Government of Nepal
Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development

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RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT
PHASE II - III

RVWRMP

Nepal-Finland Cooperation

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2072/2073

(17.7.2015 – 15.7.2016)

(Approved by The Third Supervisory Board Meeting)

RVWRMP
Nepal-Finland Cooperation

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- Communication and Visibility Guidelines (29.6.2016)
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- Annual Work Plan FY 2073/074 (29.6. 2016)
- Minutes of 1st Supervisory Board Meeting (24.2.2016)
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCRWME	Building Climate Resilience of Watersheds in Mountain Eco-Regions Project
BE	Beneficiary Equivalent
CA	Constituent Assembly
CB	Capacity Building
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CI	Conventional Irrigation
CO	Community Organization
CRT	Centre for Rural Technology
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CY	Calendar Year
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Group
DDC	District Development Committee
DDF	District Development Fund
DFS	Detailed Feasibility Study
DMC	District Management Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DoWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resource Development Fund
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FCG	FCG International Oy
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
HG	Homegarden
HH	Household
HPI	Homan Poverty Index
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Storage
IWM	Improved Water Mill
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
LGCDP	Local Government & Community Development Program
lps	Liters per second
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
M	Million
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	Micro-hydro
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHP	Micro-hydro Project
MIS	Management Information System

MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWSS	Ministry of Water Supply and Sanitation
MUS	Multiple Use Water Services
NCI	Non-conventional Irrigation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRREP	National Rural & Renewable Energy Programme
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
NSHMP	National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defaecation Free
p/m	Person month
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PoCo	Post Construction
PoU	Point of Use
PP	Percent Point
PSU	Project Support Unit
RAP	Rural Access Program
RR	Repayment Rate
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, West Nepal
SBS	Step-by-Step
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEIU	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DDC)
TA	Technical Assistance
UC	User Committee (water, sanitation, micro-hydro, irrigation, etc)
UN	United Nations
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
WS	Water Supply
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSS	Water Supply System
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation District Office
WRT	Water Resource Technician
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the Annual Progress Report of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) covering the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2072/3 (17 July 2015 to 15 July 2016), seven and half months of Phase II and four and half months of Phase III.

The overall objective of RVWRMP III is "improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area", which consists of nine hilly and mountainous districts of Far- and Mid-Western Nepal (Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti and Humla). In addition the project covers the territory of six hilly Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Kailali district. The total population of the project area according to the Census 2011 is 1.67 million. The project has worked in the reporting period in 61 core VDCs presented in Annex 1 and prepared Water Use Master Plans (WUMP) for additional 24 VDCs.

The Project Purpose (Specific Objective) is to contribute for universal access to basic WASH services, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses and livelihoods promotion in the project area (see Annex 2 for the Logical Framework). Annex 3 provides the Step-By-Step charts of Water supply schemes, which guide each individual scheme from planning to post-construction phase. RVWRMP follows the Local Development Planning cycle adopted by DDC as per the Local Self-Governance Act, 2055 (1999) and corresponding Regulations, 2056. WUMP at the VDC level sets the five year vision for each VDC providing the priorities also for RVWRMP supported individual schemes and activities.

The field work in FY2072/3 was heavily compromised by the overall political and security situation in Nepal. The political unrest, bandhs and curfews delayed the project work in August – September 2015. After the promulgation of the Constitution the road blockade by the elements in and outside Nepal, which were not satisfied with its content, caused lack of construction materials in the markets and the scheme construction was severely delayed.

In AWP 2072/3 it was estimated that 70% of the schemes can be completed before the end of the year. The percentage turned out to be only 13% as for delays explained earlier. Population wise the achievement is 11%, but there is a wide variation between the different sectors as presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Beneficiaries according to sector and scheme status

Sector	Target in AWP	On-going	Completed	Total	Completion percentage
Micro-hydro	14,793	11,526	3,267	14,793	22%
Irrigation	3,157	819	920	1,739	53%
IWM	2,900		1,465	1,465	100%
MUS	4,385	5,030		5,030	0%
Household toilets	N/A	8,441	1,206	9,647	13%
Water Supply	45,351	42,004	1,821	42,031	4%
Total	**70,586**	**66,820**	**8,679**	**76,499**	**11%**

Source: MIS, RVWRMP

Other achievements of RVWRMP in FY2072/3 include:

- National Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) Guidelines produced in English and Nepalese jointly with Helvetas
- 24 WUMPs ongoing, field work completed and data entry going on.
- Eight core VDCs declared Chhau-hut free
- 20 VDCs declared Open Defaecation Free (ODF) with special support from RVWRMP, including the three last core VDCs.
- Bajhang and Baitadi District ODF declared.
- MoUs between DoLIDAR and the 10 Districts on implementation of RVWRMP III signed.
- MoUs with relevant GoN line agencies negotiated and ready for signatures.
- First round of discussion with AEPC/NRREP completed for new MoU. RVWRMP introduced step by step process for planning and construction of micro-hydro plants (Annex 4). AEPC is keen in cooperation to implement the proposal.
- A pilot Cravity Goods Ropeway constructed in Api Municipality (previously Chappari VDC), Darchula to transport vegetables from to markets in District Headquarters and further to India.
- Assessment of reliability of existing 110 cooperatives on RVWRMP III core VDCs.
- Water Supply Schemes Functionality and Sanitation & Hygiene Monitoring Survey at Household and School Level replicated in Baitadi.
- Participation in development of National Resilient Water Supply Design Guidelines as one of the four permanent members of task force established by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage.
- The lessons learnt by RVWRMP II disseminated nationally and internationally through organization/participation in several workshops.

In spite of rather modest physical achievements of the period, in FY 2072/3 there are experiences, which indicate that the work can be accelerated further to reach the targets of RVWRMP III, like

- Increasing contributions from GoN;
- Scope for increasing contributions from districts;
- Increasing interest by District Management Committees (DMCs) to guide the Project as perceived from the increased number of meetings;
- Continued interest and support from beneficiaries.
- UCs demonstrated that in spite of being small and unexperienced clients, they can do successfully the procurement even when the construction materials are on short supply: There were delays but not a single scheme was cancelled due to lack of materials.

2 PROJECT PRESENTATION

2.1 BACKGROUND

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP), in its third and completion phase, is supported by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland (GoF). Additional inputs are expected from the European Union (EU), but this is not confirmed yet. The Finnish support is a continuation of financial and technical support that has been provided to the water sector in Nepal since 1989. RVWRMP started in October 2006 and its Phase I ran until the end of August 2010, followed by Phase II until February 2016.

The overall objective of RVWRMP III is "improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area", which consists of nine hilly and mountainous districts of Far- and Mid-Western Nepal (Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti and Humla). In addition the project covers the territory of six hilly Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Kailali district. The total population of the project area according to the Census 2011 is 1.67 million.

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, a number of environmental improvements, as well as food security, nutrition, 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.

As a result of the work in Phase I and II of RVWRMP there were only 34 open defaecation VDCs left in the project working area. Achham, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh and Baitadi have already been declared as Open Defaecation Free (ODF) districts. Doti will be declared ODF during 2016, and Darchula and Humla in early 2017, all in time to contribute to the original national target of full coverage in sanitation by 2017.

The achievements in water supply, irrigation and micro-hydro construction have been remarkable. Moreover, the promising activities in livelihoods through Community Based Organizations (CBO) and cooperatives are very encouraging and support will be continued and expanded in the Completion Phase. RVWRMP applies a community-based approach to rural water service delivery, operating through district-based projects (through the local governments), each district representing a project of its own right with its own management committee (DMC) and District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) in each district. The table 2 summarizes the numbers of beneficiaries of some services provided in Phase I and II.

Table 2 - Number of Beneficiaries in RVWRMP Phase I and II

	PHASE I	PHASE II	TOTAL at 29.2.2016
Drinking water supply	98,962	143,942	242,904
Basic sanitation (household toilets)	104,335	358,417	462,752
Irrigation	9,176	27,980	37,156
Energy through micro-hydro	9,329	41,084	50,413
Improved Cooking Stoves		66,696	66,696
Home gardens		164,546	164,546

2.2 RELEVANCE

GoN Goals and Policies for Water Resources Utilization

RVWRMP is designed to advance the support of GoF and EU to the GoN's development policies regarding the establishment of broad-based, inclusive sustainable economic growth. GoN has set specific goals of universal coverage to be reached in many of the sub-sectors where RVWRMP works; drinking water supply, sanitation (household toilets), energy supply, supply of clean household cooking solutions. All these goals had originally 2017 as their target year. The project area will reach the target of universal coverage of sanitation (household toilets) by 2017 though the whole country won't. This is a remarkable achievement as the project area is the remotest and poorest in the country. Other three goals remain challenging, but RVWRMP does its best to achieve them in in the project area during its lifetime.

The Water Resources Act of 1992 is an umbrella act, which declares that the ownership of water is vested in the state. According to the Act, the priority given to the different uses of water is:

1. drinking water and domestic use;
2. irrigation;
3. agricultural use such as animal husbandry, fisheries;
4. hydroelectricity;
5. cottage industry, industrial enterprises and mining;
6. navigation;
7. recreational use;
8. and other uses

RVWRMP is loyal to the water use priorities set up in the Water Resources Act: In the Phase III drinking water has a target reached 351,000 beneficiaries. The RVWRMP concept on irrigation (the 2nd priority) is wider than normally. In the case of abundance of water, the overflow will be used to irrigate home gardens and is also supplied as drinking water for domestic animals through construction of troughs to address the 3rd priority. In addition specific irrigation systems will be built to benefit some 50,000 people.

RVWRMP will also address the 4th priority by constructing 20 micro-hydro plants, which will benefit a population of 40,000 people. Likewise RVWRMP will help to establish Improved Water Mills (IWM) and cottage industry pilots (carpentry, spice grinding, noodle manufacture, bamboo processing, etc.), which make use of water resources and/or electricity generated (the 5th priority).

GoF Development Policies

The Development Policy Programme of 2012 introduces a strong emphasis on human rights: "Finland's human rights-based development policy emanates from the idea that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and in rights". According to the Policy Programme "extreme poverty is the world's greatest single human rights issue".

RVWRMP objectives are highly compatible with many of the priorities stated in the present (2016) GoF Development Policy. The Policy is divided into five priority areas of which the fourth one is especially relevant for the project. The fourth priority area focuses on food security and access to water and energy, and the sustainable use of natural resources. The sub goal for this priority area is to increase the number of people with access to high-quality water supply and increase the access to and use of decent toilets,

which is the objective of the Project as well. The Project is also in line with the policy's aim to improve people's possibilities to produce or buy food. In addition it recognizes sufficient food as a human right. Food security is also specifically mentioned in the chapter of humanitarian aid. The construction of micro hydro, water mills and improved cooking stoves supports the policy's goal on increasing developing countries' investments to sustainable energy solutions.

Another priority area focuses on enhancing the rights and status of women and girls. The project ensures that GESI aspects are considered and monitored in all sanitation, hygiene and health related plans. Promoting female inclusion also supports the goal of more women and girls enjoying the right to make decisions which affects their lives. By encouraging women to participate in the cooperatives, the goal of women being more active in decision making and economic activities is supported.

The Project's livelihoods and cooperative activities support the priority area that focuses on the developing countries' own economies to generate more jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being. The goal aims at women, young people and the poorest having better access to decent work, livelihoods and income.

Finland's Country Strategy for Development Cooperation in Nepal (2016 – 2019) promotes the realization of the basic rights to education, and water and sanitation, and participation of the most marginalized and vulnerable people in the society. A main focus of Finnish support will be on remote rural areas. Finland approaches development cooperation with Nepal in a **human rights sensitive** manner. In all of its program and projects, Finland aims to reduce inequality and address discrimination against women and vulnerable groups, which include certain castes (Dalit) and ethnic groups (i.e. Janajati), as well as the disabled.

2.3 OBJECTIVES AND RESULTS

The Overall Objective of RVWRMP III is: **Improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area.**

The Overall Objective (Impact) concerns the well-being of the population, and is measured by improvements through indicators such as the Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI). More specifically, it concerns measures of improved health, especially through reduced excreta-related and water borne diseases and improved dietary nutrition through enhanced food security and the ability of citizens to earn an income to pay for basic household goods.

The Purpose of the Project is to **achieve universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses and livelihoods promotion in the project area**.

The proposed Project Purpose Indicators are:

- Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1)
- All districts have declared ODF by 2017 and follow the post-ODF strategy as per total sanitation guidelines
- Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH, irrigation, energy service delivery
- Relevant local and provincial bodies are able to support communities in technical, administrative and livelihood matters

- User Committees are capable to take care of minor O&M of the schemes and have access to adequate finance

Also the Indicators of Achievement in the Results Framework (Annex 2) are indicative only because the selection and prioritisation of project investments the three result areas is decided within the VDCs and their prioritisation both within and between different investments is the subject of local consensual agreements but also depending on local government's performance and the adequate resources and staff being available.

The evidence from Phase II shows that local meetings have prioritised WASH project investments over and above livelihoods investments. This demonstrates the high value that citizen groups in the region place on access to drinking water.

The Project is designed to improve health and enhance the local economy through three result areas of intervention. Phase III will use the same three result areas with their clusters of activities as in Phase II. These are:

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

The numbers of beneficiaries expected from RVWRMP III are very high compared with those achieved in Phase I and Phase II. This is illustrated in the Table 3.

Table 3 - Comparison of Physical Targets among the Different Phases of RVWRMP

	PHASE I	PHASE II	PHASE III (planned)	TOTAL (planned)
Drinking water supply	98,962	143,942	351,000	593,904
Sanitation (household toilets)	104,335	358,417	110,000	572,752
Basic total sanitation			450,000	450,000
Institutional toilets		27,249	50,000	77,249
Irrigation	9,329	27,980	50,000	87,309
Energy through micro-hydro	9,176	41,084	40,000	90,260
Improved Cooking Stoves		66,696	480,000	546,696
Improved Water Mills		14,685	30,000	44,685
Home gardens		164,546	275,000	439,546
Cooperative shareholders		10,935	40,000	50,935

Applying the Beneficiary Equivalent (BE) calculation, which was the practice in the Phase II; the target of RVWRMP III is about 3.5 Million BE, as compared to the achievement of 1.77 Million BE in RVWRMP II, i.e. the number beneficiaries of RVWRMP III is expected to be double that of RVWRMP II. In addition RVWRMP III is expected to contribute substantial efforts in watershed management and construction of gravity ropeways, which will require major inputs, however the number of beneficiaries is not easy to estimate in advance. Therefore, these activities have been left out from the beneficiary calculations for the moment.

The entire logical framework was changed to match with the logical framework used by EU. The draft project document used the logical framework table of MFA Manual on Bilateral Cooperation (2011), whereas the EU used a different table for RVWRMP III approval process. It was assessed that project reporting will be too complicated if there are two different tables in use. After careful consideration, it was decided that the table introduced by EU will be used (Annex 2). As long as EU funding has not been 100% confirmed the framework indicators have to be seen as preliminary.

2.4 EXTERNAL FACTORS

RVWRMP implementation in FY2072/3 was administratively divided in four parts: the period 17.7.2015 – 31.8.2015 was implemented as the final months of RVWRMP, Phase II (RVWRMP II), the period 1.9.2015 – 31.12.2015 as the No-cost extension of RVWRMP II, the period 1.1. - 29.2.2016 as the No-cost extension II of RVWRMP II, and finally the period 1.3. – 16.7.2016 was implemented as RVWRMP, Completion Phase (RVWRMP III). This period also coincided with the inception phase of RVWRMP III.

A draft of the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for FY 2072/3 was prepared and presented in August 2015 for the whole year but as the project document of RVWRMP III was made public only in November 2015 and the project agreement between the two governments was signed in December 2015, the approval of AWP was pending until it was approved by the SvB meeting of 24th of February 2016. In the meantime, project activities were guided by the two Plans for No-cost extension both endorsed by SvB meetings and approved via the exchange of letters between Ministry of Finance of Nepal and Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland.

Despite of the administrative burden, and excessive planning and reporting tasks during FY 2072/3 the normal project work continued. However, the field work was heavily compromised by the overall political and security situation in Nepal. The new Constitution was promulgated in September 2015 with a creation of seven provinces (states). Unfortunately Kailali is was of the five districts that is disputed by minority groups and GoN promised to address these disputes by amendments of the Constitution, which is a constant risk long for lasting disturbances for project work as the only access to working sites of eight project districts is through Kailali.

The promulgation of the Constitution in September 2015 was preceded by a month long bandh/curfew period, which continued in some places until November. In addition, groups that were not satisfied with the new Constitution organized a blockade at the Indian borders (most importantly in Birgunj) halting almost completely the import of fuel and other essential supplies to Nepal. This blockade was supported by groups in Indian side. As a result of the blockade the supplies of Nepalese vendors were low until the end of the fiscal year. As there was simultaneously a high demand of construction materials (cement, steel, pipes, etc.) due to reconstruction work after the earthquakes, the project achievements in 2016 were seriously hampered due to unavailability of construction materials and difficulties to get them transported to the working sites.

3 PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING THE RESULTS

3.1 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water Supply

Water is the main carrier of different diseases and without proper, safe and adequate sanitation, the population of the project area is vulnerable to unsustainable services and to water borne diseases. The project is focusing on following interventions to overcome these vulnerabilities.

Providing sustainable access to safe drinking water for everyone, anywhere and forever: This has been targeted through different technologies, quality of construction, infrastructure improvement, service level improvement, water safety measures like rural water supply friendly water safety plan (WSP) formulation and implementation, structure chlorination and O&M related activities with point of use (PoU) technologies at household level.

Ensuring access to safe and adequate sanitation: The project is supporting VDCs to be declared "Open Defaecation Free" (ODF) area which also is contributing in the reduction of water contamination by excrements and waste water. After ODF the project is moving ahead with total sanitation. The waste water use for home gardens is promoted for livelihood and nutrition purposes.

Hygiene promotion: Access to safe and sufficient quantities of water, hand washing with soap and other WASH related campaigns and celebrating different "days", sanitation in schools, sanitation in health care settings, safe household storage of water and awareness events are some of the activities being performed by the project for improvement of hygiene.

Water management: The project is following the Integrated Water Resource management (IWRM) principles and schemes are designed for multi-use as much as possible. Climate change, hazards and other risks are considered while designing scheme through source protection, conservation plantation and capacity development of users on management issues, thus reducing incidents of diarrhea. These interventions have proved to be effective in controlling fecal contamination of drinking water and offer sustainable services. Lesson learnt are disseminated through the participating in different workshops.

- ***Indicator 1.1:*** *At least 95% of community members in the Project VDCs have improved water supply systems.*

- ***Indicator 1.2:*** *Estimated 351,000 water supply system beneficiaries*

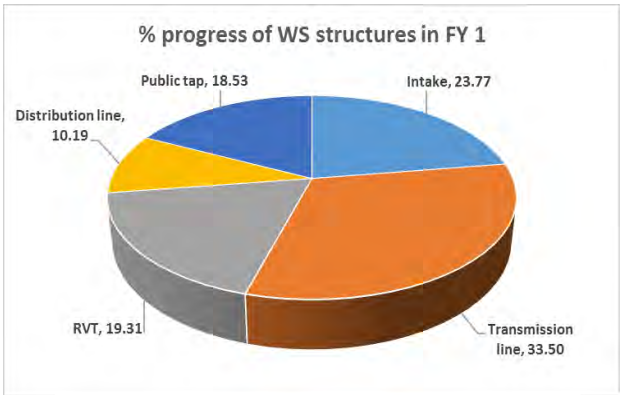
At the end of the FY 2072/3, there are 121 stand-alone water supply schemes (118 gravity scheme, 1 scheme with hydraulic ram pump component, 1 rain water harvesting system (RWH), 1 scheme with RWH component implemented with 43,825 beneficiaries, of which 106 schemes are on-going and 15 completed.

Similarly eight MUS schemes have water supply component as primary services that will benefit 2,112 beneficiaries. All these schemes are on-going.

