

Rural Village Water Resources  
Management Project Phase III



# Dadeldhura District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



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



Republic of Finland  
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCRWME	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions
CAP	Community Action Plan
CB	Capacity Building
CI	Conventional Irrigation
CO	Community Organization
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DLSO	District Livestock Services Office
DMC	District Management Committee
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
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EUR	Euro
FCG	FCG International Ltd
FY	Fiscal Year
FYM	Farm Yard Management
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GOF	Government of Finland
GON	Government of Nepal
HG	Home Garden
HGM	Home Garden Management
HH	Household
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HSE	Health Sanitation Education
HRM	Human Resources Management
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
CGD	Child Gender Disable
IPC	Implementation Phase Completed
IPO	Implementation Phase On-going
KWH	Kilowatt
LF	Leader Farmer
LH	Livelihoods
LLB	Local Latrine Builder
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	Micro hydro
MHP	Micro hydro project
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIS	Management Information System
MIT	Micro Irrigation Technology
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPN	Multi-Purpose Nursery
MUS	Multiple Use System
NA	Not Applicable
NPR	Nepalese rupee
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance

PCO	Project Coordination Office
PIG	Project Implementation Guidelines
PoCo	Post Construction
PSU	Project Support Unit
REFEL	Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods
RMSO	Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
SbS	Step by Step Guidelines
SC	Steering Committee
SEIU	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SNV	Netherland's Development Organization
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DDC)
SvB	Supervisory Board
TA	Technical Assistance
ToT	Training of Trainer
UC	User Committee
USD	US Dollar
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
V-WASH-CC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WS	Water Supply
WBRS	Web-based Reporting System
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUC	Water User Committee
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase II (RVWRMP II) started directly after the first phase (2006-2010) in September 2010 and ended in February 2016. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Completion Phase (RVWRMP III) implementation period started in March 2016. The project area covers districts of Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Humla and Kailali's six hill VDCs. In Dadeldhura there are six core VDCs in phase III named Bhageshwar, Gankhet, Chipur, Adital, Ganeshpur and Navadurga and two non-core VDCs: Bagarkot and Samijee.

This is the Annual Progress Report of the fourth Fiscal Year 2072/73 of the Rural Village Water Resource Management Project, Dadeldhura. The report presents results achieved so far after the implementation of planned activities covering the period started from 1<sup>st</sup> Shrawan 2072 until 31<sup>st</sup> Ashad 2073 (17<sup>th</sup> July 2015 to 15<sup>th</sup> July 2016).

Based on Water Use Master Plan, VDC level activities were planned applying the 14 step planning process of DDC and finally endorsed by the DDC council. In this line AWP was prepared and planned activities were taken as further action of supports. With the commencement of phase III, a total of 10 water supply, 1 MUS, and 1 institutional latrine support schemes were made agreement and are in IPO status in the year.

As the district had been declared as open defecation free (ODF) zone during phase II, the sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are stepping up towards total sanitation. District has drafted total sanitation strategic plan at the end of FY 072/073. And gradually VDCs will also prepare VDC level total sanitation strategic plan adopting the district plan. Some activities regarding awareness raising and triggering creation for total promotion are going on as regular campaigns. One day workshops on total sanitation were conducted in each VDCs. Celebration of national and international days regarding the sanitation promotion also adds value to keep on the total sanitation situation.

There are 18 HGM groups comprised of 516 farmers which received training on home garden management and are engaged in home garden activities actively. A total 440 hhs have functional home gardens and remaining are replicating. It is 83.8% of total beneficiaries of water supply schemes. The advanced level of livelihoods activities are implemented as demonstration in Bhageshwar and Ganeshpur VDCs in partnership with DADO directly benefitting 4 households.

Assessment of existing cooperatives in the VDCs was made in Bhageshwar, Gankhet and Chipur VDCs and found poor performance in terms of activeness. Cooperatives of Phase II VDCs are in good performance. Operational Self Sufficiency is high than 110% of Shirsha, Mastamandu and Belapur cooperatives. VDC level stakeholders meetings will be organized for new cooperatives or strengthening the existing cooperatives in the VDCs. There is no cooperative formed in RVWRMP initiation in phase III VDCs during the time.

The collaboration with 5 MOUs and other partners for livelihoods and days/week celebration at district/VDC level is outstanding and highly synergetic. The series of collective efforts have been done so far together at district and field level during the reporting year and it will be continued in the next year as well. Joint effort made by the DDC, DTO and DMC offices and government counterparts was worthy.

Involvement of women, ethnic minorities and other socially excluded people in different activities especially in scheme implementation, home garden management, advance level livelihoods activities and capacity building initiatives during the year remained significant. It has been noticed and learned that mobilization and active involvement of women and socially excluded people in different type's activities implementation is noteworthy, result oriented and successful.

The project has been able to initiate the planned activities in good manner in first year of phase III. However some challenges are faced there during the years like scarcity of non-local materials in the market, disappearing existing sources, source conflicts, social conflicts etc. It has creates some problems but extensive social mobilization and recommendation of alternative solution finally able to address these genuine issues.

Support persons hired by DDC are highly competent and self-motivated to deliver the result as per the plan. Capacity building activities conducted at different levels has added value to achieve the planned targets.

The allocated budget as per the work plan is NPR.30, 645,065.69 and released budget is NPR 30,572,907.61. Total budget expensed is NPR. 24,009,730.12 that is 78.1% of allocation and 78.5% of released budget. The expenditure made in the district is published in local newspapers. Detail released and utilized budget with current status of DWRDF funds is presented below in clause 7.1. There is no any DWRDF funds related issues faced during the reporting period.

## 1. Introduction

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It is continuation of financial and technical support that GOF has provided to water sector in Nepal since 1989. Phase I (2006-2010), Phase II (2010-2016), is followed by Phase III (2016-2021).

RVWRMP 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.

RVWRMP works in the form of ten district-based sub-projects under the District Development Committees (DDCs). It is active in nine hilly and mountainous districts of the Far and Mid-Western Nepal, and six hill VDCs of a Terai district. Dadeldhura is one of the working districts.

After phasing out of second phase VDCs, RVWRMP Dadeldhura is active in 6 VDCs with core activities. WUMP preparation process in 2 VDCs is going on. Two additional VDCs for WUMP preparation are planned for FY 2073/74. The primary focus of RVWRMP in Dadeldhura during the year is water supply, MUS, and sanitation support with institutional capacity building and livelihood promotion interventions as cross cutting activities.

The project is implemented through DDC by mobilizing hired support persons at grassroots level. As phase III activities were commenced after March 2016, no scheme under capital budget was completed with IPC status, however proposed work plan of the FY 2072/073 has been completed successfully by achieving tangible results. The report covered the progress achieved in Dadeldhura district during the third fiscal year.

## 2. Project Background

RVWRMP is working in six VDCs in Dadeldhura. Two VDCs are active for WUMP preparation during reporting FY and two are planned for next FY. More clearly, Bhageshwar, Gankhet, Chipur, Allital, Ganeshpur and Navadurga are core VDCs and Bagarkot and Samaijee are WUMP VDCs. Bhadrapur and Aiyameru are planned for WUMP preparation in FY 073/74. Belapur, Dewal, Rupal, Shirsha (now Parsuram municipality ward number 1-5) and Mastamandu are phasing out VDCs. BCRWME is active in Koteli, Manilek, Ashigram, Kailpalmandu and also overlapped with RVWRMP in Mastamandu, Ganeshpur and Navadurga VDCs. Some wards of Amargadhi municipality lie in Seti watershed are also working area of BCRWME. Figure: 1 shows the district map of Dadeldhura with above information.

