

Rural Village Water Resources  
Management Project Phase III



# Humla District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016

DRAFT



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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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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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.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) has been working in Humla district from the first phase (2006-2010) of the project and continuing second phase (2010-2015) in 6 VDCs (Rodikot, Shreemastha, Mimi, Kalika, Maila, Madana and Lali). Phase I VDCs (Rodikot, Shreemastha, Mimi, Maila and Kalika) are phased out in 2015. 6 VDCs (Madana, Raya, Chhipra, Lali, Barai and Darma) are core VDCs in phase III (2016-2021) and project activities are ongoing in these VDCs. District development committee selected four VDCs; Gothi, Saya, Thehe and Limi preparing water use master plan in FY 2072/73. Water used master plan (WUMP) is ongoing in these VDCs. Project is looking seriously the sustainability of completed schemes/activities in these VDCs. Ownership realizations by UCs/users and VDC/VWASHCC on their services/schemes is very important for the sustainability of completed schemes/activities.

User Committees (UC) plan, implement and later operate village level schemes. Schemes are based on the priorities as identified in each Water Use Master Plan (WUMP). UCs are supported by Supporting Organization (SO), the district and Village Development Committees. District Development Committee (DDC) is the executing agency of the district projects in coordination with the sector partners. As per the project working modality, two different organizations are assigned as Support Organizations (SOs) to facilitate UC and users for different water resources development, livelihood promotion, household sanitation & hygiene monitoring and capacity building activities at VDC and scheme level. District Development Committee made annual performance based contract with support organizations; Snow land Integrated Development Centre (SIDC) for Lali, Barai and Darma VDCs and Rural People Upliftment Development Programme (RPUDP) for Madana, Raya and Chhipra VDCs.

In fiscal year 2072/73; RVWRMP Humla has launched 16 water supply and sanitation schemes. 6 water supply and sanitation schemes completed. 146 HHs, 901 populations, 408 students in three schools, one VDC office and one health post benefited from completed schemes. These communities' members have access to improve water supply facilities and time to collect water is reduced. 2 irrigation schemes, 4 MUS (CI+IWM) schemes, 5 improved cooking stoves (metal) schemes has implemented in FY 2072/73. One irrigation scheme (Chigard irrigation) completed. 90 HHs, 487 population benefited from that scheme and 300 ropani land is irrigated from that irrigation scheme. 4 improved water mills are constructing. 2 non project VDCs (Limi and Simikot) declared open defecation free. 4 institutional latrines constructed in Limi and Simikot VDCs. Three WUMP VDCs (Gothi, Saya and Thehe) has supported to declare open defecation free. Two VDCs (Lali and Chhipra) are implementing metal improve

cooking stove. Smokeless stove (metal) is very important in regard to women's health and environment. It reduces women's eye diseases and warm kitchen during cold season. One micro hydro scheme (Kukurfalna MHP) having 100 KW capacity have been constructed with joint collaboration with AEPC in kalika VDC.

24 livelihood groups formed and 608 HHs are benefited from home garden/vegetable farming training.

In previous days, women and minorities communities are not present in meeting. Nowadays, women and minorities communities present in meeting and can address their view/opinion in the meeting.

The key challenge faced of Humla is transportation due to remoteness.

## 1. Introduction

Humla is one of the remotest and poorest districts of Nepal. It is situated in the north-western corner of Mid-Western region of Nepal. It is located in the high Himalaya, the district cover second largest part of the country in terms of area and it is the lowest populated district among entire districts of the country. The district head quarter is in Simikot. The district is not connected with road and even mule track up to district headquarter/VDCs from road head. There is only one airport which is only means of transportation depends on the weather and natural climates. Sometimes there is long gap of transportation due to natural disturbances. Humla is most inaccessible district of the project area that takes 2 to 5 days to reach to working VDCs from district headquarter. 7 days walk from the nearest motor road in Nepal and 3 days walk from the road head over the Tibetan border at Sera. District is politically divided in to 27 VDCs, 9 areas and one constituency. This district lies in between 29°35' to 30°70' latitude in north and 81°18' to 82°10' in southern longitude. The total area of the district is 5655 square kilometers.

