

Rural Village Water Resources
Management Project Phase III



BAJURA District Annual Progress Report 17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016



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



Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AB	Actual Beneficiary
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BCRWME	Building Climate Resilient Water Sheds in Mountain Eco-Region
BE	Beneficiary Equivalent
CA	Constituent Assembly
CB	Capacity Building
CBMS	Capacity Building and Monitoring Specialist
CI	Conventional Irrigation
CO	Community Organization
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CY	Calendar Year
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DLS	Department of Livestock Services
DMC	District Management Committee
DoC	Department of Cooperatives
DoI	Department of Irrigation
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DTO	District Technical Office
D-WASH-CC	District WASH Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resource Development Fund
DWS	Drinking Water Supply/Scheme
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage
ESAP	Energy Sector Assistance Programme
EUR	Euro
FCG	FCG International Ltd
FY	Fiscal Year
GDI	Gender Development Index
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GGR	Gravity Goods Ropeway
GOF	Government of Finland
GON	Government of Nepal
HQ	Headquarter
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPO	Implementation on-going
LDO	Local Development Officer
LSGA	Local Self Governance Act
M	Million
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	Microhydro
MHP	Microhydro project
MIS	Management Information System
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoUD	Ministry of Urban Development
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MUS	Multiple Use System
NCF	Nordic Climate Fund
NCCSP	Nepal Climate Change Support Program
NPR	Nepalese rupee

NRREP	National Rural Renewable Energy Project
NSHMP	National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan
ODF	Open Defecation Free
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
p/m	Person month
PAF	Poverty Alleviation Fund
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PoCo	Post Construction
PSU	Project Support Unit
RADC	Remote Area Development Committee
REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
REFEL	Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhancing Rural Livelihoods
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, West Nepal
SbS	Step by Step Guidelines
SC	Steering Committee
SDP	Sector Development Plan
SEIU	Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
SNV	Netherland's Development Organization
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DDC)
SvB	Supervisory Board
SWAP	Sector Wide Approach Programme
T	Trimester of Nepalese Fiscal Year
TA	Technical Assistance
TSSP	Total Sanitation Strategy Plan
UC	User Committee
VDC	Village Development Committee
VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
V-WASH-CC	VDC WASH Coordination Committee
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBRS	Web-based Reporting System
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSSDO	Water Supply and Sanitation Division Office
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the annual progress report of the first fiscal year (FY01) of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III. It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2072/073 (July 17, 2015 to July 16, 2016). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) by Government of Nepal (GoN), Government of Finland (GoF) and contributed by District Development Committee (DDC) Bajura as matching fund. In Bajura district RVWRMP works in 6 remotest VDCs as core VDC and providing support to 3 VDCs for Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) preparation process. The overall (long-term) objective of RVWRMP is "improved public health and reduced poverty within the project working area". The purpose of The Project Purpose is to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses in the project districts and working VDCs through the interventions in safe drinking water supply systems, sanitation & hygiene promotion, livelihoods and strengthen the capacity of micro saving credit institutions and enhance the capacity at local, district, regional and central level as results.

At the beginning of the FY01, there were targeted 12 different schemes with a population outreach of 5155 of 811 households and due to delayed on Phase transaction, delayed on UC agreement for implementation phase and also market shortage of non-local materials, only 2 schemes were completed with benefited 207 people.

In FY01, the Bajura district organized a range of capacity building events at schemes, community, VDC and district level with total 7180 participants (50.83% female, 23.69% Dalits). In addition there were involved 6 participants in local resources person development training which was conducted directly through TA fund and organized by project support unit (PSU). Similarly as result-2, all together 21 home garden groups were formed and conducted basic HGM trainings. The total participants were 663 (89.29% female, 32.12% dalits).

The estimated budget of FY01 for Bajura district was NPR. 35,563,000.00. The contribution of Government of Nepal was NPR. 17,784,000.00 (50.1%) and contribution from Government of Finland was NPR. 17,779,000.00 (49.99%) and expected contribution from DDC was NPR. 500,000.00. Similarly, the additional contributions expected from VDCs was 6% and user's contribution (cash+kind) was 20%. The actual expenditure during the fiscal year was NPR. 24,775,387.75 (69.66% in allocation) excluding DDC expenditures. Of these the 61.98 % expenditure was under capital heading and 83.91% was in recurrent heading.

1. Introduction

Bajura is one of the remote hilly districts situated in the far western development region of Nepal. Martadi is the districts headquarter of Bajura district and which is still not connected by all weather road networks as compare to others districts. It covers an area of 2,188 km² and has a population (**Housing & population census-2011**) of 134,912 and total households are 24908. The topography varies from 300 to 6400 meter from mean sea level. Mugu and Kalikot lies in the eastern part, Bajhang in western, Humla in northern and Achham and Kalikot in southern parts of Bajura districts. Life expectancy of Bajureli is expected 45.67 years (Male: 45.16 Female: 46.24). Bajura lies in the 75th position in the country as per Poverty Index 2012. Literacy rate in Bajura is 34.1 % (Male literacy 51.2 % Female literacy 17.3 %). Around 86.82 % people in Bajura are getting drinking water from pipeline but sustainability is poor and sanitation facilities are 100 % after declared district ODF on 28 Dec. 2014. In the total land available in Bajura, occupies 9.21 % by Agriculture land, 43.03 % by forest, 17.41% by pasture and 30.35 % by others.

2. Project Background

DDC/RVWRMP III has been working in Bajura district after successfully completion of Phase I & II, the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Department of Local Infrastructures Development & Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) & District Development Committee (DDC) Bajura was signed on 3rd April 2016 (21 Chaitra 2072) for implementation of Phase III.

Currently, the project is working in 6 VDCs of Bajura district named; Toli, Kailashmandu (from Phase II), Kuldevmandu, Manakot, Dahakot & Jukot as core VDCs and project is also supporting to Wai, Kotila & Jagannath VDCs for Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) preparation process.

In this FY01, DDC/RVWRMP Bajura have been planned to support 10 rural drinking water supply schemes, 1 conventional irrigation, 1 MUWS, and 5 bio-gas promotion under the investment fund and a range of activities for schemes sustainability, adopt climate/disaster risks, sanitation & hygiene promotion, sustainable livelihoods and cooperatives and activities for capacity building at different level were planned and implemented under recurrent heading. The detail of project VDCs since Phase I & II phased-out VDCs, core VDCs in Phase III, new WUMP VDCs and BCRWME VDCs are given below.

Number of phased out VDCs: 5 VDCs namely; Bichchhaya, Gotri, Sapatta, Rugin (terminated the project due to huge political conflict) & Chhatara are phased out VDCs implemented project activities from Phase I to Phase II. As per VDC phased-out strategy developed by project, these above mentioned VDCs were phased-out in FY2071/072.

Number of active VDCs: Currently, DDC/RVWRMP is implementing project activities in 6 VDCs. Out of which Toli & Kailashmandu VDCs are continuous VDCs from Phase II and remaining 4 VDCs- Kuldevmandu, Manakot, Dahakot and Jukot were selected in Phase II for WUMP and implementation phase have been started since FY2072/073.

Number of WUMP VDCs: As decided by DMC meeting, project have been supported to preparation of WUMP in 3 VDCs namely; Wai, Jagannath and Kotila VDC respectively. At the present, all field level steps have been completed and data entry in WUMP software is ongoing.

BCRWME VDCs: Building Climate Resilient Watersheds in Mountaineering Eco-region (BCRWME) project is also working in Bajura district. This project covers 15 VDCs namely; Barhbise, Kuldevmandu, Brahmtola, Dahakot, Manakot, Aatichaur, Gudukhati (Batch I VDCs), Kanda, Jaibageswari, Toli, Kailashmandu, Dogadi and some wards of Badimalika Municipality (Batch II) are selected for the project.