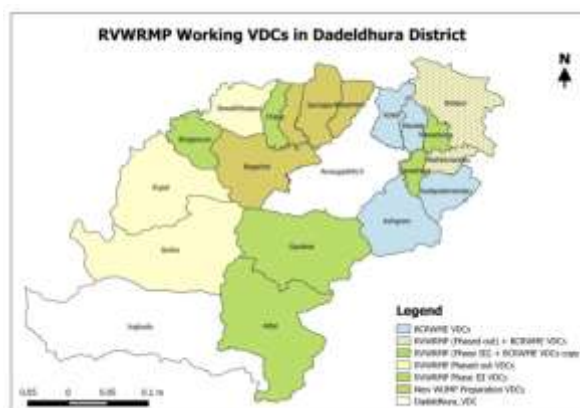


Figure 1: District Map highlighting the project VDCs

During FY 2072/73, RVWRMP Dadeldhura supported 10 water supply scheme, 1 MUS and 1 school latrine scheme at core VDCs. Similarly, 18 home garden management groups were trained. Eighteen Leader farmers were also trained conducting separate event. Same way, 12 nursery caretakers were also trained along with some short of diverse seed for nursery establishment. Four poly-house demonstrations were established in Ganeshpur and

Bhageshwor at the rate of two in each VDC. In order to have efficient performance of implementing activities, diverse capacity building trainings in different level were also conducted. Functionality assessment of existing cooperatives in three VDCs was done during the year. Result wise achievement is narrated separately in the report.

### 3. Progress towards Achieving results

#### 3.1 Achievement of Results

In project document, there are statistical targets of defined results to be achieved by the end of the project. Although, FY 2072/73 is first year of phase III, the phase III formally started from March 2016. So, there are limited activities started during the year. Result wise achievements of FY 2072/73 are narrated below:

##### 3.1.1 WASH

Result 1, i.e. WASH focuses on the community level capacity and access to services mainly in terms of water supply, sanitation and hygiene. It is further defined as mentioned in the following box. WASH is the major sector of intervention of the project.

Since the implementation of Phases I & II, the RVWRMP has focused on improving water supply and sanitation coverage. The same focus will continue in Phase III. Due to the pressing deadline for the universal coverage for water supply and sanitation, Phase III will extend coverage and ensure the functionality and sustainability of these investments. In order to achieve the result 1, indicators and sub indicators are developed in according line. Achievements under this result are narrated below.

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

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

RVWRMP phase III was officially started from 1 March 2016. The activities under phase III were started after March 2016; however some preparatory works were done before the March 2016. As of the end of FY 2072/73, there are 10 water supply and one MUS (WS+MIT) schemes under this indicator. All those schemes are in IPO status and carried over for FY 2073/74. Cumulative progress of improved water supply systems in core VDCs are stated in the table below. Aalital VDC has lowest and Chipur VDC has highest coverage of improved water supply systems as shown in the table.

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

Indicator 1.1	Aalital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwor	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total population in the VDC	14,664	6,990	3,384	5,610	4,597	4,752
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	2,094	699	2,470	168	2,528	2,613
Additional population benefitted from project in FY 2073/074	541	621	634	900	0	539
Cumulative population with improved water supply	2,635	1,320	3,104	1,068	2,528	3,152
% of population with improved water supply	17.9%	18.8%	91.7%	19.0%	54.9%	66.3%



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

As the PIG was not approved during the time of designing and estimation, the contribution pattern was adopted following the phase II PIG as given mandate by the authority. So, some of the VDCs do not have community contribution as mentioned in the indicator: 1.3. Based on the total cost estimation of the schemes, following table is made showing the community contribution to the schemes. It is experienced in the community that the community will respect the contribution pattern of the project and will definitely contribute from their side as per agreement.

**Table 2: Community contribution on WASH**

Indicator 1.3	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total WASH Investment Cost	8,278,094	12,346,566	7,999,347	10,831,007	0	4,509,008
Actual Cost Contribution	2,076,163	2,789,275	1,800,589	2,783,685	0	987,918
o In Cash	34,000	51,000	35,000	53,000	0	23,000
o In Kind	2,042,163	2,738,275	1,765,589	2,730,685	0	964,918
% Cost Contribution	25.0%	22.5%	22.5%	25.7%	0	21.9%

**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**

As identified by the water use master plan prepared in the VDCs, there are a sum of 866 numbers of critical sources in all core VDCs. As this is the very initial year, source protection intervention is not made in the year. VDC wise numbers of critical sources are mentioned in the table below.

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

Indicator 1.4	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	183	127	102	211	97	146
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of protected sources through water recharge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total number of sources protected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of critical water sources protected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Water safety plan training is provided to WSP team of 9 schemes of core VDCs as shown in the table 4. As the schemes are still under construction, WSP is not in implementation fully.

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

Indicator 1.5	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3	2	2	2	0	2
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	3	2	2	2	0	0
% of water supply schemes with WSP	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	NA

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

This indicator is relevant for post construction phase. So, the schemes are in IPO status and given indicators cannot be assured fully. However, based on the some indicators like, O&M fund and UC regular meeting, the numbers of schemes is inserted in the table. Thus the activeness of the schemes and status of maintaining service level cannot be assured at this status.

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

Indicator 1.6	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3	2	2	2	0	2
<b>Number of schemes having:</b> O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized +	3	2	2	2	0	2
UCs having meetings regularly	3	2	2	2	0	2
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	100%

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

As the all schemes are in IPO phase, there is no scheme having at least 3 public auditing.

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

Indicator 1.7	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of water supply scheme implemented	3	2	2	2	0	2
Number of schemes having <b>at-least 3 public audit</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of participation in public audit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of female participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of Dalit participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Number of Janajati participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Female participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Dalit participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Janajati participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks						

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

Gender equality and social inclusion is the cross cutting theme to be aligned with each activity done by RVWRMP. In this line, the project indicator 1.8 says that there should be 50% participation of women and proportionate share of ethnic minorities. The status of Dadeldhura district mentioned in the table below says that Bhageshwor is ok in terms of female and Dalit participation in key positions, however more effort in upcoming days is needed in other VDCs.

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

Indicator 1.8	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwor	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total UC Key Positions	12	8	8	8	NA	8
Female Key Positions	5	3	3	4	NA	3
Dalit Key Positions	0	0	0	2	NA	0
Janajati Key Positions	7	4	0	0	NA	0
% Female Key Positions	41.6%	37.5%	37.5%	50%	NA	37.5%
% Dalit Key Positions	0%	0%	0%	25%	NA	0%
% Janajati Key Positions	58.3%	50%	0%	0%	NA	0%
Remarks						

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

As FY 2072/73 is the base year, sanitary management of the different institutions in the VDCs is not encouraging so far, however, some initiations like making garden around the schools, O&M fund collection to sustain WASH facilities, menstrual hygiene management. Analyzing the table below, more than 54% in average of all VDCs have child and gender friendly toilet. Solid waste management system can also be observed even in base year. During the year only one latrine was supported in Bhageshwor VDC. RVWRMP could not intervene more activities to promote institutional WASH facilities in intensive manner. However, campaigns for WASH promotion and behavior change for the same were facilitated with different events celebration and capacity building activities.