Human development index rank in overall composite index of development, Humla is 74<sup>th</sup> out of 75 districts of Nepal and rank in poverty and deprivation index is 73<sup>rd</sup>. It is situated in 4000 to 24066 feet from the sea level. Major livelihood source of the district is agriculture, NTFP, the agriculture production is not sufficient for year round hand to mouth and depends on the external supply of food which is also not sufficient every time.

Humla is a rich in natural resources. It has been observed that the district is one of the least developed districts among the 75 district of Nepal in term of Human Development Indicators and is also backward in economic, social and infrastructure development. Due to the lack of modern agricultural practices the income generating capacity of most of the people depending on traditional agriculture has not been increased as compared to other district. The district, which is recognized as the center of herbs, is also a very important place for tourism. Abundant water resources, bio-diversity, varying climates and special, historical cultural traditions are the main features of district.

Humla suffers from food shortages all year around with almost half of the households in the district only able to produce enough food to sustain themselves for up to half of the year. The main causes of the situation are the climate is harsh, with long and snowy winters, while the soil fertility is low. Tiny terraced fields are cut into the sheer mountainsides. It is estimated that the average women in Humla works 16 hours per day and much of the work involves back breaking labour, carrying animal fodder, water and wood from long distances.

Humla is also rich in forest resources. Although there are rarely found 300 varieties of aromatic herbs in high mountain areas, only 20 to 25 varieties are brought in the market. Jatamasi, Katuki, Attis, Guchi Chyau etc. are found in high altitude of the

district. Humli people have succeeded to some extent in fulfilling the demand for food grains (brought through airplane service) for their livelihood with their increased income from the sale of these herbs.

## 2. Project Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) has been working in Humla district from the first phase (2006-2010) of the project and continuing second phase (2010-2015) in 6 VDCs (Rodikot, Shreemastha, Mimi, Kalika, Maila, Madana and Lali). Phase I VDCs (Rodikot, Shreemastha, Mimi, Maila and Kalika) are phased out in 2015. 6 VDCs (Madana, Raya, Chhipra, Lali, Barai and Darma) are core VDCs in phase III (2016-2021) and project activities are ongoing in these VDCs. District development committee selected four VDCs; Gothi, Saya, Thehe and Limi preparing water use master plan in FY 2072/73.

The project is supporting DDC, VDC and UC to implement different water resources development activities with the aim of improving rural livelihood through sustainable and equitable use of water. Water Supply, Sanitation, Irrigation, MUS, Micro hydro, improve cooking stove, improve water mill, capacity building and livelihood promotion activities are the key components of the project.

## 3. Progress towards Achieving results

### 3.1 Achievement of Results

#### 3.1.1 WASH

WASH is result 1 of phase III of Rural Village Water Resources Management Project. In result #1: Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behavior.

**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**

It is key indicator related result #1. Percentage of population with improved water supply is high in Madana and Lali VDCs rather than other VDCs because Madana and Lali VDCs are continuing from phase II of RVWRMP. 1534 and 1366 populations benefited from project in phase II in Madana and Lali VDCs respectively. 100% and 75% community members have improved water supply system in Madana and Lali VDCs. Access to improved water supply in core VDCs are given below;

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

Indicator 1.1	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total population in the VDC	1902	2340	1440	2022	1453	2548
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	0	0	432	0	0	120
Additional population benefitted from project in FY 2072/73	2035	0	0	1510	256	0
Cumulative population with improved water supply	2035	0	432	1510	256	120
% of population with improved water supply	100%	0%	30%	75%	18%	5%



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

RVWRMP works on participatory approach and consider users are manager of schemes. User committees are entirely responsible for procurement, transportation and management of construction of schemes and monitored by DDC/DTO, VDC and the project. Comprehensive step by step procedure of the project is to be followed to ensure transparency, ownership and quality of delivery. Community contribution by communities having contributed in cash and kind is greater than 20%.