Number of WARM-P (Helvetas) VDCs: The WRMP-P(Helvetas) is not working in Bajura district.

3. Progress towards Achieving results

The first year of the Phase III covers whole 12 months cycle from 17 July 2015-16 July 2016. During the first and second trimester in FY01, the Bajura district was unable to start implementation phase in the proposed schemes due to some delayed on MoU between counter parts, DOLIDAR & DDC. The agreement for implementation phase was conducted between DDC and UCs in third trimester of the fiscal year. Besides this, some obstacles were faced due to market shortage of non-local materials.

As a result achieved in FY01, Bajura district was planned 12 different schemes (DWSS-10, CI-1, MUS-1) in 5 project VDCs with actual benefiting population of 5155. Of which 2 DWSS were completed by end of FY01 and 207 people are benefiting from IPC schemes. Similarly, the total sanitation activities were also initiated in the project VDCs.

3.1 Achievement of Results

3.1.1 WASH

To achieve Result 1, first priority should be given to institutionalize community capacity, which supports to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and behavior change related to safe drinking water and towards total sanitation. This result area focuses on drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene related structures, practices and behaviors through quality construction, enhancing capacity at different level and through various awareness campaigns.

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

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

As mentioned in Table-1, total population of the core project working VDCs is 34859. Of which, only 23.41% population was benefited with basic improved water supply as per baseline established during VDC level WUMP. Since started the project activities in the core VDCs, additional 2722 population in Toli and Kailashmandu VDC were benefited through

construction of 9 schemes (6 WS and 3 MUS) in Phase II. Similarly, 207 populations in Dahakot and Kailashmandu were benefited through 2 WS schemes in FY01 of Phase III. As mentioned in Table-1, as end of FY01 (2072/073) the overall benefited population through improved water supply as WUMP baselines are 1881 and an additional population benefited through project is 2952. At the end of FY01 (2072/073), the cumulative population with improved water supply is only 13.86%. As an estimation, after completion of carried over IPO schemes from FY01, the additional 4986 people will be benefited and it can be expected that the overall percentage of benefiting population will 28.16%. So, as mentioned in result indicator, the number of schemes and population coverage should be increased in coming fiscal years to achieve the result indicator.

Table 1: Access to improved water supply in core VDCs

Indicator 1.1	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total population in the VDC	4438	3249	6872	10973	5065	4322
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	0	0	0	1608	144	129
Additional population benefitted from project in Phase II	0	0	0	1239	1506	0
Additional population benefitted from project in FY01 (2072/073)	117	0	0	90	0	0
Cumulative population with improved water supply	117	0	0	2937	1650	129
% of population with improved water supply	2.63%	0%	0%	26.76%	32.57%	3%

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

RVWRMP is a bi-lateral project providing support in multi-sectoral water resources management. The project is demand-based guided by inclusive and participative VDC level WUMPs. This means that there are several options for water resources management. The project implementation guideline provides expected contributions from all stakeholders including community contributions both cash and kind depending on the type of scheme to be implemented. During the first fiscal year of phase III, due to delayed approval of project documents/guidelines for Phase III by the supervisory board, the contribution pattern was implemented same as from the Phase II. So that, expected contribution from users/community was 20% (1% cash & 19% kind). But in actual, community contribution in IPC scheme is 24.35% in Dahakot & 20% in Kailshmandu. Hopefully, the contribution pattern will be as guided by project document after completion of IPO schemes carried over from the FY01. See below **table-2** for details community contribution in completed IPC schemes.

Table 2: Community contribution on WASH

Indicator 1.3	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
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Total WASH Investment Cost	1,154,247.77	1Scheme in IPO	1Scheme in IPO	770,995.85	Schemes are IPO	Schemes are PPO
Actual Cost Contribution	281,137			154,159		
o In Cash	14056			9471		
o In Kind	216792			144688		
% Cost Contribution	24.35%			20%		

Indicator 1.4: 70% of critical water resources identified in WUMP (yield less than 45l/person/day) and protected with climate resilience and/ or water recharge initiatives

Disaster Risks Management (DRM) & Climate Change Adaption (CCA) is one of the very important cross cutting themes of the project. At the present, disaster risks & effects of climate changes are the crucial issue in Bajura district to sustain the water resources related activities. In Bajura district, the project have been initiated various activities to minimize the disaster risks and adopt climate change effects in water resources. The major tasks initiated during the fiscal year (FY01) are; construction of recharge ponds above the critical sources, construction of recharge pits above the all proposed schemes source and some scheme sources catchment areas are declared as " No grazing areas".

As per the detail feasibility survey, design and estimates done in FY01, total 7 sources were identified as critical water sources in project core VDCs. Out of which 1 scheme source area was protected through climate resilience methods, i.e; plantation above the source catchment areas, declared no grazing areas. Similarly, 5 scheme sources are protected through water recharge initiatives i.e; recharge ponds, recharge pits. See below **table 3** for VDC wise percentage initiated the source protection activities.

Table 3: Critical water source protection in core VDCs

Indicator 1.4	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	1	0	1	2	2	1
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	0	0	0	0	1	0
Number of protected sources through water recharge	1	0	1	2	1	0
Total number of sources protected	1	0	1	2	2	0
% of critical water sources protected	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%

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

Water Safety Plan (WSP) was already introduced in project supported schemes since phase I & it was continued more effectively and easily in Phase II too. As concerned and provisioned by Nepal Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS)-2064, the project has been simplified the WSP implementation process, which is very effectively implemented by the WSP team at scheme level.

As lessons learned during phase II, DDC/RVWRMP Bajura is initiated the water safety plan preparation process since very beginning. In the fiscal year 2072/073, the project have been conducted 2 days WSP orientation in all IPO schemes, fully implemented the WSP and reviewed in 10 WS schemes completed in Phase II in Toli & Kailashmandu VDC. Similarly, the WSP have been fully implemented in 1 IPC scheme in Dahakot and 1 Scheme in Kailashmandu completed in FY01 (Phase III). As a part of water safety, the water qualities have been tested in all proposed sources of schemes.

Table 4: Water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs

Indicator 1.5	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of water supply scheme implemented	1	1 (IPO)	1 (IPO)	6	4	0
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	1	0	0	6	4	0
% of water supply schemes with WSP	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%

Note: In Kailashmandu & Toli VDC, there are 9 WS schemes of Phase II, where WSP have been implemented in phase II and reviewed regularly in FY01 (Phase III).

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

Sustainability of the constructed scheme is one of the crucial issues in the context of rural water supply, irrigation systems due to lack of proper operation & maintenance (O&M). However, the RVWRMP is enhancing capacity of users through various trainings, orientation, learning and sharing visits and also supporting income generating activities to enhance the financial capacity of users where they can be able to pay water tariffs to sustain their schemes and self-sufficiency since phase I. As a continuation of these leanings, DDC/RVWRMP have been started the activities for the schemes sustainability since very beginning. In FY01, there were 12 scheme's done agreement with UCs for the implementation phase and these all schemes have started the O&M fund collection, prepared O&M regulations, selected & trained VMWs, and also they have regular monthly meetings of UCs as a part of sustainability. Similarly, some existing schemes in Kailashmandu VDC have established UC office and all schemes have managed stores to keep necessary equipments safely. The VDC wise status of UC activeness in numerical figures is presented in Table-5.

Table 5: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level.