From the physical structural point of view over 100 km of transmission pipeline and another 30 km of distribution pipeline has been hand dug and manually completed in usually very challenging topographic environments. Out of this, the distribution line was completed as in-kind contribution from the community.

Table 4 and Figure 1 - Summary of completed physical structures in water supply systems during FY2072/3 of phase III

Description	Unit	Estimated	Achieved	Progress %
Intake	No.	366	87	23.77
Transmission line	Meter	302707	101420	33.50
RVT	No.	321	62	19.31
Distribution line	Meter	298177	30391	10.19
Public tap	No.	1700	315	18.53



With the shortage of the materials in the market only 15 schemes from Achham (5), Bajura (2), Humla (6) and Kailali (2) have been completed, benefitting 1,821 beneficiaries (4.2%) for safe drinking water. All the remaining schemes are in different stages of implementation.

Table 5: Status of improved water supply coverage in core VDCs

Result Indicator 1.1 Target	Baseline TARGET	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	Data	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Target Population	351,000	43,825					
Beneficiary Population*	30,745	1,821					
% Benefitted Population (Reached so far)	8.8%	9.3%					
% Average Yearly Increase		0.5%					

Source: MIS, RVWRMP

* Already reached Service level 1 water service at the time of WUMP plus coverage before RVWRMP III.

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

This result indicator assumes that water supply facilities are demand-driven and the community's willingness to have this project implemented can be measured with their determination to contribute (in cash and in kind). The ownership towards the O&M of the system is also measured through the user's contribution. As per the project guidelines, users' contribution should be minimum 25%; the present assessment for the achievement of the indicator is based on available records of the project's financial accounts concerning water supply scheme implementation. The contribution is based on actual expenditure contributed by DWRDF, VDC and users of 9 completed and financially cleared schemes only. The average contribution from users in both cash and kind is 23.8% (Table 6), which falls 1.2 percent point short of the established target of 25%. This target is disputed and it may be revised to a lower level.

Table 6 - Status of community contribution in investment on 9 completed water supply schemes in NRS

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Total WSS Investment Cost	9,065,842					
Actual Cost Contribution	8,628,606					
o In Cash	55,528					
o In Kind	8,573,078					
% Cost Contribution	23.8%					
% Minimum Contribution	25%	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
% Excess/Gap	-1.2%					

Source: MIS, RVWRMP

- ***Indicator 1.4:*** *70% of critical water resources identified in WUMP will be protected with climate resilience and/or water recharge initiatives*

The WUMP of individual VDCs have records of all water sources identified, measured, and probable use identified. Climate change has resulted in either "too much water" or "not enough water" in many of the water resources of the country. Some of the most prominent effects of climate change have been in the water resources sector, which means any investment in this sector is very vulnerable and uncertain. Thus the project has initiated improvements in all water point sources with a yield less than 0.1 lps (critical sources). Similarly the service area boundary needs to be protected and conserved from climate change effects including the water sources of the constructed schemes. The Detail Feasibility Study (DFS) formats have been improved to take records of all such water point sources within the boundary of any planned water supply schemes, thus paving the way for improvements of such critical sources. The critical water sources will be protected through physical interventions, recharge initiatives, protection from external contamination and conservation through plantation and sensible use of available water.

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

Disasters are a fact of life in rural Nepal, with landslides, floods, earthquakes, drought, forest fires and sometimes deliberate acts of damage posing a constant risk for water supply schemes. The Water Safety Plan (WSP) refers to safety of drinking water through a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach that covers all steps in water supply from water catchment to consumer. The main objective of the basic WSP in RVWRMP is to avoid the drinking water sources and water being contaminated with faecal matters which ultimately will lead to incidences of diarrhoea. The project has initiated its own rural friendly basic WSP approach considering the rural settings, mostly illiterate population and low capacity in resources. The major focus has been given to the assessment, reduction and control of hazardous events. Water quality examination of drinking water sources and at different structures are a regular event. Control and mitigation measures like construction quality control, structural modification, provision of cut off drains, animal troughs and structural disinfections has been

practiced. Household Water Treatment and Storage options (HWTS) are also advocated and practiced at household level. The project gives more focus on construction quality control, climate resilient design and controlling the contamination routes during construction of the scheme. The WSP is a process in the step by step approach of the project where the users receive an orientation before the implementation of the scheme. During the post implementation phase, the WSP is formulated and implemented to safeguard the quality of the drinking water.

All 15 completed schemes have WSPs formulated and implementation started by UCs (Table 7).

Table 7 - Status of WSP implementation in water supply schemes in core VDCs

Indicator 1.5	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	FY2072/3	FY2073/4	FY2074/5	FY2075/6	FY2076/7	
Number of water supply schemes implemented	15					
Number of water supply schemes with WSP	15					
% of water supply schemes with WSP	100%					

Source: MIS, RVWRMP

Sanitation and Hygiene

Sanitation and hygiene is one of the priority components of RVWRMP; it supports to improve health of the residents of working VDCs through providing safe drinking water, promoting sanitation and hygienic behaviour. The project has made a significant contribution towards improved access to sanitation and hygiene facilities in project districts. Particularly, the sanitation and hygiene component supports for achieving health benefits by means of supporting reduction of water borne diseases linked with healthy behaviour and nutrition at community level. It also supports the improvement of WASH facilities at schools and other public institutions. Some of the nutrition related activities are implemented in close collaboration with the livelihoods component.

Still, there remain some challenges such as unhealthy hygiene behaviour, unsafe menstrual hygiene practices, social taboos (chhau-hut practices), and poor functionality of WASH facilities in schools to maintain ODF and reach total sanitation. Thus RVWRMP will put more focus on total sanitation campaigns through strengthening the institutional capacity of R-WASH-CC, D-WASH-CC, V-WASH-CC, and schools in coordination/collaboration with active WASH sector stakeholders.

During FY 2072/3 20 VDCs were declared ODF including three project core VDCs and special VDCs assigned to RVWRMP by respective D-WASH-CCs as specific VDCs for ODF. These include Sugarkhal of Kailali, which was declared ODF as the last (and the 113th) of RVWRMP core VDCs on 1st of April 2016.

During FY 2072/3 Bajhang and Baitadi were declared ODF districts. At the end of the year six project districts (including also Achham, Bajura, Dadeldhura and Dailekh) are ODF. Doti will be declared ODF in first semester of FY 2073/4 (2016) and Humla and Darchula in second semester of FY2073/4 (early 2017).

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

Access to safe drinking water and functional toilet facilities are the key indicators of WASH in schools. The project is providing technical and financial support to construct and improve WASH facilities in schools which helps to increase the hygiene behaviour practices of school-going children. There are 593 schools in the project core VDCs for phase III. By the end of FY 2072/3, only 56% of these schools have child and gender friendly toilets, whereas only 44% of the schools have sufficient numbers of toilet cabins as guided by national standard (1 toilet for every 50 students). Only two schools in the project VDCs have disabled students enrolled and only one of them has built disabled-friendly toilet facilities. Similarly, only 59% of the schools have a functional water system in their yard; and only 9% schools are practicing water purification technology for drinking purpose. For more details, see table 8.

Table 8 - WASH facilities in Schools

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target							
	FY 2072/3		FY 2073/4					
	Number	Progress %	Number	Progress %	Number	Progress %	Number	Progress %
Total Number of Schools in core VDCs	593							
Schools having child club	489	82%						
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	347	59%						
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	53	9%						
Schools having functional toilet (1:50) cabin & urinal.	260	44%						
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	335	56%						
Schools having MHM facilities	18	3%						
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	2							
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ramp++)	1	50%						
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	164	28%						
Schools having solid waste management practices	278	47%						
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining WASH facility	77	13%						
Schools having garden	29	5%						

Source: District annual progress reports 2016

Other Institutions: Local people are gathering in public office for different services (such as, administrative works, health care/check-up from Health/Sub health post, micro finance from cooperatives etc.) and access to functional and safe water and sanitation facilities in such places is very important for creating the better working environment in public institutions. Project is also supporting to build up institutional latrine in such place on 50:50 financial collaboration basis and providing water facilities with the communities as priority in WUMP. At present, around 260 different type of public institutions are active in project VDCs and have very poor WASH facilities. Only 53% institutions have functional water facilities, whereas only 35% institutions have toilet and 39% have handwashing facilities. Due to difficult landscape of hill area, building disabled friendly WASH facilities are not in priority of public institutions. For present status, see table 9.

Table 9 - WASH facilities in other institutions (health-post, public offices)

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target							
	FY 2072/73		FY 2073/74					
	Number	Progress %	Number	Progress %				
Total Number of institutions	260							
Institutions having functional Water facilities	138	53%						
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	52	20%						
Institutions having functional toilet.	90	35%						
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	40	15%						
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	5	2%						
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	101	39%						
Institutions having solid waste management practices	146	56%						
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities (61 Health posts)	53	87%						

Source: District annual progress report 2016

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

Total Sanitation concentrates on ending open defaecation as a first significant step and an entry point of changing behaviour. At the end of FY 2072/3 more than 90% of communities have achieved ODF status in the project working districts. Thus, in order to get incremental health benefit from the improved water supply services, improved sanitation facilities, home gardens etc.; now community needs to focus and move towards total sanitation that includes all arrangements leading to sustainable hygiene and sanitation behaviours. Sanitation and hygiene master plan has prescribed a range of physical facilities and hygiene behaviours that lead to achieve sanitized condition of the designated areas (VDC and municipality including settlements, Toles, school's catchments, etc.).

True ODF is the foundation of post-ODF phase and basis for Total Sanitation. Project is more focus on sustaining the ODF status through promoting the use of toilet by all people in all time and functional WASH facilities in schools, also promoting various sanitation and hygiene behaviors through different behavior change communication tools and monitoring the basic total sanitation indicators. After fulfilling the agreed total sanitation indicators the ward or VDC could be declared as **"towards total sanitation area".**

In the project area VDCs, majority of women are not using the toilet during menstruation period and it is great challenge for the total sanitation. Social discrimination, social taboos/believes, menstruation hygiene management at household and institutional level, animal waste management, maintaining the water schemes functionality, sustaining the hygiene behaviour are other key challenges in project working area. Continue follow-up and capacity building to local institutions (UC, V-WASH-CC, schools, traditional healers etc.) and their mobilization could play vital role towards total sanitation behaviour practices and use of latrine by all in all time.

To date, there are no VDCs declared as **"Total sanitized VDC"** in project districts (Table 10).

Table 10 - Status of VDCs with Total Sanitation

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Number of core VDCs	61					
Number of VDCs declared Total Sanitation	0					
% of VDCs declared Total Sanitation	0%					

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

Social discrimination and taboos/believes are rooted in project districts that not allowed to using household toilet and public taps during menstruation period. All project core VDCs are already declared ODF but due to such harmful taboos, many women are not using toilet during menstruation period which is greatest challenges of ODF sustainability. Project is advocating and working together with other organizations for eliminating of such harmful practices through intensive social mobilization, awareness

campaigns and using various IEC materials and supporting to declare the chau-hut free VDCs. As present project has not established baseline on it but as sample survey made through mobile application in core VDCs of Baitadi and Dadeldhura in 2015, around 41% female are not using toilet during menstruation period. It is deep rooted in rural communities and an obstruction to achieve the result towards the total sanitation.

3.2 LIVELIHOODS

Irrigation

Irrigation systems supported by RVWRMP are classified as Conventional Irrigation (CI), i.e. canal/surface-irrigation, and Non-Conventional Irrigation (NCI), i.e. micro irrigation such as sprinkler, drip, ponds and off-take systems. The number of irrigation scheme implementation is low compared to water supply as all VDCs have prioritized drinking water over irrigation in their WUMPs. The irrigation schemes in phase III are implemented as stand-alone or increasingly as a component of MUS schemes.

In FY 2072/3, there were altogether 20 irrigation schemes with a total area of 2,300 ropani (115 ha), comprising both stand alone and as MUS component benefitting 4,368 beneficiaries. 12 canal irrigation and 8 non-conventional type irrigation systems were planned in this year in different districts. Apart from these planned irrigation systems, there are four other water supply schemes in Dailekh where the overflow water is planned to be utilized by the beneficiaries. These 4 schemes will irrigate 94 ropani of land. The total land irrigated will then be 2,292 ropani (120 ha).

Humla has the highest number of irrigation systems (six). At the end of FY 2072/3, three irrigation systems in were completed and provided the irrigation services for 560 ropani (28 ha) of land. These include the irrigation component of Sannigad microhydro MUS in Bajhang, where the microhydro component had been completed and reported already in FY 2071/2 but the irrigation component was lacking behind.

As construction of irrigation facilities are less dependent on non-local materials the achievements of FY 2072/3 are higher than in other schemes as 53% of the population of standalone irrigation schemes have already received the service by the end of the year.

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

Not applicable yet (Table 11).

Table 11 - Irrigation beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping in core VDCs

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Number of CI schemes	3					
Number of CI beneficiary HHs	140					
Number of CI beneficiaries	920					
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	n/a yet					
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	n/a yet					

- ***Indicator 2.6:*** *50,000 beneficiaries receiving irrigation support*

The three completed irrigation schemes serve a population of 140 households with 920 beneficiaries.

Multiple Use Water Systems (MUS)

Multi Use Water System (MUS) is one of the priority interventions of the project. MUS is also an adaption method under climate uncertainty. The project is supporting MUS through different technologies to provide equitable and rational use of water to beneficiaries for livelihood promotion. In FY2072/3 14 MUS schemes in seven districts (Figure 2) with conventional irrigation and improved water mill (6), water supply and non-conventional irrigation (8) were planned to serve 2,112 beneficiaries from improved water supply, 2,629 from irrigation and 923 beneficiaries from improved water mills. None of the schemes has been completed.

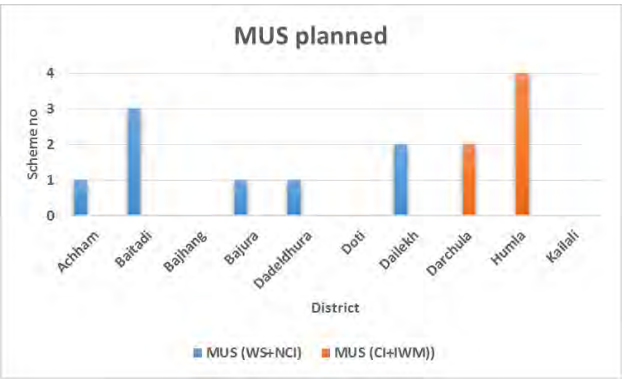


Figure 2 - District wise MUS schemes

Micro Hydro

RVWRMP supported four MHPs during the reporting year. These schemes were designed not only for lightening purpose, but also for applying end-use of electricity for different micro enterprises, thereby increasing income generation opportunities in the project VDCs. The project paid due attention on participation of the users maintaining transparency and accountability that were identified as very crucial in the previous phases. Observations and lessons learned showed the need of cooperatives to manage the MHPs along with supporting other infrastructures and livelihoods activities. Managing MHPs through cooperatives has proved to be effective in four of the phase II project VDCs i.e Sipti, Pouwagadi, Chhatara and Bhatakatiya. Once the cooperatives get matured, it is expected that they will be able to handle the management of MHPs effectively in the future. The project has therefore started forming cooperatives in the VDCs having MHPs as a basic intervention from the reporting year onwards.

The project has developed a draft MoU to collaborate with AEPC with different approach as felt necessary with the past experiences. The first discussion on the newly developed step-by-step approach and guidelines has taken place with AEPC and the draft MoU has been forwarded to AEPC targeting the 20 MHPs proposed for phase III. After the confirmation of the EU fund, the project will finalize and sign the MoU with AEPC.

- **Indicator 2.8:** 16 (20) Micro-hydro power plants are built and are operational at the end of the project

During the reporting year, one scheme carried over from FY 2071/2 was completed and three stayed in implementation phase. The table below shows the status of the schemes completed and ongoing:

Table 12 - List of MHPs in FY 2072/3

S.N.	Project System Name	Capacity (kW)	District	VDC	Population	Remarks
1	Kukurfalna MHP	100	Humla	Kalika	3,267	Completed
2	Gulsu Khola MHP	19	Achham	Sutar	1,626	On-going
3	Bhukka Khola MHP	100	Bajura	Gotri/Sapata	5,649	On-going
4	ChairaKhola III MHS	60	Achham	Hichma/Dhakari	4,251	On-going

Procurement of materials was not a major problem for MHPs and two ongoing MHPs could have been completed during the reporting period if timely support by the supporting agencies (AEPC and RSDC) was provided. Due to internal problems of AEPC and absence of staffs in RSDC, these schemes could not be completed.

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

The micro-hydro capacity should be well utilized in its maximum extent. The increment of utilization of energy means energy has been utilized either in daily household activities such as light, cooking, television etc or in income generating purposes such as mills, processing equipment etc. The increased utilization of energy also increases the revenue for the micro-hydro schemes which increases the financial sustainability of the micro-hydro schemes. For the micro hydro scheme, which was completed during FY2072/3 and was not yet part of the analysis in the Completion report of RVWRMP II the energy utilized is about 20 % only as the generated energy until now has only been utilized only for lighting purpose.

- ***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*

The completed micro-hydro scheme has maintained the service level as verified by the presence of a paid maintenance worker, public audit at least once a year. Affiliation with a cooperative is not feasible right now.

Improved Water Mills

The improved water mill not only creates livelihood opportunities but it also saves time for further livelihoods opportunities reducing the drudgery of rural women. This is a typical food processing service being used for cereal grinding, paddy de-hulling and oil expelling in the rural communities.

During the reporting period two IWM schemes were completed with total 14 units and 1465 beneficiaries, which is a modest move towards achieving the target of 30,000 beneficiaries in phase III. Furthermore, there are several units under construction as part of the different MUS schemes with a total beneficiary population of 923..

Improved Cooking Stoves

RVWRMP promoted the use of improved cooking stoves to improve the utilization of energy and as part of total sanitation in the project VDCs. The project has gained good experiences of having ICS in previous phases. It decreases time for firewood collection, deforestation, women's drudgery and obviously reduces CO_2 emissions and improves indoor air quality in households leading to improved health of women and children. Similar as with IWM, it also saves time for further income generation activities for the rural women.

During the reporting period, the project completed the distribution of 1,226 units of ICS in different districts. The project has planned to move forward with mud, rocket and metal ICS in both core and non-core VDCs targeting 80,000 units of ICS during phase III. The status of the ICS completed during the FY is as follows:

Table 13 - District-wise ICS Installation for FY 2072/3

SN	Districts	No. of ICS Installed				No. of Indoor Smoke Free VDC
		Mud	Rocket	Metal	Total	
1	Achham	197			197	
2	Bajhang		579		579	5
3	Dailekh	345			345	
4	Darchula		100		100	
5	Humla			5	5	
Total		**542**	**679**	**5**	**1,226**	

Table 14 - Status of Improved cooking stoves in core VDCs

Result Indicator	Baseline Data	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
		FY2072/3	FY2073/4	FY2074/5	FY2075/6	FY05	
Number of Households in the VDCs	50,686						
Number of Clay Stove supported		542					
Number of Rocket Stove supported		679					
Number of Metal Stove supported		5					
Total Number of ICS		1,226					
% of HH covered through ICS							

Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

The access of the rural population of Far- and Mid-Western Nepal to institutional financial services is very limited due to the physical remoteness and the high borrowing cost from permanent financial institutions, mostly located at district headquarters. To tackle this challenge, RVWRMP is supporting communities to be able to access reliable micro-finance services at VDC level through Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and Cooperatives. During phase II the project developed community-owned cooperatives in 15 VDCs to provide technical financial services to their 10,935 members. During the first 4 months of phase III an additional 270 members were joining to these 15 cooperatives.

Reliable and functional cooperatives are essential for the provision of the services to the community for the improvement of their livelihood as well as to sustain the water supply schemes with mandatory provision of financial support. One of the objectives of supported cooperatives during phase I and II was to achieve a better sustainability of all project interventions in the project VDCs by administering O&M funds and provide other financial services to the UCs.