**Table 2: Community contribution on WASH**

Indicator 1.3	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total WASH Investment Cost	6330400	11780444	2701012	9453367	5652269	4516596
Actual Cost Contribution	1308427	2774061	682924	2073850	1154724	1057699
o In Cash	21000	50000	9000	29000	24000	23000
o In Kind	1287427	2724061	673924	2044850	1130724	1034699
% Cost Contribution	21%	24%	25%	22%	20%	23%

**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**

Sources having discharge less than 0.10 liter per second and yield less than 45l/person/day are identified critical water resources in WUMP. 33% and 6% of critical water sources are protected in Madana and Lali VDCs. The critical water sources protection in core VDCs are given below;

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

Indicator 1.4	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	3	15	0	32	0	31
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	1	0	0	2	0	0
Number of protected sources through water recharge	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of sources protected	1	0	0	2	0	0
% of critical water sources protected	33%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%

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

The primary focus of project is to increase access over safe drinking water by increasing self sufficiency of users in maintaining entire structures and quality of water in long run. All schemes with water safety plan and water quality examined.

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

Indicator 1.5	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3	2	2	5	2	2
Number of water supply	3	2	2	5	2	2



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scheme with WSP						
% of water supply schemes with WSP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

User committees will plan, implement and later operate village level schemes. These schemes are based on the priorities as identified in each water use master plan. UCs are supported by supporting organizations, district and village development committees. 100% of user committees of improved water supply schemes in the supported VDCs are active and able to maintain service level.

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

Indicator 1.6	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3	2	2	5	2	2
<b>Number of schemes having:</b> O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly	3	2	2	5	2	2
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	100%	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**

More schemes are on-going (i.e. implementation phase is ongoing) in VDCs. 2 water supply schemes in Madana VDC, 1 water supply scheme in Barai VDC and 3 water supply schemes in Lali VDC completed in FY 2072/73. 3 public hearing and audit completed in completed schemes. In other schemes 1 public hearing completed.

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

Indicator 1.7	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3	2	2	5	2	2
Number of schemes having <b>at-least 3 public audit</b>	2	0	0	3	1	0
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	67%	0%	0%	60%	50%	0%
Number of participation in public audit	78	0	0	35	48	0
Number of female participation	42	0	0	21	26	0
Number of Dalit participation	22	0	0	0	22	0
Number of Janajati participation	45	0	0	0	3	0
% of Female participation	54%	0%	0%	60%	54%	0%
% of Dalit participation	28%	0%	0%	0%	46%	0%
% of Janajati participation	58%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%
Remarks						

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**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

Most of females in the VDCs are illiterate. Women have more work load. One way walk minimum 1-5 days to reach to project VDCs from district headquarter Simikot. 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 are 25% to 50% and a proportionate share held by minority populations is 25% to 50%. There is not Janajati populations in Chhipra and Darma VDCs. At least 50% women held users committees of all water supply schemes.

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

Indicator 1.8	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total UC Key Positions	12	7	8	16	8	8
Female Key Positions	4	2	4	5	2	2
Dalit Key Positions	4	2	2	0	0	2
Janajati Key Positions	5	2	0	4	4	0
% Female Key Positions	33	29	50	31	25	25
% Dalit Key Positions	33	29	25	0	0	25
% Janajati Key Positions	42	29	0	25	50	0
Remarks						

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

Sanitation and hygiene is highly component under the project. It supports to improve the health of residents of working VDCs by means of support activities mainly safe water, sanitation, hygiene behavior, nutrition and livelihood. Project is implementing the sanitation and hygiene movement through campaigns, capacity building of concern stakeholders. Working VDCs are open defecation free VDCs. 100% schools and health posts have toilets. Toilets are improving child, gender and disabled (CGD) friendly WASH facilities.

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

Indicator 1.9	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total Number of Schools	4	5	4	4	4	6
Schools having child club	4	5	4	4	4	6
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	3	3	2	4	1	3
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	1	1	1	2	0	2
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	2	2	1	2	1	2
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	4	5	4	4	4	6
School having MHM facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0

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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	1	1	1	1	0	1
Schools having solid waste management practices	1	1	1	1	0	0
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total Number of institutions	3	4	5	4	1	2
Institutions having functional Water facilities	2	2	2	3	1	1
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	1	1	1	1	1	1
Institutions having functional toilet.	3	4	5	4	1	2
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	2	1	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having solid waste management practices	2	2	2	2	1	1
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

Project has not supported to form cooperative in Humla. There is not active cooperatives in working VDCs. Water supply services schemes in core VDCs have not affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital.