Indicator 1.6	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of water supply scheme implemented	1	1	1	9	8	0
Number of schemes having: O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly	1	1	1	9	8	0

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% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0
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Indicator 1.7: At least three public audits conducted in each constructed drinking water scheme with participation of women and minority populations

Users' committee members have the prime responsibility to implement the schemes supported by project. Thus, schemes sustainability depends on transparency and governance systems governed by key users' committee members. So that, DDC/RVWRMP Bajura is providing facilitation support to users' committees to conduct at least 3 public auditing during the scheme implementation with much participation of female, dalits and other DAG communities represent in the community. As a result of fiscal year (FY01) 2072/2073, two public auditing have been conducted in 9 IPO schemes and 3 public audits were conducted in 2 IPC schemes. Similarly, the public auditing of 9 schemes of Toli & Kailashmandu VDC have been linked with UCs general assembly.

As a part of transparency, good governance and follow the human rights based approach, the RVWRMP, Bajura is trying to increase the participation of female, dalits and other disadvantaged group in each events but it is still lacking due to illiteracy, social norms, rituals and cultures. However, during the FY01, the overall female participation in schemes public hearing is found 43.11% and dalit participation is found 32.37%. As comparing previous status, it's found an increasing trend. See the table-6 below for VDC wise details.

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

Indicator 1.7	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of water supply scheme implemented	1	1	1	9 (5 schemes are Phase II)	8 (4 schemes are Phasell)	0
Number of schemes having at-least 3 public audit	1	0	0	6	4	0
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	100%	0%	0%	66.66%	50%	0%
Number of participation in public audit	32	99	55	305	272	
Number of female participation	10	52	17	125	125	
Number of Dalit participation	0	34	26	76	111	
Number of Janajati participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Female participation	31.25%	52.52%	30.90%	41%	46%	
% of Dalit participation	NA	34.34%	47.27%	24.91%	40.80%	
% of Janajati participation	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Remarks		IPO scheme	IPO scheme	3 schemes are IPO	4 schemes are IPO	PPO schemes

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

Social inclusion and gender sensitivity promotes fair & full participation of people in the sustainable management of the scheme. Discrimination oftentimes results to 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 strongly advocate as a cross cutting issues across the all result areas and special focuses in UC composition, training/workshop and leadership position to develop self-reliance. In the context of RVWRMP Bajura, the GESI strategy has been fully applied in all UCs as per the result indicators. In FY01 (2072/073), the total key positions in 12 schemes are 47 and out of which 24 (51%) positions are holding by female and 10 (21.27%) positions are proportionately holding by Dalits. Regarding the Janajatis there are no Janajati communities in the project working VDCs. See table-7 for VDC wise composition of UC's key position.

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

Indicator 1.8	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total UC Key Positions	4	4	3	16	16	4
Female Key Positions	2	2	2	8	8	2
Dalit Key Positions	0	2	1	2	4	1
Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Female Key Positions	50%	50%	75%	50%	50%	50%
% Dalit Key Positions	NA	50%	33%	12.5%	25%	25%
% Janajati Key Positions	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Remarks	No dalits Hhs					

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

The practice of sanitation & hygiene in school always associated with availability of excess to water. In the context, DDC/RVWRMP Bajura is facilitating & advocating the promotion of both school led total sanitation (SLTS) & community led total sanitation to achieve the results. In the school led total sanitation approach, total sanitation campaign, rally, support for school WASH plan preparation, orientation on total sanitation & hygiene at school level is being initiated in school and the involvement of project in all core VDC is significant. As per WUMP baseline data, there were only 51 schools have separate cabin of toilets for boys and girls, 48 schools have water supply in school yards and only 4 schools have hand washing facilities with soap out of total 75 schools in the 6 core VDCs. But as end of the reporting period of FY01, the number of schools having separate toilet cabin for boys & girls are 59, water supply facilities are in 63/75, number of school having hand washing practice with soaps are 16. As comparing to the baseline data, the CGD friendly toilet facility is increased by 68% to 78.66%, drinking water supply facility is increased by 64% to 84% and hand washing practice is increased by 5.33% to 21.33%. As compared the all relevant data, the school sanitation and hygiene status is

being improved, however, the status of treatment of drinking water, menstrual hygiene management in lower, secondary and higher secondary school and appropriate WASH facilities for disable students is still challenging to achieve. See below table-8.1. for VDC wise details and WASH facilities in school.

Table 8.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools

Indicator 1.9	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total Number of Schools	14	5	17	24	8	7
Schools having child club	14	3	1	12	8	2
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	10	5	15	24	7	2
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	3	0	0	1	0	0
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	4	0	1	15	4	0
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	5	5	17	22	8	2
School having MHM facilities	1	0	0	1	0	0
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	4	2	1	7	2	0
Schools having solid waste management practices	5	2	2	13	2	0
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	2	1	1	4	1	0
Schools having garden	0	0	0	4	1	0

As per WUMP baseline data, altogether 35 health posts and public institutions/offices are in the project core VDCs. The status of water supply and sanitation facilities are very crucial. The reason behind no WASH facility may be they don't have their own office building and those running offices in rental houses and also the staffs are also not regular in VDCs. Some offices have their own buildings but there are also not proper management of water supply and toilets. See the status in table-8.2 below for details.

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

Indicator 1.9	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total Number of institutions	7	5	6	4	7	6
Institutions having	0	2	4	2	3	2

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functional Water facilities							
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	1	1	2	1	2	0	
Institutions having functional toilet.	5	4	5	3	7	6	
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	0	2	2	1	1	1	
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	0	2	2	1	3	0	
Institutions having solid waste management practices	2	4	2	1	4	0	
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	1	1	1	1	0	

Indicator 1.10: More than 50% of RV-supported drinking water services schemes in core VDCs shall have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital

RVWRMP is providing its intensifying support to the VDC level cooperatives with aiming to sustain the socio-economic status at community level. At the same time to take over the operation and management of various schemes for long-term sustainability and self-dependency of the UCs. During phase II, RVWRMP have been provided support to 10 cooperatives and various users committees of schemes were affiliated in the cooperatives. In phase III, there are 17 cooperatives formed by various line agencies in project core VDCs but some existing cooperatives are passive and some cooperatives don't have such provisions to affiliate the UCs and schemes. To address the issues and enhance the capacities of these existing cooperatives, project has been carried-out assessment of existing cooperatives in all core VDCs to provide further support. During the reporting period, no any WS schemes UCs were affiliated in the cooperative. But, after project support in cooperatives, all scheme's UCs will be affiliated in the cooperatives.

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

Indicator 1.10	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total number of WS schemes	1	1	1	9	8	0
Number of schemes having account in cooperative	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of total O&M	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

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

RVWRMP's sanitation & hygiene activities are aligned to the provisions of the National Sanitation & Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP) of the GoN. RVWRMP's Phase I & II provided a huge contribution to the VDCs and district to declare ODF. As the result, the Bajura district was declared 16th ODF district on 12 Mangsir, 2071 (November 28, 2014). Since having district ODF, RVWRMP is assisting support to D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CCs to prepare total sanitation strategy plans, enhancing capacities of V-WASH-CC, D-WASH-CC & sectors like; education, health to gear up total sanitation movements as indicated by NSHMP. At the present, the district level total sanitation strategy plan have been prepared jointly with other partners and VDC level total sanitation strategy plan have been prepared and approved in 3 VDCs. As a result of project efforts in core VDCs, the sanitation and hygiene behaviors are well practicing and being behavioral. As end of the FY01, the measurable progress on total sanitation indicators are; 100% households have access to toilet and using properly, 37.68% households have hand washing practices in critical stages, about 32.39% households have access to safe drinking water (both structural chlorination + using low cost treatments at HH level), 30.65% HHs have save food intakes, 29.66% households have managed utensil drying racks (Changs). But more challenging indicator is management of farm year manures (FYM) which is only in 12.26% households. Similarly, other do-able actions like; utilization waste water in home gardens, management of solid/liquid waste garbage pits are in place and indicators are to be achieved during Phase III. During the reporting period, there are no any VDCs achieved 4 do-able actions, however, ward-6,7 of Manakot VDC & ward-8 (Nuwakot) of Kailashmandu VDCs have achieved the indicator. See table-10 for VDC wise details.