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

Indicator 1.9	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwor	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total Number of Schools	30	15	6	8	6	7
Schools having child club	10	5	5	8	2	7

Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	13	8	5	6	1	5
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	2	0	0	0	1	0
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	9	12	3	2	0	7
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	18	12	3	2	1	3
School having MHM facilities	3	0	1	0	0	0
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	3	0	0	1	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	1	5	2	2	1	1
Schools having solid waste management practices	8	3	3	4	3	7
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	3	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having garden	1	2	0	0	1	4

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

Indicator 1.9	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total Number of institutions	7	8	8	10	5	7
Institutions having functional Water facilities	4	8	6	6	4	4
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	1	4	3	2	4	0
Institutions having functional toilet.	4	7	6	10	3	7
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	2	1	0	0	0	0
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	1	4	6	6	2	7
Institutions having solid waste management practices	3	0	3	8	1	7
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	0	1	1	2	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

In Phase III VDCs, there are not so functional cooperatives even supported by other agencies. And RV-supported schemes are not completed in terms of construction as of the reporting time. So, assessment of indicator: 1.10 could not be relevant for this reporting year.

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

Indicator 1.10	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total number of WS schemes	3	2	2	2	0	2
Number of schemes having account in cooperative	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Amount of total O&M fund of WS schemes in cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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

In line with total sanitation promotion, indicator: 1.11 has provision that 50% VDCs are able to declare total sanitation zone by the end of project. Linking with this indicator, there are many sub indicators as mentioned in the table 10. Comprehensive assessment is not done because of the short period (1 March 2016 to 15 July 2016). However, based on the random sampling and WUMP as secondary source information related to sub indicators are collected. Table 10 shows that around 99% households in average have toilet facilities and 36% have hand washing with soap facilities. In average of all core VDCs only 10% households have low cost HH treatment technology for safe drinking water. Regarding ICS, Gankhet VDC is about to cover all households soon and Navadurga has very low coverage of ICS. Details of all sub indicators under indicator 1.11, are given below in table 10.

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

Indicator 1.11	Alital	Gankhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total household in VDC	2,607	1,165	564	935	765	795
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	2,595	1,150	564	935	740	795
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	1,350	405	140	118	150	325
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	260	115	72	63	80	125
HHs practicing safe food intake.	407	310	170	118	130	125
HH having ICS	820	990	113	375	50	318
HHs managing the FYM	550	70	90	112	40	125
HH having the Chang	610	110	115	180	120	125
HHs having waste Pit	930	92	110	180	100	315
HHs managing the waste water in HG	115	25	80	120	50	105
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: WUMP, bi-monthly reports, SP's sample survey reports.

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

Discrimination during menstruation period in far west and also in Dadeldhura is one of the barriers of social transformation. It has impacted not only in social dignity, also is obstacles of total sanitation. Although there are not chhaau huts reported so far in the district, discrimination for using toilet and tap can be observed also in RV-core VDCs. In line with indicator 1.12, random sampling was done separately to collect the information to assess the situation of menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs.

Around 12 to 48% menstrual women use toilet during the time, which is in average about 30% of the all core VDCs. Out of 504 total respondents, 150 women said that they use toilet during menstruation. Special attention has to be paid to promote total sanitation, eradicating such unsocial practices. By the end of the project, the result indicator will be achieved.

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

Indicator 1.12	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabodurga	Ganeshpur
Total respondents of BCS	90	90	95	64	120	45
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	32	32	28	8	40	10
% of menstruating women able to use toilet	30%	35%	26%	12%	48%	22.2%

Source: WUMP, bi-monthly reports, SP's sample survey reports.

### 3.1.2 Livelihoods

Result 2 focuses on Improved and sustainable livelihoods and further defined in the box below. RVWRMP's approach to livelihoods is based on the sustainable livelihoods framework which emphasizes generating or strengthening natural resources-based livelihoods assets and helps to analyze and organize previously independent, interrelated and pilot activities under one coherent and holistic framework. It emphasizes community participation, community interest and community demand. It links up the community capacity development and increased resilience to cope with the impact of climate change with the promotion of improved livelihood options such as on farm and off farm income generating activities, improved access to financial services and conservation of water sources and forests.

According to the Project Document, livelihood interventions are to be implemented in two different modes; one with the WASH scheme defined as basic intervention in the form of home garden and the other with income generating livelihoods with cooperative development, irrigation and micro hydro (MH) schemes. Indicators and sub indicators under result 2 are developed accordingly. Achievements made under this result are narrated below.

**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**

In connection with home garden management, 18 home garden management groups were formed and trained in 6 core VDCs at the rate of 3 in each VDC. With the support of this training, community people started to upgrade existing home garden with defined components. Except Navadurga VDC, all VDCs have water supply schemes being

implementation. With respect to the total beneficiary of water supply scheme, 45% to 95% beneficiary households have functional home garden with at least four major crops. VDC wise coverage of home garden management is narrated in the table 12.

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

Indicator 2.1	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	83	98	117	133	0 (surveyed but not implemented)	94
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	75	80	60	60	76	89
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	394	420	315	315	399	468
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	90%	82%	51%	45%	NA	95%

\* Home garden means the household having 4 major crops in the garden: vegetables, spices, fodder, fruits 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 connection with indicator 2.3, there is significant achievement made during the reporting year. Women's participation in home garden training, TOTs and/or Lead Farmer training is 56% to 95% as shown in the table below.

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

Indicator 2.3	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of participants in HG training	81	91	84	95	76	89
Number of women participated in HG training	44	83	72	89	60	86
Number of participants in TOT	1	2	1	2	0	1
Number of women participated in TOT	1	2	1	2	0	0
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	6	6	6	6	6	6
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	4	2	5	4	4	5
% of women participation in HG	54%	91%	86%	94%	79%	97%
% of women participation in TOT	100%	100%	100%	100%	NA	0%
% of women participation in LF training	67%	33%	83%	67%	67%	83%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	56%	88%	86%	92%	78%	95%

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

Dalits and Janajatis are socially excluded groups as defined in indicator 2.4. The participation of Dalit and Janjati is not satisfactory like women's participation is ensured. As

the home garden coverage is little bit wider than the coverage of water supply, it is seen that home garden managing Dalit and Janjati households are more than the water supply beneficiary like in Gankhet and Ganeshpur. But in other VDCs, proportionate participation still to be assured. The following table shows the information in this regard.

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

Indicator 2.4	Alital	Gankhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	83	98	117	176	NA	94
Number of Dalit HH	3	4	9	19	NA	7
Number of Janajati HH	32	46	0	0	NA	0
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	4%	4%	8%	11%	NA	7%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	39%	47%	0%	0%	NA	0%
Number of participants in HG training	76	91	74	89	76	79
Number of Dalit participants	1	6	3	7	12	18
Number of Janajati participants	28	46	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training	1%	7%	4%	8%	16%	23%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	37%	51%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	-3%	+3%	-4%	-3%	0%	+16%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	-2%	+4%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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

As there is no irrigation scheme implemented during the year, this indicator is not applicable at this time.

