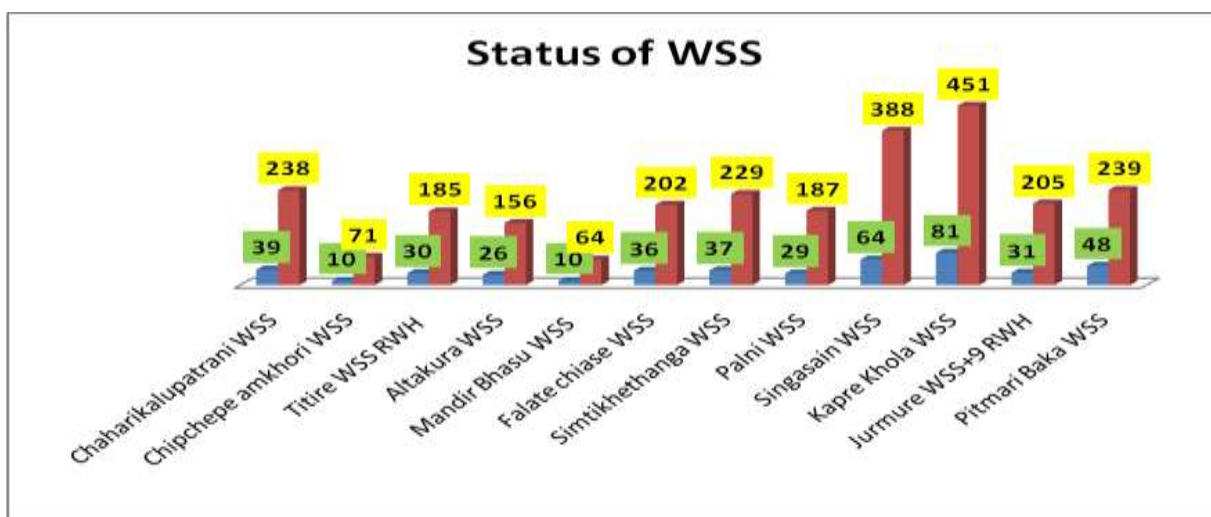


Figure 1 Status of WSS

### **3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene**

Sanitation is another important sector of project. Sugarkhal VDC has declared ODF in this fiscal year having 2848 HH. Other project VDCs i.e Sahajpur, Khairala, Negali, Pandaun, Mohaniyal & Sugarkhal were also declared ODF. The project also supported other than its own working VDCs. It contributed its resources in Bhajnani trisati Municipality & Ghodaghodi municipality for ODF declaration. As Washing platforms and utensil drying racks in home garden management as well as awareness rising on Hand washing a practice has been widely communicated at local level under hygienic total behavioural changes. Special national and international days were celebrated that included National Sanitation Week (June 5th – 11th as decided by national sanitation action steering committee), Global Hand Washing Day (November 19th ), International Toilet Day (October 15th), World Environment Day (June 5th), International Women Day ( March 8th), International menstruation & hygiene day. Mass awareness, dissemination of "WASH" messages through radio, newspaper and video shows, Sanitation message dissemination through local FM radios and ODF ceremony were live broadcasted from the respective ODF VDCs, local deuda and school activities. IEC materials were used abundantly for such programs including hoarding boards. Sanitation knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices were the main themes in this celebration. Community organizations, user committees, women groups, child -clubs, and schools led these activities at community level. Most of houses have constructed Solid Waste pit in their household. During the process of ODF declaration in VDCs, we organized so many capacity building activities i.e sanitation workshop, sanitation triggering related videos documentary in ward and Cluster level. Many programs were conducted routinely in V-WASH-CC, Police administration, women health voluntary & local political parties leaders. Community people realized sanitation to be self-respect. After realization people to make their own toilet and were able declared the VDCs as ODF. Due to ODF declaration, children are not suffering from diarrhea. A slogan has been emerged at community level i.e "no toilet, no marriage". District level Sanitation workshop of all stakeholders was completed. After completion of workshop district has also good progress in declaration of ODF.

