

Rural Village Water Resources
Management Project Phase III



Darchula District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



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



Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Actual Beneficiary
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BE	Beneficiary Equivalent
CA	Constituent Assembly
CB	Capacity Building
CBMS	Capacity Building and Monitoring Specialist
CI	Conventional Irrigation
CO	Community Organization
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CY	Calendar Year
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DMC	District Management Committee
DoC	Department of Cooperatives
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resource Development Fund
DWS	Drinking Water Supply/Scheme
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ESAP	Energy Sector Assistance Programme
EUR	Euro
FCG	FCG International Ltd
FY	Fiscal Year
GDI	Gender Development Index
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGR	Gravity Goods Ropeway
GOF	Government of Finland
GON	Government of Nepal
HQ	Headquarter
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPO	Implementation on-going
LDO	Local Development Officer
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
M	Million
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	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) Phase III (FY071/072-2076/077). This report is based on the phase III project implementation guideline (PIG), district bi-monthly reports, field visit reports, financial progress reports and field staff as submitted in each bi-monthly period made during the second phase of the project. This report consist of main highlights of key activities, outputs and achieved results including major impacts in the project working VDCs as well as district level lessons learned and recommendations.

As the achievement of results as indicated in the Project Logical Framework, the progress made in the three result indicator is very encouraging. In the **Result-1 indicators**, this fiscal year was the transition period of RVII and RVIII so nearly 5 months (Shrawan-Kartik) has been spent in end line survey and functionality survey by mobile apps software. The functionality survey and end line survey was done in of WSS scheme of phased out VDCs Sunsera, Chhapri, Sipti, Sitola and Sarmoli. So our new VDCs Dhaulakot, Pipalchauri, Rithachaupata, Dhuligada, Eyerkot and Guljar got the fulltime field staff just form Manshir (November 2015).

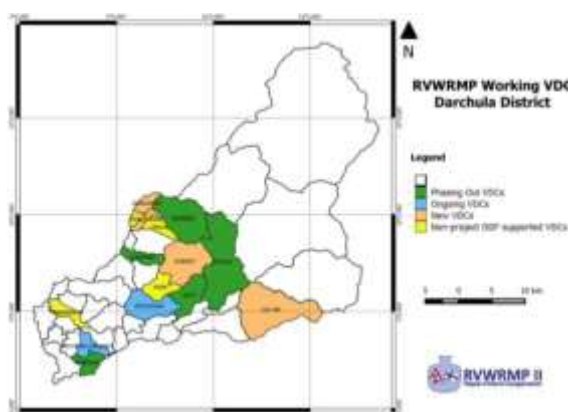
In this fiscal year 2072/073 RVWMP Darchula has taken **18 schemes with 529HH and 4158 population beneficiaries with 12 WSS, 2 MuS, 2 Ins. San, 1 IWM, 1 Chhapri Khalanga GGR Scheme (completed) and GGR Improvement & Marketing schemes**. One IWM of Dhuligada VDC has been competed (IPC) and one GGR improvement Chhapri completed but yet to financial clear (IPC*). The entire above scheme has been 60% financial and more than 60% physical progress in average schemes. In this fiscal year 2 VDCs Shankerapur and Hikila declared ODF in RV support. The project is also supporting DWASHCC in district ODF. At this view the project is supporting to construct 2 public toilets API Municipality in collaboration with API municipality. In current fiscal year 2 VDCs Dhari and Khar VDC WUMP being prepared, Similarly all RVWRMP Darchula has support in 15 VDC (11 cores VDC and 4 none core VDC) to declare ODF. At this stage, project has played a vital role in district ODF movement till the reporting date 32 out of 36 VDC have been declared ODF.

Under the **result indicator 2**, Livelihoods and nutrition, a total 6 event of leader farmers training, 18 Home garden management groups formed and trained them in VDC level. 18 poly houses have been established in all project VDCs. One event LRP and on event nursery Nike training was done. 14 nursery has been established in all project VDCs where our WSS and other schemes under construction (IPO). Some VDC has remarkable achievements in home garden management like in Rithachaupata some farmers have been using human urine in their vegetable farms. Under this result-2, the project has been done cooperative assessment of all core VDCs for Darchula. 6 event (one even in each VDC) of CO leadership and financial training has been done to support cooperative strengthen base ground.

Regarding the **result -3**, several capacity building activities has been conducted at community, VDC and district level to enhance the capacity of stakeholders. During the this FY 2072/073 1649 person trained in S-b-S, 743 in livelihood related, 356 in micro finance and cooperative, 21 in VMW, 243 in district level trainings/oreitnation, 188 in WUMP related training. At the same 10013 person were oriented in awareness campaigns etc. As for the sustainability and institutionalization an ample of capacity building activities, awareness raising activities has been conducted at community level to sustain the schemes, change in livelihoods patterns and enhance the skills and knowledge of community people. Likewise, series of district level trainings, seminars, workshops, triggering sessions and learning/sharing exposure visits for the V-WASH-CC, leader farmers and UCs, SO staffs, VDC secretaries has been conducted.

1. Introduction

Darchula is one of the mountainous project districts of RVWRMP from the Far-western region. It is surrounded by Bhajhang in the east, India in the west, China in the North and Baitadi in the south with the longitude 80° 22' to 81° 9' and latitude 29° 36' to 30° 15'. There are 41 VDC's divided into 3 local belts (Lekam, Marma and Duhu) in which 11 VDC's are adjoined with India and 1 VDC Byas is adjoined with china. The total area coverage of Darchula is 3222 sq. km which is 51m to 7132 m above the sea level. The total HH is 23,093 and population is 1, 47,744 out of which 74,949 are male and 72795 are female. The population growth rate is 1.82. The total literacy rate is 49.4% out of which female literacy rate is 32.5% and male literacy rate is 67.4 %. The major ethnicity composition of the district is Chettri, Bhramin, Dalit & Byasi (District profile 2066)



Based on the district DWSSS Darchula till Ashadh 2072; 86% of HH have access to drinking water and 89% of HH have toilets including both temporary and permanent type (kacchi and pakki). Many of the drinking water supply facilities are limited to only connection of pipes in the sources and construction of few structures which are not functioning properly.

