

**Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
Phase III**

**Achham District
Annual Progress Report
17.7.2015 – 16.7.2016**



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



Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP-III) Achham is implementing different activities in seven VDCs. Santada, Basti, Sutar VDC's from the second phase of the programme and in four more VDCs had selected (Darna, Sudi, Risidha and Batulasain) on the third phase of the programme for implementation of project activities in VDC. This is the annual progress report of the first FY 072/073 of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III Achham.

RESULT 1: WASH:

Five project VDCs (Layati, Turmakhad, Nada, Dhamali and pulyetola) have prepared Water Use of Master Plan (WUMP) in Phase III with the technical and financial support from RVWRMP. These WUMPs have been prepared in VDC in the presence of V-WASH-CC, ward citizen forum and political leaders and set priorities of water resources activities focusing on MUS application incorporating livelihood opportunities/IG, O&M/sustainability and human resources development/LSP. WUMP priorities strictly guide annual work plan of the district. Data entry of five new VDC is in under process.

Out of 25 Water supply/MUS schemes, 5 water supply schemes have been completed benefiting 424 Populations of 74 households with improved drinking water facilities (service level 1), have saved water-fetching time by 90%, and reduce the workload of women and children as well. And carry over 20 water supply schemes of 1059 HH and 7063 PP. Project activities conducted to include technical inputs to the rural communities for productive use of excess and wastewater in their home gardening, water quality monitoring, O&M guideline preparation & implementation (O&M fund raising, VMW mobilization, increase water tariff, WSP) and institutional capacity building.

District project was focused on promotion of environment sanitation towards total sanitation behavior in VDC. District had declared ODF on 2067. In post ODF activities, project has facilitated users on productive use of waste water, drying, washing platform, household waste management, farm yard management, home garden & nutrition, personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, water quality/WSP monitoring, O&M of schemes, household and schools latrine use monitoring etc. Sanitation week, menstruation day, hand washing and toilet day were celebrated in all working VDCs as a part of sanitation campaign towards total sanitation in relation to behavior change. The hand washing practice in village has been increased. Also the effect of water diseases are decline mode in project VDC.

Project was facilitating to schools for better water supply and latrine facilities. Although the sanitation condition in some institution is still challenge in some of the project VDC's. Due to better sanitation condition, positive responses are coming up from schools that girl's enrollment in school is increased reducing dropouts. In this FY, three VDC Darna ,Santada and Basti had declared chau hut free it also help for the better sanitation condition of the District.

Out of 2 Irrigation schemes one irrigation schemes is financial cleared and 20 HH/268 PP/100 Ropani is served in this FY and one irrigation scheme is carried in FY 2. 238 Ropani land irrigated in FY 2 form this scheme.

RESULT 2: Sustainable Livelihood and Income Generation:

Technical (knowledge/skill/technology) inputs to livelihood groups to promote livelihood activities at VDC level, trained leader farmers/LRP were mobilized with the technical backstopping of livelihood promoter. Livelihood promoters provided home

garden management trainings for 21 HH groups and follow-up HHs of 4 working VDCs. All household of HG groups are producing fresh seasonal vegetable for self-consumption. Home gardening refresher training for 12 HG of sutar ,santada and Basti VDC's. 197-household installed mud Improved coking stove in sutar VDC. Two home garden groups have produced lots of potato in sutar and bhatakatiya.

In addition, 160 local people are trained on technical sectors. These persons are resources of those VDCs and can get benefits from their effective mobilization for ensuring additional household income.

RESULT 3: Capacity Building

Capacity building of district and VDC level partners for the quality and sustainability of the project activities is a result of project. Various trainings, orientation and workshops at different level were conducted during this FY.

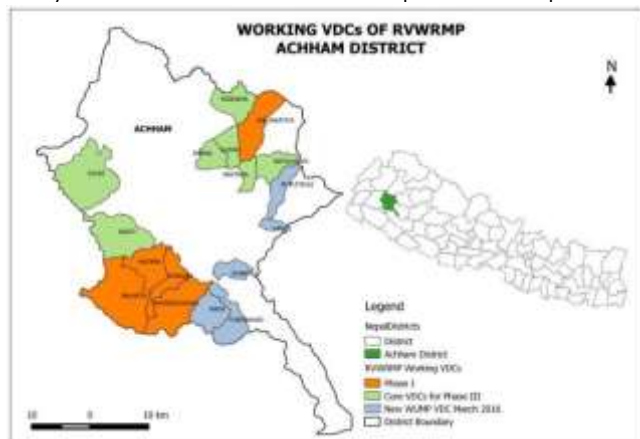
In Seven project VDC and five WUMP VDC various software/awareness campaign related activities/trainings like project orientation, GESI, ODF plan/strategy development, sanitation and hygiene ignition/triggering to UC/user/V-WASH-CC. UC financial management, CAP orientation/preparation, sanitation ignition/ triggering to schools, public audit/hearing, sanitation campaign and other social mobilization activities to scheme level users were conducted. Around 8836 community's members were participated in those events: (Female 4067 and male 4769). Besides these, during celebration of special events hand washing, sanitation ignition and interaction at school level, sanitation triggering to VWASHCC and UC members, sanitation interaction with V-WASH-CC, interaction on women right and nutrition campaign were conducted.

In addition to Software/awareness trainings, various technical trainings (VMW, Leader farmer) were conducted to develop local service provider for technical inputs in project activities sustainability.

District project organized exposure visit to Support organization member that was more fruitful for the project activities and knowledge shearing and get idea from different district.

1. Introduction

Achham district is one of nine hilly districts where 1st phase of this project was launched from the beginning of the year 2007. After the completion of phase-I, phase-II and phase-III have continued up to 2021. The agreement between DDC and DoLIDAR/RVWRMP-III was done on 4th Apr, 2016 (22 Chaitra, 2072). This district lies in mid hill region in far western region of Nepal. Karnali River is the eastern and southern boundary of this district. Doti, Bajura, Kalikot, Dailekh and Surkhet lie in Western, Northern and North- Eastern, Western and Southern side of this district respectively. This district is joined with Dhangadhi city by metallic road up to Mangalsen (Headquarter of the district) which is 300 Km long.



Karnali, Seti and Budhiganga are the main rivers and Kailash khola and Chahirakhola are main secondary rivers. There are 56 VDCs and 3 municipalities in this district.