Table 10: Total sanitation status of core VDCs

Indicator 1.11	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total household in VDC	743	504	1241	1918	907	663
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	743	504	1241	1918	907	663
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	127	285	88	1194	529	29
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	74	107	62	1372	299	22
HHs practicing safe food intake.	220	77	122	1341	63	9

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HH having ICS	0	518	141	66	6	2
HHs managing the FYM	12	71	97	402	106	24
HH having the Chang	513	373	68	539	238	42
HHs having waste Pit	397	99	63	327	192	29
HHs managing the waste water in HG	38	25	76	145	116	12
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No

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

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

No allowed to toilet use, no allowed to use water taps, no allowed to stay inside the house and no proper caring and get nutritious food during menstruating are the major social issues in RVWRMP working districts and even those are the big social and human rights issues in Bajura district too. Since phase I, the project is advocating for elimination of such issues through intensive social mobilization, awareness campaigns and using various IEC materials. Even though, the issues are still deep rooted in rural communities and also obstructing to achieve the result towards sanitation and hygiene, better livelihoods etc. Due to faith, fate and fear (3F), victims are also not able to raise the voice against those social barriers. Recently, a behavior convenience survey (BCS) was carried-out in all 6 core VDC's and wards with sample households basis. As per BCS, it shows that, out of total 939 female respondents, 870 (92.65%) those respondents said they are able to use toilets and remaining 7.34% responds they are not able to use toilets. Similarly, as the questions are they allowed using public tap nearer the households during menstruation? Out of total 955 female respondents, only 802 (84%) female responds that they are allowed to use nearer public taps and 16% female respondents said that, they are not allowed to use nearer public taps during menstruating. As per the result of BCS, more challenging are in Manakot & Jukot VDC. See below table-11 for VDC wise details.

Table 11: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs

Indicator 1.12	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total respondents of BCS	213	28	170	227	128	173
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	211	23	164	208	126	138
% of menstruating women able to use toilet	99%	82.14%	96%	91.62%	98%	79.76%
Total respondents of BCS	213	28	181	227	133	173
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use tap? with answer "Yes"	188	24	165	210	126	89
% of menstruating women able to use tap	88%	85.71%	91%	92.50%	94.73%	51%

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

3.1.2 Livelihoods

The RVWRMP builds sustainable livelihoods approach since Phase I and it has been highly scaled-up during Phase II. During FY01 of Phase III, the livelihoods actions have been properly linked with water schemes. For FY01, some livelihoods interventions like; home garden management trainings, development and mobilization of local resources person (LRP) to support home garden groups were jointly conducted with District Agriculture Development Office (DADO). At the same, to scale up the basic livelihoods option is in advanced level livelihoods, the categorization of the project VDCs to high, medium and low potential categories was completed through sub-sector analysis (SSA).

Result 2: Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development

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

The concept of livelihood development emanated from availability of water where the resources are utilized for productive undertakings like establishment of home gardens to address food security & nutrition. The establishment of home gardens remains the major focus of RVWRMP to water beneficiaries in addressing food security and nutrition. The home garden establishment in water scheme area was well introduced in Phase II in Bajura and currently, altogether 1203 households are served by water supply, MUS schemes including schemes supported in Kailashmandu & Toli VDC since phase II. Out of those total water beneficiaries households, 913 (75.89%) households in 6 core VDCs have been established functional home gardens and remaining 1977 households are benefited by home garden activities. As comparing the home garden coverage in water beneficiaries' households, the highest coverage is in Kailashmandu VDC with 86% coverage, 84% in Dahakot, 73% in Toli, 62.90% in Manakot and 41% in Kuldevmandu VDC. There were no schemes implemented in Jukot VDC in FY01 but conducted home garden management training in 2 groups. As per the data analyzed, 3 VDCs are unable to meet the result indicator and 2 VDCs have achieved by end of FY01. See below table-12 for VDC wise details.

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

Indicator 2.1	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	19	124	78	506 (240+266)	476 (239+237)	0
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	16	78	32	438	349	
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	124	157	226	930	482	58
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	84%	62.90%	41%	86%	73%	0%

* Home garden means the household having 4 major crops in the garden: vegetables, spices, fodder, fruit and productive at least 6 months.

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

In RVWRMP, home garden activities are primarily focused on food security and nutrition. Regards to the food insecurity & malnutrition, most vulnerable target groups are female and children. So that, RVWRMP Bajura have more focused to female's involvement and participation in each income generating and livelihoods activities. Those focused activities are supporting to empowering them, their rights to livelihood means of additional income source and enable them feed & send their children to schools.

Since project working in Bajura district, the establishment of home garden attracted female to participate in livelihood training to enhance their skills in backyard food production. The result indicator above specifically quantifies the proportion of female's participation in home garden and other related trainings. As indicated in above indicator, the participation of women in home garden training found very impressive. Out of total 663 HGM basic training participants, 592 (89.29%) are female but the female participation in ToT and training to local resources person found only 42.30%. So, it should be improved with at least 50% of female participation in each livelihoods related activity for the coming fiscal year. As data analyzed in below table, there are increasing participation of female in home garden, ToT and LF training which is 82.45% in Dahakot, 92% in Manakot, 87.34% in Kuldevmandu, 84% in Kailashmandu, 90% in Toli & 92% in Jukot VDC. (See below table-13 for details).

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

Indicator 2.3	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of participants in HG training	53	77	75	219	189	50
Number of women participated in HG training	44	70	68	186	174	50
Number of participants in TOT	0	0	0	1	2	0
Number of women participated in TOT	0	0	0	0	1	0
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	4	3	4	5	7	3
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	3	1	1	3	3	1
% of women participation in HG	83%	90.90%	90.66%	85%	92%	100%
% of women participation in TOT	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%
% of women participation in LF training	75%	33.33%	25%	60%	43%	33.33%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	82.45%	92%	87.34%	84%	90%	92%

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 RVWRMP is very serious to enhance the capacity of minorities and disadvantaged groups with mainstreaming them in socio-economic activities through various interventions like; home garden & advance level livelihoods as per GESI strategy and GESI and HRBA approach. In relations to GESI strategy, the above result indicator specifies that the attendance of minority and DAG groups should be in proportionate to their population in water supply beneficiaries and equally should represent in livelihoods activities. As information gathered in FY01, the proportion of dalit groups in relation to their representation in WS beneficiaries is 31.92% and representation in home garden is found 32.12%. With the facts presented in below table, the result indicator to be achieved. In the context of Bajura district, however, it should be more focused in Kuldevmandu & Kailashmandu VDCs as compare proportionate participation of dalit in WS beneficiaries.

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

Indicator 2.4	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	19	124	78	506 (240+266)	476 (239+237)	0
Number of Dalit HH	0	43	55	208	78	0
Number of Janajati HH	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	0%	34.67%	70.51%	41%	16.38%	0%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of participants in HG training	53	77	75	219	189	50
Number of Dalit participants	4	26	26	86	39	32
Number of Janajati participants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of Dalit participation in HG training	7.54%	33.76%	34.66%	39.26%	20.63%	64%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	7.54%	0.91%	-35.85%	-1.74%	4.25%	64%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

There is only one convention irrigation (CI) under construction in Kailashmandu VDC, ward no-2. The CI scheme is IPO and expected command area is about 10.75 ha. The total 87 households will be benefited after completion of this scheme.

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

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

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Indicator 2.1	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of CI schemes	0	0	0	1	0	0
Number of CI beneficiary HHs	NA	NA	NA	87	NA	NA
Number of CI beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Number of CI beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Number of MIT schemes	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Number of MIT beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
Number of MIT beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping**	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA

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

Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support

In FY01 (2072/073), one irrigation scheme in Kailashmandu-2 & one MUS scheme in Toli-6 was proposed in annual work plan. Both schemes are under construction (IPO). After completion of Bhuwakhola CI, Kailashmandu-2, total 87 households with 491 populations will be benefited. Similarly, by Jukepaani multi use water system in Toli VDC, there will be benefited 152 populations from 20 households.