2. Project Background

RVWRMP is a water resources management project which in addition to water supply and sanitation support community based conventional/micro irrigation, micro-hydro power, multiuse water systems (MUWS), and number of environmental improvements as well as sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building activities. This broad series of activities all address the long-term objective of the project-**"Institutionalized capacity at local and regional levels to sustain & continuously improve enhanced quality of life, better environmental conditions and increased opportunities in rural livelihoods in the project area"**. To fulfill the long-term objective, the project provided the ample opportunities to develop different approaches, promote good practices and triggers a range of ideas for institutionalize and sustain the systems at the community, VDC, district and regional level. For this, RVWRMP Darchula has phased out 5 VDC Sunsera, Chhapri, Sarmoli, Sipti and Sitola the project has been working since 2007 to 2015. RVWRMP-III Darchula has been working in total 8 VDCs out of which 6 core VDCs (Rithachaupata, Dhuligada, Guljar, Pipalchauri, Dhaulakot & Eyerkot) and 2 non-core VDCs (Dhari and Khar) . Dhari and Khar VDC WUMPs are being prepared (data entry work under way. In Darchula there is no BCRWME and WARM-P Helvetas VDCs/or not working in the district. There is no any other project specially working in WASH sector except DWSSDO Darchula. So it was seen high demand of water supply in out of RVWRMP VDCs in the district. However DWSSDO was working in many VDCs but the scheme takes more than five year and poor technical support and monitoring the schemes not sustainable. RVWRMP Darchula has to challenge to select new WUMP VDCs for FY 2073/074 because of no proper secondary WASH data in the district, data could be found nearly 10 years old (2063/064). RV-Darchula is planning to select 5 new WUMP VDCs in FY 2073/074 to prepare WUMP.

3. Progress towards Achieving results

This chapter elaborates the progress made against each result and related indicators as identified in the Logical Framework (Annex 1 of the Project Document) and the related annual results tables as given in the Annual Work Plan

3.1 Achievement of Results

RVWRMP is working in WASH, livelihood, environmental protection, climate change resilience and other cross cutting issues like HRBA/GESI and other approaches in project areas.

3.1.1 WASH

RVWRMP Darchula is working in Dhaulakot, Pipalchauri, Rithachaupata, Eyerkot, Dhuligada and Guljar as a core VDCs and Dhari and Khar are none –core /WUMP VDCs. In this fiscal year RVWMP Darchula has taken **17 WASH related schemes with 529HH and 4158 population beneficiaries with 12 WSS, 2 MuS, 2 Ins. San, 1 IWM, and one schemes for livelihood improvement related Chhapri-Khalanga GGR scheme** Chhapari. At the same the project is also supporting DWASHCC in sanitation. To support district ODF 2 institutional toilet has been under construction (IPO) in Api municipality and one existing Katain VDC (now Api 7, 8&9) declared ODF and Brahamdev (API 1,2,3) is being supported for ODF in closed collaboration with Safe WASH/DWSSDO and Api Mnp. One IWM of Dhuligada VDC has been competed (IPC) and one GGR improvement Chhapri completed but yet to financial clear (IPC*). The entire above scheme has been 60% financial and more than 60% physical progress in average schemes.

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 have improved water supply system

RVWRMP Darchula is working in 6 core VDCs and 2 none core VDC for WUMP preparation. The housed holds were taken from WUMP report of RVWRMP and population was taken from census data of 2011. The population with basic improved water data was taken from WUMP report and while In Dhuligada VDC 433 population was benefited by 3 WSS scheme was constructed by RVWRMP Darchula. One IWM scheme was taken in Dhuligada and completed during this fiscal year.

Table 1: Access to improved water supply in core VDCs

Indicator 1.1	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar
	(522HH)	(377 HH)	(1113HH)	(438HH)	(755HH)	(739HH)
Total population in the VDC	2573	2032	4705	2536	4727	4272
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	245	205	295	250	433	330
Additional population benefitted from project in FY 2072/073	906	515	448	609	811	560
Cumulative population with improved water supply	1151	720	743	859	1244	890
% of population with improved water supply	45%	35%	16%	34%	26%	21%

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

In RVWRMP Darchula 12 WSS scheme, 2 MuS schemes, and 2 Ins. Sanitation scheme in IPO which were the community contributed as per the agreement. The user paid 1% in cash and 24% in kind. The community people felt some difficulty to contribute as kind like long distribution line in scatter settlements and transportation of non local materials from road head to scheme site. In API public toilet the remaining 50% contributed by municipality. The community contribution was some varied by VDC wise because it depends on length of distribution line and transportation of non-local material transportation form road head to the scheme site.

Table 2: Community contribution on WASH

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Indicator 1.3	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	API Mnp.
Total WASH Investment Cost	9,330,281.68	6,155,822.18	6,129,098.68	8,085,384.50	13,786,448.51	7,746,390.49	1,614,719.64
Actual Cost Contribution	6,576,118.09	4,452,033.74	4,326,942.79	5,314,272.10	8,570,664.98	5,262,857.88	700,000.00
o In Cash	68,000.00	83,000.00	42,000.00	57,000.00	269,000.00	56,000.00	-
o In Kind	2,219,649.51	1,258,135.72	1,455,464.26	2,309,843.18	4,254,852.57	2,040,213.09	201,504.52
% Cost Contribution	25%	22%	24%	29%	33%	27%	12%

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 project implemented all WSS has planned to source recharge and protection methods were identified and put it in scheme's DED and all source will be protected by small works like plantation, small recharge pit digging. Source protection is most important for sustainability of water supply and other schemes for water sustainability as well as water quality and quantity forever. However source protection is challenging until the open grazing, ownership feeling of users is most important. Landslide, barren land, river cutting, flooding etc are the major other challenges were identified in WUMPs also. So beginning from the water supply scheme source protection work should be started. Too many sites were identified in WUMP of core VDCs.

Table 3: Critical water source protection in core VDCs

Indicator 1.4	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC7
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)							
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Number of protected sources through water recharge	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Total number of sources protected	2	2	2	2	2	2	
% of critical water sources protected							

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

RVWRMP believes that water should be safe from source to mouth. The public should get safe water with quality and quantity standard of government of Nepal and WHO standard. The project has initiate compulsory WSP in each scheme from its planning phase (WUMP) and there will be a WSP team formed in each and every WSS and they are fully responsible and helpful to VMWs and UC.

Table 4: Water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs

Indicator 1.5	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of water supply scheme implemented	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	2	2	2	2	2	2	
% of water supply schemes with WSP	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

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

RVWRMP Darchula implemented all the WSS schemes in all project VDCs with all sustainable indicators like institutionalization of UCs, water tariff collection, O&M regulation, paid VMW working, annual general assembly and well mobilization of O&M fund in the community itself. So all the WSS will be sustain by feeling ownership by users, VDC, VWASHCC and other stakeholders of the respective VDCs.

Table 5: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level.

Indicator 1.6	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of water supply scheme implemented	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Number of schemes having: O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly	2	2	2	2	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

The project implemented all WSS have public hearings, public audits done as per the PIG of the project. It was commenced in full and HRBA/GESI strategies applied in all public audits and hearing as well. The project ensures at least 50% women participation and proportionate participation of Dalit and minority population with at least 75% households should be participating in every public audits and mass meetings. In this FY 2072/073 only one Public audit and one public hearing has been done in average.