### **3.2.3 Micro Hydro**

NA



### 3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

Four Improved mill were Constructed in 2nd Phase due to late MOU between Dolidar & DDC in FY 2072/73 on any Schemes were Constructed.

### 3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

We have planned Some Improved Cooking stoves in FY 2072/73 but not completed.

### 3.2.6 Irrigation

No any Irrigation Schemes were proposed in FY 2072/73.

### 3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

NA, just assessment of the existing cooperatives was done.

### 3.2.8 Home Gardens

Targeting the result 78% coverage of the home garden in each water supply scheme, RVWRMP II Kailali implemented basic home gardening activities with basic HG management training. A total 12 HGM events training 261 HH, 261 females and 93 males. In an average 50% HHs have established HGs changing food habits towards nutritious vegetables. The project formed 3 HGM groups in Sahajpur, 2 HGM groups in Negali, 2 HGM groups in Khairala, 2 HGM groups in Pandaun, 2 HGM groups in Mohnaniyal & one group in Sugarkhal VDC. One event of Leader Farmers training was organized in district level.



One event of Leader Farmers training was organized in district level.

Achievements and early impacts by Home gardening activities:

- Awareness raised in community especially to the training participants
- Community has gained practical knowledge on organic compost management and methods of organic pesticide.
- Food habits of vegetables consumption increased supporting food security and nutrition.
- Use of waste water in home gardening increased.
- Support to environmental sanitation increased.
- People getting small earnings and stepping up to commercial farming.

### 2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

Sub sector analysis of two VDCs has been completed. On the basis of sub sector analysis further programme will be started.

### **3.2.10 MUS**

We have proposed one Mus Schemes in Mohaniyal VDC. In Coordination with CIP (Community irrigation Project) was implemented Irrigation Canal where as we constructed Water Supply.

### **3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability**

The promotion of sustainable livelihoods is strongly linked to income-generation activities for the community. 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.

There are two VDCs proposed for income generation activities i.e Sahajpur and Nigali in Kailali district. Sub sector analysis has been completed in the VDCs identifying cash crops like tomato, ginger, citrus fruits and fresh green vegetables for the intervention. 83% have already starting doing income generation activities and other are in line to be trained in the potential VDCs.

## **4. Sustainability**

**Public audit:** Public audit is a part of the Scheme completion and financial clearance. In the public audit the Uses Committee describes in detail the estimated budget, Various Contribution and actual expenditure in detail. These meeting are an opportunity to solve any pending issues and disputes. Transparency, institutional development, material procurement and sustainability are an important area of RVWRMP to ensure the regular operation and maintenance of the scheme.



**Figure 2: Training, Public audit, Transparency Board**

To ensure the successfully scheme completion and sustainable management of operation & maintenance of the scheme, capacity building of the UCs member is major part of the support. In line to the capacity building of the UCs member DDC/RVWRMP II, Kailali conducted 3 days Users' Committees' Scheme and sustainability management training in the district. The training was specially based on transparency, legal provision of UCs, institutional development, material procurement, operation & maintenance related system, disaster risk redemption and climate change issues. The first day of the workshop was based on general discussion on sharing of progress and status of the scheme and also presented the UCs legal provision. The remaining two days the presentation on the UC institutional development, material procurement process, UC book keeping timely public auditing process and also discussed on the O&M related issues of sustainability, Presentation of theories, photograph, video and best practices of different schemes and district. Practical session was also done during the training on UC book keeping process Future sustainability of project activities; project has started so many post construction activities that will support for sustainability of Schemes.

RVWRMP has post construction support polity aimed to sustain the intervened activities. In this regard, the project had been facilitating various activities for sustainability in post construction

phase of any particular activity. Following major components had been ensured in each scheme for sustainability.