<p>1.1 Geographical position:</p> <p>Area : 1692 sq. Km</p> <p>Latitude : From 28° 46' North to 29° 23' North</p> <p>Longitude : From 81° 32' East to 81° 35'</p> <p>Altitude : From 540 m. to 3820 m. & height of district headquarter 1362 m. from mean sea level</p> <p>Tourist area : Khaptad, Ramaroshan, Baijanath&Panchdewol</p>	<p>1.2 Population as per 2068 (2011) census:</p> <p>Total Population : 257477</p> <p>Male : 137469</p> <p>Female : 120008</p> <p>Density : 154 per sq.Km.</p> <p>Households : 48351</p> <p>Family size : 5.31</p>
<p>1.3 Agriculture:</p> <p>Cultivable Area : 56447 Hectares</p> <p>Main crops : Paddy, Maize, Wheat, Millets, Soybean, Beans, Potatoes, Radish</p> <p>Fruits : Mangoes, Oranges</p>	
<p>1.4 Forest:</p> <p>Area of community forest : 33848 hectares</p> <p>Non-timber Forest Products : Timoor,Rittha,Amala,Samayo,Lokta,Somlata,Chirato, Chutra, Jatamashi,Nirmashi,Harro,Barro,Jhyau,Pudina, Dalechuk, Kuriloetc</p>	
<p>1.5 Main business centres or bazaars: Safebagar, Mangalsen, Bayalpata, Jayagad, Mujabagar, Mellekh, Binayak, Dhakari, Turmakhad, Thanti, Chaurpati, Chukhutte and Kamalbazaar</p>	

2. Project Background

RVWRMP is a water resources management project, which in addition to water supply and sanitation supports community-based irrigation, micro-hydro power, improved cooking stoves and water mills, number of environmental

Implemented Agencies	Phasing out VDCs	Active VDC	WUMP VDCs	Other VDCs	Total
RVWRMP	5	7	5	1	18
BCRWME	0	0	0	38	38
WARM-P	0	0	0	6+1	6+1 Municipality

improvements as well as sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building activities. The broad range of activities address poverty and as such, provide many opportunities to develop different approaches promote good practices and trigger a range of ideas for improved well-being in these very remote villages.

RVWRMP has been working in Achham district from the first phase of the project and continuing third phase in seven VDCs Darna, Siudi, Risidaha, Batulasen,Santada, Sutar and Basti. District development committee selected five VDCs in FY01 and preparing water use master plan. The project is supporting DDC, VDC and UC to implement different water resources development activities with the aim of improving rural livelihood through sustainable and equitable use of water.

3. Progress towards Achieving results

3.1 Achievement of Results

3.1.1 WASH

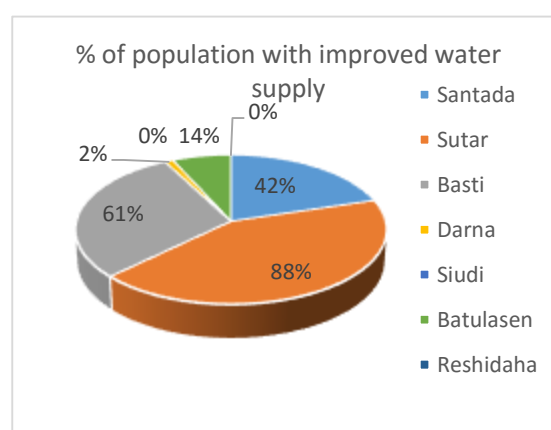
	Indicator
1.1	97% of community members in the Project VDCs have improved water supply systems
1.3	Community ownership demonstrated by communities having contributed in cash and kind at least 25% towards construction
1.4	70% of critical water resources identified in WUMP (yield less than 45l/person/day) and protected with climate resilience and/ or water recharge initiatives
1.5	100% coverage of water supply schemes with Water Safety Plan
1.6	95% of User Committees of improved water supply schemes in the supported VDC are active and able to maintain service level
1.7	At least three public audits conducted in each constructed drinking water
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
1.9	100% of schools and health posts have child, gender and disabled (CGD) friendly WASH facilities
1.10	More than 50% of RV-supported drinking water services schemes in core VDCs shall have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital
1.11	50% of VDCs are able to declare Total Sanitation, by achieving 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators
1.12	90% of menstruating women able to use the toilet in project VDCs

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

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

In this fiscal year, 5 Water Supply schemes are completed, 19 water supply schemes are implementation phase ongoing and one water supply scheme is preparatory phase ongoing out of 25 planned water supply schemes under water resources infrastructure development for 7063 population will benefited in seven project working VDCs.

In the Santada 42%, Sutar 88%, Basti 61%, Darna 2%, Siudi 0%, Batulasen 14% and Rishidaha 0% of population get improved water supply facilities with cumulative previous water facility. Total



coverage is 88% highest and 0% lowest by population with improved water supply out of seven Core VDCs. After completed all the ongoing schemes (19 No) of FY 1 the population coverage will increase. Details about water supply coverage data show below the **table 1** with pie chart.

Table 1: Access to improved water supply in core VDCs

Indicator 1.1	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total population in the VDC	3918	3744	5568	5160	5824	6078	5259	35551
Population with basic improved water supply in Baseline	1634	2888	3330	102	0	846	0	8800
Additional population benefitted from project in FY-1 (2072/073)		424	53					477
Cumulative population with improved water supply	1634	3312	3383	102	0	846	0	9269
% of population with improved water supply	42%	88%	61%	2%	0%	14%	0%	26%

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

In this FY1 Schemes, maximum 15% and minimum 13% in cash and kind community contribution out of seven Core VDCs. 19 water supply schemes are carried over in FY 2. Therefore, community contribution in those schemes is around 50 % of total UC contribution of the schemes in FY1. In FY2 the contribution of the users will be more than 25% after completed the schemes. Community ownership demonstrated by communities have contributed 25% in cash and kind towards construction in overall seven VDCs. In this FY1 cannot achieved indicator, 1.3: Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behavior. Details about community contribution in cash and kind data show below the **table 2** with pie chart.

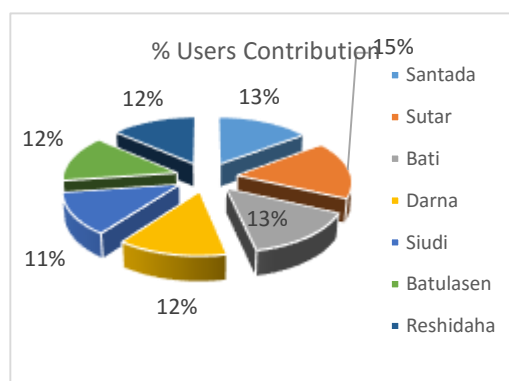
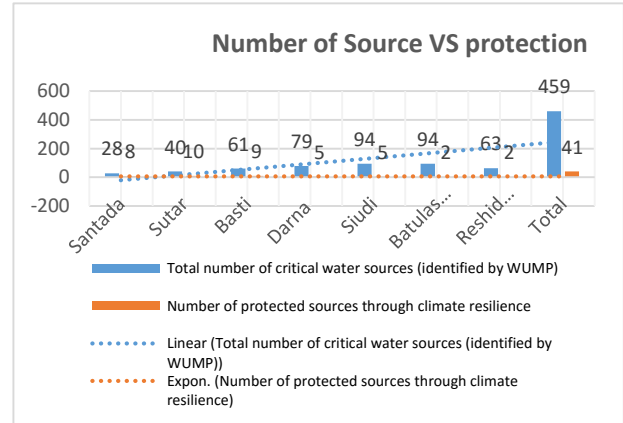


Table 2: Community contribution on WASH

Indicator 1.3	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total WASH Investment Cost	7528212	4237943	6510461	10541342	5721593	1143734	2676264	38359549
Actual Cost Contribution	1971491	1245464	1678461	2433787	1263986	280175	645235	9518599
o In Cash	50000	6000	35000	74200	23000	5000	15000	208200
o In Kind	960745.5	619732	821731	1179794	620493	137587.5	315117.5	4655199.5
% Cost Contribution	13%	15%	13%	12%	11%	12%	12%	13%

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

Climate change is the cross cutting issues in all water and livelihood related activities. District project has considered climate change effect in project activities design and trying to mitigate and adapt in implementation. Water source protection, plantation around water source, pipeline and landslide risk area, climate smart cultivation) and critical water sources discharge less then 0.1lps. According to water users master plan of respective VDC no of critical sources are 459. Out of these numbers of the sources, 41 numbers ie 9% of sources are protected with the help of project. 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”.