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

Indicator 1.7	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of water supply scheme implemented	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Number of schemes having at-least 3 public audit	2	2	2	2	2	2	
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Number of participation in public audit	108	72	207	202	115	118	
Number of female participation	62	51	104	88	49	75	
Number of Dalit participation	46	0	9	0	1	1	
Number of Janajati participation	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% of Female participation	57.41%	70.83%	50.24%	43.56%	42.60%	63.55%	
% of Dalit participation	0%	0%	4.34%	0%	0%	0%	
% of Janajati participation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
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

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held by women and a proportionate share (25%) held by minority populations

RVWRMP is fully aware on HRBA/GESI in all WASH, livelihood and other activities are implemented as per the S-b-S of the project. There are four key positions Chairperson, Vice-chairperson, Secretary and Treasures in 7-11 members UC. However there are co-secretary and co-treasures might increase in big scheme's UCs. In this regard RVWRMP Darchula has facilitated in UC formation ensuring that 50% women, proportionate inclusion of Dalit and Janjati in UC and key position. In RVWRMP VDC of Darchula there are no Janjati people in project VDCs and there are no Dalit households in Dhaulakot and Eyerkot VDCs.

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

Indicator 1.8	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	API
Total UC Key Positions	8	8	12	4	18	8	7
Female Key Positions	4	4	6	2	6	3	2
Dalit Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
% Female Key Positions	50%	50%	50%	50%	33%	38%	29%
% Dalit Key Positions	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	29%
% Janajati Key Positions	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%
Remarks	6 Dalit HH & no Janjati	No Janjati	No Janjati	1 Dalit HH & no Janjati	No Janjati	No Janjati	

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

In RVWRMP working VDCs of Darchula there are 62 schools in its 6 core working VDC with 58 Child clubs formed and 29 schools have water facility in school yard. All health post have toilet but only a few health post have gender friendly toilet but not CGD friendly WASH facilities. However it is ensured the all schools above Lower secondary level must have separate toilet for boys and girls but in primary level schools there are only two cabin toilets.

Table 8.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools

Indicator 1.9	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VD C 7
Total Number of Schools	7	5	14	9	16	13	
Schools having child club	5	5	14	9	15	10	
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	5	5	2	5	14	11	
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	1	1	3	0	1	0	
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	1	1	9	0	0	0	
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	1	1	9	0	2	0	
School having MHM facilities	1	0	1	0	0	1	
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	5	5	10	7	4	9	
Schools having solid waste management practices	6	5	12	9	12	13	
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	3	3	0	9	11	6	
Schools having garden	0	0	2	0	3	0	

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

Indicator 1.9	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Total Number of institutions	3	2	5	2	2	4	
Institutions having functional Water facilities	2	1	1	2	2	0	
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	1	0	0	2	0	
Institutions having functional toilet.	3	1	5	2	2	4	
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	3	1	5	2	0	1	
Institutions having solid waste management practices	3	1	3	0	1	0	
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	

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

In RVWRMP working VDCs there is at least one cooperative but those cooperative are not fully functional and on the other hand those existing WSS UC and new UC are not affiliated with cooperative. The project will formed new cooperative or strengthen exiting cooperatives in the VDCs so this year WSS are not affiliated with cooperatives. In RV Darchula has organized an assessment on cooperatives in 6 core VDCs.

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

Indicator 1.10	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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in cooperatives							
% of WS schemes affiliated in cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Remarks		0					

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

RVWRMP Darchula has declared 15 VDCs ODF to all its 11 working VDC and also supported in 4 non-project VDCs and now the project is support Api municipality to ODF support and supporting DWASHCC Darchula to declare district ODF by 2016. Now the project is supporting in total sanitation in core and non VDCs to declare total sanitation VDCs. SDA for HH level and school level format under 5 visit of small doable actions by individual house and school and analyse the total sanitation /total behaviour change reports. To achieve the target VDC/VWASHCC/UC and users joint effort is necessary for total sanitation movement in VDC.

Table 10: Total sanitation status of core VDCs

Indicator 1.11	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Total household in VDC	522	377	1113	438	755	739	
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	522	377	700	438	755	739	
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	522	377	1150	438	755	739	
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	10	50	50	35	56	7	
HHs practicing safe food intake.	522	300	375	400	560	739	
HH having ICS	147	256	25	40	58	128	
HHs managing the FYM	100	50	55	65	89	125	
HH having the Chang	280	124	45	210	591	434	
HHs having waste Pit	110	30	80	200	589	351	
HHs managing the waste water in HG	10	27	65	10	100	98	
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No	

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

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

In project VDCs of RVWRMP Darchula more than 90% menstruating women have access to toilet. It's some problem seen in those households where the old people in house and some where religious people living; they don't accept the new tradition but other houses women are using toilet in their menstruation period. Now the project is filling SDA cards in more than

50% households found that more than 80% menstruation women used the same toilet and 20% women used neighbouring toilets during the period and no open defecation found.

Table 11: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs

Indicator 1.12	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Total respondents of BCS							
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"							
% of menstruating women able to use toilet							

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

3.1.2 Livelihoods

Livelihood is the second tier result 2 of the project. Livelihood activities are implemented through the basic home garden management group formation/reformation and training was organized in 25-30 persons group. Along with WSS schemes construction livelihood activities are initiated for basic nutrition, changing food habits of the community people. After the access of water supply in community; they start basic home garden and step up for commercial vegetable production and food security at their community. The project target is minimum 78% HH should have improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income ensured.

This livelihood activity will support the income generation and will support the sustain WSS, Cooperative and living standard of the community people .As an impact, home garden management activities supported to maintain the daily food habits, increasing child nutrition and decreasing the seasonal migration rate. Total number of 18 HGM groups training, 18 poly houses installed and 14 multi purposed nursery has been established. From all working VDCs 175 leader farmers, 5 master leader farmers and 30 LRP has been trained. Under this result-2, the project has been initiated assessments of existing cooperatives in all projects VDC. It is providing micro-finance support in Sipti VDC to uplift the livelihoods schemes at community level.

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

RVWRMP Darchula has been initiate basic home garden management group formation in each and every WASH related scheme are and cover more than 90% HH in basic home gardens and step up for commercial production. At covering the WSS with HG will cover more than 78% HH with functional home garden in each VDC.

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

Indicator 2.1	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	148	85	78	94	160	114	
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	103	93	90	84	80	98	
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	206	186	180	184	192	188	
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	69.59%	109.41%	115.38%	89.36%	50%	83.33%	

* 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

In this Fiscal year 2072/073 RVWMP Darchula has formed/reformed 18 Home garden Management groups in all 6 working VDC and organized 3 HGM training in each VDC and one event of Leader Farmers training was organized in each working VDCs and remarkable participation of GESI. In average more the 60% female participating in all VDC level activities. In this fiscal year 7 female VMW trained out of 21 participants from 6 core VDCs. The following table shows the participation of women, Dalit and Janjati people in capacity building activities. As per the indicator the participation of women is 50-83% in all livelihood activities in project VDCs.