- A. Regular collection of O&M fund and active VMW
- B. Functional water safety plan
- C. Functional Users Committee
- D. Scheme is regularly supported and monitored by V-WASH-CC
- E. Book keeping, minutes, store are properly managed and General assembly is conducted as per UC constitution and regulation
- F. Technical and financial support availed from concerned agencies i.e. VDC, line agencies

The overall objective of the project is to; institutionalize capacity at the local and regional levels to sustain and improve the quality of life and environmental condition as well as increase opportunities in rural livelihoods in the project area and Project Purpose is improved well-being and reduced poverty in Project VDCs. To achieve the above objective the project envisioned the enhanced local capacity to plan, implement and manage the water related systems including drinking water, irrigation, and micro hydro with an appropriate water resources management plan at the local level.

Although there is no schemes in post construction phase in core VDCs, however some activities in phased out VDCs were performed to ensure the sustainability indicators. In connection to operation and maintenance management regulation, women tap groups activation is emphasized in water supply schemes. They are oriented on operation and maintenance of concerned taps keeping on the water tariff collection regular. If water does not flow, the women tap groups make pressure in UCs. Then UC become compelled mobilize paid VMW and also to have UC meetings. If there the meeting is regular, then, there might be lots of other discussions on smooth operation of water supply and its continuity. Then operation and maintenance plan could be active and the scheme will be alive. These are the practiced activities as an example that Kailali did. Other parameters of sustainability are also accomplished in the field.

So, it is experienced that institutional setup of UC is vital and should be governed by influencing policy of local government. If the sustainability activities are guided by the institutional system, it will result the effectiveness on sustainability measures. So, the effort should be focused to set up the institutional system rather than to seek the results with physical support using external means.

## 5.0 Crosscutting Objectives

**Table 25: Number of participants in CB activities**

S.N.	Training	District	Sahajpur	Khairala	Mohaniyal	Pandaun	Negali	Sugarkhal
1	<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)		645	650	606	341	527	111
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training		88	60	50	113	190	36
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training		74	0	59	36	102	0
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)		6	4	4	4	4	2
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)		2	2	2	2	2	2
6	District Level Training/Workshop							

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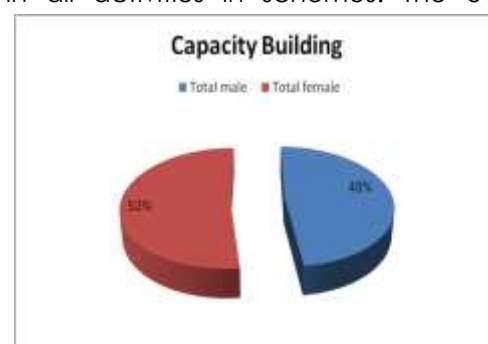
	with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	114						
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)		0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)		468	759	167	154	225	88
	<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1283</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>1050</b>	<b>239</b>

**Table 26: Disaggregated participants in CB activities**

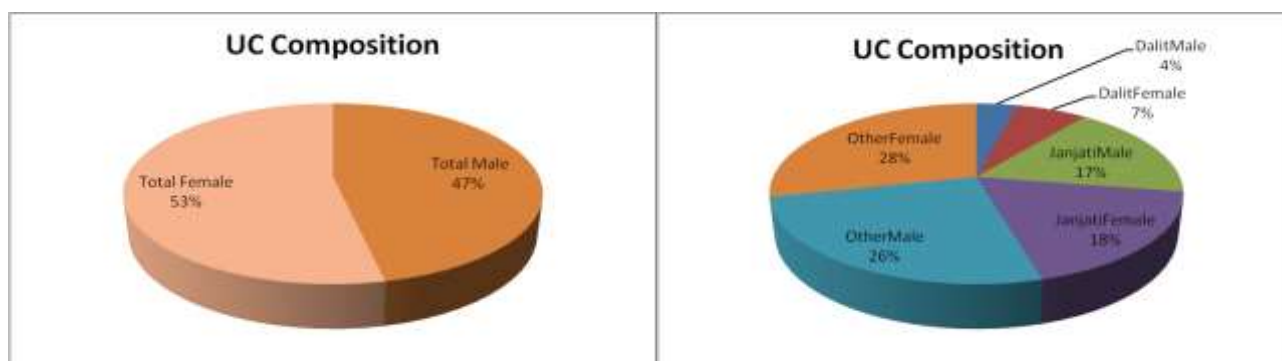
Training	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Janajati Male	Janajati female	Other Male	Other Female	Total male	Total female	Total
<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	136	171	608	552	718	695	1462	1418	2880
Livelihood Promotion related Training	23	71	30	101	103	209	156	381	537
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	7	12	29	31	92	100	128	143	271
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	0	1	4	5	8	6	12	12	24
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	1	0	3	0	6	2	10	2	12
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	4	2	31	6	64	7	99	15	114
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	106	128	300	373	472	482	878	983	1861
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>1005</b>	<b>1068</b>	<b>1463</b>	<b>1501</b>	<b>2745</b>	<b>2954</b>	<b>5699</b>