To achieve the above result indicator, there have been proposed 3 (2 CI and 1 MIT) irrigation schemes and those proposed schemes will cover 596 populations of 102 households.

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

In FY01 (2072/073), there have been not planned any micro-hydro schemes in core VDCs. However, the Bhukakhola MHP in Gotri (Phase-out VDC) was supported in Phase II and remaining final installment to be paid was reflected in AWP FY01. But the scheme is still un-complete and could not release the final installment.

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

Indicator 2.7	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of Energy schemes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of energy schemes through MUS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total energy produced (KWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total energy utilized (KWH)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total revenue collected	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of energy utilized and paid	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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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 indicator is not applicable for Bajura district during the reporting period of FY01.

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

Indicator 2.9	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of MH schemes having:						
Paid maintenance worker	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Public audit at least once a year	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Affiliated with cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Number of schemes having composition: paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

During the FY01 phase III, Bajura district have been conducted only 3 trainings, which ultimately supporting to income generating. There were conducted, leader farmers training, participated leader farmers in LF ToT in Doti event organized by RVWRMP/PSU and conducted Village Maintenance Worker's training in Bajura. The total 49 people were participated in those training. Out of which 10 participants are female and 6 people are from Dalit community. To achieve the target as quantifies in above indicator, the activities have been planned in FY02 and it will be continued in coming FYs too.

Table 18: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities

Type of Income Generating Training***	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other male participants	Total Participants
Leader Farmers training	6	6	0	0	15	21
Leader Farmer ToT	2	4	0	0	2	6
VMW training & mobilization	6	0	6	0	16	22
Total	6	10	6	0	33	49

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

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

RVWRMP is proving strengthening support to cooperatives since phase I and it has been more intensified in Phase II. During Phase II, one cooperative was formed and strengthened in

Chhatara VDC. In the remote villages of Bajura district, it's very difficult to access easily in micro-finance institutions/banks. Through the various income generating activities supporting by project, community people, especially female members are involving 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 for the long-term. So, the project has been promoted one cooperative in Chhatara; Chhatara Agriculture Cooperative Ltd. in Phase II. In Phase III, the project has been carried-out the assessment of existing cooperatives in 6 VDCs and planning to support feasible cooperative in FY02. So, the above indicator can be achieved by end of Phase III.

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

Indicator 2.11	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total leadership position of cooperatives	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01
Female leadership position	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01
Dalit leadership position	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01
Janajati leadership position	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01
% Female leadership position	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01
% Dalit leadership position	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01
% Janajati leadership position	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01	NA for FY01

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

The assessment of existing cooperatives has been done in in FY01. The progress on indicator will be quantifies from FY02.

Table 20: Operational self-sufficiency of project supported cooperatives

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

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

The indicator shall be reported from FY02.

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

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

Table 21: Composition of shareholders of project supported cooperatives

Name of cooperative	Total Shareholders	Shareholders by sex		Shareholders by ethnicity		
		Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others

3.1.3 Institutional Capacity Building

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

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

As defined in project document and logical frame work, few RVWRMP's good experiences have been adopted by VDC and district level line agencies. The VDCs have been adopted water use master plans (WUMPs) as major planning tools to plan and implementation of water resources related activities. Similarly, VDC level strategies developed by project towards total sanitation have been endorsed in VDC council and implementing.

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

Above indicator is not applicable for this FY in the context of Bajura district.

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

The project document specifies that the contribution of District Development Committee (DDC) should at least 1% as per Phase II. In FY01, the annual work plan (AWP) has been prepared on that basis. The main objective having contribution from DDC is aiming to instill DDC's ownership towards project investment. IN FY01, as per AWP, FY01, the actual contribution expected from DDC was NPR. 464,286.00, which is the 1% of total annual budget), however, the DDC have been contributed NPR.500,000.00, which is 1.69% among the investment budget.

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

District Management Committee (DMC) is responsible for planning, administration and implementation of RVWRMP's activities in Bajura district. During the Fiscal Year 2072/073, the DMC meetings have been conducted monthly basis as per project document. During the fiscal year, total 11 DMC meeting were conducted with full participation of the members. There were unable to conduct monthly DMC meeting on Shrawan and Poush month during the

fiscal year. As stated in project document, the DTO office has the major responsibility to provide technical support. However, due to lack of technical staffs in DTO office, the support in scheme level monitoring, scheme feasibility and final monitoring was not as expected. At the same time, the technical support from DADO in livelihood sector was very good and they have provided facilitation support in district and community level trainings, selection of LRPs and provided support in field level monitoring too.

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

In the Fiscal Year (FY01), the collaborative amount was very small. RVWRMP Bajura has no any planned activities jointly with CSIDB in the fiscal year but the some collaboration with DADO office has been made and that was as expected. The major activities jointly conducted are given below in table-22.

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

Name of activities	Number of RVWRMP working VDCs involved	Supporting agency (CSIDB / DADO)	Total allocated Budget for Joint LH activities	Actual utilized amount	% utilized against planned
HGM basic training	6	DADO			
District level LRP development training	6	DADO	18,000.00	12,000.00	67%
FYM management	2	DADO	16,000.00	16,000.00	100%
LRP review meeting	2	DADO	12,000.00	12,000.00	100%
Total			46,000.00	40,000.00	87%

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

The estimated budget through District Water Resources Development (DWRDF) was NPR. 23,103,000.00 (Twenty Three Million, One Hundred Three Thousands Nepali Rupees) as investment and NPR. 12,460,000.00 (Twelve million, Four hundred Sixty Thousands Nepali Rupees) was allocated and authorized for recurrent heading. But due to delay on transition of Phase III, delay agreement with UCs and shortage of non-local materials in markets have been obstructed the financial progress in the fiscal year. Out of total allocated budget, only 61.98% was actual expenditures in capital heading and 83.91% in recurrent heading. The overall expenditure is 69.66% (only central budget in DWRDF).

Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF

Budget heading	Budget	Expenditure	% expenditure against budget
Capital	23,103,000.00	14,320,112.00	61.98%
Recurrent	12,460,000.00	10,455,275.97	83.91%
Total	35,563,000.00	24,775,387.97	69.66%

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

Since Phase II, the DDC planning section has been started to update the status of schemes. Similarly, project has been implemented to handover ownership certificates to all completed

schemes. One copy of ownership certificates are kept in DDC information section for record purpose. Apart from this, DDC has been applied Web Based Reporting System (WBRS) and it has been updating quarterly and annually for systematic planning and reporting. At the same time, the WASH information section has been established in WSSDO, Bajura to minimize the duplications and harmonize the approaches, WASH techniques and models. Recently in last fiscal year, the DDC have been prepared 5 years District Period Plan (DPP) and the WUMP baselines and prioritize were reflected in DPP. Similarly, the scheme status and WUMP implementation process in project phased-out VDCs have been updated during VDC and district learning & sharing workshop.

Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

According to the project document of Phase III, the new WUMP preparation is ongoing in 3 VDCs of Bajura for FY01. In new selected 3 VDCs (Wai, Jagannath & Kotila) the ward and VDC level WUMP preparation process/steps have been completed and online WUMP data entry task has been started. Hopefully, the data entry task will be completed by 15th of August and then WUMP reports will be produced, sharing at VDC and district level for further improvements and approved by forthcoming VDC and DDC council meeting to legalize the WUMP reports.