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

Indicator 2.3	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of participants in HG training	103	93	90	92	96	94	
Number of women participated in HG training	75	74	69	84	82	81	
Number of participants in TOT	4	2	6	5	5	5	
Number of women participated in TOT	2	1	5	3	3	3	
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	27	29	28	30	34	27	
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	17	19	18	18	21	19	
% of women participation in HG	73%	80%	77%	91%	85%	86%	
% of women participation in TOT	50%	50%	83%	60%	60%	60%	
% of women participation in LF training	63%	66%	64%	60%	62%	70%	
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	70%	76%	74%	83%	79%	82%	

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 working VDC of RVWRMP Darchula has no Janjati people residing in project VDCs and Dhaulakot and Eyerkot VDC has 6 and 1 Dalit HH respectively; and in other VDCs Dalit households are only 7-14% so the proportional inclusion of Dalit HH /beneficiaries found satisfactory.

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

Indicator 2.4	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	148	85	78	94	160	114	
Number of Dalit HH	0	0	3	0	8	2	
Number of Janajati HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	0%	0%	4%	0%	5%	2%	
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

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Number of participants in HG training	103	93	90	92	96	94	
Number of Dalit participants	0	1	3	0	8	1	
Number of Janajati participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% of Dalit participation in HG training	0%	1%	3%	0%	8%	1%	
% of Janajati participation in HG training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	1%	6%	4%	0%	6%	9%	
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

New table Here I inserted 5 rows to clear picture of proportionate percentage of Dalit, Janjati and others households in the VDC.

Indicator 2.4	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Total number of HH in VDC	523	372	1113	438	755	739	
Total Number of Dalit HH in VDC	6	28	80	1	105	75	
Total Number of Janjati HH in VDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% of Dalit HH in the VDC	1%	8%	7%	0%	14%	10%	
% of Janajati HH in VDC	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

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

RVWRMP Darchula has just supported in 2 MuS schemes in Dhuligada and Rithachaupata VDC where only 43 HH will be benefited by the conventional irrigation and improved water mills (29HH in Dhuligada and 14HH in Rithachaupata). After completion of both MuS schemes the community people will be produce double crops and off seasonal vegetables in their farms. The people will have easy access to IWM which will reduce women workload.

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

Indicator 2.1	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of CI schemes	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Number of CI beneficiary HHs	0	0	0	0	29	0	
Number of CI beneficiaries	0	0	14	0	220	0	
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	0	14	0	29	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**			100%		100%		

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

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

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Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support

RVWRMP Darchula has supported in this FY 2072/073 one MuS scheme in Dhuligada and Rithachaupata with which is conventional irrigation and IWM. No other working VDCs has MuS activities rather than Dhuligada and Rithachaupata VDC.

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

RVWRMP Darchula has no support in MHP and other energy sector. The following table shows the existing MHP in our working VDCs like Pipalchauri has 1 MHP, Dhuligada has 1 MHP and Guljar has 1 MHP and Eyerkot have 2 MHP but the Guljar MHP shut down and Eyerkot one has swept out by flood and another is under construction by PAF.

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

Indicator 2.7	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of Energy schemes	0	1	0	2	1	1	
Number of energy schemes through MUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total energy produced (KWH)	0	24	0	0	45	18	
Total energy utilized (KWH)	0	18	0	0	30	18	
Total revenue collected	0		0	0	25500	0	
% of energy utilized and paid		75%	0		66.66%	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 capita

RVWRMP Darchula has no MHP supported in working VDCs.

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

Indicator 2.9	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)							
Number of MH schemes having:							
Paid maintenance worker							
Public audit at least once a year							
Affiliated with cooperatives							
Number of schemes having composition: paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives							
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level							

Indicator 2.10: At least 12000 families trained in income generating activity

The project has no support in MHP and in existing MHP in working VDC there is no income generating activities by end use of MHP.

Table 18: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities

Type of Income***	Number of VDC	Women participant	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participant	Total Participants
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Generating Training	involved					
Leader Farmers training (VDC level)	6	112	16	0	47	175
LRP training in district level	6	23	0	0	7	30
Multi Purposed Nursery training (Nursery Nike)	6	2	0	0	12	14
Poly House establishment (6 VDC)	6	2	0	0	16	18
Master Leader farmer (Out of district)	6	3	0	0	2	5
Total	30	142	16	0	84	242

*** 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

There is no RVWRMP supported Cooperatives in the project VDCs of Darchula during the Fiscal year 2072/073. In other schemes there is more than 60% female participation in UC, training and income generation activities implemented in core VDCs.

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

Indicator 2.11	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
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%.

There is no RVWRMP supported Cooperatives in the project VDCs of Darchula during the Fiscal year 2072/073.

Table 20: Operational self-sufficiency of project supported cooperatives

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

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

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

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

There is no RVWRMP supported Cooperatives in the project VDCs of Darchula during the Fiscal year 2072/073.

Table 21: Composition of shareholders of project supported cooperatives

Name of cooperative	Total Shareholders	Shareholders by sex		Shareholders by ethnicity		
		Male	Female	Dalit	Jangjati	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

In Darchula district RVWRMP is only one leading organization in WASH sector. In the project working VDCs are aware on real implementation of WASH and livelihood activities. RVWRMP's most impressive charming is to prepare WUMP and post construction phase in Schemes and total sanitation in each VDC by ownership feeling of users at community level. WUMP and WASH policy is replicated in neighboring VDC. The pro active role in ODF strategy making and project experience in ODF movement; always influenced the D-WASHCC. Prioritization of scheme, participation, planning, implementation and monitoring by VWASHCC/UC/Users in VDC level is also very remarkable experience/replicable for other VDCs too. The project supports on institutionalization and capacity building ensures the HRBA and GESI approach affected in good governance and active participation of all community people. It can be seen in district level programmes like IWD/NSW/IMD/16day campaign against gender abuse; led by community people of project working VDCs.

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

Mention here if any district staff has been in touch with any regional level authorities and themes that were discussed.

In RVWRMP Darchula has connected in national and regional level authorities by GGR (Gravity Goods Ropeway) constructed in Chhapri which was jointly inaugurate by the DDG of DAO /DoLIDAR and the Ambassador of Finland. The bamboo handicrafts of Sitola represent Darchula district in **Bhrikuti Mandap** Kathmandu in last FY 2071/072. In WASH no linkage with national and regional level authority but the project is supporting DWASHCC to declare district ODF.

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

As per the MoU between DDC and DoLIDAR the DDC should contribute at least 1% of schemes implemented in project working VDCs. It was seen that the hilly DDC has less internal revenues collected and expended in local employees hired in political pressures and the local leader's high demand of development activities on their countryside's so the DDCs are allocating less fund as demanded by contribution pattern as per MoU. In Darchula DDC has contributed only 0.23% (only NRS.100000.00 was allocated however NRS 4350000.00 was expected (as per DED) for contribution pattern. At the same time all the project VDCs are allocating more than contribution pattern as per MoU with VDCs.