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

Indicator 1.10	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total number of WS	3	2	2	5	2	2

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schemes						
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						

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

Project support the achievement of health benefits by means of supporting the reduction of water borne diseases. Sanitation and hygiene component has been limited with healthy behavior and nutrition. Project will focus more on total sanitation campaigns through strengthening the institutional capacity of stakeholder coordination and collaboration among the WASH stakeholders. Project core VDCs declared open defecation free. Humla is towards district ODF. Households having improve cooking stoves, waste pits, chang, farm yard management, home garden and practicing safe food in progressing way. SDA formats filled in household level. Lali and Chhipra VDCs are going to declare indoor pollution free.

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

Indicator 1.11	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total household in VDC	317	390	240	337	271	449
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	317	390	240	337	271	449
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	55	35	64	75	25	113
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	175	55	33	145	23	78
HHs practicing safe food intake.	115	85	45	68	43	156
HH having ICS	165	142	53	45	45	52
HHs managing the FYM	135	25	30	135	65	72
HH having the Chang	260	19	12	145	80	155
HHs having waste Pit	260	25	25	145	50	180
HHs managing the waste water in HG	45	15	35	76	15	76
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
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**

From behavior convenience survey (BCS) for sanitation and hygiene, women using toilet during menstruating is satisfactory in working core VDCs. 88% menstruating women able to use toilet in Chhipra VDC and more than 90% menstruating women able to use toilet in other core VDCs.

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

Indicator 1.12	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total respondents of BCS	125	155	85	115	95	85
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	118	152	75	105	92	80
% of menstruating women able to use toilet	94%	98%	88%	91%	97%	94%

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

### 3.1.2 Livelihoods

Livelihood is result 2 of phase III of Rural Village Water Resources Management Project. In result #2; improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development.

**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**

24 home garden/vegetable farming groups form in core VDCs. In Humla; Madana and Lali VDCs are continuing from phase II VDCs so water supply beneficiary with functional home garden is much higher (81% and 80%).

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

Indicator 2.1	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	118	306	36	79	207	179
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	95	106	25	63	59	54
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	635	442	210	782	245	225
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	81%	35%	69%	80%	29%	30%

\* Home garden means the household having 4 major crops in the garden: vegetables, spices, fodder, and 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**

Women participation in HG, TOT and/or leader farmer training in Lali, Barai and Darma VDCs are 77%, 82% and 81%. In other core VDCs; percentage of women participation is higher than 90%.

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

Indicator 2.3	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of participants in HG training	152	106	50	187	59	54
Number of women participated in HG training	152	97	48	140	48	40
Number of participants in TOT	55	43	35	45	33	45
Number of women participated in TOT	45	38	30	38	27	40
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	3	3	3	4	3	3
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	2	1	0	1	0	2
% of women participation in HG	100%	92%	96%	75%	81%	74%
% of women participation in TOT	82%	88%	86%	84%	82%	89%
% of women participation in LF training	67%	33%	0%	25%	0%	67%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	95%	91%	92%	77%	82%	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.

Dalit and other socially excluded groups have participated in home garden training. Janajati peoples are not live in Chhipra and Darma VDCs.

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

Indicator 2.4	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	118	306	36	79	207	179
Number of Dalit HH	53	108	6	8	12	58
Number of Janajati HH	80	132	0	35	139	0
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	45%	35%	17%	10%	6%	32%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	68%	43%	0%	44%	67%	0%
Number of participants in HG training	152	106	50	187	59	54
Number of Dalit participants	18	36	3	16	0	11
Number of Janajati participants	73	45	0	80	30	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training	12%	34%	6%	9%	0%	20%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	48%	42%	0%	43%	51%	0%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	33%	1%	11%	2%	6%	12%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	20%	1%	0%	2%	16%	0%

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

34%, 33% and 36% irrigation scheme beneficiaries practicing double cropping in Madana, Raya and Lali VDCs respectively.

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

Indicator 2.1	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Number of CI schemes	4	1	0	1	0	0
Number of CI beneficiary HHs	161	39	0	11	0	0
Number of CI beneficiaries	958	225	0	44	0	0
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	55	13	0	4	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**	34%	33%	0%	36%	0%	0%

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

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

6 irrigation schemes (2 irrigation and 4 from MUS schemes) has implemented in FY 2072/73. 211 households, 1227 beneficiaries will receive irrigation support. The command area is 806 ropani (40 hectare). In FY 2072/73, 487 beneficiaries received irrigation support.