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

Indicator 2.5	Alital	Gankhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of CI schemes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of CI beneficiary HHs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of CI beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of MIT schemes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of MIT beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

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



Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support

As there is no irrigation scheme implemented during the year, this indicator is not applicable at this time.

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

As there is no irrigation scheme implemented during the year, this indicator is not applicable at this time.

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

Indicator 2.7	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of Energy schemes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of energy schemes through MUS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total energy produced (KWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total energy utilized (KWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total revenue collected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of energy utilized and paid	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

As there is no micro-hydro scheme implemented during the year, this indicator is not applicable at this time.

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

Indicator 2.7	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid maintenance worker	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public audit at least once a year	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Affiliated with cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<b>Number of schemes having composition:</b> paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

Income generation is the back bone of livelihoods promotion. In the base year, there are no more activities performed except, multipurpose nurseries training & management support and poly-house demonstration. From these two activities 16 households will benefit.

**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
MPN nursery	6	4	0	2	6	12
Poly-house	2	1	0	0	3	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</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

Although there are no cooperatives supported yet in phase III core VDCs, the status of phase II cooperatives is narrated below. The table 19 shows that there are 4 cooperatives in total, of which 2 are female cooperatives and 2 are mixed. Among mixed cooperatives, Shirsha Cooperative does not have 50% participation of women in leadership post. Dalit participation is more than the Dalit shareholder's proportion to the total shareholders, however there are no Janajati in leadership post even 11% shareholders are Janajati in the cooperative. Similarly in Rupal, Dalit participation is less in leadership posts than the proportion of shareholders. Janajati participation is good; it is more than the shareholder's proportion. Mastamandu has good GESI figures where Belapur has very poor participation of Dalit in key posts. There are 44% Dalit as shareholders in Belapur, but in leadership posts there are only 12.5% participated. More effort is needed to streamline the social inclusion prospect in Belapur cooperative. Detailed information in this regard is given in the table below.

**Table 19: Composition of leadership<sup>2</sup> posts of project supported cooperatives (Phase II Cooperatives)**

Indicator 2.11	Shirsha	Mastamandu	Rupal	Belapur
Total leadership position of cooperatives	19	16	16	16
Female leadership position	7	16	8	16
Dalit leadership position	3	5	2	2
Janajati leadership position	0	0	1	0
% Female leadership position	36.8%	100%	50%	100%
% Dalit leadership position	15.7%	31.2%	12.2%	12.5%
% Janajati leadership position	0%	0%	6.2%	0%

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

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

Based on the closing reports of phase II cooperatives, operation self-sufficiency percentage of Shirsha, Mastamandu and Belapur is satisfactory. Rupal cooperative has only 99% operational self-sufficiency, which is below than the minimum value.

**Table 20: Operational self-sufficiency of project supported cooperatives (Phase II 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 %)
Sirsha Sana Kisan Agriculture Cooperative Ltd (SSKACL)	3,372,972	768,640	1,556,900	117,845	138
Saypatri Mahila Sana Kisan Krishan Agriculture Cooperative Ltd (SMSKACL)	324,809	133,881	111,820	14,686	125
Lekbesi Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	288,174	155,843	114,618	19,580	99
Belapur Mahila Bikash Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	110,024	68,733	29,878	0	112

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

Total numbers of shareholders in all phase II cooperatives are 3671. Female shareholders of all four cooperatives are 70%. This is due to being 2 female cooperatives. Dalit shareholders are 20% and Janajati are only 4%. Details are given below in the table 21.

**Table 21: Composition of shareholders of project supported cooperatives (Phase II Cooperatives)**

Name of cooperative	Total Shareholders	Shareholders by sex		Shareholders by ethnicity		
		Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others
Sirsha Sana Kisan Agriculture Cooperative Ltd (SSKACL)	2,084	936	1,148	269	131	1,684
Saypatri Mahila Sana Kisan Krishan Agriculture Cooperative Ltd (SMSKACL)	638	0	638	159	0	479
Lekbesi Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	393	176	217	60	20	313
Belapur Mahila Bikash Krishi Sahakari Sanstha Ltd	556	0	556	245	0	311
Total	3,671	1,112	2,559	733	151	2,787
%	100%	30%	70%	20%	4%	76%

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

### 3.1.3 Institutional Capacity Building

The Project has provision and framework for capacity building at the national and provincial level, district level and community level that can be used organizing trainings as needs arise as well as to participate in capacity building measures within the sector development efforts. In this line result is set out and indicators are developed accordingly.

The need based capacity building trainings, campaigns and exposures have been organized by the project at different level to strengthen the capacity and increase efficiency, effectiveness, and develop ownership among different stakeholders and beneficiaries towards integrated water resource management

**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

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

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

Regarding the result indicator 3.2, there is no so significant progress made in the district during reporting period. However, during fifth year of phase II, department of water supply and sewerage was coordinated for assessment of functionality status of water supply schemes, household sanitation and institutional sanitation through akvoflow mobile application survey. In close coordination and collaboration with RMSO and WSSDO, it has been done completely in Dadeldhura and replicated to other districts as well. This practice should be continued in phase III with the aim of full coverage of the districts.

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

Contribution from District Development Committee, Dadeldhura was remained wonderful during phase II. This practice has been continuing in phase III. The contribution percentage

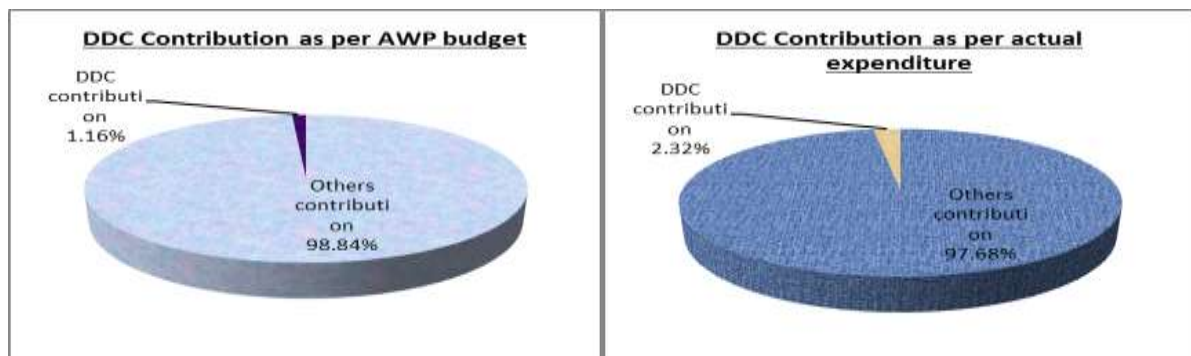


Figure 2: DDC contribution in scheme cost

of FY 2072/73 by DDC was about 1.16% of total budget as in AWP and 2.32% of actual expenditure of scheme cost. Total amount as budgeted was expended.

This is the result of well coordinating orientation on the RVWRMP PIG provisions and district performance evaluation funding based system. DDC Dadeldhura always put matching fund with first priority among the other projects/programmes under DDC.

**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**

The District Management Committees (DMCs) are responsible for planning, administration and management of all the Project activities in the districts. The DMC will meet at least once a month to review the progress of Project activities in the district and discuss other relevant matters. For Phase III, the composition of the DMCs will incorporate also the key district line agencies that are active in livelihood development, watershed protection and post-construction support activities.