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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

RVWRMP Darchula has regular DMC meeting at least once a month in this FY 2072/073, 14 DMC meeting were held which is 116% of expected meetings with more than 80% members' presence. DDC and DTO also supporting in agreements, technical and social support was being done however the monitoring support was not sufficient with officer level but the representative was participating in formal monitoring visits. DDC and DTO have provided one focal person from each to support the project.

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

RVWRMP Darchula is implementing livelihood activities in close collaboration with DADO CSIDB and other agencies working in income generation activities in the district. In this FY 2072/073 DADO has supported in Chhapari –Khalanga GGR and joint support in agricultural exhibition at Gokuleshor. It can't be said the percentage of the budget of DADO but it was nearly triple than DWRDF budget in GGR scheme. In this FY there was no collaboration with CSIDB in any events.

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
Agricultural Exhibition in Gokuleshor	6	DADO	15000.00	15000.00	100%
Total					

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

In this FY 2072/073 the DWRDF fund is fully expended (99.05%) only NRs. 2000.00 was carried over as capital amount. The fund might be expended NRs. 300000.00 in this fiscal year but there was no capital fund for schemes. There was also due payment remaining as final installment to SO from recurrent investment.

Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	19700810	19514202	99.05%
Recurrent	11760000	11716325	100%
Total	31460810	31230527	

New table needed

Budget heading	Budget Allocated	Budget Released	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget	Remarks Balance C/D
Capital	19700810	19516202	19514202	99.05%	2000
Recurrent	11760000	11716325	11716325	99.63%	0
Total	31460810	31232527.2	31230527	230282.78	

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

Up to this FY 2072/073, No WUMP data were updated but all the IPC/IPO schemes are being implementing as per the WUMP prioritization. The next year all core VDCs WUMP data will

updated. So there are no disputes in priority list and implementation turns by the community and VDC/VWASHCCs. The VWASHCC are monitoring the schemes in working VDCs.

Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

In this Fiscal the project has taken 2 WUMP VDC Dhari and Khar. Both VDC WUMP will be completed before October, 2016. All the data entries being entering of both WUMP and the preliminary indication of WUMP data found satisfactory. RVWRMP will prepare 5 new WUMP VDCs in FY 2073/074.

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

All the RVWRMP working VDCs Dhaulakot, Pipalchauri, Rithachaupata, Eyerkot, Dhuligada and Guljar have allocated minimum 5% of DED as per the MoU between DDC and VDC and as per the PIG of RVWRMP in the FY 2072/073. All VDCs are ready to contribute matching fund allocation for WASH schemes in Darchula. And all working VDCs/VWASHCC is committed to support the project and fully owned the ownership towards the project activities in the VDC. In this fiscal year some VDC has due payments to UC because the WSS are under construction and nearly 60% work has been completed. Those VDCs are committed to release matching fund to the UC account in the time of scheme completion.

Table 24: VDC contribution on total actual investment

Indicator 3.9	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	9,330,281.68	6,155,822.18	6,129,098.68	8,085,384.50	13,786,448.51	7,746,390.49	
VDC contribution	466,514.08	362,652.72	304,691.63	404,269.22	691,930.96	387,319.52	
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	5%	6%	5%	5%	5%	5%	

3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

In this FY 2072/073 the project has implemented 12 WSS; 2 WSS scheme each in 6 working VDCs Dhaulakot, Pipalchauri, Rithachaupata, Eyerkot, Dhuligada and Guljar. In the end of fiscal year 50% financial progress in observed and more than 60% progress in structure construction in average. This was delayed by the different circumstances i.e. untimely rainfall, unexpected delay in non local material procurement process, un-availability of HDPE/GI pipes in market and difficulty in transportation of materials in site.

3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

RVWRMP Darchula's working VDCs has been declared ODF by the last fiscal year. In this fiscal year 2072/073 RVWRMP supported 2 non projects VDC Hikila and Shankerpur to declare ODF in collaboration with SAFE WASH Darchula. The project has also been supporting API municipality and Darchula district ODF support. In Api 11, 2 public toilets have been under construction jointly with API municipality.

3.2.3 Micro Hydro

In this FY 2072/073 RVWRMP Darchula has no Micro Hydro schemes implemented and no scheme was taken for MHP from any working VDCs.

3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

One IWM scheme was fully completed in Dhuligada VDC with 8 improved water mills. All IWM are working with double efficiency than traditional water mills. 2 IWM are included in MuS scheme of Dhuligada and Rithachaupata VDC which are under IPO with Majhagaon MuS and Sugarkhal Eyerkholi MuS respectively. Now the community people of Dhuligada benefited with IWMs at local level.

3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

RVWRMP has social support with CRT-N in Guljar VDC. In Guljar VDC 100 Improved cooking stoves have been distributed and all in use at Jude Guljar-2 and other wards of Guljar. However the project has no agreement with UC and nothing was support as subsidy. Only social mobilization part was taken by the project. In Next FY 2073/074 minimum 600 ICS are targeted for each project district. RVWRMP Darchula will complete more than 600 ICS.

3.2.6 Irrigation

In this FY there is no separate conventional irrigation scheme in project VDCs. However 2 MuS schemes (Irrigation +IWM) were taken (IPO) in Rithachaupata and Dhuligada VDC

3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

RVWRMP Darchula has initiated cooperative assessments in core working VDCs. 6 event (one event in each VDC) of community organization (COs) leadership and financial management training organized. As per the recommendation of cooperative assessments report the project will support or form/reform new cooperatives in all working VDC.

3.2.8 Home Gardens

In this FY 2072/073 the project has formed/reformed 18 Home Garden Management groups 3 HGM in each working VDC. In HGM 568 HH/member participated where 465 female and 103 male got the HGM training. All households from WSS scheme running are and they have started basic home gardens in their home yards.

3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

RVWRMP has initiated livelihood activities in all core VDCs of the project. There are 18 HGM groups with 568HH/M, in WSS implemented clusters and 175 leader farmers, 30 LRPs and 5 master leader farmers trained from the entire VDC. In 6 project VDCs; 18 poly houses and 14 multi purposed nursery has been established and start working.

3.2.10 MUS

RVWRMP has initiated 2 MuS schemes in Dhuligada and Rithachaupata VDC under IPO. 43HH will be benefited by those schemes in irrigation and improve water mill (IWM). Some MuS schemes will be taken in next FY 2073/074.

3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability

RVWRMP Darchula has just started commercial vegetable production in Rithachaupata from this fiscal year. Some multi purposed nursery of Rithachaupata started to sell saplings. There are at least 2 poly houses have been established in each project VDCs and will start commercial off-seasonal vegetable production. Altogether 18 poly house and 14 multi purposed nurseries has been established in all working VDCs. Home garden management training, LRP training, Leader farmers training, Nursery Nike training, master leader farmers trainings are major key indicators of income generation sustainability.