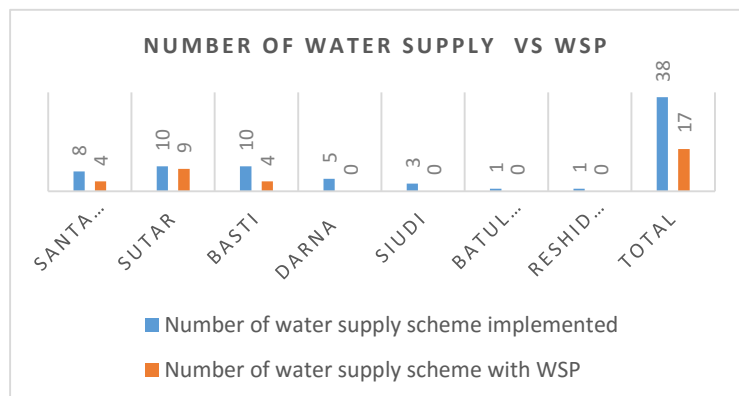
Details about critical water sources protection data show below the **table 3** with bar chart.

Table 3: Critical water source protection in core VDCs

Indicator 1.4	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total number of critical water sources (identified by WUMP)	28	40	61	79	94	94	63	459
Number of protected sources through climate resilience	8	10	9	5	5	2	2	41
Number of protected sources through water recharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of sources protected	8	10	9	5	5	2	2	41
% of critical water sources protected	29%	25%	15%	6%	5%	2.1%	3%	9%

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

Water quality is the key issues of human health. District project has tested water quality of all water sources of ongoing and completed water supply schemes by PA vial and considered necessary action in intake construction. Project is providing “safe water from source to mouth” message to all households through trainings and household visit events. WSP team is formed in all completed schemes has got 3 days trainings. WSP team with the consultation with UC/users and support from SOs field staffs has



prepared Water safety plan and now 17 UCs are implementing plan. Although In these schemes, they have water safety plan but UC are inactive to implement the plan in some of the schemes. In this FY 0% to 100% WSP implemented with formation in core VDCs. WSP is implemented on completed schemes of santada, sutar and basti VDC. However, in case of ongoing VDC all activities are done according to the WSP concept from the starting of the schemes. Although, team will be formed after completed the schemes. Details about water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs data show below the **table 4** with chart.

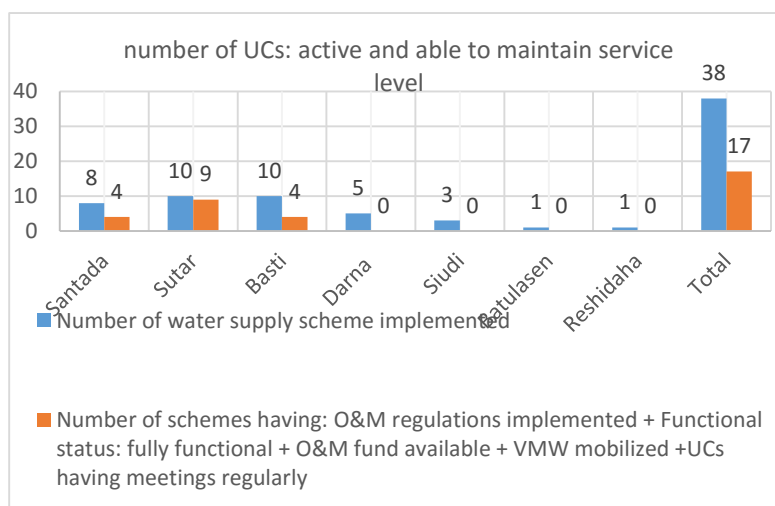
Table 4: Water supply schemes with WSP in core VDCs

Indicator 1.5	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of water supply scheme implemented	8	10	10	5	3	1	1	38
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	4	9	4	0	0	0	0	17
% of water supply schemes with WSP	50%	90%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%

In this FY 1, water safety plan of 17 water supply schemes was prepared last and in this FY 1 of santada, Sutar and Basti VDC's.

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

After completion of the planned activities, all beneficiaries will have improved drinking water facilities within 5-10 minutes distance and can save water fetching time by 80% - 90% and reduce the work load of women and child as well. Communities can use their saving time in income generation and home garden activities that water has developed new opportunity in their surroundings. Project is encouraging and providing technical inputs to the rural communities for productive use of access and wastewater in their home gardening. Support/follow up to UCs on Water quality monitoring, O&M guideline preparation & implementation (fund raising, VMW mobilization, water tariff, WSP) and institutional capacity building are the regular project activities that completed in reporting FY-1.



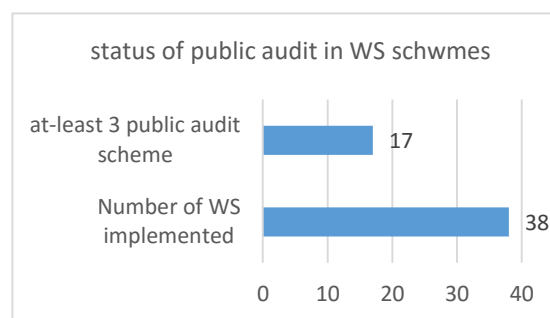
Completed schemes of last FY have maintained service level in schemes. They are practicing O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized +UCs having meetings regularly. In table 5 there is only 45% of scheme maintaining service level due to adding the ongoing schemes.

Table 5: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level.

Indicator 1.6	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of water supply scheme implemented	8	10	10	5	3	1	1	38
Number of schemes having: O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized +UCs having meetings regularly	4	9	4	0	0	0	0	17
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	50%	90%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%

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

Public hearing is a way of notifying people about their development initiatives getting done at their locality. This is organized through mass meeting with participation from most households in the scheme area. In Public, hearing is treated as one of the major tools of transparency. Public hearing aims to maintain quality in supported activities for sustainable benefits and is to be conducted one time preparatory and two times during the scheme implementation phase.