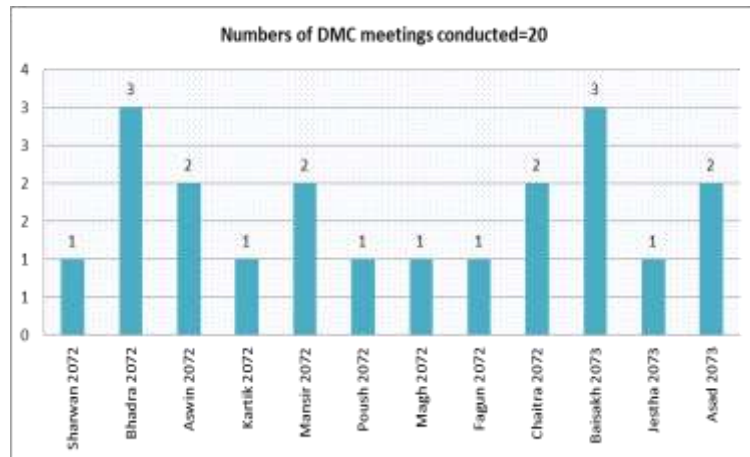


Figure 3: Monthly DMC meeting records

In Dadeldhura district, there are regular DMC meetings comprising at least one in a month. There are 20 meetings held during the reporting year as shown in following figure.

Technical, administrative and other kind of support from DMC officials is remarked as very effective and efficient. Their contribution to implement project activities applying project guidelines was in time as per the need.

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

The collaboration with MOUs partners for livelihoods activities at district level is outstanding and highly synergetic. The series of collective efforts have been done so far together at district and field level during the reporting year and it will be continued in the next year as well. As there was no plan regarding micro enterprise establishment in very first year of phase III, the collaboration with CSIDB is missing. The joint programmes that have been completed during reporting period as presented below in the table 22.

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

Name of activities	Number of RVWRMP working VDCs involved	Supporting agency (CSIDB / DADO)/ DFO/DLSO	Total allocated Budget for Joint LH activities	Actual utilized amount	% utilized against planned
Home Garden Management Training	6	DADO	24,000	24,000	100%
Leader Farmer Training	6	DADO	25,000	25,000	100%
Multi-Purpose Nursery Training	6	DFO	12,000	12,000	100%
Multi-Purpose Nursery Training	6	DLSO	15,000	15,000	100%

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Advance Level Livelihoods (Poly-house intervention )	2	DADO	12,000	12,000	100%
Total	6	3	88,000	88,000	100%

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

The allocated budget as per the work plan is NPR.30, 645,065.69 and released budget is NPR 30,572,907.61. Total budget expended is NPR. 24,009,730.12 that is 78.16% of allocation and 78.53% of released budget. The expenditure made in the district is published in local newspapers. Budget released and utilized budget with current status of DWRDF funds is presented below in table 23. There is no any DWRDF funds related issues faced during the reporting period.

Due to some social conflicts in a big water supply scheme named Navadurga Belapur water supply scheme, agreement could not be made for implementation and that has resulted less expenditure in capital budget.

**Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF**

Budget heading	Budget (Released)	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	19,233,002.61	13,576,009.00	70.59%
Recurrent	11,339,905.00	10,433,721.12	92.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,572,907.61</b>	<b>24,009,730.12</b>	<b>78.53%</b>

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

Water use master plans are recorded in DDC/DDC, Dadeldhura. As the reporting year is base year of phase III, system as mentioned in indicator 3.7 to be established with the relevant capacity building of concerned officials.

### Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

DDC Dadeldhura has selected 4 VDC named Bagarkot, Samaijee, Bhadrapur and Ajayameru for WUMP preparation in Dadeldhura. Bagarkot and Samaijee are taken for FY 2072/73 and remaining two VDCs will be taken for FY 2073/74. In this line WUMP preparation work of Bagarkot and Samaijee is under progress.

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

There are 10 water supply, 1 MUS, and 1 school latrine scheme implemented in FY 2072/73. Because of the late agreement due to the transitional period of phase II and III, no scheme is IPC status. All schemes are in IPO status. As per the total cost of the schemes stated in agreement, contribution status was guided by the phase II PIG as it was provisioned by the project. Following figure reflects the contribution sharing of total schemes cost.

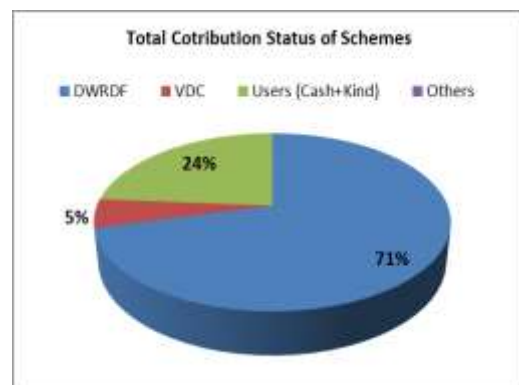


Figure 4: Contribution Sharing Status as per Cost Estimate

VDCs are supposed to disburse committed amount based on the approved measurement books of the scheme. Due to delaying in transportation of non-local materials, no measurement books were prepared. So, some of

the VDCs could not disburse the agreed amount at the end of fiscal year. VDCs will release the committed amount in next fiscal year as the schemes are carried over. Actual disbursement amount of VDC to the schemes are presented below in the table 24.

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

Indicator 3.9	Alifal	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwor	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	2,834,760	2,686,940	2,773,587	3,863,036	0	1,417,686
VDC contribution	0	0	200,000	70,000	0	225,452
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	0%	0%	7.2%	1.8%	0	15.9%

*Note: As all the scheme under investment budget are on-going and carried over in FY 073/74, committed VDC contribution for the scheme as mentioned in agreement will be disbursed in FY 073/74.*

## 3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

### 3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

The drinking water supply is the first priority sector of the WUMPs of all VDCs. Based on the WUMPs priority, the water supply schemes were selected, endorsed from VDC and DDC council and were implemented in reporting fiscal year. During the year, a total of 10 water supply schemes. As phase III launched from March 2016, scheme agreement was made delayed. In addition, due to the scarcity of materials in the market, procurement took about 2 months. So the physical progress of the scheme is not very high. Construction work of the schemes is rapidly going on. All the schemes are in IPO status. As of the end of Asad 2073, the total progress of the schemes in average was about 30-40%. All the schemes will be completed constructed in next fiscal year and 525 household will have access to improved water supply systems.

The step by step approaches has been adopted that includes social mobilizations, institutional development, capacity building, detailed participatory planning, technical survey and design, prepare estimate of the cost and CAP before implementation phase. The water user committee (WUC) has been set up and shared their contribution in both investment and O&M funds as per the contribution pattern.

### 3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Dadeldhura had been declared as 15<sup>th</sup> open defecation free district in Nepal. The sanitation and hygiene promotion activities are stepping up towards total sanitation. District has drafted total sanitation strategic plan at the end of FY 072/073. And gradually VDCs will also prepare VDC level total sanitation strategic plan adopting the district plan. Some activities regarding awareness raising and triggering creation for total promotion are going on as regular campaigns. One day workshops on total sanitation were conducted in each VDCs. Celebration of national and international days regarding the sanitation promotion also adds value to keep on the total sanitation situation.