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

VDCs are main counterpart in terms of contribution in all RVWRMP's activities. Since starting the project in Bajura district, VDCs are contributing more than provisioned as project documents. Since having absence of elected local body in the VDC, however VDCs are able to contribute as per agreement with UC and making all parties consensus towards fulfill the project obligation. In the FY01, the scheme design and estimates were prepared based on project documents of phase II. So, expected contribution from VDCs was 5%. As analyzed the VDC contribution in IPC schemes as end of FY01, the VDC contribution in Dahakot was 6% and VDC contribution was 5.26% in Kailashmandu VDC. In the context of remaining IPO schemes, the VDC contribution can be expected no less than 6% to meet up the above indicator's target.

Table 24: VDC contribution on total actual investment

Indicator 3.9	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	1,154,247.77	Scheme in IPO	Scheme in IPO	770,995.85	Schemes are IPO	Schemes are PPO
VDC contribution	70,284.19			40,592.83		
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	6%			5.26%		

3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

Support to construction of drinking water supply schemes in the project VDC is the prime focus activity of the project. During FY01 of phase III, the DDC/RVWRMP Bajura did the agreement

with 10 UCs to implementation of water supply schemes. As a physical progress made by end of FY01, following are the major physical achievements in drinking water supply schemes.

- Implementation Phase Completed (IPC) schemes: Naule Drinking Water Supply Scheme, Dahakot-2 & Paanikhal Drinking Water Supply Scheme, Kailashmandu-2 were completed in this FY01. The beneficiaries HHs are 35 and people benefited are 207. The total number of structures completed are Intake-3, RVT-2, Tap stands-9, Pipeline – 2232 both transmission & distribution line.
- Implementation Phase Ongoing (IPO) schemes: A total 8 drinking water supply schemes are under construction as IPO schemes. About 60% construction works have been completed in all IPO schemes. Out of 8 IPO schemes, 5 schemes construction works will be completed by October 2016 and remaining 3 IPO schemes will be IPC by end of December 2016. Through the 8 IPO schemes, total 668 HHs and 4305 people will be expected to benefit. Similarly, 1287 number of students will be benefited from the same schemes.
- Trained VMWs in all schemes and initiated O&M fund collection, WSP orientation and constructed recharge pits and ponds in all scheme sources.
- Water quality has been tested in all proposed sources of IPC and IPO schemes.
- Completed scheme level III monitoring in all IPO scheme and final monitoring has been conducted in IPC scheme.

3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

Regarding the sanitation & hygiene activities in the project core VDCs, series of capacity building trainings have been conducted for V-WASH-CC, WCF, school sectors and health sectors including district level activities. At the same time, various awareness activities were also conducted to mass awareness creation. Following are the major physical achievements made during the FY01.

- Support to D-WASH-CC for preparation of district Total Sanitation Strategy Plan (TSSP). The Bajura district total sanitation strategy plan (FY2072/073-FY2080/081) have been prepared, approved by last DDC council and published. Now the strategy plan is in implementation.
- Support to prepare 3 VDCs total sanitation strategy plan. Manakot, Toli and Kailashmandu VDCs have been prepared, approved by VDC council and implemented.
- 3 schools in core VDCs are developed & supported as model school. (Dahakot-1, Kailashmandu-1 and Toli-1).
- Out of total 5976 households in 6 core VDCs, all 100% households are using and cleaning toilets properly. 37.68% households have hand washing practices, 32.39% households are using low cost technologies for safe drinking water, 29.66% households have managed utensil drying racks and 12.26% households have managed farm yard manures (FYM), which was about 0% in WUMP baseline.

3.2.3 Micro Hydro

During the FY01, there were no planned for Micro-hydro support. But one scheme in Gotri VDC was carried over in FY01 (Phase III), but the scheme is still uncompleted and under construction.

3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

Improved Water Mills were not planned in FY01.

3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

Having Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS) in household is one of the key indicator of total sanitation under the environmental sanitation and hygiene. However, it was not in plan of FY01, but it has been planned in FY02 to support the households/settlements being ready for declaration of total sanitized. To increase the ICS coverage in project core VDCs, the coordination with Nepal Climate Change Support Program (NCCSP), DDC/ Energy, Climate Change and Environment Section will be done for the coming fiscal year.

3.2.6 Irrigation

During the FY01, one conventional Irrigation (CI) named; Bhuwakhola Conventional Irrigation, Kailashmandu-2/3 was planned and that conventional irrigation is under construction. As end of FY01, the 75% of canal construction works have been completed. So, the scheme will be expected to be IPC within August end. The command area of ongoing scheme is 10.4 hectars and will be benefited 87 households with 491 populations.

3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

There are no any cooperatives directly supported by the project in FY01. However, there are 17 existing cooperatives formed and support by other line agencies working in the VDC. As indicated by the Project Document of Phase III, the project has been carried out the assessment of 17 existing cooperatives to support in Phase III. But, among the 17 existing cooperatives following 3 cooperatives are recommended for support in FY02.

- Janakalyan Multipurpose Cooperative Ltd. Kuldevmandu-9
- Milemato Saving & Cooperative Ltd. Dahakot-9
- New Vision Saving & Credit Cooperative Ltd. Kailashmandu-8

3.2.8 Home Gardens

Home Garden Management support by the project is the main attraction for the community people to support in food security and nutrition. During the FY01, the DDC/RVWRMP Bajura was planned to basic home garden training for 18 groups. But, due to availability of financial resources, the HGM basic training was conducted in 21 groups. Following are the major physical achievements made during FY01.

- Basic home garden management training was conducted in 21 groups (Kailashmandu-7, Toli-4, Kuldevmandu-3, Manakot-3, Dahakot-2 & Jukot-2)
- Total 563 participants were received training. Of which 87.92% were female and 36.23% were dalits.
- 8 HGM groups are registered in DADO for further linkages and support.

- Out of total water beneficiaries' households, 75.89% have managed functional home gardens.

3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

For the livelihoods promotion, 20 Local Resources Person (LRPs) were trained and 12 LRPs are mobilized for regular support in home gardening groups to scale up the livelihoods interventions. Similarly, ToT for LRPs and VMW training has been conducted which will be ultimately support to livelihoods promotion. As end of the FY01, the number of households involved in home gardens have been increased. A part from this, the sub-sector analysis have been done in Kailashmandu, Toli and Kuldevmandu to identify the advance level interventions to be supported through project or other agencies active in the VDC.

3.2.10 MUS

There was one MUS scheme (Water Supply + Micro-irrigation technology) proposed in AWP of FY01. The proposed scheme is under construction. After having IPC, the scheme will expected to benefits 20 household's 152 populations. This MUS scheme is technically designed for water supply and micro irrigation with water collection ponds from overflow of RVT. The proposed MUWS will support to scaling up the home gardens for income generation purpose.

3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability

For the sustainability of income generation activities, sub-sector analyses have been done in 3 potential VDCs. Expected that, the analysis will give due consideration to all active agencies what would be the better income generation activity for particular settlements. Similarly, for the sustainability of the income generation, home garden groups/ commercial and semi-commercial farmers would be linked in cooperatives, establishment of agro-vets, market committee formation and access to the market information would be done in coming fiscal year.

4. Sustainability

Sustainability of the scheme is very crucial issue in the context of rural villages in project working VDCs. However, project has been developed many strategies and guidelines implementing those towards sustainability of the schemes. Since lessons learned from previous phases in the project, following are the major activities conducted in this fiscal year for scheme sustainability.

- Technically, appropriate designs and estimates have been done and more concerns given in quality of construction materials (both local & non-local materials).
- Step-by-step process have been followed clearly and applied so far.
- Orientation to the UCs/users on operation & maintenance (O&M), water safety plans and disaster risks and climate change effects on water supply have been done.