In the 61 core VDCs of RVWRMP III exist a total of 110 cooperatives and these have been assessed by the project. Their institutional assessment was essential to make the decision for possible further involvement in development of these cooperatives. In case the assessed cooperatives are not reliable, the focus shall be given to develop new cooperatives through established project guidelines.

Based on the findings 29 cooperatives (26%) were found to be reliable with sufficient potential to strengthen their capacity. The assessment results are presented in table 15. The existing number of shareholders of these 29 cooperatives is 6,410.

Table 15 – Report on analysis of existing cooperatives of 61 core VDCs

Analyzed Report of Existing Cooperatives of 61 core VDCs						
S.N	District	# of core VDCs	# of existing coops assessed	# of potential coops to be strengthened	# of existing shareholders	Remarks
1	Darchula	6	10	2	823	
2	Baitadi	6	6	3	374	
3	Dadeldhura	6	23	3	873	
4	Bajhang	6	9	3	411	
5	Doti	6	10	3	918	
6	Bajura	6	14	4	771	
7	Achham	7	7	3	961	
8	Dailekh	6	10	4	591	
9	Humla	6	15	0		Piloting of coops in 3 VDCs (Barai, Lali & Raya)
10	Kailali	6	6	4	688	
Total		61	110	29	6410	

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

The project supported cooperatives will be self-reliant if it meets the operational cost. The main income source of the cooperatives is the interest they earn through lending. Results show that 87% of project supported cooperatives during phase II have maintained an operative self-sufficiency percentage of 110% or more.

During the year, cooperative management training of two existing cooperatives was initiated and further trainings for these and other cooperatives are planned such as:

- Orientation on cooperative development in all settlement to increase the members.
- Selection of manager & assistant manager for smooth operation independently.
- Finalize the various operating guidelines drafted during training.
- Establish office in appropriate location as per statute to serve all the members equally.

Table 16 - Status of operational self-sufficiency of cooperatives

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Number of cooperatives developed	2					Under development
Number of cooperatives having operational self-sufficiency greater than 110%	n/a					
% of cooperatives with >110% of operational self-sufficiency	n/a					

- ***Indicator 2.13:*** *Estimated 40 000 cooperative members*

The total shareholders of 15 developed cooperatives as of phase 2nd was 10,935 which increased by 270 members during the period of phase III. Among them, female are 59%. Among the 270 increased members, Dalit members are increased by 37%, Janajati by 9%. The number of new cooperative members during the reporting period was 270 (table 17).

Table 17 - Composition of shareholders of cooperatives

Result Indicator	Baseline Data	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
		FY2072/3	FY2073/4	FY2074/5	FY2075/6	FY2076/7	
Number of core VDCs	61						
Number of core VDCs with cooperative developed	2						Developing process
Total Shareholders	10,935	270					15 Phase II Coops
Number of male shareholders	4,454	111					15 Phase II Coops
Number of female shareholders	6,481	159					15 Phase II Coops
Number of Dalit shareholders	1,888	99					15 Phase II Coops
Number of Janajati shareholders	562	23					15 Phase II Coops
% of female shareholders	59%	59%					15 Phase II Coops
% of Dalit shareholders	17%	37%					15 Phase II Coops
% of Janajati shareholders	5%	9%					15 Phase II Coops

Home Gardens

The formation of home gardens remains a mandatory focus of RVWRMP to improved water supply beneficiaries to address food security and nutrition issues. The typical home garden should comprise of four components as a minimum, these are nutritious vegetables, spices, fruits and fodder and provides produce for household consumption for at least 6 months each year. The achievement under the indicators related to home garden is as following:

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

Though the year was a bridging year between phase II and III, RVWRMP has made significant contribution by having 5,443 households receiving training, extension services and orientation for the establishment of home gardens for their food and nutritional requirements. The number of households corresponds to 37,577 beneficiaries, which represents 86% of the potential water supply beneficiaries of the year. The target is likely to be achieved.

- ***Result indicator 2.2****: Estimated 275,000 Home Garden beneficiaries*

A total of 37,577 beneficiaries would make 14% of the total estimated target beneficiaries of 275,000 in phase III.

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

The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) advocated by GOF and the GESI Strategy formulated by the Project in phase II has been the basis for the participation of women in home garden trainings, including leader farmer trainings. Women are encouraged for their participation right from the very beginning of the WUMP process. The project stipulates a minimum 50% mandatory inclusion for all home garden management trainings. The same 50% applies to VDC and district level trainings such as manure management training, micro irrigation, liquid pesticides, low cost technology promotion training, leader farmers training and LRP trainings. Figure 3 show the participation of women in the trainings.

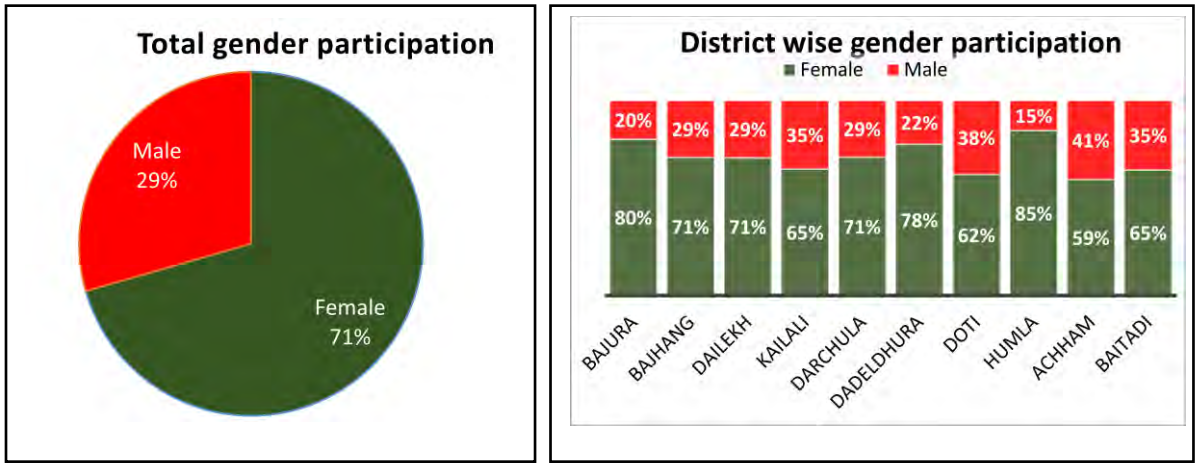


Figure 3 – Total and district gender participation in home garden trainings, TOTs and LF training

Participation of women in the training was not limited to only home garden management, rather their involvement was taken into consideration in advanced level income generation trainings. The Figure 4 shows the participation of women in basic home garden and income generation related trainings: The Project has exceeded the target in FY2072/3.

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

The result indicator specifies that attendance of Dalits and socially excluded groups in the home garden management training should be in proportion to their population. The project has been focused towards representative participation of Dalits and excluded (Janajati) groups in home garden training during the reporting year. From the data collected, the proportion of Dalits and socially excluded groups in the training is 17% and 11% against their presence in the target population of 18% and 8% respectively. Dalit participation is one percent point less than the target whereas Janajati participation has exceeded the target by 3 percent points. The combined proportionate target of Dalit and Janajati has been achieved. The table 18 shows the proportionate participation of Dalit and Janajati.

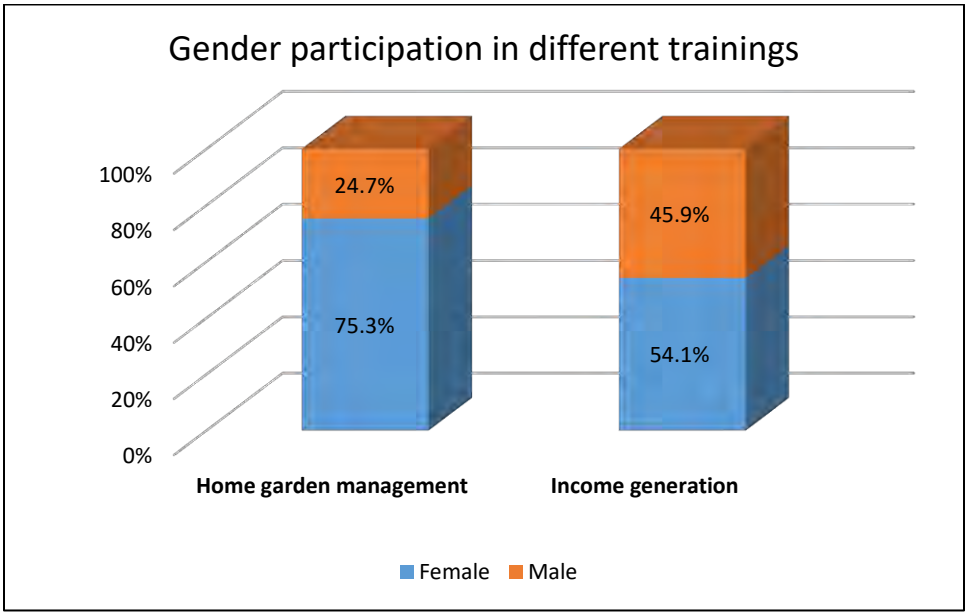


Figure 4 – Gender participation in different livelihood trainings

Table 18 - Proportion of participants in Home garden training in core VDCs

Particulars	*2072/3*	*2073/4*	*2074/5*	*2075/6*	*2076/7*	*Total*
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	8,180					8,180
Number of Dalit HH	1,498					1,498
Number of Janajati HH	694					694
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	18%					18%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	8%					8%
Number of participants in HG training	6,484					6,484
Number of Dalit participants	1,120					1,120
Number of Janajati participants	722					722
% of Dalit participation in HG training	17%					17%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	11%					11%
% Difference in participation of Dalit	-1 pp					-1 pp
% Difference in participation of Janajati	3 pp					3 pp

Participation of Dalits and socially excluded group in the home garden training can be seen in the chart below as well.

Income Generation

- ***Result indicator 2.10**: At least 12,000 families trained in income generating activities*

Income generation is the second of the two main livelihoods interventions in the project. Income generation in the project includes the commercial cultivation of seasonal and off seasonal vegetables, spices and development of multipurpose nurseries and other micro-enterprises along with various vocational trainings. The project identified 34 VDCs as medium or highly potential during a rapid assessment of all 61 VDCs based on seven criteria (Availability of financial services, input supply, access to market, access to electricity, access to road, community participation and commitment of the VDCs).

The project conducted sub-sector analysis in those 34 VDCs to identify advanced level livelihoods interventions. Initial results of the analysis highlight priorities in the intersection of market potential, resource potential and community interests. The project narrowed the sub-sectors to a maximum of 3 to 5 interventions in each potential VDCs. Some major identified sub-sectors under vegetables and spices include tomato, cauliflower, cabbage, cucumber, garlic, ginger, chilli and turmeric production and marketing. Other subsectors identified under agriculture are soybean, beans, pea, ground nuts, and black grams. Some micro enterprises were identified during the course of sub-sector analysis. Potential micro enterprises are honey production, fruit juice processing, Himalayan nettle processing, bamboo processing, and small-scale food processing among others. The implementation will be limited to the end use application of the micro hydro power. The sub-sector has also spotlighted the requirements of input and output marketing services. The project will gradually expand the outreach in other VDCs for income generation activities in the years to come.

Despite the transitional year, the project has been able to train 556 farmers with 54% female participation in income generation activities, mainly in commercial oriented vegetable cultivation in the project VDCs. The overall progress is 5% against the total of 12,000 target beneficiaries. Income generation related trainings will be increased after group formation and training content and training material development.

Gravity Goods Ropeway (GGR)

A pilot Gravity Goods Ropeway (GGR) was constructed in Api Municipality in July – November 2015. RVWRMP began in 2009 work, in then Chhapari VDC (now wards no 4, 5, 6 and 11 of Api Municipality). The village is located at 2000 metres above sea level in Darchula district. In the beginning, alongside water supply and sanitation activities, the project offered basic components of home garden training including some basic skills and technologies, aiming to provide support to food security and nutrition of the poor households in the village.

Together with the acceleration of water and sanitation activities, villagers started expanding vegetable production replacing cereal crops. Within a couple of years, the number of vegetable growers and the production increased drastically including production of over 100 green houses, demanding timely transportation and marketing of fresh produce. The improved use of production technology and the productivity of the village could not have been retained without giving alterative solutions for transport to the growers, as the production site was hours away uphill from the market. There was also very little likelihood of road connections to the village, as the region has yet to get main road network connections. In addition, the small population in the villages would mean a road wasn't economically viable.

Taking into account the fragile topography, impossibility of costly road connections, and considerable agricultural production in the village, the project introduced a successful model of GGR. This technology, connect the people residing at 2000 meters to the roadhead and the markets below, in the centre of the district headquarter located at 876 meters. The GGR has been named Chhapari-Khalanga GGR. The 1237 meter long GGR is on a 36^{o} slope with a loading ratio of 75:35 kg. This means it can carry 75 kg down and 35 kg up at a time. It is expected that the GGR will be fully utilized to transport down the vegetables and other agro-produce of the village and to take up basic food supplies and materials.

An MoU was signed by different stakeholders, and the project constructed the GGR in collaboration with Department of Agriculture (DoA)/District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) Darchula, Api Municipality, Darchula and the GGR direct beneficiaries. Technical support has been provided by Practical Action, South Asia Regional Office, Nepal. The total cost incurred for the construction of the GGR was 3.8 million NRP with the contribution of 58%, 22%, 5% and 15% by DoA/DADO, RVWRMP, Api Municipality and the users respectively.

There are multiple benefits of having the GGR in the village. The benefits include cost effectiveness, the shorter route, energy efficiency, environmental friendliness, simple technology, nominal operation and maintenance costs; and the saving of time and drudgery for the people of Chhapari Village.

3.3 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

During the FY 2072/3 each district signed a performance-based agreement with DoLIDAR to implement RVWRMP III. This is one of the key indicators under the Result 3 "GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities". Annual performance evaluation of the districts (Table 19) is key tool for performance based budget allocation to the districts that ultimately encourage districts to provide timely

support to the districts. Resource Allocation for more details with regards to performance indicators which will adjust the fund flow in the coming years to districts. These indicators will impact resource allocation.

Table 19 - DDCs Annual Performance Indicators

Sn	Evaluation Criteria	Weightage
1	Score obtained by DDC in MCPM of previous year	5
2	Achievement of Progress against annual plan	20
3	Contribution of DDC in DWRDF	25
4	Monitoring and Reporting	15
5	DMC Meetings	5
6	Utilization and Transparency of DWRDF	20
7	Coordination/Collaboration of the project with other stakeholders	10
	Total	100

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

During the course of project implementation about a decade in far and mid-western development region, RVWRMP has developed effective community participation and implementation models. The experience gained by the Project are highly relevant for similar kind of projects and stakeholders. The proven modalities should be shared with stakeholders and that can influence in national level policy that can be replicated by all the agencies.

The project jointly with Helvetas produced and contributed to adopt Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) guidelines as national WUMP guidelines. The guidelines is expected to be launched jointly by MoWSS and MoFALD in FY 2073/4.

The project has applied comprehensive step by step approach in water supply and irrigation schemes implementation to ensure participation of all section of beneficiary community with the objective of increase ownership and ultimately to contribute to sustainability of the constructed structures (Annex 3). Applying the lesson from water supply and irrigation step-by-step the Project intends to develop and apply similar step by step procedure for micro-hydro schemes jointly with AEPC and NGOs involved in scheme facilitation (Annex 4).

During the fiscal year the project contributed to update the National Resilient Water Supply Design Guidelines as one of the four permanent members of task force established by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage. The task force incorporated specifically CCA and DRR components in the existing guidelines. Similarly, project provided facilitators support for United Mission to Nepal to train their technician staff for scheme design estimate according to RVWMRP standard.

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

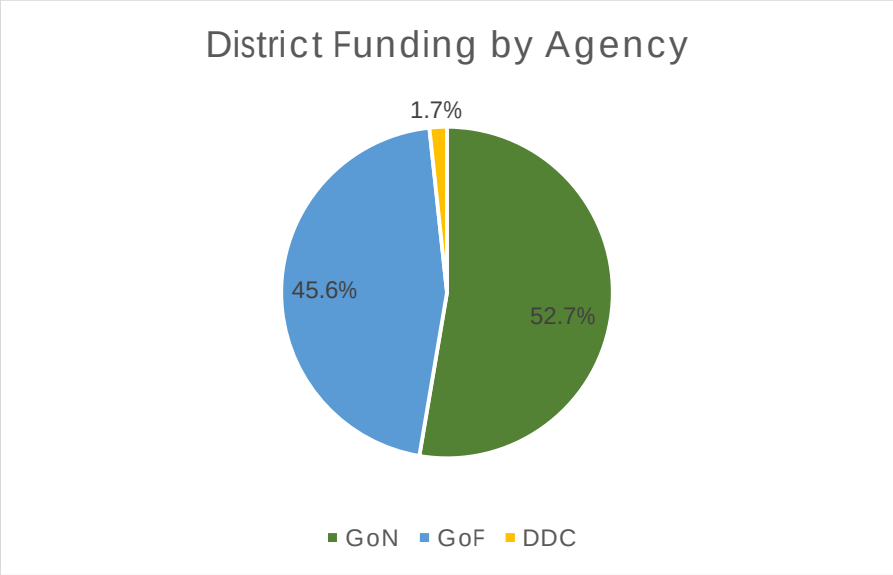
The project experiences were shared internationally and nationally through RVWRMP participation with five papers in the International Workshop on Multiple Use Water Systems (MUS) for Climate Resilience in February 2016 in Kathmandu.

RVWRMP also organized two national level learning and sharing workshops on its Phase II experiences, one in English in December 2015 and one in Nepali in February 2016. Similarly, the project experiences are published in SERDEN newsletter every year. The project will organize one thematic workshop each year in coordination with SEIU and other relevant agencies to disseminate RVWRMP experiences.

- **Indicator 3.3**: Ownership strengthened, as demonstrated by minimum 1.5% contribution to scheme costs by DDC or corresponding future body

This indicator refers specifically to RVWRMP III, i.e. to the period of four and half months from March to Mid-July 2016. In this period the contributions to District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) investments between GoN, GOF and DDCs are presented in Figure 5. As it shows, the largest contribution has been made by the Government of Nepal with 53% of the total contributions, followed by the Government of Finland with 46% contribution. The DDCs' contribution was 1.7% of total, which is in line with the set target.

Figure 5 - Contributions to District Water Resources Development Funds by GoN, GoF and DDC 1.3.-15.7.2016.



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

District Management Committees (DMCs) are responsible for planning, administration and management of all the Project activities in the districts. The DMC should meet minimum 11 times a year to review the project progress, plan the field activities and discuss other relevant matters. The committee comprises all the district level water and livelihood related stakeholders. During the meeting support required to the

community and livelihood groups assessed and planned accordingly. The supports from DTO and DADO and other relevant offices is received in timely manner. As seen in table 20 average number of meetings per district during the reporting period was 13.6, ranging from 10 in Achham to 20 in Dadeldhura.

Table 20 – Number of DMC meetings per district in FY 2072/3

Achham	Baitadi	Bajhang	Bajura	Dadel-dhura	Dailekh	Darchula	Doti	Humla	Kailali	Average
10	13	12	11	20	13	14	16	11	16	13.6

- ***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 project did not organize joint planning meetings with CSIDB and DADO at regional level as was done in the previous years due to the phase coming to an end in this reporting year. Joint planning in the previous years was done together with these agencies with the objective of sharing finances for implementation of complementary activities. However, most of the project districts received a budget commitment from the DADOs during the planning at district level as reflected in the table below:

Table: 21 - Annual budget allocated and spent by DADO in NPR

District	Planned	Spent	Percentage spent
Bajura	46,000	40,000	87%
Bajhang	1,247,673	1,247,673	100%
Darchula	15,000	15,000	100%
Dadeldhura	88,000	88,000	100%
Doti	63,500	63,500	100%
Humla	275,000	275,000	100%
Total	**1,735,173.00**	**1,729,173.00**	**99.7%**

Of the total allocated budget, 99.7% was spent exceeding the target of 80% during the reporting period. The project districts did not financially collaborate with CSIDB as there were no micro enterprises planned during the transitional year. In Achham, Dailekh, Kailali and Baitadi DADO limited the collaboration just in technical inputs.