In order to provide improved access to school sanitation one school latrine support scheme was supported to Bhageshwor VDC. Fifty percentage of construction work has been completed as of the end of Asad 2073. There will be 334 students and 13 teachers getting improved sanitation facility from the school latrine.

The integration of the washing platforms and utensil drying racks in home garden management as well as awareness raising on hand washing practices has been widely communicated at local level under hygienic behavioral changes. Other sanitation and hygiene promotional activities included mass campaigning and special sessions aimed at specific target groups, such as students, teachers, and women groups has been carried out.

### 3.2.3 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

Cooperatives are autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned democratically controlled enterprise. Cooperatives play a crucial role in promoting values of self-reliance, good governance, equity and transparency. They are owned and controlled by members in a democratic manner. Active participation of all the members is ensured without any kind of social, racial, political, gender or religious discrimination.

Multipurpose and agriculture cooperatives are in operation in phase II VDCs named Sirsha, Mastamandu, Rupal and Belapur. These cooperatives are providing micro-finance services to altogether 3671 shareholders for on-farm and off-farm level activities like vegetable farming, petty shop, goat farming, buffalo farming, carpentry, poultry farming, pig farming, fruits farming, etc. Similarly, a total number of 313 COs and others groups affiliated with cooperative are providing micro-finance support to their members for different income generating activities.

There are no RVWRMP supported cooperatives in phase III VDCs. Assessment of existing cooperatives in Bhageshwar, Gankhet and Chipur VDCs was done and found poor performance in terms of activeness. After making assessment of functional status of existing cooperative in rest of the VDCs, sensitization workshop on cooperative development should be conducted in each VDC for further way out.

### 3.2.4 Home Gardens

The Home Garden (HG) is the basic intervention combined with all drinking water schemes. At least 80% of households involved in the project core VDCs will have functional HGs covering at least seasonal vegetables, spices, fodder and fruits. The purposes of the home gardening training and demonstration gardens that get planted are to give the participants a win—so that they will be encouraged to plant again the following year. Even if they plant only one bed 1 meter by 4 meters, they should be able to get positive, delicious, nutritious results. The idea of starting a home garden might seem overwhelming. According to rural people's perspective, it is time investment and perceives costs. This is because, they haven't sufficient know-how: what to plant, how to plant, and how to develop and care for a garden. However, the positive benefits make it worthwhile enabling community members in gardening for nutrition and income.

In Dadeldhura, 18 home garden management groups were formed and trained in 6 core VDCs at the rate of 3 in each VDC. With the support of this training, community people started to upgrade existing home garden with defined components. Except Navadurga VDC, all VDCs have water supply schemes being implementation. With respect to the total beneficiary of water supply scheme, 45% to 95% beneficiary households have functional home garden with at least four major crops.

### 3.2.5 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

RVWRMP's approach to livelihoods is based on the sustainable livelihoods framework which emphasizes generating or strengthening natural resources-based livelihoods assets and helps to analyze and organize previously independent, interrelated and pilot activities under one coherent and holistic framework. It emphasizes community participation, community interest and community demand. It links up the community capacity development and increased resilience to cope with the impact of climate change with the



promotion of improved livelihood options such as on farm and off farm income generating activities, improved access to financial services and conservation of water sources and forests.

According to the Project Document, livelihood interventions will be implemented in two different modes; one with the WASH scheme defined as basic intervention in the form of home garden and the other with income generating livelihoods with cooperative development, irrigation and micro hydro (MH) schemes.

A financially more secure and healthier community as a result of the livelihoods activities will also be better able to fund O&M of the water & energy schemes. The anticipated result under livelihoods is: Improved & sustainable nutrition, food security & sustainable income at community level through natural resources-based livelihoods development.

Being the base year of phase III, limited livelihoods activities were implemented in core VDCs of Dadeldhura district. Major activities supported during the year were home garden training and poly-house construction. Outcomes will be more visible in FY 2072/73. Sub sector analysis of the potential VDCs for advance level livelihood intervention is going on.

### 3.2.6 MUS

RVWRMP gives priority to such a scheme which has a possibility of multiple use of water. One scheme in Ganeshpur-9 was supported in the year. Implementation work is going on. As of the end of Asad 2073, around 25% construction work was completed.

### 3.2.7 Income Generation Sustainability

The promotion of sustainable livelihoods is strongly linked with income-generation activities for the community. Income generating livelihoods means an advanced level of intervention, implemented in the VDCs categorized as high and medium potential. It includes market oriented vegetables, vegetable seed production, improved use of forest products, end uses of micro hydro-based micro enterprises, vocational skills, marketing and processing, etc. Income generating activities are implemented based on the sub-sector analysis and coordinated with GoN line agencies. Only the interventions that have market potential and get support for marketing can be implemented.

Sub sector analysis for advance level livelihoods intervention is being done in potential VDCs. However, during reporting period, 4 poly-houses in Bhageshwor and Ganeshpur VDCs were supported as demonstration. Tomato farming is done inside the poly-houses. Similarly, multipurpose nursery training was provided to establish multipurpose nurseries in each VDC. Farmers have started to grow nurseries in each VDC.

In order to sustain income generating activities link with cooperatives is crucial. So, cooperative development for livelihood promotion through income generation should be emphasized to institutionalize income generating activities for livelihoods promotion.

## 4. Sustainability

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5. Crosscutting Objectives

Linking with the major supporting sectors under defined three results mentioned in project document, there are many crosscutting themes to be aligned at the same time while implementing particular sector. Capacity building activities, gender equality and social inclusion, HRBA and good governance, environment and climate sustainability etc. are the major cross cutting activities to be aligned with WASH, livelihood and institutional capacity buildings to make project goal achievable. Thematic description is described below in chapter 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.

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

S.N.	Training	Alital	Gangkhet	Chipur	Bhageshwar	Nabadurga	Ganeshpur	Bagarkot	Samajee	District Level
1	<b>Step – By – Step</b> (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	218	101	87	125	0	40	0	0	0
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	135	91	84	95	76	136	0	0	0
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc.)	4	5	3	4	0	5	0	0	0
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	118

	Bimonthly Meeting)									
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0	0	0	0	0	0	704	814	0
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc.)	1,746	821	797	185	1,041	3,068	0	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	2,103	1,018	971	409	1,117	3,249	704	814	165

**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)	20	16	64	59	203	209	287	284	571
Livelihood Promotion related Training	52	7	58	42	376	82	486	131	617
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.)	0	0	1	4	7	9	8	13	21
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	0	2	1	1	25	89	26	92	118
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc.	0	4	0	2	3	38	3	44	47
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	213	142	15	10	535	603	763	755	1518
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc.)	853	441	374	207	3,638	2,145	4,865	2,793	7,658
<b>Total</b>	1,138	612	513	325	4,787	3,175	6,438	4,112	10,550

## 5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RVWRMP's main project goal is to improve the quality of life through equitable use of water resources and increased livelihood opportunities. RVWRMP recognizes that gender equality is a central concern in water resources management. Therefore, RVWRMP promotes social change by empowering women and disadvantaged groups through an inclusive development process. RVWRMP has integrated and mainstreamed gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) approach in all its activities as a cross cutting objective. The project continues to closely monitor to progress against the set GESI indicators. RVWRMP is also involved in supporting the plight of people afflicted with HIV/AIDS to make them feel of their importance to society and the positive role they can do to develop themselves.