### 5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

The gender and social inclusion have been integrated in all activities in schemes. The UC committees which were not GESI friendly were restructured as per the program policy and guidelines. The women and dalit participation in all types of meetings, trainings and visit have improved. The discrimination against women and dalits is being reduced in the scheme area like schools, public taps, trainings etc. The confidence of women has been increased in terms of working in skilled environment.



The program has definitely increased the involvement and participation of women and dalits in the scheme level activities i.e. GESI position in decision making level at UC and COs. Public tap is fixed by the decision of female, equal labour wage, their voice is heard now by community. They are empowered to raise their voice against corruption and their rights. The income level and economical condition of women have been improved through CO formation and saving started. There is a type of completion among women COs to increase the saving amount. There have been also remarkable progress in earning as daily labourer or mason through working in scheme construction, collection and transportation of local and external materials. The program has been advocating in different occasions about the rights of children, women and general human rights. DDC/RVWRMP was completed twelve water Supply Schemes in Khaira, Sahajpur, Negali, Pandaun, Mohinayal & Sugarkhal VDCs respectively. The presence male & Females in schemes presented in below graph



## 5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

Four measures of good governance are inherent in RVWRMP activities, i.e. Participation, Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption.

**Participation:** Includes the mechanisms for people, irrespective of castes, creeds or gender, to take part in project activities and make choices about their lives. RVWRMP believes that a culture of silence prevents the disadvantaged groups from designing their future and expressing their desires and aspirations. People's ownership of the scheme is considered the first basic requirement for sustainability. People's participation has been largely illustrated in the VDCs' preparation of their WUMPs where villagers were required to air their opinions on how the WUMPs should be planned, started and implemented. Participation has also been advocated in all scheme activities from the project planning stage up to preparation, implementation and post-construction.

**Transparency:** Lack of transparency may be described as the deliberate withholding access to, or misrepresenting information or failure to ensure that the information provided is of adequate relevance and quality. Transparency is one of the pillars of the Project and all project documents spell out the need of transparency in all aspect of the project from initial prioritization to implementation. A number of ways have been devised for maintaining the transparency status of the project i.e. public hearing, procurement processes and storage management, quality control of external construction materials and public auditing. Public hearing is one of the communication tools of notifying people about the development that will take place in their locality. This is organized through mass meeting with participation from most households in the scheme area. In RVWRMP's scheme implementation, public hearing is treated as one of the major tools of transparency which aims to inform the people of the beneficial schemes that may be availed of and obtain their consensus on how to get started. During public hearing, information on schemes costs and contribution from the VDCs and all donors were revealed publicly; information was disclosed; queries were answered openly; and records made public.

**Accountability:** Accountability and transparency are closely related, and indeed to some extent a system which is transparent is generally one which is accountable. In RVWRMP, the institutions that will operate and manage schemes and activities like the UCs are sensitized on their accountability for the successful operation of schemes. For example, the UCs are established as the main

managerial and implementing bodies for schemes. They are fully responsible for community involvement at stages of preparation and construction.