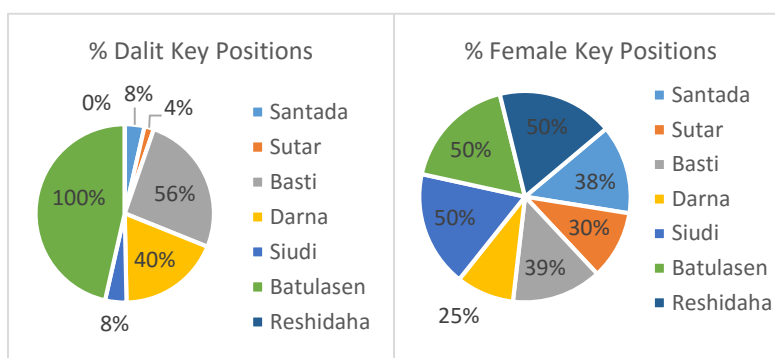
In this FY 20% schemes are conduct at least three public audits out of 25 schemes with in presence of 1472 participation because of many schemes are implementation ongoing. Participated 45% female, 31% dalit and 0% Janajati during the public audit.

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

Indicator 1.7	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of water supply scheme implemented	4	5	6	5	3	1	1	25
Number of schemes having at-least 3 public audit	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	5
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	0%	80%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%
Number of participation in public audit	280	256	269	297	260	30	80	1472
Number of female participation	120	124	129	140	84	15	46	658
Number of Dalit participation	74	57	105	143	51	30	0	460
Number of Janajati participation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Female participation	43%	48%	48%	47%	32%	50%	58%	45%
% of Dalit participation	26%	22%	39%	48%	20%	100%	0%	31%
% of Janajati participation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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.

GESI is cross cutting issues in all project activities, project activities is focusing to enhance the capacity and knowledge of women and DAG in active participation, decision making process, easy access to resources mobilization.



Composition of UC's key position of Dalit and women is satisfactory. Around 36 % of female and 26% of dalit in the key position of the completed and ongoing water supply of this FY1. In bataulasain VDC the key position of Dalit is 100% where 50 % are Dalit women.

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

Indicator 1.8	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total UC Key Positions	13	27	18	20	12	4	4	98
Female Key Positions	5	8	7	5	6	2	2	35
Dalit Key Positions	1	1	10	8	1	4	0	25
Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Female Key Positions	38%	30%	39%	25%	50%	50%	50%	36%
% Dalit Key Positions	8%	4%	56%	40%	8%	100%	0%	26%
% Janajati Key Positions	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Indicator 1.9: 100% of schools and health posts have child, gender and disabled (C4GD) friendly WASH facilities

Water supply and latrine is the basic component on public institution at VDC level. Schools can play the lead role towards the total sanitation. Project is facilitating to schools for water supply construction. Out of 53 Schools 48 school have child club, 31 functional water facilities within schoolyard, 20 functional toilet (1:50 student) cabins & urinal, 21 child & gender friendly toilet. only five schools have hand washing with soap facilities, 9 school have solid waste management practices and no Schools have low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service, MHM facilities, disable students (crutches, wheel chair user), disable friendly toilet (Ram+++), O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities and garden.

Table 8.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools

Indicator 1.9	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total Number of Schools	6	6	9	8	10	8	6	53
Schools having child club	6	6	9	8	5	8	6	48
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	2	6	9	4	1	5	4	31
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	0	0	0	3	10	5	2	20
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	4	6	1	3	2	3	2	21

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School having MHM facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
Schools having solid waste management practices	2	3	0	0	3	0	1	9
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having garden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Water supply and latrine is the basic component on public institution at VDC level. Out of 28 institution 11 institution have functional Water facilities, 18 functional toilet, 6 gender friendly toilet 3 washing with soap facilities, 4 solid waste management practices, 4 hospital waste management facilities and no institution have low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service, disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.

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

Indicator 1.9	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total Number of institutions	7	3	1	3	9	4	1	28
Institutions having functional Water facilities	2	3	1	0	2	2	1	11
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having functional toilet.	4	3	1	0	9	1	0	18
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Institutions having solid waste management practices	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4

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

In our seven-core project VDC there are no any functional cooperative. UC deposited operation and maintenance fund in District bank.

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

Indicator 1.10	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total number of WS schemes	8	10	10	5	3	1	1	38
Number of schemes having account in cooperative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of total O&M fund of WS schemes in cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of WS schemes affiliated in cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Achham district has been already declared as ODF district on 8th May 2013 AD and also prepare District total sanitation strategy plan. RVWRMP have three VDCs (Santada, Sutar and Basti) working from starting of phase II and four VDCs (Darna, Siudi, Rishidaha and Batulasen) working from end of Phase II. Out of 5844 HH 5688 HH have access of water seal toilet and remaining HH use VIP toilet in project seven VDC. Some of the completed HH latrines have no door facilities. 548 house hold washing with soap facilities, 1341 house hold practicing safe food intake, 843 house hold ICS, 434 house hold managing the FYM, 788 house hold in Chang, 326 house hold in waste Pit, 635 household managing the waste water in HG. No VDC is achieving 100 % doable action in our project VDC. However, at least 4 out of 5 key do-able actions in Santada, sutar and Basti is going to achieve.



Table 10: Total sanitation status of core VDCs

Indicator 1.11	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total household in VDC	653	624	928	860	984	987	808	5844
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	624	601	904	841	969	968	781	5688
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	3	115	275	5	2	133	15	548
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	235	251	275	150	0	230	200	1341
HHs practicing safe food intake.	235	251	275	150	0	230	200	1341
HH having ICS	282	548	0	0	0	7	6	843
HHs managing the FYM	20	135	0	235	9	25	10	434
HH having the Chang	151	225	325	0	3	34	50	788
HHs having waste Pit	55	98	105	0	2	21	45	326
HHs managing the waste water in HG	55	105	450	0	5	10	10	635
Achieved VDCs with at least 4 out of 5 of the key do-able action indicators (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Declared Total Sanitation VDC (Yes/No)	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	

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

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

In the FY1 four VDCs (Santad, Sutar, Basti and Darna) more than 85% of menstruating women able to use toilet after organized different level of awareness programme before the chhau hut free VDC declaration. Although, in the three VDCs (Batulasen, Siudi and Reshidaha) less than 44% of menstruating women able to use toilet in menstruation periods. It due the traditional thinking, lots of traditional hillers in community. The rate of use of toilet is increase in chau hut declared VDC of project VDC. Still we need to focus our awareness programme in those VDC's. However, in other three VDC, we need more focus our software programme for the better sanitation status of the VDC. This survey had conducted with randomly asking the people of project VDC's by field staffs.

Table 11: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs

Indicator 1.12	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total respondents of BCS	26	18	22	32	20	38	45	201

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Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	22	16	20	28	8	14	20	128
% of menstruating women able to use toilet	85%	89%	91%	88%	40%	37%	44%	64%

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

3.1.2 Livelihoods

	Indicator
2.1	At least 78% of the households provided with improved water supply, have a functional home garden
2.3	At least 50% of 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	70% of irrigation scheme beneficiaries practicing double or triple cropping
2.6	Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support
2.7	At least 50% of the energy generated by micro-hydro schemes is utilized and paid
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
2.10	At least 12 000 families trained in income generating activities
2.11	At least 50% women in the leadership posts of project supported cooperatives
2.12	90% of developed cooperatives shall achieve operational self-sufficiency, which should be greater than 110%.
2.13	Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

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 project working from starting of phase II in three (Santada, Sutar and Basti) VDCs and four (Darna, Siudi, Batulasen and Risidaha) VDC end of phase II. Comparatively high coverage of water supply scheme with home garden facility in three project VDC. In Darna, Risidha and Batulasain VDC home garden group are not formed in this FY 1. All the water supply schemes are ongoing. However, in case of Siudi VDC there are three home garden groups are formed of existing water supply area. Although, people are not use for drinking purpose. 67% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden.