4. Sustainability

A. Financial sustainability: The RVWRMP Darchula has demonstrated the potential for sustainability of decentralized program implementation with community participation and

inclusive strategies. For the financial sustainability, regular monitoring of DWRDF from PSU and PCO jointly and monthly DWRDF statement issued and cross checked. In community level public hearing, auditing, general assembly in each UC, transparency (information hoarding board), accountability (book keeping and records), and ownership and governance systems in any institutions and where it has been managed in UC and community level. From the very beginning stage of the project step by step process have been well discussed and developed/provisioned in the project & the system of O&M fund, monthly water tariff collection and fund mobilization has been well accelerated the financial sustainability at the community level.

B. Social sustainability: The project has prepared different guidelines to ensure every stakeholder role, responsibility and accountability and smooth implementation of the project. This implies in all national, regional, district and VDC level. The project S-b-S is followed by the each Quality of scheme construction has been ensured since the WUMP planning process. Different level training/workshops/seminar/discussion to local level human resources has been developed as VMW, skilled labors etc. It' provisioned for formal monitoring by DDC/DMC/DWASHCC from the district and monitoring by VDC/VWASHCC in VDC level are the part of social sustainability.

C. Institutional Sustainability/Capacity buildings: A very good initiation done by the RVWRMP is institutional sustainability that different training/orientation/exposure visits/monitoring for DDC/DTO/DMC and DWASHCC at district level and different training, workshops seminar at UC, V-WASH-CC and VDC level organized. As a part of institutional sustainability, since starting the implementation phase, all UCs have been registered in the DWRC under water resources act-2049 and got the registration certificates. All UCs in Darchula under provisioned to registration process in DWRC.

D. Physical Sustainability: During this fiscal year 2072/03, a total of 1649 people were participated in step-by-step orientation and training, 22 SO staffs oriented in different themes, similarly 743 people (175 Leader farmer, 568 HGM, 30 LRP, 14 Nursery Nike, 18 Playhouse, 5 Master leader farmer) were benefited by different livelihoods training, 356 people got cooperative orientation and CO strengthen training, 21 got technical training (VMW), 203 person in district level capacity building training and 188 person in WUMP related trainings/workshops/orientation in 2 VDCs Dhari and Khar.

5. Crosscutting Objectives

It was realized that in real base the project approach of HRBA and GESI in every s-b-s of the project PIG. In each and every UC composition is more than 50% and proportionate representation of Dalit. There was no Janjati population in core working VDCs of the project. RVWRMP is especially working on water resources, livelihoods and Capacity buildings are the three major results of the project. HRBA and Gender and social inclusion (GESI) have been integrated crosscutting in all results area – WASH, Livelihoods & Nutrition and Capacity building. Micro credit and savings through community organization and cooperative development is the cross cutting for sustainable development in rural villages. Good governance through institutional development through general assembly of UC, transparency and accountability are the key factors of good governance. At the same Environmental protection, through improved cooking stoves, climate change resilience, disaster and risk reduction, plantation and source protection are the other cross cutting objectives of the project. Equally opportunity was given to of all community people as advocating voice of voice less.

Case 1: GGR changed our Life: Ms. Kalawati Kunwar (37), residence of Chhapri -4 users of Chhapri -Khalanga GGR "I have to carry more than 35Kg of tomatoes in every 3 days from my 5 poly houses supported by RVWRP in last two year to sell in Darchula head quarter and it take 4 hours walking slope down and 2 hours in returning. Now we carry our luggage only 30 minutes from home to GGR and 15 minutes from head quarter than the GGR pull it within 3 minutes to the site. We never dream about the unexpected change of pottering in our life. Now we are saving more than 3 hours per day and this time is to be used in more vegetable growing and children's time for education. "Now we have water and irrigation by MuS. The project has changed our life; I used to sell nearly NRS 300000.00 vegetable per year. Next my plan to grow more vegetables out of poly house too. "We never thought our pottering load never left us until our life but the Project has given us the unexpected dream and income source for long time" said the GGR chairperson Mr. Dhan Singh Kunwar. I have listened that "If the person is lucky the God gave from his/her Roof" now it was applied with me said Mr. Hanshi Ram Parki (a Dalit operator of the (Chhapri-Khalanga GGR) bottom site. I have never thought/dreamed that "I will be able to earn an attractive amount NRs.4000.00 p/m sitting my own home yards" now I'm fully satisfied with my monthly income by GGR operating. So I used to say when God gives from lucky persons roof its true for me. "Now wants express my heartily thanks to the project and apologies for my beginning behavior for GGR bottom site selection" said Hanshi Ram. "This is the innovative works to reduce workload and head load especially for women involved in commercial vegetable production this should be replicable in other potential sites of other VDCs" said Mrs. Singh Dhani Chairperson of Anubadi Center Darchula



Fig 1.Chhapari –Khalanga GGR Chhapri upward Vegetables.



Fig.2 Happy women after GGR started Pottering

Table 25: Number of participants in CB activities

S. N.	Training	Dhaulakot	Pipalchauri	Rithachaupata	Eyerkot	Dhuligada	Guljar	VDC 7
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	404	273	325	147	215	285	
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	130	122	118	122	130	121	
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	45	50	49	59	103	50	
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	4	3	2	4	4	4	
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	3	3	5	3	3	5	
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc					243		
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	96	92					
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	2095	1696	1087	1619	901	2615	
	Total	2777	2239	1586	1954	1599	3080	

Table 26: Disaggregated participants in CB activities

Training	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Jana jati 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)	33	14	0	0	829	773	862	787	1649
Livelihood Promotion related Training	9	20	0	0	557	157	566	177	743
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	18	2	0	0	169	167	187	169	356
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	1	0	0	0	12	8	13	8	21
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	0	0	0	1	17	4	17	5	22
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	6	9	0	0	97	125	103	134	237
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	33	90	1	3	365	347	399	440	839
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	352	496	0	0	3452	5713	3804	6209	10013
Total	452	631	1	4	5498	7294	5951	7929	13880

5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RVWRMP is especially working on water resources, livelihoods and Capacity buildings are the three major results of the project. HRBA and Gender and social inclusion (GESI) have been integrated crosscutting in all results area – WASH, Livelihoods & Nutrition and Capacity building. During the UCs, group formation process, at least 50% women and proportionate representation of minorities' people have been ensured in vital post as per project documents. But it is very much difficult to ensure 50% women in UC/V-WASH-CC in Darchula cases due to illiteracy among the women.

Regarding the representation of women & DAG people, Darchula is able to represent at 43% women, 5% Dalit (*out of 7% HH in working VDCs*) and 3% Janjati (*Janjati participation in API public toilet UC only*) in key position at UC level, 82% in Home garden trainings and more than 60% in leader farmers training. The HRBA/GESI is strongly followed in all types of meeting/training/orientation. To ensure the gender & social inclusion, following are the major activities conducted during phase II.