- Started O&M collection for future possibilities of natural calamities and obstructions of water supply systems.
- Trained village maintenance workers (VMWs) and mobilized them with basic maintenance skills.
- Support to users committees for construction of recharge pits/ponds and source protection to recharge the ground water.

5. Crosscutting Objectives

During the reporting period the project emphasized the implementation of concrete activities which can support to mainstream to the GESI aspects in planning, implementation and benefits sharing in the project activities. A series of capacity building efforts were launched to increase the awareness and accountability towards GESI sensitive implementation. Also climate change and environmental protection and human rights, good governance and democracy has been addressed through various capacity building activities.

Ms. Belu BK (35 years) is treasurer of Sotesain DWS, Manakot-5, 6, 7. She was selected as a treasurer by women users of Sotesain DWS.

The DDC/RVWRMP, Bajura was conducted a 3 days' workshop on "District level learning and sharing workshop for female UC members". She has been participated from Sotesain DWS, before joining the workshop; she never got chances to led in users committee even in any community level organization. During the workshop, female's rights and responsibilities towards sustainability of schemes, transparency and governance in UC were the major topics discussed.



At the last day of workshop, she made her commitments for transparency and good governance in her scheme. So that, she have been visited to Dhagadhi for procurement of non-local materials and done procurements transparently and also she had organized public hearing right after the procurement, they have regular UC meetings and have started to collect operation & maintenance funds from the beginning. Due to Belu's commitments and contributions, the scheme construction work is going smoothly and there is no any conflict.

For this change, Belu said "Before started the water supply scheme supported by RVWRMP, we (female) don't know how budget comes and where from it comes. But this project has been mandatory that there should be 50% women in UC key positions. As a result, I got the chance to led the UC as treasurer and after participate in workshop in Martadi, I have committed to do this all for the betterment of my village".

Table 25: Number of participants in CB activities

S.N.	Training	Dahakot	Manakot	Kuldevmandu	Kailashmandu	Toli	Jukot
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	368	260	304	657	665	166
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	53	77	75	219	189	50
3	Cooperatives Development	18	33	22	38	24	16

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	and Micro Finance Related Training						
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	4	5	5	12	10	5
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	3	4	3	5	5	2
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	90 (DMC, DWSHCC)					
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)						
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	773	714	334	989	838	153
9	VDC level trainings for V-WASH-CC	34	111	110	119	122	68
	Total	1554	1102	852	2012	1748	424

Table 26: Disaggregated participants in CB activities

Training	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Janajati Male	Janajati female	Other Male	Other Female	Total male	Total female	Total
Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	386	239	0	0	912	883	1298	1122	2420
Livelihood Promotion related Training	19	185	0	0	49	410	68	595	663
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	12	7	0	0	88	44	100	51	151
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	2	1	0	0	28	10	30	11	41
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	2	0	0	0	17	3	19	3	22
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	2	1	3	0	49	35	54	36	90
WUMP Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)									
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	829	872	0	0	1140	960	1969	1832	3801
VDC level training/orientation to V-WASH-CC	92	27	0	0	348	97	440	124	564
Total	1344	1331	3	0	2631	2442	3978	3774	7752

5.1. Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RVWRMP has integrated and mainstreamed Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach in all its activities as cross cutting issues. Major focuses have been given during the formation of users committee (UCs), selection of any training participants and also more focused in livelihoods/income generating activities to enhance capacities for the socio-economic empowerment of females, minorities and disadvantaged groups.

Since phase I, the main project goal is to improve the quality of life through equitable distribution and use of water resources and create livelihoods opportunities. RVWRMP recognizes that gender equity is a central concern in water resources and WASH. Because of females are the first beneficiaries of water resources who always involved in water resources based daily activities. Therefore, RVWRMP promotes social change by empowering women and disadvantaged groups through participatory WUMP planning process, meaningful participation in scheme selection, fixing of taps and other structures, operation & maintenance of schemes and proper utilization of water schemes as their basic human rights. During the FY01, the DDC/RVWRMP Bajura has been conducted various activities to mainstreaming female and DAG communities. As results achieved, 50% females are representing in UC's key position, more than 85% livelihoods participants are female and DAG households are also representing in all project activities with proportionately.

With these improvement in GESI aspects, still some social issues to be addressed in coming fiscal years. Such as staying women in chau-huts during menstruation, not allowed using toilets and taps during menstruation and somehow somewhere, women are not allowed to eat homemade nutritious foods like; milk, curds etc. So that, the issues would be addressed by all concerning agencies in the district and VDC level for further improvements.

5.2. Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

Participation, transparency, accountability and anti-corruptions are the inherent in RVWRMP activities, which support to promote human rights, democratic systems in each form and maintain good governance. Since starting the phase I, project is very sincere towards ensuring the human rights through public hearing, auditing at all level & installation of project information boards in each schemes. It has been ensuring right to information (RTI) as a basic human right. The role of users, users committees and all stakeholders has been well discussed and mentioned in MoU/agreements to ensure the accountability. As a part of enhancing capacities of users in terms of demanding and negotiating their necessities with DDC/DTO/line agencies have been found increased. The voices of women, dalits & disadvantaged group have been increased in UC and VDC level meeting for their rights. Project has been made such democratic provisions, where community people have right to choose their appropriate UC members without any pressure.

As a basic human right, right to get clean water, quality & quantity of water has been followed in line with International Conventions signed by GoN and policies reflections like; water access

within 15 minutes distance, drinking water should be safe and contamination free and 45 litres/day/person as the basic human rights including ensuring the child rights through construction of child friendly taps in all schemes. Through the livelihoods intervention, project is ensuring the right to food and nutrition. As a result, the number of households using vegetables has been increased. The strictly implementation of WUMP process and hardship priorities at VDC level to choose the schemes, the interfere of political leaders & so called intellectuals have been totally avoided, the selection of new UC members through UC general assembly and public auditing/hearing practices shows the good result towards maintain the good governance system. This ultimately supports to ensure the basic human rights.

5.3. Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Since planning process of VDC level WUMP, the issues related to environment, disaster risks reduction & climate change adaption have been well discussed and prioritized. The existing scenario and tradition of open defecating near or around the village, public paths and around the water sources has completely banded after declaration of VDC ODF/District ODF. It has been contributed to reduce the pollution load in environment and supporting to reduce the possible faecal contamination in water. Due to number of awareness raising activities, the practices of plantation near the source catchment area, source protection and implementation of water safety plan has been increased. To increase the capacity at local level, various days and weeks have been celebrated at community/VDC/District level. The project has been capacitating to D-WASH-CC/DMC, V-WASH-CC members on disaster risk management (DRM), climate change adaption (CCA) practices and total sanitation. Similarly, various capacity building trainings for UC/ VMW, HGM group, nursery leaders were organized at district & VDC level to avoid the possible epidemic disasters due to water contamination and decrease the environmental degradation. Similarly, project has been supporting and coordinating with various district level partners for promotion of improved cooking stoves, bio-gas for environmental sustainability. Since FY01, project has been paid more attention on construction of recharge pits above the identified critical water sources and constructed recharge ponds for ground water recharge purposed. At the same time RVWRMP Bajura have been creating mass awareness on source protection, multi-use of available water sources and also aware to the communities for declaration of **"No open grazing areas"** to protect the water sources and protect from the possible water contamination.

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

6. Assumptions and Risks

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

Table 27: Risk analysis

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

Following are the analysis of only high risks areas:

Natural calamities, climate change: During the FY01, natural calamities and climate change impact on project achievements was very high. Because, due to impacts of climate change the Bajura district faced 3 months drought and it impacts on food production. Similarly, it has been effects on water sources. Proposed scheme's sources in FY01 also dried-out and discharge have been decreased by 30-50%. This ultimately affects the designs of structures in Dahakot.