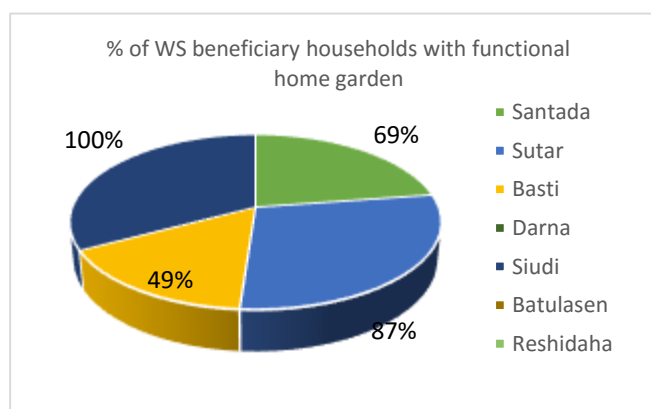


Table 12: WS beneficiary households with functional home garden in core VDCs

Indicator 2.1	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	272	552	563	17	0	140	0	1544
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	188	478	277	0	85	0	0	1028
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	1128	2868	1662	0	510	0	0	6168
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	69%	87%	49%	0%	100%	0%	0%	67%

* 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 the FY-1 659 (64%) women are participate in home garden training out of 1028 participants. 11 (39%) of female participant in leader farmer training out of 34 participants. No any TOT organized in this FY1.

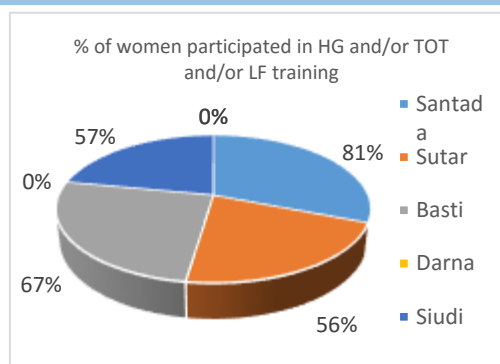


Table 13: Women participation in HG, TOT and/or LF training in core VDCs

Indicator 2.3	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of participants in HG training	188	478	277	0	85	0	0	1028
Number of women participated in HG training	152	268	188	0	51	0	0	659
Number of participants in TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of women participated in TOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	8	8	5	9	4	0	0	34
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	11
% of women participation in HG	81%	56%	68%	0%	60%	0%	0%	64%
% of women participation in TOT	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% of women participation in LF training	75%	50%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	81%	56%	67%	0%	57%	0%	0%	63%

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

Participation of Dalit and excluded groups in home garden groups depends on the settlement of the schemes. Although, participation of Dalit and excluded group in home garden training seems to satisfactory.

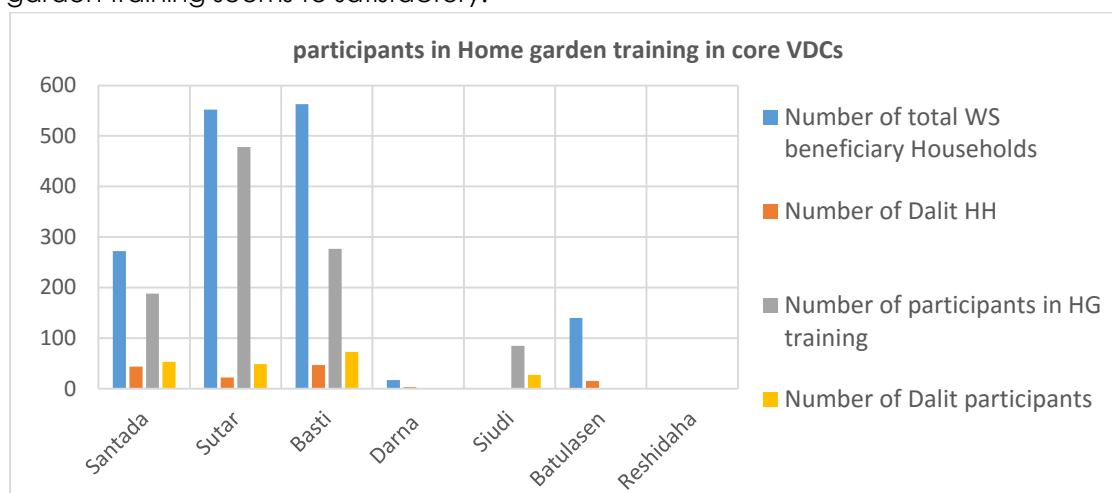


Table 14: Proportion of participants in Home garden training in core VDCs

Indicator 2.4	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulassen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	272	552	563	17	0	140	0	1544
Number of Dalit HH	44	22	47	3		15	0	131
Number of Janajati HH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	16%	4%	8%	18%	0%	11%	0%	8%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of participants in HG training	188	478	277	0	85	0	0	1028
Number of Dalit participants	53	49	73	0	27	0	0	202
Number of Janajati participants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training	28%	10%	26%	0%	32%	0%	0%	97%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	21%	7%	14%	18%	32%	11%	0%	13%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

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

In the FY-1 to implemented three number of irrigation scheme where one MIT implementation phase ongoing in Darna VDC and one is implementation phase completed & one is implementation phase ongoing out of two conventional irrigation systems in Sutar VDC. In the total 268 PP of 20HH are benefited from conventional irrigation. Total irrigation beneficiary HHs practicing double or triple cropping from irrigation facility.

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

Indicator 2.1	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulassen	Reshidaha	Total
Number of CI schemes	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

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

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Number of CI beneficiary HHHs	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Number of CI beneficiaries	0	268	0	0	0	0	0	268
Number of CI beneficiary HHHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Number of MIT schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiary HHHs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MIT beneficiary HHHs practicing double or triple cropping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of total irrigation beneficiary HHHs practicing double or triple cropping**	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%

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

Indicator 2.6: Estimated 50 000 beneficiaries receive irrigation support

In the FY-1, one conventional irrigation scheme in sutar VDC completed and benefited 268 PP of 20 HH. In addition, one irrigation and MIT scheme is ongoing now. After completed these two schemes, 1005 PP of 140 HH will benefited.

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

NO MHS#

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

Indicator 2.7	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha
Number of Energy schemes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of energy schemes through MUS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total energy produced (KWH)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total energy utilized (KWH)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total revenue collected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% of energy utilized and paid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Indicator 2.9: At least 90% of UCs for the Project- supported micro-hydro schemes are active and able to maintain service level as verified by presence of a paid maintenance worker, public audit at least once a year and an affiliation with cooperatives to accumulate its capital

NA#

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

Indicator 2.9	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of MH schemes having:							
Paid maintenance worker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public audit at least once a year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affiliated with cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of schemes having composition:							
paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Indicator 2.10: At least 12 000 families trained in income generating activities

Technical inputs to livelihood groups were the main intervention towards livelihood/IG promotional activities during the reporting F Y. To promote livelihood activities at VDC level, trained leader farmers are mobilizing with the backstopping from livelihood promoter for technical inputs in production and marketing. With the technical support from LRP Livelihood promoters are provided home garden management trainings and follow-up working VDCs and all household are producing fresh seasonal vegetable for own consumption.