**Anti-Corruption:** Corruption is the exploitation of public means and powers for private ends and benefits. Public auditing on schemes is one of the measures imposed by RVWRMP to curb any possible mishandling of funds and materials of the schemes. In RVWRMP, public auditing is treated as one of the most important events of the scheme cycle which is conducted after completion of all the activities of the scheme by UCs. In this regard, UCs are oriented on public auditing techniques which are usually held during the Financial Management and Bookkeeping training in the preparatory phase. In implementation phase, a specific training is again organized to further prepare the UC and VDC officials to the public auditing which concludes the implementation (construction) phase.

Through the public hearings and auditing in schemes, transparency as well as user's right and duty have been strengthened. The roles of users have been defined to have the service from any development society. The UC's capacity in terms of bargaining/demanding their necessities with DDC have been found improved. The women members, dalits, UC and general user's confidence have been enhanced so that they are now able to express their views in meetings and demand their rights. Since our projects are implemented based on prioritised schemes in WUMP, there is no such factors that force the inserting new projects in implementation. This is the confidence built up in general mass also.

### **5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability**

Apart from infrastructural and water source protection, Water Safety Planning (WSP) also refers to a task of conducting comprehensive risk assessment and risk management to protect and mitigate contamination from all routes of water, from catchment to end- users. In the case of a water supply scheme, this involves examining possible internal and external causes of contamination from the water source to the collection chamber and down to the water reservoir tank, distribution chamber, water taps and finally to households. Household Water Treatment and Storage options (HWTS) are also practiced. RVWRMP is continuously upgrading and updating the capacity of it support persons aligning the capacity building topics matching with the results of the project. The lessons learnt and experiences gained had motivated for further activities in capacity building of the staffs and VDC level staffs from DDC and SO, for the sustainability of the constructed water services. Hazard (Disaster) Risk Reduction has been applied in all water services during construction. It was generally thought a simple risk reduction method in water safety plan only. The main objective of Risk Reduction in WASH is Continuation of drinking water in the system. Minimize the possibility of drinking water contamination ie micro-biological contamination from human faces.

RVWRMP focuses more on quality control and initiates measures to prevent water contamination during all the construction phases of scheme infrastructures. In this regard, the Project staff, SO/SPs and DTOs had been trained in facilitating the WSP activities in villages.

3R concept will be incorporated in all estimates and source and catchment conservation shall be given priority. Conservation plantation with water retaining (plants having less vapour-transpiration loss) plants shall have priority both in nursery and in site. Water source shall be protected and conserved both from quantity and quality aspect. Soil bio-engineering techniques shall be used in spring-shed/soil protection & management.

Our working VDCs of Kailali are situated in Chure area where water sources are laden with high concentration of calcium/magnesium compounds with bicarbonates. Water is said to be hard if hardness is more than 300 ppm. The chemical equilibrium between carbon dioxide and hardness causing compounds, if disturbed, culminates in lime deposition inside the pipe and structures. This will interrupt the supply. The schemes must be designed to maintain this equilibrium. The source of Lime Schemes had high concentration of calcium and deposition was observed at source area. So the design was focused to minimize the deposition by readjustment of fittings and structures. The major focus was to prevent aeration.

## 6.0 Assumptions and Risks

Fill in the table with correct options: High/ Medium/ Low

**Table 27: Risk analysis**

IssuesandRisk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements
Natural calamities,climatechange	Medium	Medium
Political instabilitiesandanarchy	low	low
Newadministrativestructuredelayed	Medium	Medium
Limited politicalwilltodecentralize	Medium	Medium
Limited supportfromlocallevel	Medium	Medium
Limited capacityof SOs	Medium	Medium
Remotenessandaccess tomarket	Medium	Medium
Delayedormissingcontributions	Medium	Medium
Political pressureon expansion	low	low
HIV/AIDS	low	low
InadequateO&Mandrevenuecollection	low	low
Possible devaluationofEUR againstUSD/NPR	low	low

Analysis and comments on the table here.