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

No micro hydro schemes plan in FY 2072/73 in core VDCs.

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

Indicator 2.7	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
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

No micro hydro scheme plan in FY 2072/73 in core VDCs.

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

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



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Indicator 2.9	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
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**

Humla is remotest district. Due to road network and inaccessibility of bazaar, income generating activities cannot do. Livelihood focused on nutrition and food security.

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

Type of Income Generating Training***	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participants	Total Participants
<b>Total</b>						

\*\*\* Note: Agro-vets, LRPs, 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**

Project has not supported cooperatives in FY 2072/73 in Humla.

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

Indicator 2.11	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
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

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

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% Janajati leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Indicator 2.12: 90% of developed cooperatives shall achieve operational self-sufficiency, which should be greater than 110%.

Project has not supported cooperatives in FY 2072/73 in Humla.

**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 %)

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

Project has not supported cooperatives in FY 2072/73 in Humla.

**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**

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

Water used master plan (WUMP) in the VDCs follow the other stakeholders.

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

RVWRMP experiences shared in district level stakeholders only.

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

More than 1% contribution contributed to schemes cost by DDC Humla. DDC contributed to schemes as per guideline. In FY 2072/73; DDC contribution is NPR 413,0000.00 but DDC contributed NPR 600,000.00.

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

**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

Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by DTO, DADO office Humla. DADO Humla supported technical support during leader farmer training in district level. 11 DMC meeting conducted during FY 2072/73. Regular monthly meeting but not conducted in Kartik, 2072 due to festival time.

**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

DADO, Humla supported technical support and distributed seeds (paddy, wheat etc.) during leader farmer training in district level.

**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
Leader farmer training	6	DADO	275000	275000	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>275000</b>	<b>275000</b>	<b>100</b>

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

DWRDF is established in district. DWRDF is administrated and audited as per local government rules and regulations approved by government of Nepal. 100% DWRDF fund expended against released budget in FY 2072/73 in Humla.

**Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF**

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	25915000	25827081	99.66%
Recurrent	12760000	12760000	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38675000</b>	<b>38587081</b>	<b>99.77%</b>

Budget heading	Budget	Released	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget	% expenditure against released budget
Capital	25915000	25827081	25827081	99.66%	100.00%
Recurrent	12760000	12760000	12760000	100.00%	100.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>38675000</b>	<b>38587081</b>	<b>38587081</b>	<b>99.77%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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

The WUMPs are using as very good reference tools for schemes prioritization and planning. Project schemes' status updated annually and data on WUMP reports and baseline are updated.

**Indicator 3.8:** 100 New WUMPS prepared

A WUMP is a product of participatory, bottom up and partially top down planning process which has a strong focus on water in its different sources and potential users with the community. It is the tool that stresses consensus building among community members and

between communities to ensure the water resources are shared equitably and fairly among and within themselves in a sustainable manner for different uses. Project prepared 11 WUMPs in phase I and II. 4 new WUMPs are preparing in Gothi, Saya, Thehe and Limi VDCs in FY 2072/73.

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

The village development committees are one of the financiers in project activities. The VDC deposit its contribution to UC account. User committees are supported by village development committees. VDC contribution to the schemes is 5%.

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

Indicator 3.9	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	6330400	11780444	2701012	9453367	5652269	4516596
VDC contribution	316520	589022	135051	472668	282613	225830
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%

## 3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

### 3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

16 drinking water supply schemes has planned in FY 2072/73 from WUMP prioritization of core VDCs. 6 drinking water supply schemes (2 WSS in Madana VDC, 1 WSS in Barai VDC and 3 WSS schemes in Lali VDC) completed during FY 2072/73. 146 households 901 populations benefited from completed schemes. 3 schools (Kaillash lower secondary, Lali secondary including hostel and Lali primary) 408 students benefited from completed schemes. One health post and VDC office are also benefited from completed schemes. Remaining 10 water supply schemes are carried over to coming FY.

### 3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Project support the achievement of health benefits by means of supporting the reduction of water borne diseases. Sanitation and hygiene component has been limited with healthy behavior and nutrition. Project will focus more on total sanitation campaigns through strengthening the institutional capacity of stakeholder coordination and collaboration among the WASH stakeholders. Project core VDCs declared open defecation free.