During the FY-1, 3 number livelihood event training organize, participate 68 women , 8 Dalit and 152 Other people out of 160 people have got different livelihood promotional activities (trainings under livelihood promotional, potato farming etc); female are found more active in livelihood activities. These participants will explore the idea in community then other farmers also get the idea of IG.

Table 18: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities

Type of Income*** Generating Training	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participants	Total Participants
LRP Training	5	16	4	0	30	34
LRP Exposure Visit	6	6	1	0	25	26
Potato farming and Training	2	46	3	0	97	100
Total	13	68	8	0	152	160

*** 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

Study cooperative assessment in existing cooperatives with conceptual ideas explore of RVWRMP-III in Santada, Sutar, Basti, Siudi, Darna, Risidaha and Batulasen VDCs. in core VDCs of project cooperative could not formation/registered in Fy1.

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

Indicator 2.11	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha
Total leadership position of cooperatives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Female leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dalit leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Janajati leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Female leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Dalit leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% Janajati leadership position	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

NA#

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

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 %)
0	0	0	0	00	0

Indicator 2.13: Estimated 40 000 cooperative members

NA#

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
0	0	0	0	0	0	

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

The VDCs have been adopted water use master plans (WUMPs) as major planning tools to plan and implementation of water resources related activities.

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

NA#

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 DDC should at least be 1%. The objective of the local contribution is to build up ownership towards the schemes for sustainability of the facilities in the long run. In reality the DDC have taken ownership of the schemes being supported by the project. Although due to limited resources of district, they cannot contribute for the project in this FY1.

The financial contributions to investments of DDCs was NPR. 324000. This amount could not release due to the absence of local bodies in district.

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

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

The Project Document states that the DMC will meet 10 meeting per year to review progress of Project activities in the district and discuss other relevant matters. The DMC meeting is the appropriate venue where all district sectoral stakeholders meet and discuss the progress of implementation of the Project and inject corresponding remedies to any encountered problems through their prompt action and support. The more frequent the DMC meets, the more chances that problems are immediately acted upon. The target of DMC meeting was 10 in FY 1. However, 12 meeting was organized in this FY 1 ie 120%

DDC/DTO supported to technical monitoring at VDC and scheme level monitoring as well as technical advice for better improvement, facilitation and supporting UCs payment in time. DADO supported to technical backstopping at livelihood promotion in district and VDC level training. In the DMC meeting, regular present and good advice with decision from DTO, DADO and other relevant offices.

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.

Collaboration with DADO and CSIDB is very important for the smoothness of the project. District project coordinate with DADO and CSIDB and joint planning but they have no any cash contribution allocated in this FY 1. There was collaboration in technical support as well throughout the fiscal year.

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 activities	Actual utilized amount	% utilized against planned
Total					

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

In this FY-1 99% budget released from the total allocation in capital and recurrent cost. in which 100% release from allocation budget from Government of Nepal, 81% released from allocation budget from Government of Finland had expended. In progress 88% capital and 94% recurrent budge in average 90% financial progress from released VS expenditure budge of capital and recurrent budge. DDC allocation budget could not release and expenditure at a time.

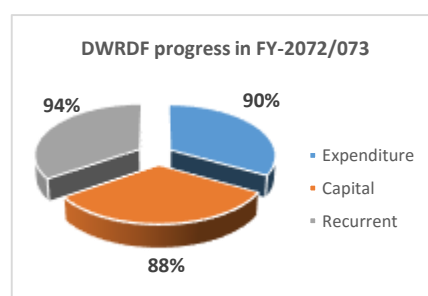


Table 23: Utilization of DWRDF

Fund ing	Budge Head	Allocation	Released	Not Released Amount	Expenditure	Balance	Capital	Recurrent
GON	Capital	10018000	10017398	602	10017398	0	Released	
	Recurrent	6535000	6535000	0	6535000	0		
GOF	Capital	10428000	10379331	48669	7833126	2546205	20396729	12859027
	Recurrent	6325000	6324027	973	5565199	758828		
DDC	Capital	324000	0	324000	0	0	Expenditure	

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Recurrent	0	0	0	0	0	17850524	12100199
Total :	33630000	33255756	374244	29950723	3305034		
Percentage		99%	1%	90%	10%	88%	94%

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

District projects are updating the schemes status on a monthly basis through scheme cards, and they send the information to the PSU. All districts are entering the monthly financial and physical progress to the Web-based reporting system (WBRIS) of MoFALD. Project reports (AWP, progress, WUMP) are available in District Information Development Centre (DIDC)/Information centre of DDC. Project provided capacity building to VWASHCC on the updating process.

Indicator 3.8: 100 New WUMPS prepared

In this FY-1 selected five (Layati, Nada, Pulletola, Dhamali and Turmakhad) VDCs for the preparation of WUMP. All the process of WUMP is completed expect data entry work of this FY1. It will help to achieve RVWRMP-III targeted 100 new WUMPs.

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

The project VDC contributed from 5% to 10% in water resources activates promotion in community in average VDC contribution is 6% in this FY because of to implement as per phase II project implementation guideline.

Table 24: VDC contribution on total actual investment

Indicator 3.9	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha	Total
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	3232971	3137685	2997716	4217699	2669385	462177	1132891	17850524
VDC contribution	188204.5	303173	162760	263533	143040	28593	66906.5	1156209.5
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	6%	10%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	6%

3.2 Highlights of Physical Achievements

3.2.1 Drinking Water Supply

In this FY-1, 5 Water Supply schemes are completed, 19 water supply schemes are implementation phase ongoing and one water supply scheme is preparatory phase ongoing out of 25 planned water supply schemes. Detail of structure is shown in tabular form.

In the Santada 42%, Sutar 88%, Basti 61%, Darna 2%, Siudi 0%, Batulasen 14% and Rishidaha 0% of population with improved

Physical plan VS Achievement in FY-1

Scheme structure	Unit	Estimated	Achieved
Intake	No.	46	7
Intake filter	No.	4	0
Collection Chamber	No.	1	0
IC	No.	7	0
DC	No.	5	0
GI Crossing	No.	2	0
RVT	No.	36	5
Transmission line	Meter	38240	14150
Distribution line	Meter	36798	6635
Public tap	No.	213	30
School tap	No.	14	1
Animal trough	No.	1	0
Fencing work	No.	96	7
Pipe support block	No.	25	0
Custom structures	No.	3	1

water supply from cumulative previous water facility. In total 88% highest and 0% lowest coverage of population with improved water supply out of seven Core VDCs.