- The representation of women & Dalit in UC/V-WASH-CC more than 50% female participating in V-WASH-CC, UCs and scheme construction works.
- In this fiscal year 33.33% female VMW trained; 7 Female out of 21 VMW participants.
- The women are celebrating IWD, IMHD, NSW celebrating by them in community and VDC level.
- The women are empowered to keep their voices in VDC council and other assemblies.
- Project has been supported to celebration of International Women's Day, 16 days campaign against GBV, International Menstruation Hygiene Day as particularly empower to women in district, VDC and UC level.

- District level women UC conference was organized to sensitize women on their rights, role and responsibilities and to identify the bottlenecks for effective participations of women in UC/VWASHCC level and issues related to sustainability.

Priorities have been given to women and DAG people in livelihoods activities. As a result 82% home garden members are women and 5% are Dalit.

5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

RVWRMP is following the human right based approach (HRBA) in its project document, project implementation guideline (PIG) as a cross cutting issues in all results 1m2 &3. However the project is not working directly in human rights but project works a MDG WASH to all. So the project target minimum 90 % house hold should have access to safe water and 100% HH have to basic sanitation facilities (ODF VDC) and rural have to right to live in clean environment. Since the beginning of scheme planning phase/WUMP preparation PRA method was used that all community people have to right to plan themselves only outsiders have to support in planning. The practice of participation, keep their voice, planning, implementation and self monitoring are the indicators of democracy and public hearing, auditing at all level & installation of project information boards in each scheme, it has been ensuring right to information (RTI) as a basic human right. The role of users, users committees and all stakeholders has been well discussed and mentioned in MoU/agreements too. As a part of enhancing capacities, UCs capacity in terms of demanding and negotiating their necessities with DDC/DTO/line agencies have been found increased. The voices of women, Dalit & disadvantaged group have been increased in UC and VDC level meeting for their rights. Project has been made such democratic provisions, where community people have right to choose their appropriate UC members without any pressure.

Ensuring Animal Rights: RVWRMP is not only ensuring the human rights but it is much sincere towards animal rights too, because of, cattle are the main property for the rural people and as guided by basic human being principles, RVWRMP is supporting to construction of animal trough under the DWS schemes for animal water drinking purposes.

5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Darchula district is the highly endanger in earthquake, Mahakali and Chamelia river cutting, flooding and land slide as a big challenge in rainy season and glacier problem in high Himalayan range in winter season because of climate change. This district is in very high risk with flood and landslides in rainy season there are too many big and small streams; with high velocity cuts embankment, fertile land and houses & wealth every year. In some last 3 year the district was facing a big problem of landslides in thousands points of the district.

The project has been working improved cooking stoves, Improved water mills to conserve forests, plantation, recharge pit construction for sustainability and forest protection and conservation. In livelihood and source protection activities water friendly vegetables and plants are being promoted for climate change adaptation. The project has been ensuring sustainability from the VDC level WUMP, the issues related to environment; disaster risks reduction & climate change adaption have been well discussed. The project is working on climate change and adaptation not only in DWSS schemes but also in livelihood activities in project VDCs. In last year's open defecation was the problematic for healthy environment. It has been contributed to reduce the environmental pollution and water borne diseases. Due to number of awareness raising activities, the practices of plantation near the source catchment area, source protection and implementation of water safety plan has been increased. However, it is yet too much in practice.

To increase the capacity at local level, various days and weeks have been celebrated at community/VDC/District level. The project has been capacitating to VDC, V-WASH-CC members on disaster risk management (DRM), climate change adaptation (CCA) practices and total sanitation. Similarly, various capacity building trainings for UC/ VMW, HGM group, nursery leaders were organized at district & VDC level to avoid the possible epidemic disasters due to water contamination and decrease the environmental degradation.

To sensitize on climate change, climate change adaptation on its impacts on natural resources & agricultural productions, the topic has been well discussed in HGM training. As an adaptation practices, farmers have avoided to use of chemical fertilizers/pesticides and as alternatives they are using organic pesticides and organic fertilizers. Maximum use of human urine, compost fertilizers, and organic pesticides seen practiced in community level.

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

There are always risks in each and every natural and human behaviors related activities occur in the world. So in our project implemented districts and VDCs are also being affected more or less by the above changes and transition in the regions. The above indicators affects has low level affects in our project activities and medium level affect might be faced in natural calamities and climate change is the big risk factors for the project. It was seen that the unexpected earthquake, landslides, floods and thunder and heavy rain fall caused to swept out the water sources, structures and machineries too. On the other hand the climate change effects could be seen in less rainfall, changes in rainfall time and water resources are drying day to day. So the natural calamities and climate changes might be effected directly in big volume to the project results i.e. WASH and livelihood sector. The indicators of possible risks in medium manners are the remoteness and access to market; the remoteness always hampers the scheme to complete in time because of transportation by men and mules takes a lot time and it the per capita of the scheme raised high on the another part the human life always far from the access of basic health, communication, marketing and education facilities. The other part of transportation and market access directly links with daily need thing to consumable and income generation activities i.e. vegetable production needs to easily access to market in time.

Now in every development should be sustainable this was the principle but in the lack of adequate O&M collection by the community people the schemes run for a few years and when they needs maintenance there were no sufficient fund with scheme (UC) and there

were no other agencies to support; the bigger scheme abandoned to service and community people had the historical hardship in WSS and other schemes. Because of dependent attitude towards government and other agencies which affects the sustainability of the schemes.

All the above other indicators of Risk; always low level of risk hidden and alive in the project activities but no major effects or disturbance to the project. The political and new administration system may have some effects in our working VDCs for matching fund by DDC and VDC council; after the new administration system our working VDCs merged in VDC/and municipality.

7. Resource Allocation

RVWRMP Darchula was allocated (GoN/GoF) NRs.31, 167,000.00 including GoN administrative cost of NRs. 250,000.00 for FY 2072/073. In this FY DDC contribution was expected NRs. 435,000.00 but only NRs.100, 000.00 allocated from DDC council and released & expended in scheme. In this FY the project is succeed to expend NRs. 31,230,527.00. The total investment was 62.48% as a capital & 37.52% recurrent cost expend. In recurrent cost 27.09% in SO mobilization cost for this fiscal year and 4.59% expended in CB activities as S-b-S, district level, VMW trainings and other workshop and seminars. In this fiscal last year payments was paid to SO and ongoing schemes too. This year budget allocation was deficit in capital and recurrent investment. So the budget was expended 99.95% only NRs. 2000.00 was carried over as GoF Capital fund for next year AWP. The following table shows the details of expenditures in this fiscal year.