The collaboration and coordination with DADO and CSIDB will be intensified in the coming years. For the fiscal year 2073/4, DADO made a commitment to contribute almost NPR 4.5 million in all 10 working districts.

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

The total estimated budget through District Water Resources Development (GoN+GoF+DDC) was NPR. 304 MNPR, out of which 266 MNPR was expended, which is 88% of total allocation. Seven out of Ten project districts expended more than indicated target, whereas, three districts failed to meet the target. District wise expenditure status is presented below in Table 22.

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

RVWMRP working modality is embedded with local government's planning cycle. All the plans are submitted and endorsed though VDC and DDC councils. All the progress reports are compiled by DDC Information and Documentation Section. The progress report of the districts and scheme status is shared in progress review meetings. The project utilize Web Based Reporting System (WBRS) of government of Nepal to report plan and progress of each activities in quarterly and annual basis. Web based Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) database can be referred by all the concerned stakeholders. The project has planned to assess the capacity of DIDCs and provide necessary technical support to utilize the WUMP and other scheme related information.

Table 22 - Utilization of DWRDF (GoN+GoF+DDC)

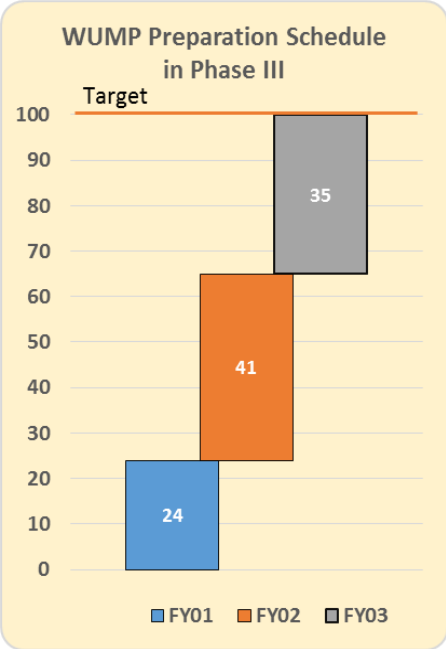
Districts	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	%
Achham	33,630,000	29,950,724	89%
Baitadi	26,102,487	24,729,730	95%
Bajhang	26,500,000	25,918,357	98%
Bajura	36,027,286	25,275,388	70%
Dadeldhura	30,720,066	24,009,730	78%
Dailekh	27,245,000	25,101,114	92%
Darchula	31,458,006	31,230,527	99%
Doti	25,851,491	22,929,460	89%
Humla	39,085,715	39,187,081	100%
Kailali	27,446,000	18,081,430	66%
Total	**304,066,051**	**266,413,541**	**88%**

- ***Indicator 3.8****: 100 New WUMPS prepared*

The project has systematically planned to achieve target of WUMP preparation in its third phase. Altogether 24 WUMPs are ongoing, final reports will be completed before Village Council meetings. To meet the target of beneficiary population by different water services, the project has planned to complete all 100 WUMP preparation by the end of fiscal year 2074/5. The project will not support in WUMP

preparation in BCRWME working VDCs. On the other hand, Helvetas has supported number of WUMPs in project districts. In the context, project has analysed the data and planned WUMP preparation in the districts as presented in Figure 6.

Figure 6. WUMP preparation schedule.



After completion of the planned 100 WUMPs Dadeldhura, Baitadi and Humla have all VDCs covered by a comprehensive watershed/water resources management plans (WUMPs or BRWME plans). Humla will be the only district with full WUMP coverage. The number of VDCs without a plan is 64. (Table 23)

Table 23 – Total WUMP planning

Districts	Total VDCs	WUMP by RVWRMP I & II	WUMP by Helvetas	BCRWME VDCs	Remai-ning VDCs	WUMP in RVWRMP Phase III			
						FY2072/3	FY2073/4	FY2074/5	Total
Darchula	36	11		0	25	2	5	6	13
Baitadi	56	12		7	37	3	6	5	14
Dadeldhura	18	10		4	4	2	2	0	4
Bajura	24	10		8	6	3	3	0	6
Bajhang	42	11		2	29	4	4	6	14
Doti	50	11	10	24	5	1	4	0	5
Achham	62	12	6	26	18	5	5	6	16
Humla	27	11		0	16	4	6	6	16
Dailekh	49	12	13	0	24	0	6	6	12
Total	**364**	**100**	**29**	**71**	**164**	**24**	**41**	**35**	**100**

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

VDCs are the main counterpart in terms of contribution in all RVWRMP's activities. VDCs are contributing since the beginning of RVWMRP without any delay. The estimates of the schemes started in FY 2072/3 are made according to contribution pattern of Phase II e.g. 5% of total cost. The schemes that start in FY 2073/4 will follow the newly approved contribution pattern of 6% of total the cost. For FY 2072/3 the total contribution of VDC in cash was 25 MNPR out of a total cost of 439 MNPR (see Annex 5). The VDCs therefore contributed 5.8% of total scheme costs, which is higher than the target for FY2072/3 and close to the new target for phase III of 6%.

4 SUSTAINABILITY AND FUNCIONALITY

The overall objective of the project is to institutionalize capacity at the local and regional levels in order to sustain and improve the quality of life and environmental condition as well as increase opportunities in rural livelihoods in the project area. The project purpose is improved well-being and reduced poverty in project VDCs. To achieve the above objective the project supports 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 for sustainable access to improved services from intervened activities.

Attaining sustainability of rural water supplies and other interventions is unlikely to be achieved unless there is an effective community-level organization arrangement to coordinate the participation and management efforts of all community members.

This depends to a large extent on effective leadership to coordinate and mobilize the community on O&M activities. It would be incorrect to assume that the opinion and perceptions of the leaders represent the interests of the entire community. Therefore the leadership of water management structures like WUSCs executive and VMWs should involve all groups in the community in the decision-making process. Women are the most affected members of households on issues of water and are, therefore, likely to be the most active mobilisers for O&M contribution for sustainable functioning of water facilities, especially as many of the men in the families migrate seasonally for employment opportunities.

Evidence confirms that in communities where water users contribute highly to capital and O&M cost, functionality is higher than those with low levels of contribution. In other cases poor households have contributed their labour, time and other non-financial materials to support effective functioning of their facilities.

The community-managed systems may not work in isolation without continued support from the relevant government, private sector and NGOs in areas of capacity building. The failure of some communities in promoting functionality of sources has been attributed to inadequate training of WUSCs and VMWs. This suggests the need for funding institutions like local governments to prioritize such items in their planning to improve sustainability of community water supply.

Relatively high coverage with basic level water supply has already been achieved in many places, including in the Far and Mid- Western regions. This provides households with services from communal collection points. Many households require a higher level of service such as household connections.

This is also acknowledged by the government, which recognizes improving service levels as an important feature in functionality. Investment for rehabilitation and improved functionality can be sourced from households, as connection fees. WUSC will be supported to access credit for major repairs and service level improvements from cooperatives and commercial sources.

A scheme is considered to be sustainable when it functions throughout its design life period with its fully expected service levels. In order to design and measure its sustainability, various indicators are taken in to consideration at any given time.

As of the end of FY 2072/3, there were altogether 80 completed water supply schemes in core VCs including interventions from FY 2071/2 comprising of 74 water supplies and 6 MUS.

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

Regarding this indicator table 24 shows that at present 80% of UCs are able to maintain the service level.

Table 24 - Water supply UCs maintaining service level

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Number of water supply and MUS schemes in core VDCs with water supply component implemented	80					
Percentage of schemes having O&M fund available	99%					
Percentage of UCs having a public audit at least once a year	90%					
Percentage of schemes having VMW mobilized	87%					
Percentage of schemes having WSP implemented	85%					
Percentage of UCs having regular meetings	80%					

Analysing the situation 20% of UCs do not have regular meetings, which is the bottle neck factor to reach the target indicator. Some of the schemes included are newly established and with intensified efforts of the Project the situation will improve. As there are no identified functional cooperatives yet in the core VDCs, affiliation with cooperative and O&M fund depositing indicators are not applicable so far and therefore not yet taken into consideration.

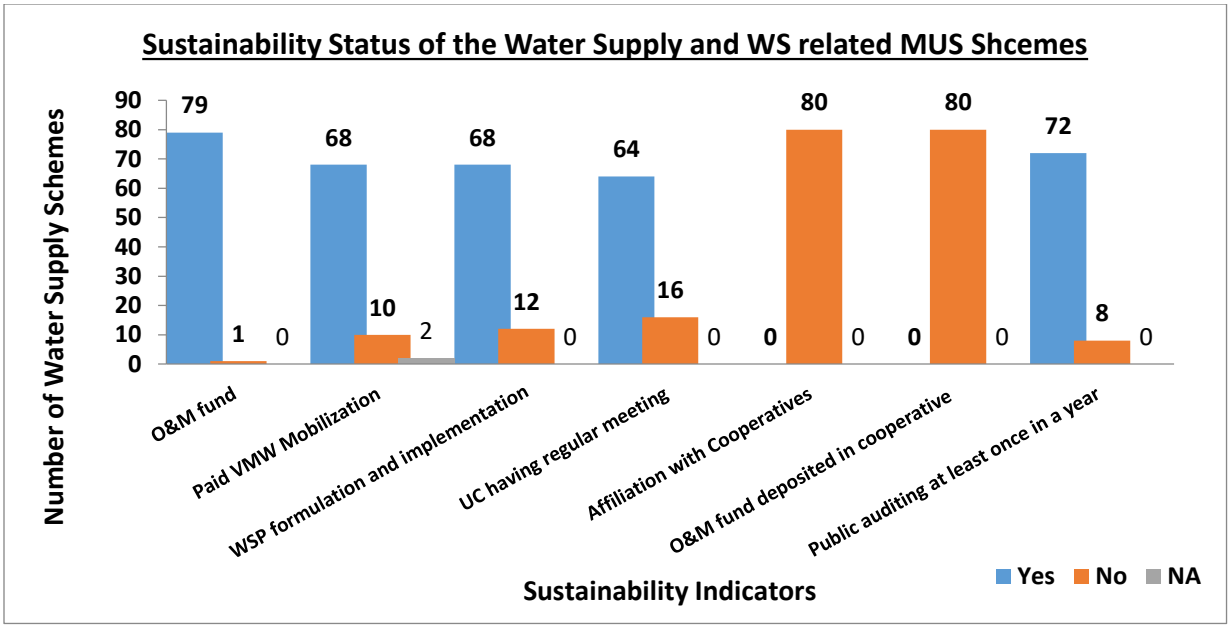


Figure 7 - sustainability status of water supply scheme

Joint survey of functionality

After the good experiences gained from and positive response on the pilot joint survey in Dadeldhura in 2015 on Water supply system functionality, Institutional sanitation and Household level Sanitation and Hygiene, a similar survey wasreplicated in Baitadi district. The survey was initiated by WSSDO / UNICEF under the technical support and resource mobilization of RVWRMP, using SEIU dashboard provided by AkvoFlow.

For the water supply system functionality, all the water supply schemes of the district were covered in 56 VDCs and two municipalities. Similarly, all schools and health institutions have been covered for institutional sanitation and hygiene whereas for household level sanitation and hygiene a sampling survey was conducted with sample size of 1043. Data from two VDCs are yet to be synchronized into the server. Once all data are synchronized, the detail analysis will be done and report will be produced.

5 CROSS CUTTING OBJECTIVES

5.1 GENDER EQUALITY AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

RVWRMP has integrated and mainstreamed Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach in all its activities as a cross cutting issue. The project promotes social change by empowering rural women and disadvantaged groups through an inclusive, as well as participatory, development process starting from the planning phase of the activities. The target is to ensure 50% women and proportionate representation of minorities in the activities.

Major focus in proportionate female representation and representation of disadvantaged groups was given in the formation of the Users Committees (UCs), selection of training participants and especially in livelihoods and income generating activities to enhance capacities for the socio-economic empowerment.

Women's participation in all trainings was 50.4% and the ethnic composition is in par with their respective representation (18% Dalit and 8% Janajati) (Figure 7). Particularly encouraging was to see that the percentage of women participating in livelihood promotion related trainings was more than 73% of participants. Though women are still not meeting the requirements of SO/SPs, and therefore their participation in SO/SP related trainings was only 14%.

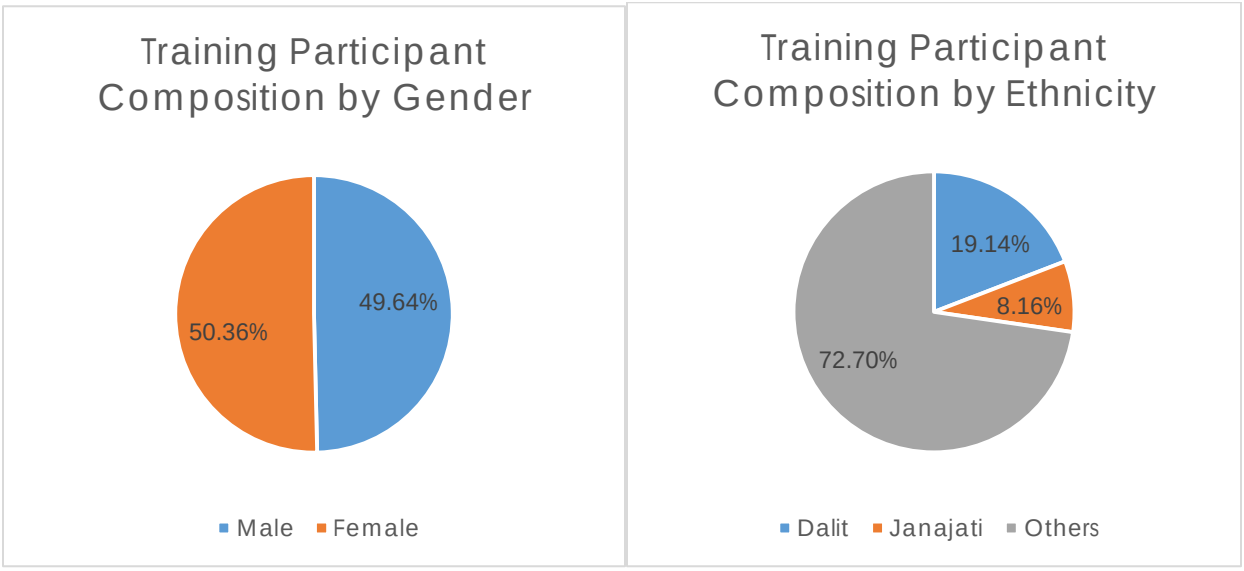


Figure 7 - Participation in trainings by Sex and Ethnicity

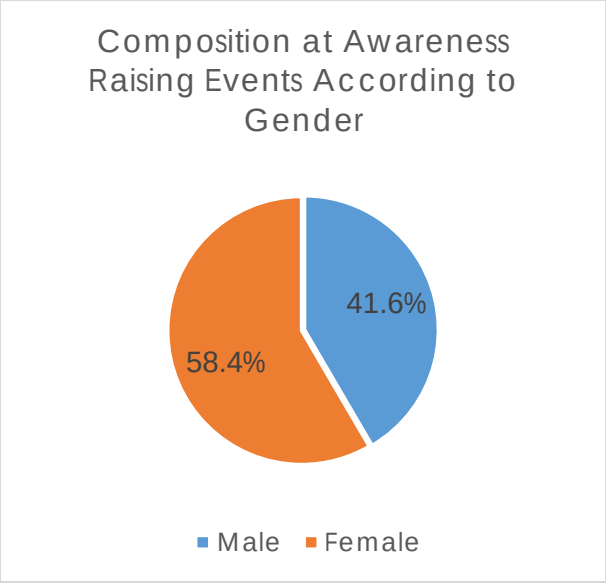
Declaration of Chhau-hut free VDCs

RVWRMP has addressed the issue of chhau-hut practice. Chhau-hut refers to the small huts where women are sleeping outside their home during the time of menstruation, because they are perceived as impure during that period. RVWRMP worked together with local networks, Women Development Offices, political leaders, and UCs among others. Several activities were organized, such as interactions and orientation programs with V-WASH-CCs, GESI training to various groups, orientation workshops with religious leaders, awareness raising rallies, and mobilization of women's groups, Female Community Health Volunteers and traditional healers. As a result, at the end of the Fiscal Year, a total of 20 VDCs has been declared chhau-hut free VDCs, eight of them during FY 2072/3.

Table 25 - Status of chhau-hut free VDC declarations in project VDCs

Chhauhat free VDCs					
District	VDC	Date	District	VDC	Date
Achham	Hichma	5/22/2014	Bahjang	Rilu	7/31/2015
	Balanta	5/24/2014		Masta	10/9/2015
	Dhakari	5/26/2014		Pauwagadhi	8/16/2015
	Bhatakatya	6/08/2014	Doti	Chhapali	1/07/2014
	Dhungangachalna	6/11/2014		Girichauka	1/22/2014
	Sutar	6/19/2014		Daud	2/02/2014
	Basti	5/19/2016		Saatphari	12/19/2014
	Santada	5/21/2016		Chmarachautara	5/28/2015
	Darna	5/22/2016		Mahadevstan	6/11/2015
Bajura	Chatara	9/28/2015	Kailali	Kota Tulsipur	7/14/2015

Figure 8 - Awareness Raising Event Composition



International Day Celebrations: Every year, the project celebrates International Women's day, 16 Days Campaign against Gender-Based Violence, and Menstrual and Hygiene Day in all working districts by organizing and participating in different district and VDC level rallies, interaction programs, and trainings to raise awareness on different GESI and HRBA related issues. In most of the awareness raising events, the aim is to have both male and female participants. As the figure 8 shows, women have been somewhat more active (58.4%) at the different events.

District Level Female UC Conference: Two Female UC Conferences have been organized in two districts - one in Dailekh and one event in Bajhang. The main objective of the conferences was to develop female leadership for quality participation in meetings and accountability towards sustainability and transparency of project activities.

Table 26 - Disaggregated data on participants in Capacity Building activities

Training	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Janajati Male	Janajati female	Other Male	Other Female	Total male	Total female	Total
Step – By – Step (UC level Training)	2,159	2,266	1,363	1,266	8,567	7,689	12,089	11,221	23,310
Livelihood related Training	353	855	241	489	1,954	2,689	2,548	4,033	6,581
Cooperative and Micro Finance Related Training	81	93	30	31	618	532	729	656	1,385
Technical Trainings (VMW, Lead Farmers)	27	17	9	12	176	96	212	125	337
SO/SP Capacity Building	26	17	6	2	323	234	355	253	608
District Level Training with DMC/DWASHCC etc	30	29	58	25	356	303	444	357	801
WUMP related Training at VDC level	1,284	1,433	387	366	4,446	3,609	6,117	5,408	11,525
Awareness Campaigns/ Mass meetings	4,365	5,330	1,736	2,482	18,788	20,405	24,889	28,217	53,106
Total	**8,325**	**10,040**	**3,830**	**4,673**	**35,228**	**35,557**	**47,383**	**50,270**	**97,653**

Source: District Annual Reports FY 2072/3

- ***Indicator 1.7:*** *At least three public audits conducted in each constructed drinking water scheme with participation by at least 50% of women and a proportionate share of minority populations*

Public auditing is major part for maintaining transparency among the project stakeholders. Users Committee (UC) members have the prime responsibility to implement the schemes supported by the project. Thus the sustainability of the schemes depends on transparency and governance systems administered by key UC members. RVWRMP is providing facilitation support to UCs to conduct at least three public audits during the scheme implementation with proportionate participation of female, Dalits and other DAG communities represented in the community.

At the end of the year there are 15 water supply schemes technically completed, nine of them 9 have also been financially cleared with three public audits implemented. The Dalit representation has been very good, with 28% representation, but 44% female representation and 3% Janajati representation leaves room for improvement.