3.2.2 Sanitation and Hygiene

D-WASH-CC Achham has prepared District Sanitation strategic plan aligning with main principles of National sanitation master plan and district project has played active role in preparation and distribution in VDCs and concern stakeholders' level. All active national/international organizations, government agencies and political parties are positively supporting in implementation of district plans. RVWRMP had conducted various kinds of ignition activities to enhance the capacity on WASH education of concern stakeholders (VDC/V-WASH-CC, education sector/ Schools, health sectors and political leaders) for accelerating the sanitation movement/campaign at district and VDC level. District had declared ODF and formulated post ODF strategy plan of district.



3.2.3 Micro Hydro

No Micro Hydro project in FY-1

3.2.4 Improved Water Mills

No, improve water mill in FY-1

3.2.5 Improved Cooking Stoves

District have implemented 197 mud ICS to 603 female and 579 male out of 1182 population have benefited in Sutar VDC. Improve indoor pollution with environmental effect from mud ICS constructed. Best option to install from rocket stove and more demand of mud ICS in option of rocket stove.

3.2.6 Irrigation

In the FY-1 to implemented three numbers of irrigation scheme where one Non Conventional irrigation schemes had completed and 100 Ropani of land and 20HH covered.



3.2.7 Cooperatives and Micro Finance Institutions

Cooperative assessment in existing cooperatives with conceptual ideas explore of RVWRMP-III in Santada, Sutar, Basti, Siudi, Darna, Risidaha and Batulasen VDCs. After the assessment three cooperative of core VDC's selected for the training from projects.

3.2.8 Home Gardens

Technical (knowledge/skill/technology) inputs to livelihood groups to promote livelihood activities at VDC level, trained leader farmers are mobilizing with the backstopping from livelihood promoter for technical inputs in production. With the technical support from LRP Livelihood, promoters are provided home garden management trainings for 21 groups and follow-up to 614



HHs of 7 working VDCs. All household are producing fresh seasonal vegetable for own consumption, however some are doing advance/commercial level activities and getting additional income by selling off-seasonal vegetable, spices and other agriculture products. During this FY1 160 people have got different livelihood promotional activities (trainings under livelihood promotional, leader farmer and potato farming etc); female are found more active in livelihood activities.

3.2.9 Measures for Livelihoods Promotion

For the promotion of livelihood activities in project, VDC's different technical training had organized in this FY 1. Different home garden groups of project district registered in DADO with the coordination. Different home garden groups and leader farmer training in District level had organized. Project had organized exposure visit for the leader farmer for promote their livelihood activities.

3.2.10 MUS

District has one MUS (WS+MIT) scheme implemented in Darna VDC. This scheme is implementation phase ongoing in FY-1. The MUS scheme covers 83 household with 515 –population will benefited. This scheme is potential for livelihood activities promotion because of 88 ropani irrigated in cultivated land with safe water facility provide from MUS scheme.

Baskhola thepche MUS scheme have 3 intake, 2 IC, 1 DC, 2 RVT, 1632 meter, transmission Line, 2833 meter distribution line, 16 public tap, 9 fencing work of water supply and 1 irrigation pound for 88 ropani cultivated command area of Darna VDC.

structure	Unit	Estimated
Intake	No.	3
IC	No.	2
DC	No.	1
RVT	No.	2
Tran. line	Meter	1632
Dist. line	Meter	2833
Public tap	No.	16
Fencing work	No.	9
Culti. area	Ropani	88
Irrigation pond	No.	1

3.2.11 Income Generation Sustainability

Technical (knowledge/skill/technology) inputs to livelihood groups/users and CO/Cooperative were the main intervention in livelihood promotional activities. Home garden management concept is introduced in VDCs where Home garden, leader farmer, potato farming trainings were conducted, HG is mainly focused the household nutrition and supporting to food security. Similarly, appropriate technologies (urine application, composting & liquid manure etc) were disseminated as advance level intervention. Livelihood promoters were responsible to facilitate on those events with close coordination with DADO officials and SO Field staffs. Technical inputs and financial support to leader farmer is the new initiation at each VDCs.



4. Sustainability

Financial – O&M fund, Transparency

O&M fund have been collected for all drinking water supply schemes during construction period @ NRs 3000/tap. After construction of schemes, additional funds have been collected. They have fixed the salary amount cash in some of the schemes and kind in some schemes for VMW. totally user's committee is inactive for the collection of O&M fund. Total O&M fund of all the schemes of project VDC is NA. For the sustainability of the schemes, in minor repair user committee is fully responsible to maintain the schemes for emergency major repair also they expanded O&M fund. Frequent public hearing and

auditing works have been conducted by UC with the help of SO. Therefore, conflict about transparency has not been raised in any schemes. All the schemes of FY 1 schemes have kept scheme boards in all their schemes.

Technical – VMW, Water quality

Two groups of VMW trainings had been organized during this phase of project period.

All VMWs trained were engaged in the construction of water supply structures. Therefore, the quality and finishing of structures are found very well in all schemes. It can be imagined that they will play good roll for sustainability of schemes. Project builds the capacity of VMW for any type of major and minor maintenance of the activities of water resources. VMW presence is seen more important for the sustainability of the completed structure.

The water quality tests have been conducted in all 7 VDCs. Leader farmer support to promote the livelihood activities and to fulfill the indicator of result 2. Number of such technical manpower capacitated in this FY1

5. Crosscutting Objectives

During the reporting period the project, emphasized the implementation of following cross-cutting themes: Gender and social equality, human rights and equal participation opportunities of easily marginalized groups (including children, people with disabilities, indigenous people and ethnic minorities), the fight against CHAU, as well as environment, climate and disaster risks. Also, advocacy on the empowerment of the women. District



project organized female UC conference in district level for increasing the confidence level of the women UC. Now,women are eager to speak and express their views

Table 25: Number of participants in CB activities

S.N.	Training	Santada	Sutar	Basti	Darna	Siudi	Batulasen	Reshidaha
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training)	1147	684	839	962	503	170	147
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	120	478	208	0	85	0	0
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	0	0	44	140	80	60	38
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	17	8	15	16	11	1	2
5	SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	15	25	15	20	15	0	0
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	362	216	384	534	204	116	0
	Total	1661	1411	1505	1672	898	347	187

4644 people are cap cited in noncore WUMP VDC.

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)	686	741	0	0	1824	1201	2510	1942	4452
Livelihood Promotion related Training	52	119	4	2	292	422	348	543	891
Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	31	43	1	0	190	97	222	140	362
Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	11	5	0	0	36	18	47	23	70
SO/SP Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	15	0	0	0	70	5	85	5	90
District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	656	712	22	21	1893	1340	2571	2073	4644
Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	226	246	39	18	661	626	926	890	1816
Total	1677	1866	66	41	4966	3709	6709	5616	12325

5.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

RVWRMP GESI strategy has been started in district. Schemes have been taken in Janajati, Dalit and Back warded clusters. It has been difficult to complete the schemes easily in Dalit clusters compared to other castes. More capacity building trainings are felt needed for Dalit (low castes). This programme has started to decrease the discrimination against women and Dalit by providing different capacity building training and Chhau campaigns. Now a day, women are eager to speak and express their views. At the time of starting this programme they were very bashful to give their introduction also. Now they participate in all meetings and take part in decision-making. Within this short period this programme has not been able to increase income level and economic condition of women, ethnic group, poor, low caste (Dalit) and back warded groups. Income Generation programmes should be implemented for such improvement. This programme has improved women's/JAGADAMBA access to basic health to some extent. By chhau campaign, this programme can promote the human right of women to some extent against traditional belief in Chhau (menstrual hygiene). Until now, it has not been able to bring expected change.