21 VDCs declared ODF out of 27 VDCs in Humla. Project led lead role to declare ODF in district. Project supported to declare ODF non-working VDCs (Limi and district headquarter Simikot) by constructing 4 institutional toilets in FY 2072/73. Project is also supporting ODF for new WUMP VDCs (Gothi, Saya and Thehe) will declare ODF September 2016. Post ODF activities conducted in working VDCs. Project is supporting to district for district ODF. After ODF project supported metal improve cooking stoves in VDC level. 5 metal ICS schemes are implementing in Lali and Chhipra VDCs. Lali and Chhipra VDCs are towards declare indoor pollution free VDCs. ICS schemes are very important in regard to women's health and environment. It reduces women's eye diseases and warms the kitchen during snow falling season.

### 3.2.3 Micro Hydro

No micro hydro projects are planned in core VDCs in FY 2072/73. But Kukurfalna micro hydro project 100 KW completed Kalika VDC in FY 2072/73. 630 households, 3267 populations benefited from that scheme.

### 3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

Four improved water mills from MUS schemes (CI+IWM) planned in FY 2072/73. 2 IWM in Madana VDC and each IWM scheme in Raya and Lali VDCs. These improved water mills are implementing and carried over to coming FY.

### 3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

5 metals improve cooking stoves schemes have implemented in Lali and Chhipra VDCs in FY 2072/73. Lali and Chhipra VDCs are towards declaring indoor pollution free VDCs. ICS schemes are very important in regard to women's health and environment. It reduces women's eye diseases and warms the kitchen during snow falling season.

### 3.2.6 Irrigation

Based on priorities in WUMP, small scale irrigation emphasized. Canal or surface irrigation schemes promoted to increase the production and productivity as well as increase the cultivation area having diversification of crop that will contribute to additional household income and create employment opportunities. 6 irrigation schemes (2 irrigation and 4 from MUS schemes) has implemented in FY 2072/73. 211 households, 1227 beneficiaries will receive irrigation support. The command area is 806 ropani (40 hectare). In FY 2072/73, 487 beneficiaries received irrigation support. After irrigation scheme beneficiaries practicing double cropping.

### 3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

Project has not supported cooperatives and micro finance in Humla district in FY 2072/73.

### 3.2.8 Home Gardens

Project mainly focuses to promote home gardens in all households benefited by drinking water supply schemes. Livelihood activities diversified based on the local potential. Project also focus on production and establishment of marketing centers to support income generating livelihood. But in Humla, markets centers are inaccessible, home garden are mainly focus on nutrition. 24 home garden/vegetable farming groups formed and 608 households benefited from home garden/vegetable farming in core VDCs. Women participation in home garden/vegetable farming training is more than 50%.

### 3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

Home garden is the basic intervention combined with all water supply schemes. Households have functional home garden at least seasonal vegetable, spices, fodder and fruits. Home garden facilitated by communities supported by leader farmers and livelihood promoters. Each groups included 50% female and proportionate of excluded communities.

### 3.2.10 MUS

4 MUS schemes (CI+IWM) has implemented in FY 2072/73. 2 MUS schemes in Madana VDC and each schemes in Raya and Lali VDCs. 102 households 634 populations will benefit from MUS schemes. These schemes carried over to coming FY 2073/74. The commanded area is 430 ropani (20 hectare) and 4 improve water mills are constructing.

### 3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability

Advanced level intervention implemented in core VDCs categorized high and potential. Market orientated vegetables, seeds, forest product are income generation sustainability. But in Humla, markets centers are inaccessible, home garden are mainly focus on nutrition.

## 4. Sustainability

Sustainability and regular functionality of completed schemes is an important aspect of project. It ensures the proper operation and maintenance of development infrastructures. After completion of schemes, post construction seminar, O&M, WSP formulation establishment of female tap group in the schemes. Each scheme has O&M fund and mobilization and UC governance. Post construction (PoCo) activities completed institutional development, UC governance, linkage establishment and capacity enhancing of

UC/VDC/VWASHCC at VDC level. All schemes have operation and maintenance fund as per project guideline.

### 5. Crosscutting Objectives

Participation of female during trainings was more than 50% and equal numbers of males and females participation in user committees.