Table 27 - Status of water supply schemes with at least three public audits

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Number of water supply scheme implemented	9					
Number of schemes having at-least 3 public audit	9					
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	100%					
Number of participation in public audit	1,712					
Number of female participation	746					
Number of Dalit participation	482					
Number of Janajati participation	45					
% of Female participation	44%					
% of Dalit participation	28%					
% of Janajati participation	3 %					

- ***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 held by minority populations*

Social inclusion and gender sensitivity promotes fair and full participation of people in the sustainable management of the scheme. Discrimination often results in social conflicts, destroys social harmony and cohesiveness in the UC/organization, hence affecting the operational sustainability of scheme. The GESI strategy of RVWRMP has been advocated as a cross cutting issue in UC composition. In FY2072/3, the total key positions in the schemes comprised of only 43% women and 16% Dalits (Table 27, Figure 9). However, Janajatis were well represented (11%) in UC Key positions.

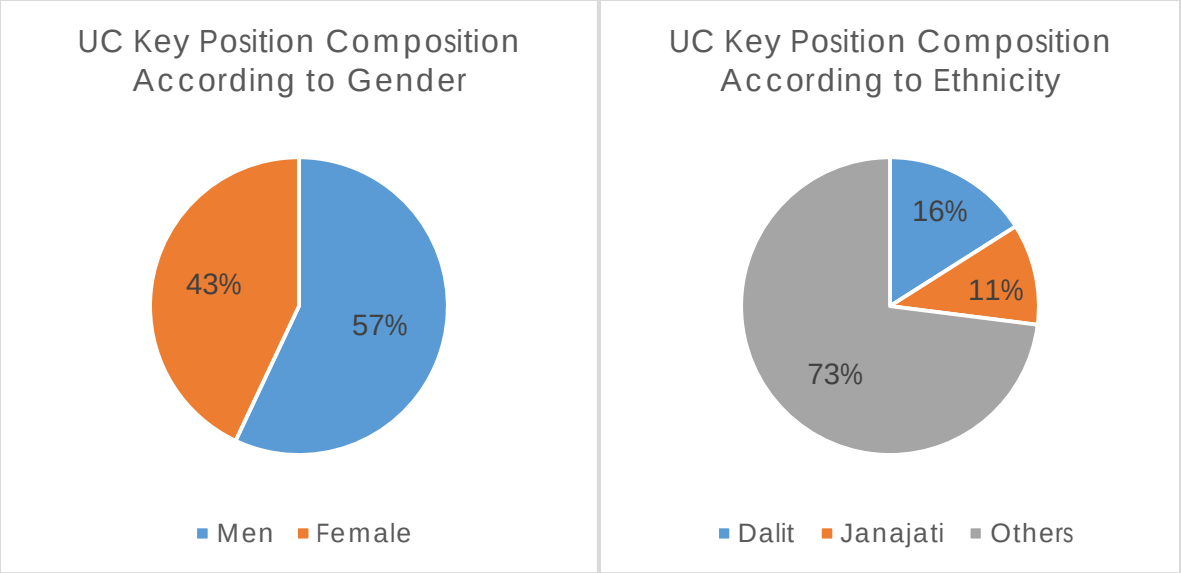


Figure 9 – User Committee key position composition according to gender and ethnicity

The balance is better in all the positions, where women occupy 52% of the positions and the ethnic composition (Dalit 19%, Janajati 10% others 71%) is in par with their representation in the communities.

As the table 28 shows, the composition of key positions in all the schemes is on a similar level as with the water supply UC key positions, where janajati participation is sufficient, but there is room for improvement with female and Dalit participation (41% and 14%).

Table 28 - Composition of UC's key position of Water Supply schemes

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks*
	2072/3	2073/4	2074/5	2075/6	2076/7	
Total UC Key Positions	469					596
Female Key Positions	200					242
Dalit Key Positions	73					84
Janajati Key Positions	50					69
% Female Key Positions	43%					41%
% Dalit Key Positions	16%					14%
% Janajati Key Positions	11%					12%

* The status of UC composition of all UCs (including WS, Irrigation, and others)

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

RVWRMP has been providing strengthening support to cooperatives since phase I and it has been more intensified in Phase II. Through the various income generating activities supported by the project, community people, especially female members, are more involved in home gardens and semi-commercial based income generating activities. But due to lack of systematic and easily accessible micro-finance services, they are unable to engage in income generating activities in the long-term. Therefore the project has carried-out assessments of 110 existing cooperatives and is planning to support feasible cooperatives in FY2073/4

The composition of leadership positions according to sex is good, because 73% of the leadership positions are held by women. The Dalits occupying leadership positions is 18% and in par with the actual representation. In the future, the janajati participation has to be especially focused on, because only 1.3% of leadership positions are held by janajatis.

Table - 29 Composition of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives

Result Indicator	Cumulative Progress in Achieving Target					Remarks
	FY2072/3	FY2073/4	FY2074/5	FY2075/6	FY2076/7	
Total leadership position of cooperatives	77					
Female leadership position	56					
Dalit leadership position	14					
Janajati leadership position	1					
% Female leadership position	73%					
% Dalit leadership position	18%					
% Janajati leadership position	1.3%					

5.2 HUMAN RIGHTS BASED APPROACH (HRBA)

Nepal ratified the Right to Water and Sanitation in 2010. In addition, the right to live in a hygienic place, and the right to water and sanitation and the right to sufficient food are among many rights of Nepalese citizens referred to in the Constitution of 2015.

The right to water can be defined as the right of everyone to *sufficient, safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses*. RVWRMP is applying the Nepali national standards for water supply wherever possible though recognising that some aspects may be aspirational, when there is, for instance, simply not enough water available in a geographic area.

With regard to sanitation the right is defined as *access to sanitation which is safe, hygienic, secure, socially and culturally acceptable, provides privacy & ensures dignity.* This has a clear link, for instance, to the Logframe indicator regarding the use of toilets by menstruating women.

The Right to Water and Sanitation also considers cross-cutting criteria of *non-discrimination, participation, accountability, impact, sustainability.* These are critical for the functionality of the water schemes, and the successful achievement of the project objectives.

The Constitution refers extensively to human rights, including the Right to Food. According to the United Nations, the right requires a *quantity and quality of food sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptable within a given culture; and the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable*.

A central dynamic is identifying root causes of poverty, empowering rights-holders to claim their rights, training them on their responsibilities, and enabling duty-bearers (public institutions, including VDC/V-WASH-CC and DDC/DTO/D-WASH-CC) to meet their obligations. The project is applying a HRBA, with capacity building, mainstreaming throughout all project guidelines and activities, and targeted actions for particular issues (eg. menstruation-related issues, or access of people with disabilities to toilets). For example, we have applied some of the following steps:

- The Human Rights Based Approach and Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy and Action Plan has been developed jointly with RWSSP-WN and mainstreamed across all project policies, practices and activities.
- Ensured that the principles of HRBA are well known and applied by the TA team & associated staff, including issues such as participation, empowerment, non-discrimination and inclusion.
- The WUMP process is a HRBA in action, reaching the most remote clusters and ensuring consultation of all. There are steps to empower the disadvantaged groups and women to make their voices heard when the plans are prioritized at the VDC level, including confidence building workshops. We will continue to work through Ward Citizen Forums and within LGCDP to ensure that the principles get institutionalized into permanent structures in VDC level planning systems.
- Linked as much as possible to Nepali national strategies on pro-poor initiatives.
- Maintained a transparent & accountable approach to all activities, sharing information with all. In practice this means that MIS and baseline are established as soon as possible, the field monitoring at VDC level is begun, and activities such as periodical joint monitoring of the district funds are practiced.
- Empowered communities to take direct responsibility for themselves so that they resort to state assistance only where necessary - building capacity of home garden groups, cooperatives, V-WASH-CCs/VDCs and UCs to act.

5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE SUSTAINABILITY

Environmental sustainability can be defined as the maintenance of the factors and practices that contribute to the quality of the environment on a long-term basis. Based on the three pillars of sustainability i.e. social, environment & technology and economics, RVWRMP is working to sustain the constructed water services.

The working area of RVWRMP is known to be vulnerable to climate change and natural disasters. Initial measurements of source discharges at different times (WUMP, pre-feasibility and DFS) have shown that the discharge is reducing. RVWRMP prioritizes strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of communities and local economies to climate risks. Thus RVWRMP's approach to environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction addresses both mitigation and adaptation. Disaster risk management and spring-shed protection measures include soil conservation and stabilization as well as rainwater harvesting applications. The Project addresses the challenge from various perspectives through its capacity building, livelihoods development, integrated water resources management and related

infrastructure work. Integration of Risk Reduction in to the project cycle has been initiated and implemented gradually with more focus more on WASH sector. The sole objective is to sustain the constructed water services, minimize contaminants in the water, air inside house and promote livelihoods of project area.

Climate is changing and it is important for us to understand the likely impact of short-term climate change on water services. Climate change has increased the urgency for better uptake and implementation of integrated water resources management, to improve water efficiency, build resilience and support adaptation.

Following activities have been done/initiated for environment and climate change sustainability.

- WUMP, a bottom up integrated water use planning is the entry of the project interventions in VDC. All water resources are measured, mapped and proposed use in recorded in this WUMP with user priorities list. 24 new WUMPs were prepared in reporting period.
- Sanitation activities like WASH awareness and behavior change, ODF area declaration including campaign for chau-hut free VDC (eight VDCs declared), indoor smoke free (four VDCs declared) campaigns through ICS and campaign for use of toilet during menstruation period, garbage pits, waste water reuse and promotion of safe sanitary habits and practices are some of the activities maintaining environment cleanliness. Similarly no open grazing area upland of source has been declared in one case.
- Updated design software incorporating water safety, climate resiliency and source conservation measures have been incorporated. Similarly two events of water safety plan, soil conservation and climate change adaption awareness trainings have been organized for project staff.
- More than 270 water source samples from source, reservoir, tap stand and household pots have been examined for water quality especially through P/A vials for faecal contamination and remedial measures have been advocated with minimization techniques (See Annex 10).
- Source protection and conservation activities have been initiated in all intake area. This is an integral part of the design and construction.
- Structure modification, Water safety plans, animal drinking troughs and structure shock chlorination to minimize diarrheal and other microbial diseases caused by poor water quality.
- Identification and construction of catch drains to safely dispose the surface run off at different locations and structures.
- Establishment of 62 multi-purpose nurseries at VDC level to produce saplings for conservation plantations around springs and spring-sheds to reduce water contamination, conserve soil, and improve/maintain water source discharge.
- 3R principal (Recharge, Retain and Reuse) through recharge pits and ponds constructed above sources to improve ground water recharge.
- Application of multi-use of water in all feasible schemes. The number of MUS schemes has increased from the time of AWP, while the numbers of standalone irrigation, WS and IWM mills have all decreased.
- Promotion of low cost technologies in HGs for livelihoods and behaviour change towards re-using waste water (1,135 HHs) reducing environment deteriorating and support climate adaption
- Water schemes have maintained O&M fund, care-takers and UC management enhancement for sustainable water services.
- Shifting to organic farming with use of organic fertilizer i.e. urine application, composting and organic pesticides have further prevented chemical contaminants load in the environment.
- Promotion of improved water mills, bio-gas and improved cooking stoves reduces the carbon load to environment and maintain the forest area.

6 ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

The Project Document presented 12 different risks that can possibly affect project implementation. All of these risks were observed during the reporting period except political pressure on Project expansion (Table 30).

Table 30 - Risk rating and status in FY 2072/3

Risk identified in Project Document	Status and relevance during reporting period
Natural calamities, climate change	High. Landslides and flooding observed during rainy season. Significant depletion of water sources recorded all VDCs.
Political instabilities and anarchy	High. Remarkable delay in implementing the Project activities due to months of strikes/curfews and posterior road blockade that halted imports of essential supplies to Nepal.
New administrative structure delayed	High. Local body restructuring (especially merges of VDCs) affects the project working modality and preparation of WUMPs.
Limited political will to decentralise	Medium. Delays in decision on mandates and restructuring of provinces. LSGA still relevant.
Limited support from local level	Medium. Very limited staffing in most DTOs and VDCs; diverse in the district level livelihoods partners.
Limited capacity of SOs and SPs	Medium. Lack of qualified technical human resources in the market. SOs fail to retain qualified human resources.
Remoteness and access to market	Medium. No changes. Taken into account in livelihoods planning. Addressed through Sub-Sector Analysis.
Delayed or missing contributions	Low. One DDC failed to contribute to DWRDF, but DDCs' total contribution exceeded the budget. No problem with VDC and Users. The typical delays in fund releases did not affect much in FY2072/3 as the investments concentrated in last trimester.
Political pressure on expansion	Low. Not relevant during reporting period.
HIV/AIDS	Medium. Planning for integrating awareness sessions for is planned
Inadequate O&M and revenue collection	High. Already acknowledged and address through post-construction phase. Technical functionality surveys will reassess.
Possible devaluation of EUR against USD/NPR	High. Exchange rate mentioned in project document is very high compare to the exchange rate of reporting period. DWRDFs losses are at the range of 12 MNPR.

7 MEANS OF DELIVERY

7.1 HUMAN RESOURCES

DoLIDAR and MLD Staff: Input of the National Project Director (NPD) for RVWRMP is estimated at 30% of his total working time. From DoLIDAR a part time National Project Coordinator (NPC) is assigned and two Engineers and Accountant were stationed in PCO in Dhangadhi. In addition, the Director General and other staff from DoLIDAR, as well as the MLD Secretary, Joint Secretaries and Under Secretaries, participate in monitoring visits and Steering Committee and Supervisory Board meetings.

International Long Term Experts in PSU: As provisioned in the Project Document there are three international staffs in the beginning of RVRMP III. During FY 2072/3 total 17.4 p/m was used. As per the Consultant's contract the total for the whole project period is 31.5 p/m. (Table 31)

National Long Term Experts: There has been on average 21 out of the total 23 Long Term National Experts mentioned in Project Document of RVWRMP III in the TA team. The actual input during FY 2072/3 was 254 p/m. (Table 31)

Table 31 - Summary of the TA person months (p/m)

Fiscal year	**2072/3**		**2072/3**
RVWMRP Phase	**Phase II**	**Phase III**	**Total**
International Expert	**8.75**	**8.65**	**17.40**
Long term: Team Leader	6.25	3.95	10.20
Long term: CB & M&E	2.50	0	2.50
Long term : CLA	0	0.70	0.70
Long term: Field Specialist	0	4.00	4.00
National Expert	**174.50**	**79.70**	**254.20**
Long term National Expert (PSU)	58.50	32.40	90.90
Long term National Expert(District)	116.00	47.30	163.30
Total Input of the Fiscal Year	**183.25**	**88.35**	**271.60**

National Long Term Local Technical Assistance: In addition to TA expert teams, there are fourteen Senior Water Resource Technicians to facilitate on-the-job/learning-by-doing of the VDC level stakeholders, including such as the Support Organizations and Support Persons, Village Maintenance Workers, Local Latrine Builders and masons. One additional senior WRT is hired as a trainer supporting all districts under the technical capacity building budget. There is one WUMP coordinator and one WUMP facilitator to run WUMP preparation process in the districts. Similarly, there are six Senior/Technical Facilitators involved in the project to train technical staffs of SO and SPs.

The complete list of staff in the project is presented in Annex 7.

Support Organizations and Support Persons

Support Organizations are frontline cadres of RVWRMP III to implement its planned activities. DDC hires SOs with the objective to enhance institutional capacity of local organizations in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of water resources activities. RVWRMP learnt several lessons from phase I and II. Considering the availability of human resources in the districts and institutional capacity of the NGOs in the districts, all the DDCs, in recommendation to monitoring and evaluation team, decided to continue the contract of SO and SPs and to follow existing modality of SO or SP mobilization. Performance evaluation all working SO and SPs carried out during the last month of reporting fiscal year. Contracts with SO and SP were completed for fiscal year 2073/4. Although all the existing SO and SPs are continued for FY 2073/4, Series of trainings and capacity enhancement activities need continue.

The total number of SPs and the staff of SOs involved in Project implementation is 205 (Table 32, Annex 1). During the reporting year SO staffs and SPs were trained/oriented on different practical issues through bimonthly thematic orientations that includes WSP, total sanitation, planning and monitoring etc.

Table 32 - SO/SP Working Modalities by District for FY 2072/3.

Sn	District	Adopted modality	Number of SPs/SO staff
1	Darchula	Social and technical works by SOs	22
2	Baitadi	Social and technical works by SOs	22
3	Dadeldhura	DDC hires individual consultants (SPs)	21
4	Bajura	DDC hires individual consultants (SPs)	22
5	Bajhang	DDC hires individual consultants (SPs)	22
6	Achham	Social and technical works by SOs	18
7	Doti	DDC hires individual consultants (SPs)	21
8	Kailali	DDC hires individual consultants (SPs)	15
9	Humla	Social works by SOs and technical works by SPs	22
10	Dailekh	Social works by SOs and technical works by SPs	20

7.2 FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Equipment: The RVWRMP II handed over all its assets to the Phase III as this is a continuation of the project, not a new project. No major equipment procured in during the year, few of the earlier equipment, such as laptops, inverters and batteries were replaced.

A list of major equipment and assets are given in the Annex 8.

Facilities and Offices: The Supervisory Board in its meeting on 29 June 2016 decided that the Project Coordination Office (PCO) will remain in Dhangadhi, but the Project Support Unit (PSU) will partially be shifted to Dadeldhura. The project keep an office for PCO/PSU and a guest house in Taranagar,

Dhangadhi. The Project is in the process of renting the Dadeldhura DDC owned office complex as the RVWRMP PSU field office.

RVWRMP shared a rented house in Manbhawan, Lalitpur near the DoLIDAR office, for a small office cum meeting facility and guestrooms can be used by the project staff visiting Kathmandu. The cost of the Katmandu office is shared with RWSSP-WN.

Facilities in districts: DDC has appointed office space for WRAs in seven districts - in three districts office rooms are rented due to lack of space within DDC premises. These offices have been furnished with basic office and telecommunication equipment. All the districts have an ADSL service which has improved communications substantially, even to such remote districts as Humla.

Vehicles: In the Phase II the Project had nine vehicles out of which one was fully Kathmandu based serving the NPD office in DoLIDAR. All these vehicles are carried over to Phase III. The project has six motorbike used for district and PSU use.

8 FINANCIAL PROGRESS FY 2072/3

8.1 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FINANCED BY GOF

The total budget for GoF contributions through both District Development Funds (DDFs) and TA accounts over the entire FY2072/3 was 2.5 MEUR (90% of the planned budget). Of this, 1.4 MEUR was utilized through the TA account not only for TA but also for Capacity Building, Plans and Studies and operative costs of the project. Towards the end of II Phase a saving of total 363,936 EUR was transferred from TA funds to DWRDF investments. As a result at the end of RVWRMP (29.2.2016) more than 15,493,000 EUR out of the total 15,500,000 EUR GoF budget for RVWRMP II (99.95%) was utilized. In addition of 684,399 EUR of regular investment funds of RVWRMP III was released to the DWRDFs. (Table 33)

Table 33 - GOF Budget and Expenditure in FY2072/3

Budget line	Budget EUR	Expenditure EUR	% of Budget
International Technical Assistance	232,000	224,991	97
National Technical Assistance	485,000	448,699	93
Capacity Building	290,918	231,095	79
Plans and Studies	100,000	74,827	75
Operational Costs	325,000	267,049	82
Reimbursable	198,000	161,372	82
Investments from TA Budget	310,000	363,936	117
Investments	780,000	684,399	88
Total	2,720,918	2,456,368	90

8.2 GON FINANCE TO THE PROJECT COORDINATION OFFICE

GoN supported the Project Coordination Office (PCO) in Dhangadhi with a budget of 4.079 MNPR out of which 3.166 MNPR (78%) was expended during the FY2072/3 (see Annex 9).

8.3 DISTRICT WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

RVWRMP investments to schemes are channelled through DWRDFs). These were established in RVWRMP I under the District Development Funds (DDF) in each district to support the scheme investments.