Applying the GESI strategy of the project, RVWRMP Dadeldhura had been aligning GESI in each activity performed during the year. The component wise status of GESI of phase III is presented below in different figures.

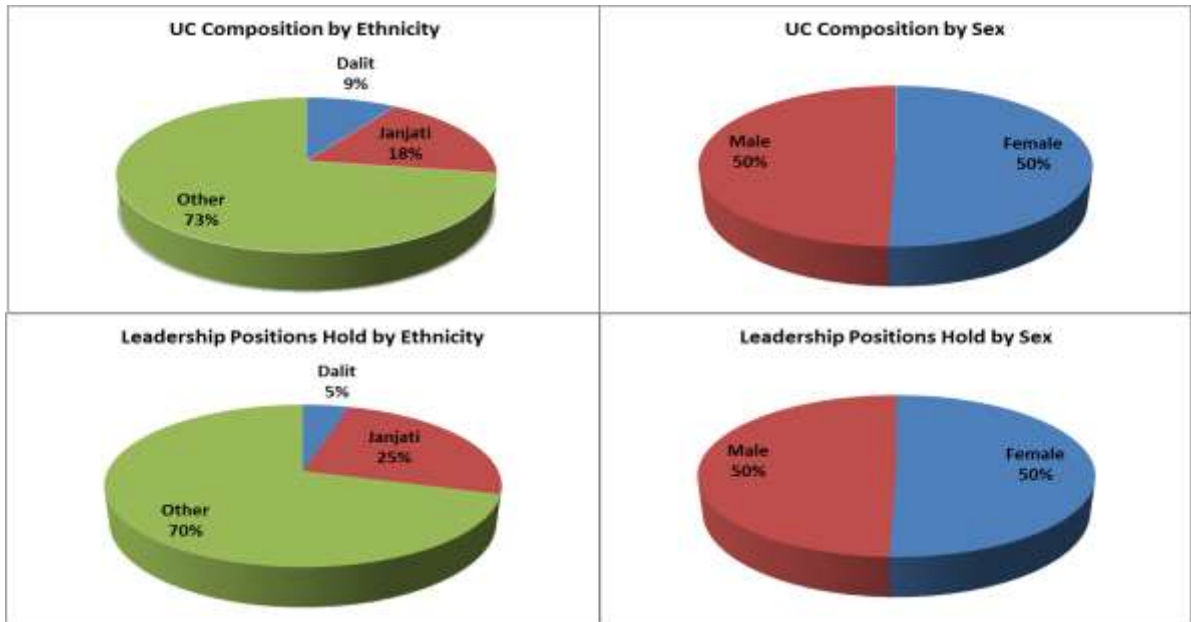


Figure 5: GESI status in LIC

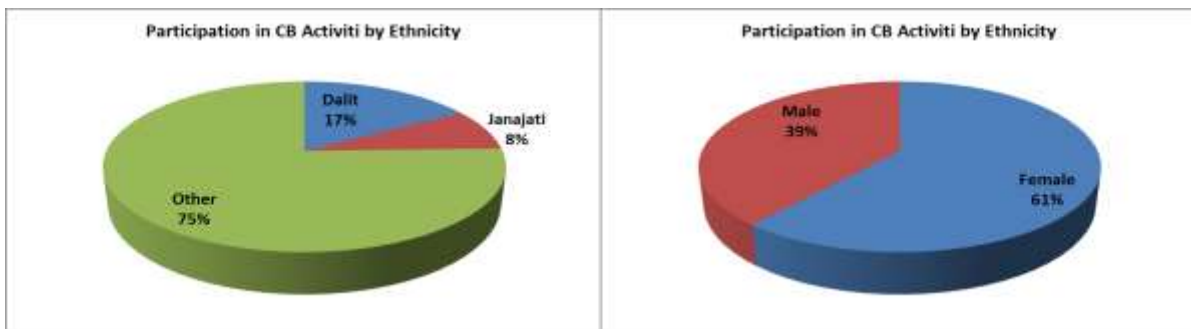


Figure 6: GESI status in CB activities including HG training

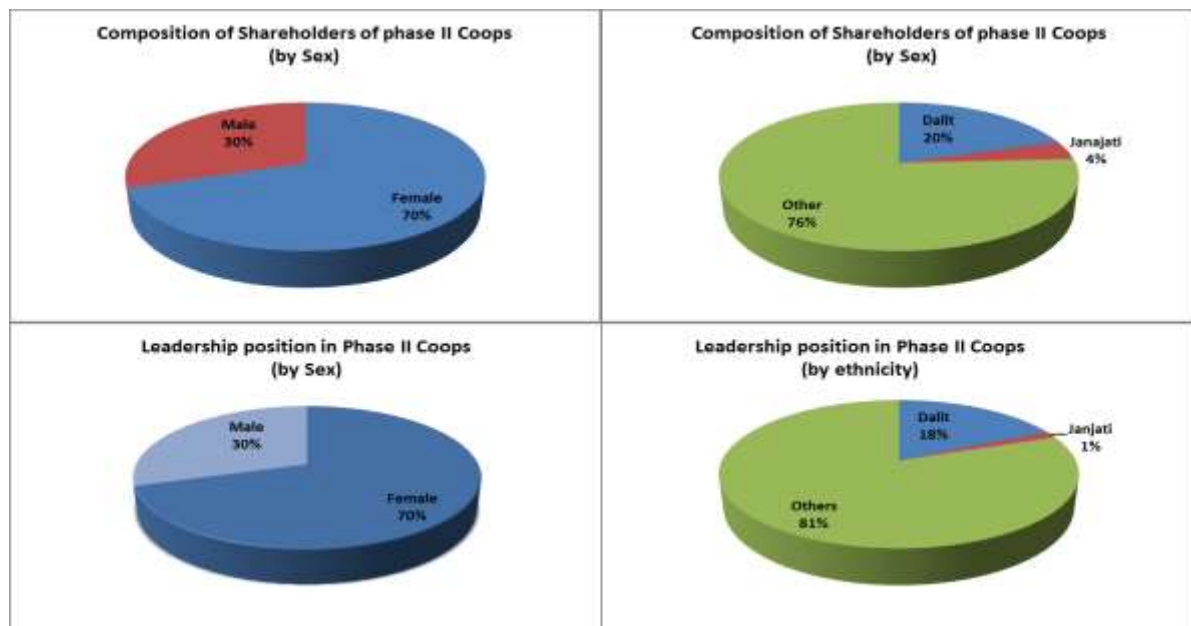


Figure 7: GESI status in phase II Cooperatives

## 5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

Based on the Humane Right Based Approach to Development, there are many fundamental rights of human beings that they have to gain. Among many of the rights, right to water and sanitation is major. Water and sanitation are essential for life, for health, for dignity, for empowerment and prosperity. So they are human rights, fundamental to every person.

Millions of people lack access to safe, sufficient and affordable water, sanitation and hygiene facilities that are accessible and within easy reach for all. This has a devastating effect on the health, dignity and prosperity of these people, especially for the most disadvantaged. This lack of access also has significant consequences for the realization of other human rights.

By recognizing water and sanitation as human rights, people are defined as rights-holders and States as duty-bearers of water and sanitation service provision. This means that the provision of water and sanitation is not a matter of charity – but a legal obligation. Rights-holders can claim their rights and duty-bearers must guarantee the rights to water and sanitation – like other human rights – equally, without discrimination and on the basis of participation and accountability.