New table (very necessary in this APR)

SI	Expenditures Heading	Capital		Recurrent		Total	Percentage of expenditures
		Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit		
1	Scheme cost (Ongoing from Last year)		82219.52		393555.00	475774.52	1.52%
2	Scheme cost (FY 2072/073)	0.00	19431982.48	0.00	120000.00	19551982.48	62.61%
3	Capacity Building district level activities	0	0	0	1434179.00	1434179.00	4.59%
4	Media Mobilization	0.00	0.00	0.00	64000.00	64000.00	0.20%
5	Monitoring cost (DWRDF)	0.00	0.00	0.00	126792.00	126792.00	0.41%
6	SO Cost (CRDS+SWS) Last year Reward Installment	0.00	0.00	0.00	866806.00	866806.00	2.78%
7	SO Cost (CRDS+SWS) FY 2072/073	0.00	0.00	0.00	8460993.22	8460993.22	27.09%
8	GON Administrative cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	250000.00	250000.00	0.80%
	Grand total	0.00	19514202.00	0.00	11716325.22	31230527.22	100.00%
	Percentage of Expenditure		62.48%		37.52%		100.00%

RVWRMP Darchula has expended in S-b-S, livelihood, cooperative and so many other sectors from the Recurrent heading of the allocated budget. In this year one event of VMW training was completed and last year financial clearance of VMW training completed. No any DMC/UC exposure visits were organized only very necessary events were done form the recurrent heading of DWRD. In this all the recurrent activities had done by DWRDF fund only WUMP preparation cost sharing 50% with Dhari and Khar VDCs of Darchula district.

Table 28: Resource expenditure

S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	996893		996893
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	404062		404062
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	41918		41918
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	304893		304893
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	151856	5000	156856

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6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	374500	145428	519928
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)		585000	585000
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	156950		156950
Total		2431072	735428	3166500

7.1 District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF)

DWRDF fund was used in Capital investment and recurrent investment sharing 50:50 from GoN and GoF; DDC matching was expected 1% of scheme cost. The DWRDF fund was expended from the DDC in authorization of Local Development Officer (LDO). The fund is used in Capital investment in schemes and recurrent cost goes in S-b-S and different events of capacity building activities, exposure visits, workshop and seminar and SO/SP cost in district and VDC level events planned in AWP of the project. The DWRDF fund needs to be monitored by PCO/PSU in semi-annual/ annual based to check the proper utilization of DWRDF fund. Timely release of fund from the government's GoN and GoF as well as DDC matching as per the MoU is expected for smooth implementation of schemes on time.

7.2 TA Fund

RVWRMP Darchula has used TA fund in WUMP preparation of Dhari and Khar VDC. TA fund was expended in SO/SP thematic in where DWRDF fund was difficult to release in absence of LDO. TA fund was also used in MoU signing ceremony of RVWRMP-III, in opening ceremony of Chhapri Khalanga GGR and in 2 event DWASHH meetings held in the district.

7.3 Human Resources

RVWMP II Darchula has hired 2 SO namely CRDS-Nepal and SWS-Darchula to work in 6 core VDCs Dhaulakot, Pipalchauri and Rithachaupata (CRDS-Nepal) Eyerkot, Dhuligada and Guljar (SWS-Darchula). Pipalchauri VDC is the new 6th VDC of RVWMP Darchula and HR resources were hired just from Chaitra 2072 (March 2016).

Now DDC/RVWRMP Darchula is supported by one social focal person from DDC Darchula who is responsible for dealing and training organization from DWRDF and one focal person from DTO are responsible for technical documents and formal monitoring management from DTO site. Water Resources Advisor (WRA) from TA team was fully responsible to support in all project activities running in the district. WRA was being supported by a Senior Technical Facilitator (STF), a Senior Water Resources Technician (SWRT), a Senior Sanitation Promoter (SSP) and OA/Messenger directly from the project site.

In core VDCs there in 1 Field Coordinator, 1 Water Resources Technician (WRT) and 1 Health Promoter (HP) in each VDC; One Sub Engineer and One Livelihood Promoter looks after 3 VDC (One SE and LP) with both SOs. Both SOs are fully responsible to implement all the project activities in VDC and reporting on time is mandatory.

New table for HR (SO/SP needed)

Sn	Position	Dalit		Janjati		Others		Total		Total
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
1	Field Coordinator						6	0	6	6
2	Sub Engineer						2	0	2	2
3	Health Promoters			1		4	1	5	1	6
4	WRTs						6	0	6	6
5	Livelihood Promoters						2	0	2	2
Total		0	0	1	0	4	17	5	17	22

8. Lessons Learned

- **Collaboration/Coordination** with MoU partner in the district found very satisfactory result in livelihood and sanitation (ODF) activities. Chhapri- Khalanga GGR is successful example of collaboration with DADO/Api Mnp and technical support from Practical Action Nepal.
- **Monitoring/Supervision/Follow ups** of all schemes/events/projects either formal or informal visit affect the quality and quantity in time always have good results and impacts on community and stakeholders of the scheme and project.
- **Procurement of Non Local material** in time and definite procurement process is expected for smooth implementation and completion of schemes on time.
- **Well Planning** as per the seasonal calendar and Geographic condition of the district is very essence if structures constructed in winter season in snowfall areas won't be set on time likewise other construction work will be poor in cold season.
- **Seasonal migration** to hot areas and Yarsha collection in hill side from April to July of each year is key disturbance of implementation of schemes in the district. We can't see any people in the VDC during Yarsha collection time. Yarsha is the main sources of livelihood of the rural people in the district. Commencement of the month of July, rainy season is started up to September of each year.
- **Sustainability** of big water resources schemes is another essence of challenge in the district. Still people are not aware on sustainable development. The UCs should be well institutionalization indicators UC general assembly, VMW regularity, O&M regulation, plans, O&M fund collection & WSP should be conduct right after the completion of scheme construction work.
- **Technical human resources** are not sufficient in peak hour of scheme implementation for frequent supporting to UCs in such geographical difficult area. If we are not able to provide technical support timely, we cannot ensure the technical quality of scheme and good progress in the district.
- **High per capita cost** is another issue to implement the schemes in scattered and geographical difficulties area. They are getting water service already from open pipe line like hanging wire so they want improve their service level then definitely increased the number of taps and other number of structures during designing of the schemes. Similarly transportation cost is also another factor of causes of high per capita cost.
- **Livelihood activities** for sustainability of project must have to carry out detail market surveys, conduct business plan or SIYB trainings for micro entrepreneurs at least for advance level livelihoods activities before starting the MEs. Otherwise, we have to limit our livelihoods activities within home consume based activities or semi-commercial base activities relating to food security and nutrition purposes.
- **Duplication of Activities** is a problem of Darchula district there are various donors/line agencies working in the water supply and other sector; they are not talking about the project/scheme life but they just complete their project/scheme so the people always wish for short life of scheme so they may get another one with some benefit.

The End