For the FY2072/3 the investment budget includes GoN contribution of 150.05 MNPR, GoF contribution of 150 MNPR and districts own contributions estimated in the AWP at 3,732,564 NPR. The performance of the DWRDFs is presented in Annex 9. The total budget allocated to the 10 districts was 304 MNPR out of which 266 MNPR (88%) was expended (Table 22).

FY 2072/3 was a special year characterized by political unrest before the promulgation of the Constitution and the road blockade by the elements in and outside Nepal that were dissatisfied with the promulgated Constitution, which halted transport of essential supplies in many part of the country until February 2016. The situation was reflected in the use of DWRDFs, as at the end of RVWRMP II (29.2.2016), i.e. 7.5 months after the beginning of the FY 2072/3, only 50 MNPR out of the total budget of 304 MNPR (16%) was spent (Table 34).

Table 34 shows also the distribution of DWRDFs investments by district. In FY2072/3 the investments were clearly highest in Humla. Humla has the highest number of schemes but also the unit costs are high due to the extra efforts needed for transport of materials. The investments in Kailali are clearly the lowest.

Table 34 - DWRDF Expenditure by Funding Agency for Phase III and FY 2072/3

Districts	PHASE III			Total 2072/3		
	GON	GOF	DDC	GoN	GoF	DDC
Achham	13,806,592.00	11,267,199.50	-	16,552,398.00	13,398,325.50	-
Baitadi	9,621,158.99	9,219,094.11	783,486.70	11,732,000.00	12,214,243.10	783,486.70
Bajhang	9,049,029.00	9,942,479.57	538,357.00	13,080,000.00	12,299,999.57	538,357.00
Bajura	10,115,117.99	9,977,347.98	500,000.00	12,453,639.30	12,321,748.67	500,000.00
Dadeldhura	10,913,672.73	7,052,428.02	315,066.00	15,205,000.00	8,489,664.12	315,066.00
Dailekh	10,925,000.00	9,680,340.00	400,000.00	13,375,000.00	11,326,114.00	400,000.00
Darchula	12,820,546.48	11,485,489.22	150,000.00	15,791,000.00	15,289,527.22	150,000.00
Doti	10,668,332.00	8,356,595.32	300,000.00	12,680,000.00	9,949,460.32	300,000.00
Humla	15,259,888.00	17,486,481.00	400,000.00	19,340,000.00	19,247,081.00	600,000.00
Kailali	10,729,860.00	4,210,430.00	291,000.00	13,580,000.00	4,210,430.00	291,000.00
Total	113,909,197.19	98,677,884.72	3,677,909.70	143,789,037.30	118,746,593.50	3,877,909.70

GoF Contributions to DWRDFs

As can be seen in Table 32 GoF total contribution to DWRDFs during FY 2072/3 was (363,936 EUR + 684,399 EUR =) 1,048,335 EUR. Once the GOF investments funds reach the Districts they form part of the National financial mechanisms and are reported accordingly in Nepalese Rupees (NPR), following Nepalese Fiscal Year and Nepalese months. The euros were exchanged to Nepalese Rupees with an average rate of 118,65 EUR:NPR (Table 35), making a contribution of approximately 124 MNPR to DWRDFs. The actual expenditure of GOF funds in DWRDFs in FY2072/73 was 119 MNPR (Table 34).

Table 35 shows the currency fluctuation over the Inception Period. The exchange rate influences greatly GoF contributions to DWRDFs. The exchange rate of the Project Document of RVWRMP III (EUR: NPR 130) proved to be about 10% too optimistic for this period.

Table 35 - Currency Fluctuation during RVWRMP III

Currency rate fluctuation during Inception Period (1.3-16.7.2016)	
Period high	122.386
Period low	115.728
Period average	**118.65**

Source Oanda.com

Without possibilities for closer analysis yet, it appears evident that due to short supply costs have increased beyond what was estimated when doing the AWP for FY 2072/3, and the planned budget will need to be supplemented to complete the on-going schemes in FY2073/4. The biggest increase is probably in procurement costs, which is understandable: in short-supply situation the prices tend to hike. During the year DWRDFs also suffered an exchange loss worth about 12 MNPR.

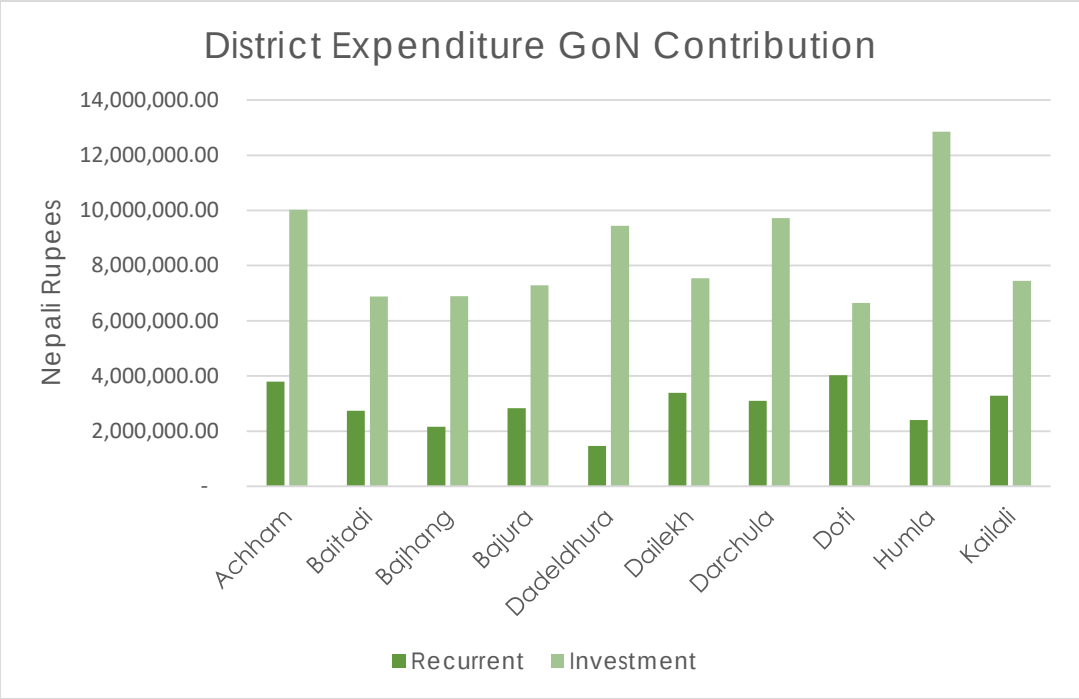
GoN Contributions to DWRDFs

The total GoN investments through DWRDFs in FY 2072/3 were 144 MNPR (Table 34), which makes 96 % of the budget.

For the first time in the history of RVWRMP, the GoN investment budget was bigger than that of GoF investments though the margin is very narrow (150,05 MNPR versus. 150 MNPR). In the expenditures the gap is bigger: GoN 144 MNPR versus GoF 119 MNRP). The GoN budget and expenditure in FY 2072/3 were also all time highest by GoN to RVWRMP.

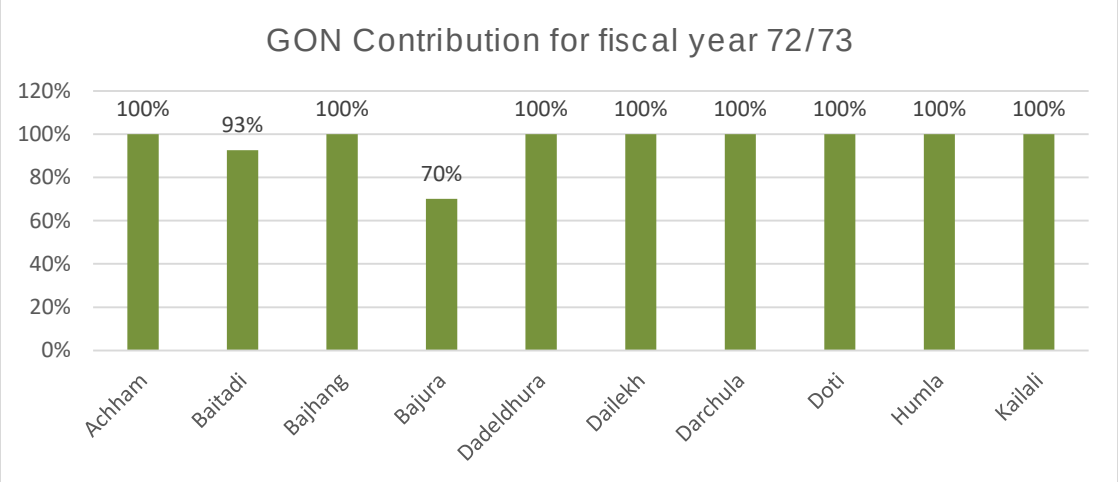
Figure 10 shows the expenditure of GoN by district and also divided between recurrent and investment costs.

Figure 10 - District Expenditure of GoN Contribution



In eight out of ten district the full 100% of GoN DWRDF budget was used (Figure 11). Only Baitadi and Bajura failed to use their full budgets.

Figure 11 - District Expenditure GoN Contribution for FY 2072/3

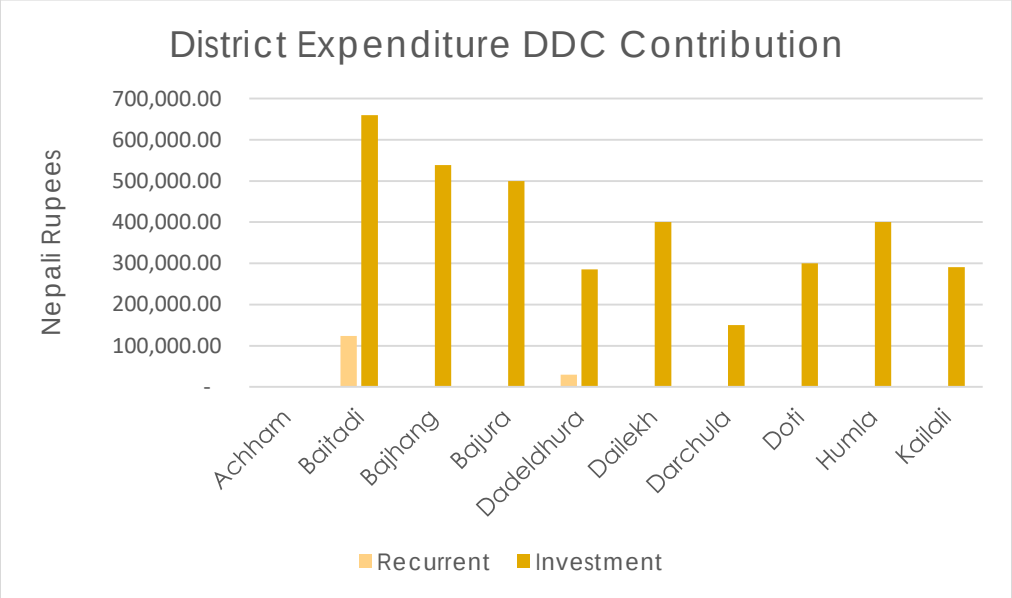


DDCs' Contributions to DWRDFs

The DDC contributions for FY 2072/3 of 3,877,909 NPR demonstrate an adequate level of ownership by the districts. In the AWP budget the target was set at 3,732,564, NPR i.e. the target was exceed by 4%, which can be considered as a good achievement especially as Achham didn't contribute at all to its DWRDF. Achham hasn't performed well in past years in the district performance evaluations and its grant from Central Government has been drastically reduced. With shortage in the district budget the DWRDF was left without any contribution.

There is a high variation between the contributions of districts as can be seen in Figure 12, which indicates that there is space for improvement in the future.

Figure 5 District contributions to their DWRDFs



9 LESSONS LEARNED

The project performance exceeded the expectations during Phase I and II at many fronts: scheme implementation pace, capacity building and fund utilization have all been exemplary. Despite the operational challenges caused by the protracted strikes, the overall performance in the FY 2072/3 was satisfactory. Implementation pace has been good and it should be noted that 88% of total budgeted amount had been expended in the districts. Given the excellent implementation framework the project has established with increasingly well performing field teams and collaboration with local line agencies. The following account updates the situation with regards to each sector, reflecting the situation at the end of the reporting period and tries to draw up some lessons learned and recommendations for FY 2073/4.

- *Source Depletion*: Depleted Water Sources have been observed in all the working VDCs. These sources were measured for water supply during project implementation. The source data was taken at three times – during the water use master plan (WUMP) preparation, at the time of the detailed feasibility and latest in April 2016, during the dry season. The Project has included recharge pits/ponds, plantation and other protection measures during designing the project but depletion is still taking place. The project will use Climate Resilient Water Supply Design Guidelines developed by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage. CCA/DRR components should be integral part of water schemes implementation.
- *Local Body Restructuring*: Government of Nepal has formed a local body restructuring commission to recommend on determination of the number and borders of Village and Municipal Councils. The commission actively working on it and has proposed to have 565 units of local government (currently there are 3,374 units). In the project district it's proposed to have 69 units (in place of current 411 units) and importantly, the executing authority of social and infrastructure development will be shifted to the Village and Municipal Council from Current District Development Committees. The restructuring will have major implication in project modality and approach especially in WUMP preparation, Project implementation in core and non-core VDCs. It is assumed that the implication will start from FY 2074/5 (July 2017 onwards). The DDCs should be aware selecting adjoining VDCs of current core/non-core VDCs for WUMP preparation for non-core VDCs already in fiscal year 2073-074. The project should plan to support newly structured village councils to make their WUMPs consolidating existing and incorporating new WUMPs. WUMP may prove to be a useful tool for the administration to bring together citizens of bigger (merged) VDCs for planning of their common future. The bigger size of VDCs is not necessarily a problem for WUMP, rather it may be beneficial for planning bigger schemes, especially microhydro.
- *Challenges to Achieve Total Sanitation Status:* National Sanitation Steering Committee has set 5+1 indicators to declare total sanitation. The Far West context is, however, different from the rest of Nepal: In many cases women are not allowed to use toilets and water taps during menstruation period. Massive awareness campaign is needed to change the communities' attitude and practice. Since it is time taking process, it'd difficult to set the target for total sanitation declaration without confirming that all people use tap and toilet for all the time. Similarly, there is common practice of keeping livestock in the same building and keep them in yard during day time resulting dirty environment around the household. It's very difficult to change such practice due to lack of land and money to construct separate sheds for cattle. In the context of Far and Mid-West hill area the project will identify additional criteria for total sanitation declaration.
- *Water Supply Population Coverage:* 351,000 beneficiaries (including EU funding) is a challenging target as the achievement in RVWRMP II was 144,000, but it is considered to be achievable. An additional challenge is that the schemes in the phase III will be smaller and more scattered. It is expected that 637 schemes will be taken from core VDCs and 583 schemes will be implemented in non-core VDCs. It is observed that the above mentioned number of schemes is merely possible to have in core VDCs, it means more number of schemes should be taken from non-core VDCs. For the purpose project has planned to complete all 100 new WUMPs to be completed by FY 2074-075 so that more and more schemes can be constructed in non-core VDCs. Additionally, it would be needed to implement the schemes in BCRWME working VDCs and Helvetas working VDCs to meet the project target.
- *Lack of technical human resources in the market:* Availability of experienced technical human resources is still bottleneck for the project. Couple of recent vacancy announcement in the districts proved that especially sub-engineer level people are not available who can contribute to the scheme survey, design, construction supervision and final evaluation of construction works. Similar type of

problem experienced for field technicians, who are well trained in water supply scheme construction. To overcome from this problem, the project has planned to conduct basic WRT training to matriculated local youths. The project has got very good result from similar training conducted in Baitadi in Phase II. The project will engage fresh sub-engineers as OJT to work in field for maximum one year so that they will be able to compete in SO staffs or SP recruitment to be conducted by DDC in the districts.

- *Sustainability of the schemes in investment phased out VDCs:* RVWRMP III is the completion phase of 15 years long Finnish support in the Mid- and Far-Western Development Region of Nepal. 52 phase I VDCs were phased in 2015. The project should monitor the functionality status including assist VDC/V-WASH-CC for coordination through annual WUMP marketing workshops and implementing total sanitation activities through D-WASH-CC.
- Considering the problems Nepal faced in FY 2072/3, RVWRMP has coped fairly well. Some problems (like the high demand for construction materials due to reconstruction after earth quakes) were predictable already at the time of annual work planning. In AWP it was estimated that 70% of the schemes can be completed before the end of the Fiscal Year. The percentage turned out to be only 13% as many other complications were faced en route. Considering the complexity of the situation (including Users Committees difficult bargaining position as small clients in markets intending to procure and transport construction materials to their remote destinations) the result can be considered satisfactory. Most importantly, almost all schemes can be completed so that they won't compromise the planned work for FY2073/4, which will start in November 2016. RVWRMP was lucky that the problems with procurement of materials happened in a year when the project had a transition from Phase II to Phase III and its physical targets were set lower than normally.
- Based on the experience of FY 2072/3 there are some positive trends, which indicate that the work can be accelerated further to reach the targets of RVWRMP III, like
  - Increasing contributions from GoN;
  - Scope for increasing contributions from districts;
  - Increasing interest by District Management Committees (DMCs) to guide the Project as perceived from the increased number of meetings;
  - Continued interest and support from beneficiaries.