As guided by million development goal and national sanitation and hygiene master plan, Nepal had a target to have access of all Nepalese people to water and sanitation by 2017. With this milestone many actors have been contributing to achieve the goal.

In Dadeldhura, the project had lots of orientations during planning phase (WUMP preparation phase) and also got refresher during implementation phase that they have right to water and sanitation. Tying up with this fundamental right, water use master plans were prepared and implemented on priority order.

The project has provision to maintain good governance to fulfill the right of the rural people. Four measures of good governance are inherent in RVWRMP activities, i.e. Participation, Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption. These four components are the minimum conditions of RVWRMP intervention.

GESI friendly participation in RVWRMP activities since planning phase had been ensured. Similarly, transparency is another no negotiable principle of RVWRMP.

A number of ways had been devised for maintaining the transparency status of the project i.e. public hearing, procurement processes and storage management, quality control of external construction materials and public auditing.

To maintain the good governance, the role of political parties, government and non-government agencies, civil society, public sectors and even private sector is important. RVWRMP had been conducting related trainings in community level and VDC level. During the district level meeting RVWRMP had discussed to have joint hands for good governance.

## 5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Environment is a multi-disciplinary topics directly related to the nature, human being and their activities. Concerns have been growing widely about changing environment and its impact upon the lives of the earth. In fact, areas of most researchers and efforts of most scientists are being concentrated towards environment in one way or the other. Accordingly, priority of the Government of Nepal has also been focused towards

environment, be that in the name of "the Climate Change" or "Conservation" or "the quality of life of the people".

Climate vulnerabilities, climate change and disaster risk mitigation are highly relevant strategic themes for Far West and also for Dadeldhura. RVWRMP's approach to climate change addresses both mitigation and adaptation: RVWRMP prioritizes strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities and local economies to climate risks; this is also directly linked into disaster risk management and watershed protection with environmental dimensions (including soil conservation/stabilization and rainwater harvesting applications) in present time.

As the project works in a number of sectors, it is in a position to address the challenge from various perspectives through its capacity building, livelihoods development and water resources management (and related infrastructure) work. Water services when linked with productive use will have high resilience, thus management is able to overcome the low resilience of the technology, thus multi use system for productive use of water is the priority of the project. Disaster risk reduction and considerations related to climate change adaptation and mitigation add a long term futures dimension into the present time work. The Project is updating and incorporating disaster risk reduction and preparedness in all its activities. Preventive activities have been introduced in all its scheme designs. Integration of DRR to project cycle has been initiated and implemented gradually focusing more on WASH sector.

RVWRMP Dadeldhura had been incorporating the theme "climate change" in livelihood related training to adopt it in on farm livelihood activities. Multipurpose nursery promotion had been done in all core VDCs to promote environment protection promoting plantation widely. Orientations to UCs on possible disasters caused by climate change were also conducted during UC level trainings so that structures could be construct applying safety measures. In this line source protection measures like animal trough construction, plantation at source area etc. were incorporated in design and cost estimation. Locations of the structures were fixed analyzing the disaster vulnerability.

Aiming to have sustainable environment, adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction know how, project staffs and SPs were oriented on the theme. The community people were also capacitated on application of these burning issues in development activities and farming.

## 6. Assumptions and Risks

The issues are complex and the traditional tools for implementation and management of interventions do not work well to reach pre-determined ends because of the multiplicity of actors, lack of flexibility, and the traditional use of linear—rather than process-based—approaches in many development projects. During the year following risks were experienced and can be assumed for next fiscal year too.

**Table 27: Risk analysis**

Issues and Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements
Natural calamities, climate change	Medium	Medium
Political instabilities and anarchy	Medium	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	Medium	Medium
Remoteness and access to market	Low	Medium
Delayed or missing contributions	Low	Medium
Political pressure on expansion	Medium	Medium
HIV/AIDS	Low	High
Inadequate O&M and revenue collection	Medium	Medium
Possible devaluation of EUR against USD/NPR	low	low

## 7. Resource Allocation

Based on the provided ceiling, annual work plan was prepared for capital investment and recurrent/programme cost. On top of that some activities were planned from TA budget.

**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)	427,215	0	427,215
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	1,182,391	0	1,182,391
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	0
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc.)	175,267	0	175,267
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	0	54,078.40	54,078.4
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc.	0	59,982.92	59,982.92
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0	0	0
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc.)	418,129	0	418,129
	Total	2,203,002	114,061.32	2,317,063.32

In AWP, capacity building activities as mentioned in table 28 were budgeted by NRS 2,412,500 under DWRDF. The actual expenditure is amounted NRS 2,203,002. Similarly, some activities were conducted with TA budget of NRS 114,064.32 as shown in the above table.

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

Total budget for different activities under DWRDF were NRS 30,720,066. VDC contribution was planned of NRS 2,310,612, users contribution was amounted NRS 5622990 and others was NRS 88,000. Total budget planned in revised AWP were NRS 38,741,668. Total DWRDF released amount was NRS 30,572,907.61 and expended amount is NRS 24,009,730.12. An expenditure detail was published in Hiltimes National Daily Newspaper, Dadeldhura.

### 7.2 TA Fund

Although, district did not have prepared separate plan under TA budget, two types of events named SP bi-monthly meetings with thematic orientation and district level workshops with DMC/DDC were conducted funding from TA budget.

### 7.3 Human Resources

An organization cannot build a good team of working professionals without good human resources. The key functions of the human resources management (HRM) team include recruiting people, training them, performance appraisals, motivating employees as well as workplace communication, workplace safety, and much more. So, any organization without a proper setup for HRM is bound to suffer from serious problems while managing its regular activities. It has to be put a lot of effort and energy into setting up a strong and effective HRM to deliver the set out goal of the organization. Considering these principles, RVWRMP has the provision of required human resources management in different layers to deliver the project objectives. There are few personnel from project side, some from SO/SP and also from DDC/DTO to responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of RVWRMP activities. Beside this lot of human resources is required at grass root level. Resources person also need to be hired in ad hoc basis.

Planned activities were performed in Dadeldhura with joint efforts of project staffs, support persons, short term service provider, DDC & DTO staffs, area service center staffs of DADO, local resource persons etc. Professional and motivational management was done in the district to perform planned activities effectively.

## 8. Lessons Learned

The major lessons learned of the year are presented below.

- ❖ It has been noticed that WUMP is the major tool for the planning process and it is the complete inventory and need based prioritization of different types of potential schemes. However sharing about it at local level and enhancing the capacity of VDC secretary in the marketing of WUMP is necessary. It helps each VDC in raising funds for many schemes.
- ❖ Promotions of livelihood activities under the scheme areas are more effective in terms of generating O & M funds and sustainability of intervention.
- ❖ The women COs and UCs/FGs with majority of women are more active and sincere towards the change, women UCs can be formed as much as possible.
- ❖ Material procurement system is much decentralized. Conflicts regarding different issues among the users were observed in few schemes during procurement. Procurement system needs to be more transparent to assure the quality, quantity, cost and in time supply.
- ❖ Menstruation based discrimination is one of the barriers of social dignity of women and total sanitation promotion. It has been realized that, strategic campaigning is needed from the preparatory phase taking it as one of the conditions of scheme support.