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

S.N.	Training	Madana	Raya	Chhipra	Lali	Barai	Darma
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	552	182	98	296	100	79
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	152	106	50	187	59	54
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	3	3	3	4	3	3
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	3	3	3	4	3	3
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	0	0	0	0	0	0
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)	655	545	356	446	332	685
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1365</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>824</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
Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	114	106	213	194	323	357	650	657	1307
Livelihood Promotion related Training	5	79	27	201	51	245	83	525	608
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	1	1	4	3	8	2	13	6	19
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	2	0	2	0	15	0	19	0	19
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc.	1	0	3	1	31	0	35	1	36

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Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	118	134	349	332	713	467	1180	933	2113
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	305	308	323	345	865	873	1493	1526	3019
<b>Total</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>3473</b>	<b>3648</b>	<b>7121</b>

### 5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Cultural and social barriers overcome by means of social mobilization techniques. Inclusion and gender awareness training conducted UCs and VWASHCCs. Equal numbers of males and females participation in user committees and ensured females are in key position of user committees. Participation of female during trainings was more than 50%.

### 5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

The project launched to empower the weaker section of the society to attaining gender equality and social justice. Human right and right to water and sanitation in particular have been promoted. Participation in meeting of women and disadvantages and ethnic group is increased. In Humla, the role of local authority and civic society has not become strong and effective. Nowadays, progressively become strong and effective. In project VDCs, project supports the human right of women and disadvantages groups.

Water projects aiming at full coverage must acknowledge the differences and inequalities existing between different groups and a clear determination to ensure equitable access to water resources and other related benefits. This will require additional efforts to understand the different socio-cultural contexts and conditions prevailing in the project communities and the various barriers that limit access. The human right to water is right of everyone to sufficient, acceptable, physically, accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic use. The human right to sanitation is everyone has access to sanitation which is safe, hygiene, secure, socially and culturally acceptable, provides privacy and insures dignity.

### 5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Project has include improve cooking stoves, solid waste pits, manure management and other household specific environmental improvement. WUMP has identified schemes needed further environmental analysis; establishment of nursery, plantation above water sources, live fencing structure and protection of landslides in pipeline routes.

The main effect from climate change are; depleting source, discharge shorter more intense rainfall, landslides, failure or decreased winter rains, floods, damaged structure. Project has implemented plantation activities, recharge pits in catchment, bigger reservoir, animal drinking trough, waste/excess water in home garden and 3R (recharge, retain and reuse of water) concept. Project gave the priority in preparing design estimate with support community people in schemes activities.

## 6. Assumptions and Risks

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

**Table 27: Risk analysis**

Issues and Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements



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

## 7. Resource Allocation

Resource allocation is a plan for using available resources. It is the process of allocating scarce resources among the stakeholders. Project has collaboration with GON agencies (DADO, AEPC, CSID etc.) and other stakeholders and private sectors also. Project has worked with sharing technical and financial resources by conducting joint planning, monitoring and evaluation to support livelihood activities together with stakeholders, DMC members, VDC and communities in line with scheme cycle and or as when needed.

**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)	469233	0	469233
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	1089192	0	1089192
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	0
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	275000	0	275000
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	0	11900	11900
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	20000	58870	78870
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0	159970	159970
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1853425</b>	<b>230740</b>	<b>2084165</b>

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

Resource expenditure in capacity building from district water resources development fund in FY 2072/73 is NPR. 1853,425.00.

### 7.2 TA Fund

Resource expenditure in capacity building from TA fund in FY 2072/73 is NPR. 230,740.00.

### 7.3 Human Resources

District management committee (DMC) in the district is responsible for planning, administration and management of the project activities. A small team water resources adviser, technical facilitator, senior water resources technician and office assistant are supporting the project from TA team. Two support organizations (SIDC, Humla and RPUDP,

Humla) are working in VDC level. Each VDC have field coordinator (FC), water resources technician (WRT), health promoter (HP) and part time livelihood promoter (LP).

## 8. Lessons Learned

Analysis should be done before construction of large schemes.

User contribution should not be calculated in airlift transportation in Humla.

There is a continued existence of traditional social customs, superstitions and value system in the community level.

The role of local authority and civic society has not become strong and effective.

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