ANNEX 1 – RESULTS FRAMEWORK

	Results chain	Indicators	Baselines (incl. reference year)	Targets (incl. reference year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	**Improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area.**	1. Improvement in the HDI in the project districts; 2. Reduced HPI in the project districts; 3. Incidence of water and sanitation related diseases reduced in Project districts; 4. Prevalence of stunting has	1. District HDIs in 2011: Accham: 0.378 Baitadi: 0.416 Bahjang:0.365 Bajura: 0.364 Dadeldhura: 0.436 Dailekh: 0.422 Darchula: 0.436 Doti: 0.407 Humla: 0.376 2. District HPIs in 2011: Accham: 46.7 Baitadi: 39.6 Bahjang: 45.3 Bajura: 43.3 Dadeldhura: 35.8 Dailekh: 41.4	2022 2022 2022	Nepal Human Development Report District Health Office Statistics/ Ministry of Health reports	Issues assumed not to seriously hamper achieving the overall objective: -Security issues -Disasters -Absence of local elected officials -GoN Policy changes -Establishment of Provincial mandates and bodies; Many ODF-VDCs and districts are at risk to regress to pre-ODF status, if movement towards total sanitation not continued. D-WASH-CCs have strong leadership and committed members thriving both towards ODF and post-ODF.

		reduced in children under 5 years old in the Project districts.	Darchula: 33.1 Doti: 43.6 Humla: 49.3 3. Baseline exists for Doti and Darchula 2014			
Project Purpose	**Universal access to basic WASH services, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses and livelihoods promotion in the project area.**	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (SDG 6.1) All districts have declared ODF by 2017 and follow the post-ODF strategy as per total sanitation guidelines Improved capacity of the local governance to provide effective WASH, irrigation, energy service delivery	<90% 5	90% 10 districts	MoFALD annual reports D-WASH-CC DWSS/NMIS DTO annual progress reports DADO annual progress reports V-WASH-CC District WASH MIS Project bi-annual and annual progress reports	Elections for local bodies don't have a negative impact on project implementation Issues assumed not to seriously hamper achieving the immediate objectives • Capacity and willingness of DDCs and VDCs • Communities' willingness to participate

		Relevant local and provincial bodies are able to support communities in technical, administrative and livelihood matters				• Timely and adequate availability of funding from all parties
		User Committees are capable to take care of minor O&M of the schemes and have access to adequate finance		95% of Constructed schemes (WS, Irrigation, Energy, MUS) are fully functional		

Specific objective(s):Outcome(s)	Result #1 Institutionalised community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behaviour	1.1 Community members in the Project VDCs have improved water supply systems. 1.2 Estimated result 351 000 water supply system beneficiaries 1.3 Community ownership demonstrated by communities having contributed in cash and kind towards construction 1.4 Critical water resources identified are protected with climate resilience and/ or water recharge initiatives	1.1 82% Water Supply 1.2 0 1.3 20%	1.1 97% 1.2 351 000 beneficiaries 1.3 At least 25% contribution 1.4 70% of critical water resources. Wump with (Yield less	MIS/ RVWRMP and District MIS	Conducive socio-political environment prevails through-out the country Community willingness and interest to participate in activities continues

				than 45 liters /person/day)		
		1.5 Coverage of water supply schemes with Water Safety Plan	1.5 0%	1.5 100% WS schemes having WSP		
		1.6 User Committees of improved water supply schemes in the supported VDC are active and able to maintain service level	1.6 0%	1.6 95% WS schemes are fully functional	Scheme Monitoring Report MIS/RVWRMP and District MIS Annual and biannual reports of the Project	
		1.7 Public audits conducted in each constructed drinking water scheme with participation of women and minority populations	1 .7 0	1.7 At least 3 public audits per constructed WS schemes		
		1.8 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 by minority populations		1.8 At least 50% of key positions held by women and proportionate share held by minorities		

		1.9 Schools and health posts have child, gender and disabled (CGD) friendly WASH facilities		1.9 100%	MIS	
		1.10 RV-supported drinking water services schemes in core VDCs shall have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital	1.10 0	1.10 50% of schemes are affiliated with cooperatives	Scheme Cards	
		1.11 VDCs are able to declare Total Sanitation, by achieving 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators	1.11 0%	1.11 50% of VDCs declared total sanitation VDCs		Schools have strong leadership and committed management committee to ensure gender- friendliness and accessibility also when the facilities are operational.
		1.12 Menstruating women able to use the toilet in project VDCs	1.12 59% in Dadeldhura & Baitadi	1.12 90% of menstruating women		

	Result # 2. Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development Household Basic Livelihoods	2.1 Households provided with improved water supply, have a functional home garden 2.2 Home Garden Management Beneficiaries 2.3 Home garden training participants, TOTs and/or Lead Farmers are women 2.4 Dalit and other socially excluded groups have participated in home garden training at least to their representative proportion of community members. 2.5 Irrigation scheme beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping	2.1 0% 2.2 0%	2.1 78% of HHs provided improved water supply 2.2 Estimated 275 000 population benefitting from home gardens 2.3 50% of participants (TOT, Lead Farmers) are women 2.4 Proportionate participation in the HGM training (WUMP and project coverage HH) 2.5 70% of irrigation beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping	Scheme Monitoring Report	

	Economy Enhancing Livelihoods			Beneficiaries		Households have adequate wastewater and technical support
		2.6 Beneficiaries receiving irrigation support	2.6 0	2.6 50 000	MIS/ RVWRMP and District MIS	
		2.7 At least 50% of the energy generated by micro-hydro schemes is utilized and paid		2.7 50% of the produced energy is utilized and paid	Sample surveys among beneficiaries (mobile application)	
		2.8 Micro-hydro power plants are built and are operational at the end of the project	2.8 0	2.8 16 (2021)		
		2.9 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		2.9 90% of constructed MHP user committees	MIS report/ Training report	
		2.10 Families trained in income generating activities		2.10 12 000 HHs receiving IG training	MIS report	

		2.11 Leadership posts of project supported cooperatives are held by women	2.11 0	2.11 50% of leadership posts		
		2.12 Developed cooperatives shall achieve operational self-sufficiency, which should be greater than 110%.		2.12 90% (2021)		Local communities are able to have consensus and ownership of the irrigation schemes
		2.13 Estimated 40 000 cooperative members	2.13 0	2.13 40 000	Bimonthly report	O&M capacity building provided by the Project will be adequate for the VDCs to manage the schemes in a sustainable way
	Result #3 GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities	3.1 Policy Advocacy approach approved and dissemination program prepared to ensure that RVWRMPs experiences are reflected in provincial and national policy planning			MIS Annual Reports	

	National and Provincial Level	3.2 National and Provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences			Reports	
		3.3 Ownership strengthened, as demonstrated contribution to scheme costs by DDC or corresponding future body		3.3 Minimum 1,5% contribution (2021)		Government is formed and the appropriate ministries undertake the preparation and implementation of coherent water sector policies
	District and VDC level	3.4 Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by DTO, DADO and other relevant offices, as verified by annual DMC meetings in each Project district		3.4 At least 10 meetings (2021)	Annual Closing reports of cooperatives	DMC takes prompt action on the meeting decisions/minutes
		3.5 Annual budget allocated by CSIDB and DADO for joint LH activities in the Project VDCs has been utilized		3.5 At least 80% of the annual budget (2021)		DADO and CSIDB collaborate in LH activities through budget, training, technical

						and material support as planned in each AWP
		3.6 DWRDF funds are expended against the budget		3.6 At least 85% of the funds (2021)	Project reports, JSR Reports, all staff meeting reports with provincial and regional authorities	The possible performance based reallocation of funds between districts aims to the maximal utilization of the budget
		3.7 Project schemes' status updated annually in all Project DDCs, and data on WUMP reports and baseline are updated		3.7 Updated in 2021	Number of meetings held	
		3.8 New WUMPS prepared		3.8 100 New WUMPS	Scheme reports District Annual financial report	
		3.9 VDC ownership strengthened as demonstrated contribution to scheme costs by VDC		3.9 Minimum 6% contribution	APRs District MIS; APRs WUMP reports Scheme reports District Annual financial report	

Basic Step-By-Step for Drinking Water Supply Schemes

ANNEX 2

Post-Construction Phase

Post-construction activities

- Formulation and implementation of O&M guideline
- Water Safety Plan formulation and follow-up
- Management and O&M of schemes by UC
- Scaling up income generation activities; strengthening of saving and credit systems
- Affiliation of Cooperatives in district and center level concern organizations
- Source protection (Recharge /soil conservation technologies, plantation etc)
- Re-fresher training/capacity building to VWASHCC/UCs & exposure Visit
- HH/Schools SDA monitoring towards total sanitation
- Linkage development to district level stakeholders/line agencies for long run sustainability

34. Monitoring Visit IV

33. Post construction support (Max. 2 years)

32. Post Construction Seminar/Public audit

Implementation Phase

31. Completion report, MB preparation and final payment to UC

29. Documentation & Public Auditing

30. Monitoring visit III

Construction	Trainings and seminars
20. Procurement of non local materials* and local materials collection 21. Transportation and store management 27. Completion of construction activities 28. System chlorination	19. Pre-construction seminar 22. Second Public hearing 24. Financial management refresher 25. During Construction Seminar 26. VMW selection & training

23. Monitoring Visit II

Implementation of activities

18. UCs Management training at District level

17. Implementation phase agreement between DDC/VDC/UC

Preparatory Phase

16. Design report approval from DDC/DTO

14. Preparation of CAP and approval by UC/users/ public hearing

15. Monitoring Visit I

Training	Technical Survey and Design
4. UC orientation 6. Sanitation/GESI training 8. Financial management orientation 9. Water quality test (P/A vial) 10. O&M and WSP Orientation 11. Livelihood/HG trainings	5. Detailed Layout and users' approval 7. Detailed technical survey 12. Detailed design/cost estimates and review by DMC/PSU 13. Fund collection for investment and O&M fund, UC bank account.

Other preparatory works

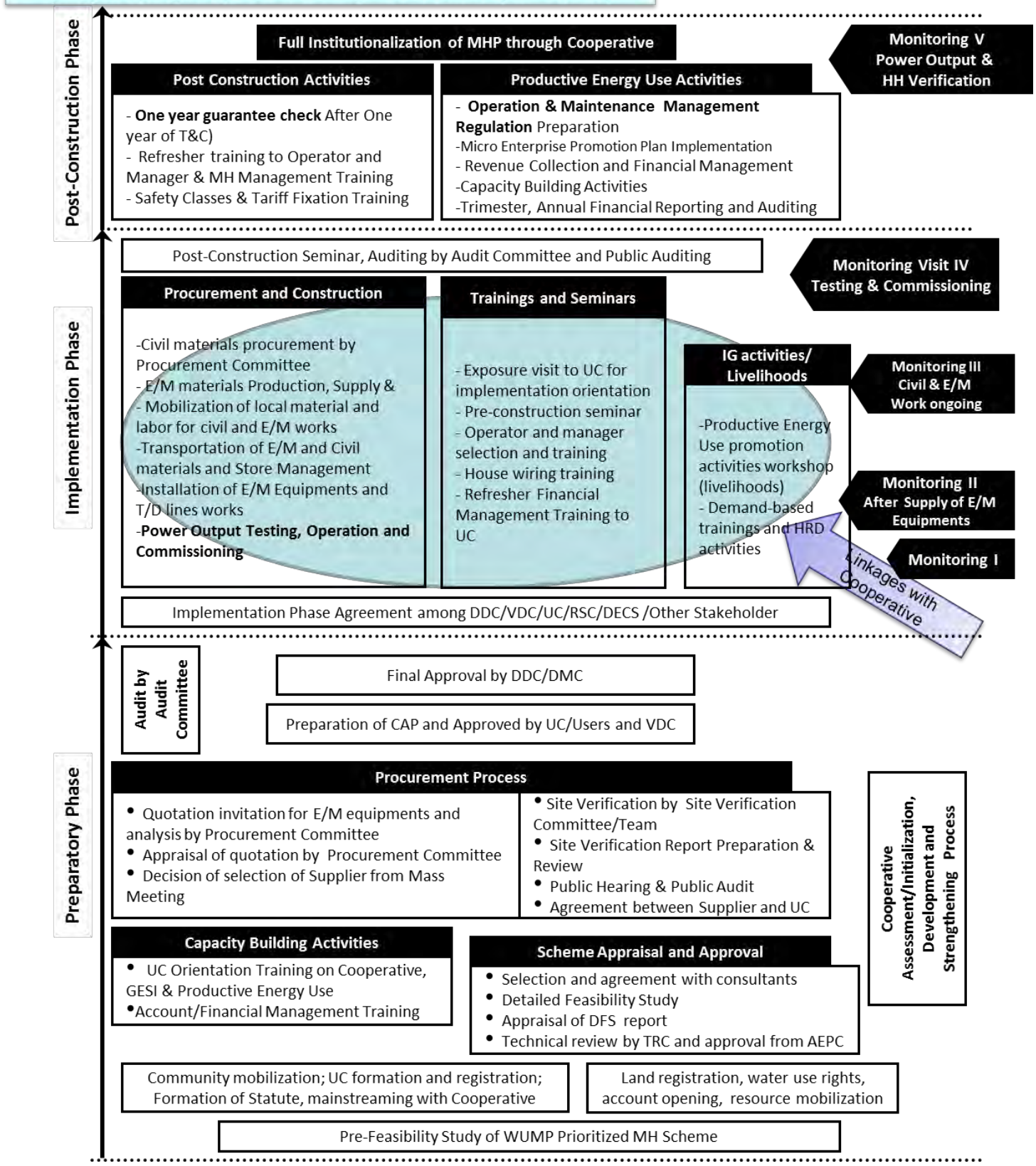
3. Users orientation, social mapping, UC formation and registration

2. Details Feasibility Study of Proposed Schemes

1. Pre-feasibility study of scheme (Previous dry season)

Basic Step-By-Step for Micro-Hydro Schemes (final draft)

ANNEX 3



Annex 4 : Component Wise Detail of Participants in FY 2072-073

Activities	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Grand Total
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)									
16 days campaign against violence to women	95	47	0	0	1,148	667	1,243	714	1,957
Agriculture Exhibition	14	12	25	18	46	50	85	80	165
Awareness Campaign	308	305	345	323	873	865	1,526	1,493	3,019
Awareness Campaign/Video Show	17	14	89	85	57	30	163	129	292
Celebrations and Rallies on ODF, in-house smoke free, chhau hut free etc	64	87	31	36	628	503	723	626	1,349
CO/Cooperatives AGM, Sensitization meeting, Assessment meetings etc	178	126	74	75	768	765	1,020	966	1,986
District level Water Right and Conflict Management Training	3	4			20	35	23	39	62
Female tap group orientation	20	0	0	0	105	0	125	0	125
Female UC members Conference	1	0	0	0	39	0	40	0	40
Home Garden Meetings, CO meetings, Sub sector analysis meetings etc	54	34	84	61	205	159	343	254	597
International Water Day Celebration at VDC level	8	12	23	22	36	49	67	83	150
International Women's day celebration	1,172	422	483	82	4,792	1,721	6,096	1,945	8,671
Menstrual Hygiene Day Celebration and Awareness Campaign at VDC level	727	368	236	124	3,636	2,093	4,599	2,585	7,184
Municipality WASH Plan preparation Workshop at ward level	3	5	16	36	10	46	29	87	116
National Sanitation Action Week Celebration at VDC level	952	716	386	235	4,107	2,959	5,445	3,910	9,355
Nutrition orientations/Thali demonstrations, meetings	434	100	474	104	963	289	1,871	493	2,364
Public Auditing/Hearing Meeting, Mass meetings/Monitoring, UC/VWASHCC meetings	1,374	1,262	946	1,044	4,227	5,021	6,547	7,327	13,874
Total Sanitation related Orientation/Training, Sanitation class in schools/community/VWASHCC/WCF, Handwashing demonstration	1,212	794	836	780	4,221	3,508	6,269	5,082	11,351
Water quality test by ENPHO kit	24	4	0	0	136	38	160	42	202

Workshop on Chhaupadi and Menstrual Hygiene	4	0	0	0	25	2	29	2	31
World Environment Day	10	14	0	0	31	38	41	52	93
World Toilet Day celebration	21	15	0	0	45	67	66	82	148
World Water Day Celebration at VDC/District Level	323	215	3	4	1,295	904	1,621	1,123	2,744
Sub Total	**7,018**	**4,556**	**4,051**	**3,029**	**27,413**	**19,809**	**38,131**	**27,114**	**65,875**
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training									
Cooperative Chairperson/Manager Training	2	7	0	1	74	71	76	79	155
Cooperative management training	7	2			15	6	22	8	30
Cooperative Members Training	1	0	0	0	22	9	23	9	32
Cooperatives Members Training	0	3	0	0	5	33	5	36	41
Sub Total	**10**	**12**	**0**	**1**	**116**	**119**	**126**	**132**	**258**
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc									
District Level Construction Management Workshop	2	0	4	7	4	31	10	38	48
District level female UC conference	5	0			32	0	37	0	37
District level learning and sharing workshop of RVWRMP-II	0	3	2	6	7	66	9	75	84
District Level Orientation on ODF	8	5	0	0	59	51	67	56	123
District level UC procurement orientation	0	4	0	0	4	12	4	16	20
District level women conference	6	0	4	0	13	0	23	0	23
DMC member offices' messengers WASH training	0	1	0	0	2	13	2	14	16
Experience sharing and learning workshop	0	2	0	13	2	48	2	63	65
Financial Management training to VDC Secretaries	0	1	0	6	2	27	2	34	36
MOU signing between DDC and DoLIDAR	0	10	3	30	6	142	9	182	191
Total sanitation training to District level stakeholders	2	2			1	32	3	34	37
UC Conference	5		7	0	17		29	0	29
UC/VMW VWASH-CC workshop		7		1	6	36	6	44	50
Water Right and Conflict Management Training	1	3	0	0	10	27	11	30	41
Workshop on DRM/CCA in W/S for DMC/D-WASH-CC members	0	6			4	43	4	49	53
WUMP Marketing Training	1			2	0	46	1	48	49
Sub Total	**30**	**44**	**20**	**65**	**169**	**574**	**219**	**683**	**902**

Livelihood Promotion related Training									
Commercial Veg Farming Training	0	0			46	10	46	10	56
Home Garden Management Training	805	265	477	190	3,087	975	4,369	1,430	5,799
Home Garden Meetings, CO meetings, Sub sector analysis meetings etc	0	0	2	1	18	10	20	11	31
Leader farmers training	23	10	6	11	195	168	224	189	413
Multipurpose Nursery Holders Training	3	1	3	7	16	38	22	46	68
Plastic house management training					9	10	9	10	19
Sub Total	**831**	**276**	**488**	**209**	**3,371**	**1,211**	**4,690**	**1,696**	**6,386**
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)									
SO/SP Bimonthly meeting with Thematic Orientation	0	21	9	3	60	384	69	408	477
Sub Total	**0**	**21**	**9**	**3**	**60**	**384**	**69**	**408**	**477**
Step by Step: Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training									
CAP training to UCs	162	137	50	40	555	695	770	872	1,642
During Construction Seminar	72	78	28	24	258	352	358	454	812
Financial Management Refresher Training	88	76	59	54	236	329	383	459	842
Financial Management Training to UCs	130	118	47	44	537	584	717	746	1,463
GESI Orientation to UCs	173	132	53	44	569	641	795	817	1,612
HGM Orientation to UCs	130	98	44	44	538	550	715	692	1,407
PoCo Orientation to UCs	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	10	18
Pre-construction Seminar	112	90	97	100	491	580	712	770	1,482
Preparatory phase training to UC members	117	123	208	229	428	400	753	752	1,505
Project Orientation to UCs	127	99	53	45	545	600	725	744	1,469
Public Auditing Preparation Training to UCs	21	11	37	39	65	75	123	125	248
UC VMW training in completed schemes	1	2	17	19	1	0	19	21	40
Water Safety Plan Training	56	52	22	35	255	422	333	509	842
WSP and O&M Orientation to UCs	186	141	48	46	645	678	882	865	1,747
Sub Total	**1,375**	**1,157**	**763**	**763**	**5,131**	**5,916**	**7,293**	**7,836**	**15,129**

Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Agriculture Technician etc)									
ICS Training	0	3	0	0	2	10	2	13	15
Total Sanitation Training for Sanitation Promotor	1	2			14	6	15	8	23
VMW Training	6	28	1	10	25	105	32	143	175
Sub Total	**7**	**33**	**1**	**10**	**41**	**121**	**49**	**164**	**213**
VDC level training to V-WASH-CC (Orientation, training, workshop etc.)									
DRM/CCA workshop for V-WASH-CC	1	15			25	70	26	85	111
Total Sanitation related Orientation/Training, Sanitation class in schools/community/VWASHCC/WCF, Handwashing demonstration	13	17	0	0	57	89	70	106	176
Total Sanitation strategy plan preparation workshop for V-WASH-CC	9	16	0	0	39	87	48	103	151
UC/VMW/V-WASH-CC workshop	8	11			10	63	18	74	92
Water rights & conflict management training to V-WASH-CC	0	8			14	45	14	53	67
WSP orientation to UCs and V-WASH-CC	7	13			45	54	52	67	119
Sub Total	**38**	**80**	**0**	**0**	**190**	**408**	**228**	**488**	**716**
WUMP Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)									
Capacity Building Training to VWASHCC	81	109	31	36	322	497	434	642	1,076
Confidence Building Workshop with Female and Dalit	460	195	40	0	464	79	964	274	1,238
Local resources mobilization and WUMP marketing training to V-WASH-CC	3	7	0	0	7	14	10	21	31
VDC Level Orientation Workshop	58	119	18	46	321	474	397	639	1,036
VDC Level WUMP Planning Workshop	104	128	36	39	293	556	433	723	1,156