## 7.0 Resource Allocation

**Table 28: Resource expenditure**

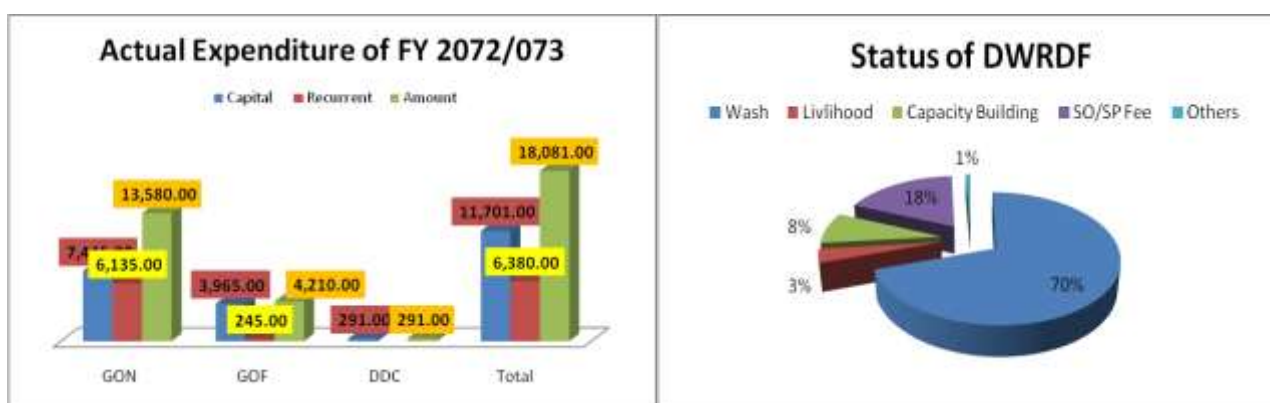
S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total
1	<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	<b>427575</b>		<b>427575</b>
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	<b>378956</b>		<b>378956</b>
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	<b>29100</b>		<b>29100</b>
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	<b>212687</b>		<b>212687</b>
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	<b>3336469</b>		<b>3336469</b>
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	<b>1004679</b>		<b>1004679</b>
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)	<b>740964</b>		<b>740964</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6130430</b>		<b>6130430</b>

### 7.1 District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF)

A DWRDF is established under the District Development Fund (DDF) in district for funding the water resource development activities. The Governments of Nepal and Finland and the concerned DDC contribute funds in the DWRDF. DWRDF is administrated and audited as per Local Government Rules and Regulations approved by the GON. Funds under the DWRDF are for financing Water Resources

development activities, namely investment, support persons service cost, scheme level training and various other types of capacity building activities. Within the budget ceiling prescribed by MFALD, DDC shall prepare Annual Program (Barsik Karyakram), as per the standard formats prescribed by NPC, separately for each of the schemes to be implemented under this program. Scheme wise annual plan will be based on the scheme cost estimate, cost sharing pattern and time estimate. Only the amount of joint funding from two governments shall be reflected in the Red Book. The amount reflected in the red book will be part of DWRDF. All of the expenditures shall comply with rules and regulations of GON and shall meet the provisions of the Project Implementation Guideline. Expenditures incurring under DWRDF has to be approved by Local Development Officer (LDO) and authority to sign the check shall be of LDO. However, LDO shall delegate this authority to any other competent officer as provisioned in the Local Body Financial Rules and Regulations (LBFAR). Nevertheless, overall financial accountability shall remain with the LDO.

The Major contributors in completing the project were VDC, DDC, Users and DWRDF invest money. This could be summarized as below. There were reduction in Users contribution mainly from pipeline depths and so from also DWRDF fund. The reduction was from external material procurement, less pipeline depth from designed and deduction of local labours .The graph are presented below.



### 7.2 TA Fund

Sps orientation expenditure was done from TA fund.

### 7.3 Human Resources

District Development Committee/Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP-II) has been mobilizing support persons (SPs) to implement village level Activities in community level .SPs are supporting UCS Social as well as technical in schemes. DDC/RVWRMP selected Support persons (SPs) for working VDCs. Annual performance was done according SPs selection/mobilization guide line each year. The Performance evaluation was endorsed in DMC meeting.DMC Meeting was made decision for new agreement of SPs than their agreement renewed. SPs Orientation, WSP training, DRR training including with different thematic orientation were conducted for SPs at the time of Bi-monthly meeting. DDC/RVWRMP kailali was easy to work with them. SPs were made the specific plan of each two months & we compared these plan Vs progress in Bi-monthly meeting.