Political instabilities: The frequently changing government and political instabilities affect the daily life of people. Blocked in Terai region causes the shortage of daily commodities and also shortage of non-local materials (Pipe, cements, fittings etc.) which directly affects project activities, especially scheme construction works.

New administrative structures delayed: Its impact is low in project activities/achievements. Most of of the VDC secretaries and local political leaders were busy in meeting and new administrative structures dialogue. So it has been slightly impacts on monitoring and supervision of project activities.

Limited support from local level: Especially DDC support in FY01 was not satisfactory. During the fiscal year about 5.3 million Nepali rupees was freeze at the end of FY, however, the amount can be carried over. So, its impact is observed high in project achievement.

Remoteness & access to market: Due to remoteness and unavailability of market at local level in Bajura, it directly affects to the procurement of non-local materials from Dhangadhi. UCs/UC's procurement committee members have been spending more than 30 days for non-local materials in Dhangadhi. So its impact is high in project achievement.

7. Resource Allocation

As per the Annual Work Plan (AWP) FY01, total annual budget was allocated NPR. 35,563,000.00, of which GoN budget was NPR. 17784000.00 (50%) and GoF contribution was NPR. 17,779,000.00 (49.99%) as central budget. Similarly, DDC was allocated NPR. 500,000.00 as

matching fund for project investment. Out of total allocated budget NPR. 12,460,000.00 (35%) was allocated as recurrent heading. The heading wise allocation was, 3.51% for environmental sanitation/post ODF activities, 10.04% for capacity building at VDC level including step-by-step, 4.06% was allocated for awareness campaign and GESI, 9.60% was allocated for livelihoods, 6.44% for sustainability, 56.47% for SP mobilization, 6.91% for district level CBT, 0.97% for scheme/VDC level monitoring & 1.99% budget was allocated for administrative cost of DDC. As end of FY01, the expenditures status under recurrent heading is given in table-28.

Table 28: Resource expenditure

S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total
1	Environmental Sanitation (ODF/Post ODF, CHF, IPF campaigns, Plantation/Conservation, +++)	470,480.50	-	470,480.50
2	Capacity Building (VDC/VWASHCC/UCs/Conference, LLB/VMW, Exposures Visit +++) at VDC/Scheme level	1,166,987.91	-	1,166,987.91
3	Awareness Campaigns at district/VDC level (Special events, Media mobilization)	410,500.00	-	410,500.00
4	Livelihood (Basic/Advance/ME/Cooperative/Micro-finance, Collaborative efforts)	1,042,914.13	-	1,042,914.13
5	Sustainability/PoCo	421,874.27	-	421,874.27
6	SO/SPs mobilization (Fee & other Benefits including bi-monthly thematic orientation)	6,088,808.34	59,720.00	6,148,528.34
7	Capacity Building at District level (SO/DDC/VWASHCC/DMC, Exposure Visit, ++)	607,500.00	29,850.00	637,350.00
8	Scheme/VDC monitoring	79,210.81	-	79,210.81
9	Administration cost to DDC	167,000.00	-	167,000.00
10	WUMP preparation/Capacity Building , SP mobilization etc..	-	715,500.00	715,500.00
	Total	10,455,275.96	805,070.00	11,260,345.96

7.1. District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF)

District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) is purely provisioned under the District Development Fund (DDF) to execute the central and DDC matching fund to release and expenditures for RVWRMP activities. DWRDF includes the contributions GoN, GoF and DDC matching fund into the scheme investments and also for various capacity buildings at different level. The administrative cost of GoN for DDC also includes in the red book and reflected into DWRDF. The expected contributions from VDCs and users are directly deposited into the users' committee accounts. During the FY01, DWRDF budget status was reported on monthly basis to DoLIDAR/MoFALD and NPC and also presented and reported as quarterly and annual reporting basis at district and central level. As a verification and monitoring process and to ensure the transparency of the DWRDF account, the monitoring from DoLIDAR/RVWRMP was conducted and annual internal auditing from DDC auditing section and office of the auditor general will be done. Regarding the unsettled amount (BERUJU) of previous FY's, this year DDC took the action and settled all BERUJU amount.

7.2. TA Fund

Technical Assistance (TA) funds flows through the TA consultant FCG International and funds for office administration, capacity buildings (planned as special events), per diem and fee of

short-term service providers/office support staffs flows directly to district TA account operating by Water Resources Adviser (WRA). This is reporting in monthly basis to the project support unit (PSU) and PSU report monthly and trimester basis details to the GoF. For this FY01, the TA funds have been reported regularly as monthly basis.

7.3. Human Resources

RVWRMP Bajura is working as support person (SP) modality to conduct the field level activities. The Support Person (SP) model means, DDC directly hired 22 support persons on the basis of individual annual contract. Since terminated the support organization (SO) on 2067/068 BS, DMC hired the individual support persons (SPs) and its continued.

During end of the Phase II, some support persons (SPs) were resigned from the post due to uncertainty for continuation of their jobs. During the first and second trimester of FY01, there were only 13 SPs working under the DDC to provide VDC level support for the project. But DMC was decided and recruited new staffs in vacant position and mobilized 9 different position staffs from 1st March 2016. Currently, DDC Bajura has mobilized following number of staffs at field level to perform the project activities and conducted the annual performance evaluation. As per scored in annual performance evaluation, annual contract has been extended of all SP staffs.

Field Coordinators: 6 (One for each VDC)

Sub-Engineers: 2 (One SE look after 3 VDCs)

Livelihoods Promoter: 2 (One LP look after 3 VDCs)

Health Promoter: 6 (One for each VDC)

Water Resources Technician: 6 (One for each VDC and mobilized as per nos. of schemes).

As comparing the present AWP and activities, the numbers of mobilized staff is sufficient to perform the field level activities. However, technical capacity of sub-engineers should be enhanced; especially in schemes detail survey, designing and estimates of the schemes. At the same time, if the project will support the construction of prioritized schemes in new WUMP VDCs, then additional staffs should be provisioned because DDC and DTOs are unable to provide staffs as required.

8. Lessons Learned and recommendations

During FY01, RVWRMP Bajura performed satisfactory in terms of schemes implementation, performance of software activities also found very good and satisfactory of budget expenditures status, despite the operational challenges caused by delayed on Phase transition, political instability and strikes/series of blocked (Bandas) in Terai region and some non-local materials procurement issues related to UCs. During the fiscal year, project has been faced some issues/challenges equally achieved good results. So, the RVWRMP Bajura has some following lessons as learning for further betterment of the project.

- **Source discharge verification and source conservations:** As lessons learned, the direct effects of climate change are observed in water sources and many sources are drying-out. So that, before going on implementation phase of any schemes, the source discharge should be verified at least 3 times during winter season, driest season (May/June) and once during first public hearing to conform the source yield. Similarly, the source conservation through construction of recharge pits/ponds should be initiated in all schemes.
- **IEC materials to promote total sanitation & hygiene:** The total sanitation promotional activities are it-self very challenging in terms of behaviors change. To change on behaviors at school and community level, the IEC materials are very much essential to aware the students and community. If the students can understand clearly through the IEC materials they can easily communicate the information at household level for effective change.
- **District level Workshops/events :** It should be worth to conduct district level workshops on related topics to make common understanding like; Water Safety plan (WSP), climate change and effects on water resources and operation & maintenance procedures experienced by project.
- **District level conference for female UC members:** The district and VDC level events for female participants are very much fruitful to empower/aware female participants for transparency, accountability and sustainability of the schemes including social coherence.
- **Scheme based home garden and total sanitation:** Since having the home garden and total sanitation promotion training at the scheme level, it seems very much fruitful for the utilization of waste water and promote home gardens and total sanitation activities as visible.
- **End-use promotion support where existing MHPs are functioning well:** To increase the number of beneficiaries through income generating activities and meet the ambitious targets, the end-use promotion support should be done through cooperatives.