SN	Name of event	Date		Days	Number of Participants						Total		Total	Remarks
		From	To		DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Female	Male		
1	Business Plan Preparation training for Cooperative Managers	22-Sep-015	2-Oct-015	10 Days	0	4	0	0	15	32	15	36	51	RV- II
2	Internal Coordination Meeting of Project Staffs, Tikapur	7-Feb-016	9-Feb-016	3 Days	0	1	0	5	1	18	1	24	25	RV- II
3	Water Supply Design Training to WRE of RVWRMP	20-Dec 015	1 Jan-016	10 Days	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	6	6	RV- II
4	Local Resource Person Development for HGM to selected farmers of core VDCs	21-Dec-015	25-Dec-015	6 Days	0	2	1	3	23	21	24	26	50	RV- II
5	Lesson Learnt Workshop at Center level	7-Dec-015	7-Dec-015	1 Day	0	0	2	5	5	14	7	19	26	RV- II
6	Lesson Learnt Workshop PSU	19-July-015	19-July-015	1 Day	0	2	0	5	3	13	3	20	23	RV- II
8	6th Steering Committee Meeting	2-Feb-016	2-Feb-016	1 Day	0	0	0	10	1	40	1	50	51	RV- II
9	12th Supervisory Board Meeting of RV II	8-Oct-015	8-Oct-015	1 Day	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	8	8	RV- II
10	13th Supervisory Board Meeting of RV II	4-Dec-015	4-Dec-015	1 Day	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	7	7	RV- II
11	CRL & Sub- Sector Selection training to Livelihood Promoters	3-May-016	7-May-016	5 Day	0	0	0	1	2	21	2	22	24	RV- III
12	Technical Coordination Meeting among project WRA/WRE/TF/SWRTS	4-Jan-016	8-Jan-016	5 Days	0	2	0	4	1	29	1	35	36	RV- III
13	UC & VMW Workshop, Bajhang	9-July-016	10-July-016	2 Days	0	7	0	1	6	36	6	44	50	RV- III
14	Internal Coordination Meeting, Dhangadhi	27-Jun-016	29-Jun-016	3 Days	0	2	0	8	4	24	4	34	38	RV- III
15	Public Financial Management with DDCFAMP & AORTS Training to DDC Accountants	7-May-016	10-May-016	4 Days	0	2	0	2	0	22	0	26	26	RV- III
16	WUMP Preparation Training (Baitadi) to WUMP facilitators	30-Mar-16	2-Apr-16	4 Days	0	1	0	2	1	26	1	29	30	RV- III
17	WUMP Preparation Training (Puuna, Doti) to WUMP facilitators	4-Apr-16	7-Apr-16	4 Days	0	2	0	2	5	21	5	25	30	RV- III

18	WUMP Preparation Training (Humla to WUMP facilitators	8-Apr-16	11-Apr-16	4 Days	0	0	1	3	0	9	1	12	13	RV- III
19	Internal Coordination Meeting, Dhangadhi	14-Oct-016	16-Oct-016	3 Days	0	2	0	7	2	23	2	32	34	RV- III
20	1st Supervisory Board Meeting of RV III	24-Feb-016	24-Feb-016	1 Day	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	RV- III
21	2nd Supervisory Board Meeting of RV III	29-June-016	29-June-016	1 Day	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	5	RV- III
	Total				**0**	**27**	**4**	**68**	**70**	**401**	**74**	**496**	**570**	

Annex 6b. TA Funded Capacity Building Activities for Fiscal Year 2072-073

Annex 7. List of Project Staffs

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station/ District	PROa ID	Commencement Date	Ending Contract
List of DoLIDAR Staff						
1	Mr. Suresh KC	NPD/DoLIDAR/KTM	KTM		6-Jan-15	
2	Mr. Prem Dutt Bhatt	National Project Coordinator	KTM		14-Jun-11	
3	Mr. Khushi Ram Tharu	Accountant	PCO		20-Nov-14	
4	Mr. Hari Sapkota	Engineer	PCO		31-Oct-12	
5	Mr. Indra Raj Joshi	Engineer	PCO		13-Apr-16	
6	Mr. Krishna Raj Pant	Office Assistant	PCO		25-Mar-14	
List of Consultants Team Member, Expatriates						
7	Mr. Kari Leppanen	Team Leader	PSU		1-Mar-16	
8	Mr. Edwin de Korte	Senior Livelihoods Advisor	PSU		15-June-16	14-June-18
9	Ms Sara Alanen	Field Specialist	PSU			
List of Administrative Support Staff, Project Support Unit (PSU)						
10	Mr. Yug Bahadur Thapa	Administration & Account Officer	PSU	1	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
11	Ms. Meena Gautam	Front Office Coordinator	PSU	2	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
12	Ms. Usha Ojha	Office Secretary cum Store Manager	PSU	3	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
13	Mr. Dhirendra Bhatta	Information Technology Operator	PSU	4	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
14	Mr. Pappu Chaudhari	Office Assistant *(assigned for Account)*	PSU	5	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
15	Ms. Ram Kumari Chaudhari	Office Assistant *(assigned for Reception)*	PSU	6	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
16	Mr. Narendra Bahadur Bista	Office Assistant *(assigned for Store)*	PSU	7	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
17	Mr. Tek Bahadur Rawat	Driver	PSU	8	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
18	Mr. Bhupendra Chaudhari	Driver	PSU	9	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
19	Mr. Kirshna Bahadur Giri	Driver	PSU	10	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
20	Mr. Rajendra Sharma	Driver	Dadeldhura	11	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
21	Mr. Ramesh Lamichhane	Head Driver	PSU	12	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
22	Mr. Man Bahadur Chand	Head Guard, PSU	PSU	13	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
23	Mr. Buddhi Ram Pokharel	Head Guard/DHI Guest House	PSU	14	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
24	Mr. Surendra Sing Bista	Guard	PSU	15	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
25	Mr. Bal Bahadur Dhami	Guard	PSU	16	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
26	Mr. Hari Singh Joshi	Guard	PSU	17	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
27	Mr. Hari Datta Joshi	Guard	PSU	18	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
28	Mr. Paltu Chaudhari	Guard	PSU	19	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
29	Ms. Januka Bista	Peon	PSU	20	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
30	Ms. Shanti Pariyar	Cleaner/PSU	PSU	21	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
31	Ms. Hem Kumari Koral	Cleaner/PSU	PSU	22	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
32	Ms. Kripa Devi Chaudhari	House Keeper/DHI Guest House	PSU	23	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
33	Ms. Pyari Devi Chaudhari	Cleaner/PSU	PSU	24	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16

34	Ms. Phul Kumari Chaudhari	Office caretaker/cleaner, PSU	PSU	25	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16

Liaison Office, Kathmandu

35	Mr. Tidu Tharu	Office Assistant	KTM	26	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-18
36	Ms. Maya Parajuli	Cleaner/ KTM Guest House cum Office	KTM	27	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-18
37	Mr. Raju Maharjan	Driver, KTM (NPD/DoLIDAR)	KTM	28	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18

List of National Experts, PSU Specialists

38	Mr. Narayan Prasad Wagle	Deputy Team Leader	PSU	80	14-Mar-16	13-Mar-19
39	Mr. Parikshit Shrestha	Technical Specialist	PSU	39	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
40	Mr. Sushil Subedi	Sanitation & Hygiene Specialist	PSU	40	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
41	Mr. Deo Krishna Yadav	Livelihood & Cooperative Specialist	PSU	41	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
42	Mr. Chakra Bahadur Chand	Sustainable Livelihood Officer	PSU	42	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
43	Mr. Raju Ram Tirwa	Social and Institutional Development Specialist	DDL	52	16-Jul-16	16-Jul-19
44	Mr. Pallab Raj Nepal	MIS Specialist	PSU	44	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19

Water Resources Advisors & Water Resources Engineers

45	Mr. Karna Bahadur KC	Water Resources Advisor	Achham	54	16-Jul-16	16-Jul-19
46	Mr. Bishnu Bahadur Katuwal	Water Resources Advisor	Baitadi	47	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
47	Mr. Ganesh Upadhyaya	Water Resources Advisor	Bajhang	48	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
48	Mr. Kamlesh Chand	Water Resources Engineer	Bajhang	49	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
49	Mr. Chandra Singh Thagunna	Water Resources Advisor	Bajura	50	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
50	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Malla	Water Resources Advisor	Dadeldhura	56	16-Jul-16	16-Jul-19
51	Mr. Dhruba Shrestha	Water Resources Engineer	Dadeldhura	53	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
52	Mr. Padam Singh Bist	Water Resources Advisor	Darchula	55	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
53	Mr. Birendra Bahadur Thapa	Water Resources Advisor	Humla	57	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
54	Mr. Ram Babu Prasad	Water Resources Engineer	Kailali	58	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19
55	Mr. Roshan Bikram Shah	Water Resources Engineer	Kailali	59	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16

List of Technical Support Staff, PSU based

56	Mr. Kamal Bhatt	Planning and Monitoring Officer	PSU	45	16-Jul-16	16-Jul-19
57	Mr. Prabin Chandra Basnet	MIS Assistant	PSU	83	16-Jul-16	16-Jul-19
58	Ms. Kalpana Dhungel Joshi	Water Quality Monitoring Facilitator	PSU	60	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
59	Mr. Jayram Suni	WUMP Facilitator	PSU	61	1-Mar-16	16-Jul-19

Districts based

60	Mr. Narbir Aidee	Senior Technical Facilitator	Achham	62	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
61	Mr. Narendra Singh Bist	Senior Technical Facilitator	Dailekh	63	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
62	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Bhatt	Senior Technical Facilitator	Darchula	64	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
63	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bhandari	Senior Technical Facilitator	Doti	65	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
64	Mr. Damodar Bhatta	Livelihood Facilitator	Dadeldhura	66	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
65	Mr. Birendra Chand	Technical Facilitator	Baitadi	67	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
66	Mr. Laxmi Bhandari	Technical Facilitator	Humla	68	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
67	Mr. Farshu Ram Ghimire	Senior Water Resources Technician	Achham	69	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18

68	Mr. Hari Bahadur Khadka	Senior Water Resources Technician	Achham	70	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
69	Mr. Dirgha Narayan Pandey	Senior Water Resources Technician	Baitadi	71	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
70	Mr. Hardeb Singh Bohara	Senior Water Resources Technician	Bajhang	72	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
71	Mr. Amar Bahadur BK	Senior Water Resources Technician	Bajura	73	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
72	Mr. Indra Bahadur Khadka	Senior Water Resources Technician	Dadeldhura	74	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
73	Mr. Chitra Bista	Senior Water Resources Technician	Dailekh	75	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
74	Mr. Buddhi Pallab Joshi	Senior Water Resources Technician	Darchula	76	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
75	Mr. Harka Bahadur Saud	Senior Water Resources Technician	Doti	77	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
76	Mr. Kriti Thapa	Senior Water Resources Technician	Humla	78	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
77	Mr. Dhruba Hamal	Senior Water Resources Technician	Kailali	79	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18

List of District Messengers

78	Mr. Tapendra Br Luhar	Messenger	Achham	29	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
79	Mr. Keshab Singh Goela	Messenger	Baitadi	30	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
80	Mr. Bhakta Puri	Messenger	Bajhang	31	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
81	Ms. Basanti Rokaya	Messenger	Bajura	32	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
82	Mr. Bhoj Raj Bhatta	Messenger	Dadeldhura	33	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
83	Mr. Udaya Budhamagar	Messenger cum Office assistant	Dailekh	34	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
84	Mr. Kamal Singh Dhami	Messenger cum Office assistant	Darchula	35	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
85	Ms. Bhagu Dhami	Messenger	Doti	36	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
86	Ms. Hojar Dolma Lama	Office assistant	Humla	37	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18
87	Mr. Kalam Bahadur Chaudhary	Office assistant	Kailali	38	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-18

List of Service Provider

88	Ms. Durga Shrestha	Secretarial Service Provider	PSU	81	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
89	Mr. Bhupal Thapa	Sanitation Service Provider	Darchula	85	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16
90	Mr. Deepak Ayer	MEP Service Provider	Bajhang	82	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16

List of OJT

91	Ms. Ram Kumari Chaudhary	WUMP OJT	PSU	84	1-Mar-16	17-Sep-16

Left Staff

92	Mr. Indra Raj Badu	Social and Institutional Development Specialist	PSU	43	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-16
93	Mr. Fanindra Bahadur Shrestha	Water Resources Advisor	Achham	46	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-16
94	Mr. Dinesh Adhikari	Water Resources Engineer	Bajura	51	1-Mar-16	15-Jul-16

Annex 6. List of Main Equipment and Assets

A. Major Assets

S.N	Items	Quantity	Location	Remaks
1	Toyota Landcruizer	2	PSU, Dhangadhi	Duty Free
2	Toyota Hiace	1	PSU, Dhangadhi	Duty Free
3	Daihatsu Terios	1	DoLIDAR, Kathmadu	Duty Free
4	Nissan Pickup	2	PSU & Dadeldhura	Duty Free
5	Ford Ranger	3	PSU	Duty Free
6	Hardford VR - Motorbyke	3	Dailekh, Doti, PSU	
7	Bajaj Pulsor - Motorbyke	2	KTM, Dadeldhura	
8	Yamaha Gladiator	1	Baitadi	
9	Generator 65 KVA	1	PSU, Dhangadhi	
10	Generator 65 KVA	1	Guest House	
11	Honda Generator	3	Darchula, Doti & Achham	
12	Distribution Transformer	1	PSU, Dhangadhi	

B. IT & technical Equipment

S.N	Asset Name	Nbr of Items
1	Abney lebel	17
2	ADSL Router	19
3	Air Compressor	6
4	Air Conditioner	36
5	Battery	40
6	Battery Charger	6
7	Calculator	2
8	Camera	10
9	Change Over Switch	1
10	Charger	5
11	Computer Monitor	26
12	Desktop Computer	12
13	Digital Balance	23
14	Disk Station - 107	1
15	DTH Set	1
16	Electric Hot Pot	24
17	Euro Guard	5
18	External HDD	60
19	Fax Machine	5

20	GPSmap 60C0CSx	43
21	Heater	42
22	Hybrid Solar Power	8
23	Inverter	12
24	Laptop Computer	78
25	Mobile Set	104
26	PABX System	1
27	Photocopy Machine	2
28	Portable Solar Set	2
29	Printer	39
30	Projector	12
31	Refregeration	8
32	Scanner	8
33	Simple Table	23
34	Solar Set (Water Heating)	1
35	Stablizer	65
36	Stand Fan	24
37	Thuraya	6
38	Triport	2
39	UPS	3
40	Vaccum Cleaner	6
41	Volt Guard	6
42	Wall Fan	4
43	Washing Machine	2
44	Wireless Router	11

C. Furnitures

1	Almirah	43
2	Bed	21
3	Bed Side Box	8
4	Computer Table	5
5	DEWAN SET	1
6	Dining Table Set	7
7	Meeting Table Set	2
8	Office Table	86
9	Revolving Chair	67
10	Sauna Stove	1
11	Sofa Set	5
12	Soft Board	35
13	Steel Book Shelf	32
14	Steel Filing Cabinet	2
15	Steel Open Rack	14

16	Tea Table	30
17	White Board	28
18	Wooden Chair	20
19	Wooden Open Rack	56
D. Survey Equipment		
1	Altimeter	7
2	Autolevel	3
3	Digital Clamp Meter	15
4	Micrometer	15
5	Pedometer	4
6	Vernier Caliper	15
E. Water Quality Testing Kits		
1	Enpho Kit	21
2	Arsinator	1
3	Del Equa (Water Test Kit)	2
4	Turbidity Meter	1
5	Conductivity Meter	3

Annex 7 : Budget Vs Expenditure of DWRDF in FY 2072/073

Districts	Budget Allocated in AWP				Actual Expenditure				Exp %	Carried Over Finnish Fund
	GoN	GoF	DDC	Total	GoN	GoF	DDC	Total		
Achham	16,553,000	16,753,000	324,000	33,630,000	16,552,398	13,398,326	-	29,950,724	89%	3,305,033
Baitadi	12,662,000	12,657,000	500,000	25,819,000	11,732,000	12,214,243	783,487	24,729,730	95%	375,777
Bajhang	13,080,000	13,075,000	345,000	26,500,000	13,080,000	12,300,000	538,357	25,918,357	98%	-
Bajura	17,784,000	17,779,000	464,286	36,027,286	12,453,639	12,321,749	500,000	25,275,388	70%	5,362,617
Dadeldhura	15,205,000	15,200,000	315,066	30,720,066	15,205,000	8,489,664	315,066	24,009,730	78%	6,563,177
Dailekh	13,375,000	13,370,000	500,000	27,245,000	13,375,000	11,326,114	400,000	25,101,114	92%	1,952,164
Darchula	15,791,000	15,376,000	291,006	31,458,006	15,791,000	15,289,527	150,000	31,230,527	99%	2,000
Doti	12,680,000	12,880,000	291,491	25,851,491	12,680,000	9,949,460	300,000	22,929,460	89%	2,894,429
Humla	19,340,000	19,335,000	410,715	39,085,715	19,340,000	19,247,081	600,000	39,187,081	100%	
Kailali	13,580,000	13,575,000	291,000	27,446,000	13,580,000	4,210,430	291,000	18,081,430	66%	8,752,946
PCO	4,079,000			4,079,000	3,166,118			3,166,118	78%	
Total	**154,129,000**	**150,000,000**	**3,732,564**	**307,861,051**	**146,955,155**	**118,746,594**	**3,877,910**	**269,579,659**	**88%**	**29,208,144**

ANNEX 8. WATER QUALITY MEASURES

The project has initiated design modifications/innovations – often quite small, but with good results – that are able to contribute to water quality and sustainability. Some of these include:

- Shock chlorination of water supply systems. Microbiological contamination of water sources is problematic in the project area. During construction the system may become contaminated from the environment. In addition, a poorly sealed system may allow the entry of environmental contaminants such as human and animal excrements. RVWRMP has recently started 'shock chlorination' of the structures with a high dose of chlorine (20 mg/L for 2 hrs). The shock chlorination is done once before beginning to use the system, and tests have demonstrated significant decreases in bacterial counts.
- Separate troughs for livestock. If animals drink directly from the tap or source, there is a risk of physical damage to the infrastructure as well as contamination. Building a separate water trough beside the tap stand/structures is better both for water safety and to make watering of livestock simpler.
- Digging recharge ditches above water sources. If the land has been cleared, the run-off of rainwater may be too quick to allow penetration. Digging recharge ditches or ponds, and combining these with plantation, will support better rainwater capture.
- Using prayer flags and other signals to indicate that the intake/source is a sacred place appears to be a good way to encourage communities to protect it.
- Building diversion channels above water supply infrastructure (such as intakes, reservoir tanks, tap stands, etc.) to protect infrastructure from contamination and physical damage by flood water.
- Building a lip around the lid of the reservoir tank to minimize contamination by external water when the lid is opened.

Water quality examination for faecal contamination:

Certain water quality parameters have been measured at water sources and different structures. As per the project document, local organisations are now responsible for water quality checks. Therefore the project has decreased water quality examinations from portable kits but P/A vials (presence/absence) have been extensively utilized at different locations of the system to check contamination by fecal matter. 68% of water source samples were found safe from faecal contamination and 32% of water sources were found contaminated with faecal origin.

The project has been supporting "Open Defaecation Free" declaration and advocating for stop to animal grazing areas in the vicinity of water sources to control the contamination from animal waste matter. Safe sanitation practice awareness and water handling, regular cleaning of structures and structure chlorination and advocating of HWTS options have been practiced in such schemes. Similarly structure chlorination with a high dose of bleaching powder (80 mg/L) has proved to be a good intervention to reduce the contamination of structures.

P/A vial test done at different components of the water supply system has resulted as below.

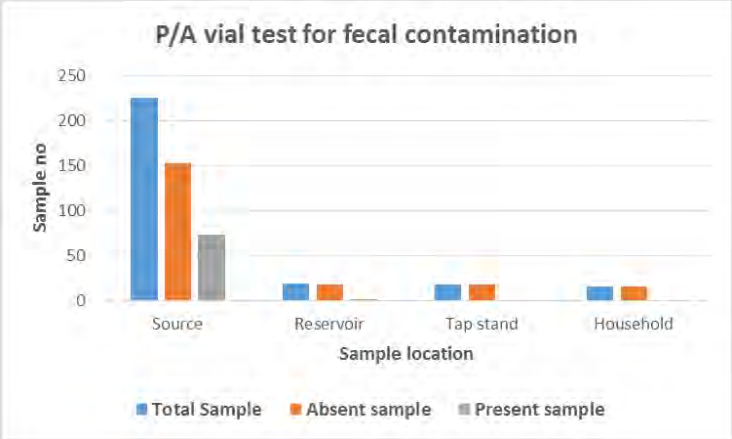


Figure - P/A vial test for fecal contamination