DDC/RVWRMP selected Support persons (SPs) for working VDCs. Fifteen human resources were involved as SPs in DDC/RVWRMP-III. One FC, one WRT in each working VDCs, one Sub –Engineer& two HPs are working in kailali district .Orientation, WSP training, DRR training including with different thematic orientation were conducted for SPs at the time of Bi-monthly meeting. Enhanced the capacity of DDC/DTO staffs by different training organized by PSU & DDC/RVWRMP.

DDC/RVWRMP were Conducted many capacity building training at VDC level. Such as Leader farmer, as presented below.



Name of training	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Leader Farmers	1	0	5	4	6	8	12	12

The sufficient human resources are available in DDC/DTO .Some of them are updated with new tools and knowledge. The learning from trainings are rarely applied and practiced.

Many donor organizations have capacitated the social sector especially in social mobilization, income generating activities; skill development trainings. The district is self sufficient in social mobilization sector but lacks even lower level skilled technicians such as plumbers, masons and Ferro-cement technicians which can read drawings in village level. The district headquarter have the resources and whereas in project working VDCs level it is the old traditional craft-men and masons that builds every things. Quality is still not considered requirement in villages.

In VDC level is either sub/health post in-charge or teachers or out of job community Mobilizes. Technical human resources are not available in village round the year.

## **8. Lessons Learned**

The project performance exceeded the expectations during Phase I & II, at many fronts: scheme implementation pace, capacity building and fund utilization have all been exemplary. Given the excellent implementation framework the project has established with increasingly well performing field teams Collaboration with local line agencies .The following account updates the situation with regards to each sector , reflecting the situation at the end of the reporting period and tries to draw up some lessons learnt and recommendations.

- ❖ DDC/RVWRMP working VDCs of Kailali are situated in Chure area where water sources are laden with high concentration of calcium/magnesium compounds with bicarbonates. Water is said to be hard if hardness is more than 300 ppm. The chemical equilibrium between carbon dioxide and hardness causing compounds, if disturbed, culminates in lime deposition inside the pipe and structures. This will interrupt the supply. The schemes must be designed to maintain this equilibrium. So the design was focused to minimize the deposition by readjustment of fittings and structures. The major focus was to prevent aeration. So Sustainability Functionality of lime schemes at community level is also challenging.
- ❖ DDC/ DTO in PSU level seminar and conferences should be included for smooth implementation of project. So PSU should increase the involvement of such persons in semi review workshop also. DDC/DTO staffs should be included in training for ownership feeling. Also frequent refresher training should be organized for the staffs involved in the project activities.
- ❖ Collaboration with line agencies and stakeholder in the district improves quality, source and time saving. so it needs to be further strengthened.
- ❖ Exposure visits and regular monitoring enhances the better results achievements & schemes results proper functioning at VDC level as well as district level.
- ❖ District Development Committee/Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) has been mobilizing support persons (SPs) to implement village level activities in community level SPs are supporting UCS Social as well as technical in schemes. SP working modality should be continued.
- ❖ D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CC are the key actors to ODF and they should be well familiarized. If opportunity gives to child club, mother groups they could support in ODF.
- ❖ Additional software and capacity building activities need to be planned for to ensure sustainability of the ODF declared project intervention in the phasing out VDCs in the Districts. Total sanitized behaviors at the community level are more challenging.
- ❖ Our working VDCs are highly potential for cash crops and project should consider supporting in cooperative establishment and enhancing their performances.

- ❖ Inadequate sanitary practices such as Chou hut is still found practiced so need to work more with community to abolish such practices. Moving towards total sanitation with Small Doable Actions (SDA) should be planned and implemented with regular monitoring. Similarly Menstruation Health & Hygiene (MHH) should get more space in awareness programs.
- ❖ It was rare to observe the ICS in the community so DMC & field staffs need to organize and plan for “smoke free VDC” concept.

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