5.2 Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

RVWRMP's cross-sectoral nature has ample opportunities to address the human rights based approach and related priority areas. A democratic and accountable society that promotes human rights. Project includes number of tools to secure the human right ie WUMPs, Step-By-

Step, cooperative development and livelihoods concept, disaster management study; an inclusive green economy that promotes employment. In addition, the infrastructure related works open up opportunities for income generation and upright jobs. Sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection. Project name is water resources management project, which will be paying an increasing attention to land use and resources. In addition to water resources through watershed development, seeking further coordination with such District forest office and other same objective project in an attempt to scale up the pilots related to multipurpose nurseries and deforestation. This links to climate change and disaster risk mitigation related efforts, and human development – the overall goal of RVWRMP's capacity building and empowerment efforts. The human right to water is indispensable for leading a life in human dignity. It is a prerequisite for the realization of other human rights. 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. A central dynamic is thus about 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/DWASHCC) to meet their obligations.

Project Develop the new WUMPs and the existing VWASH Strategies and Plans in a similar direction by adding steps for ensuring and empowering the disadvantaged groups and women to make their voices heard when the plans are prioritized at the VDC level. Work through Ward Citizen Forums to ensure that the principles are institutionalized into permanent structures in VDC level planning systems. That will play for the good democratic system in community level. They are empowered for the selection and made their activities in their level.

To maintain a transparency & accountable approach to all activities, project sharing information with all empower communities to take direct responsibility for themselves so that they resort to state assistance only where necessary building capacity of V-WASH-CCs/VDCs & UC's. To complete the any activities in project VDC RVWRMP follow four monitoring steps.

5.3 Environmental and Climate Change Sustainability

Programme has increased the capacity to manage local environment by assisting in sanitation infrastructures like 2 pit sulav toilets and by rising awareness through teachers and students of schools. Programme has strengthened the local capacity by running different campaigns in different occasions like sanitation week, women's day celebration, celebrating world environment day and world water day. If environment in a VDC is kept clean, it may contribute to global environment problem also to some extent. 197 improved cooking stoves had been completed in project VDC's in FY1. It also protects the environment and climate change effects. Project also support in bioengineering activities in large water supply and irrigation schemes for the protection of schemes. To control the small disaster it support and give the stability to the schemes.

6. Assumptions and Risks

Detailed description of the occurrence and experienced impacts of the risks are given in the text below

Table 27: Risk analysis

Issues and Risk	Likelihood of Occurrence	Impact on Phase III achievements
Natural calamities, climate change	Medium	High
Political instabilities and anarchy	Medium	High

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

7. Resource Allocation

As per the Annual Work Plan (AWP) FY01 of district project, total annual budget was allocated NPR. 33,306,000, in investment and recurrent cost. DDC also allocated 324000 for the matching fund .Out of total allocated budget NPR. 12,860,000 (38.62%) was allocated as recurrent heading and 20,446,000 (61.38 %) in capital heading.

For the recurrent activities of this FY 1 some of the amount from DWRDF and TA fund had expended for the capacity building of users and SO/SP staffs. The expenditures status under recurrent heading is given in table.

Table 28: Resource expenditure

S.N.	Training	DWRDF	TA	Total
1	Step – By – Step (Water Supply Sanitation Irrigation and Micro Hydro Scheme UC level Training) and WSP	1040929	0	1040929
2	Livelihood Promotion related Training	1143404	0	1143404
3	Cooperatives Development and Micro Finance Related Training	42090	0	42090
4	Technical Trainings (VMW, LLB, RWJM, Lead Farmers, Agriculture Technician etc)	1341668.0	0	1341668
5	SO/SP mobilization and Capacity Building (Including Thematic Orientations during Bimonthly Meeting)	6064903	0	6064903
6	District Level Training/Workshop with DMC/DWASHCC/Stakeholders etc	1083564	0	1083564
7	Water Use Master Plan Related Training at VDC level (new and updating)	0	1179200	1179200
8	Awareness Campaigns/Mass meetings (Nutrition, HSE, Environment, Sanitation Week, public hearing/Auditing etc)	1133640	0	1133640
	Total	11850198	1179200	13029398

7.1 District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF)

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is bilateral project supported by Government of Nepal (GoN) and Government of Finland (GoF). As its modality, approaches and fund flow mechanism, the major contributors of the project were GoN, GoF, DDC through District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF). The administrative cost of GoN for DDC also includes in the red book and reflected into DWRDF. To ensure the transparency of the DWRDF account, monitoring from DoLIDAR/RVWRMP was conducted and annual internal auditing from DDC auditing section and office of the auditor general will be done. Concerning VDCs and Users (cash+Kind) were contributed as per MoUs between DDC, VDC, agreements done for individual schemes and project implementation guideline.

Funding	Budget Head	Allocation	Released	Not Released Amount	Expenditure	Balance	Capital	Recurrent
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GON	Capital	10018000	10017398	602	10017398	0	Released	
	Recurrent	6535000	6535000	0	6535000	0	20396729	12859027
GOF	Capital	10428000	10379331	48669	7833126	2546205		
	Recurrent	6325000	6324027	973	5565199	758828		
DDC	Capital	324000	0	324000	0	0	Expenditure	
	Recurrent	0	0	0	0	0	17850524	12100199
Total :		33630000	33255756	374244	29950723	3305034		
Percentage			99%	1%	90%	10%	88%	94%

7.2 TA Fund

Technical Assistance (TA) funds flows through the TA consultant (FCG International) and funds for office administration, capacity buildings, per diem and fee of short-term service providers/office support staffs. Beside this cost from District, project TA fund expended in preparation of Water user's master plan of five VDCs.

In this FY 1, some capacity building related activities of Water users master plan preparation of five VDC were conducted by Technical Assistant Fund (TA-F) Actual expenses of this FY is Rs.1179200 Especially capacity building of V-WASH-CC, Dalit , janajati, WCF.

7.3 Human Resources

The DDC is the main leading agency to execute the RVWRMP activities at field level but it is very difficult to perform daily activities smoothly due to lack of staff, lack of trained and well-experienced staff in DDC.



Since many donor organizations, in district level different NGO and INGO have capacitate the human resources for social and technical sectors specially in social mobilization, livelihood activities, leadership and skill development trainings but; after capacitated those human resources are migrated from the community . In this Fy1, number of technical workers migrated from district, community, and District level.

Regarding the trained human resources at VDC level, DTO, WSSDO, DADO, CSIDB are conducting various sector wise training to develop the human resources in district & VDC level. But due to the improper management (less equipped) of the DDC no record is in district. In this regards, RVWRMP had been capacitated local latrine builders (LLB), Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs), Village Level Extension Workers (VLEW), Master/Leader Farmers (M/LFs) etc. since first phase of the project and in this FY to develop the trained human resources at local level but trained human resources are not sufficient as district requirement. The number of trained human resources of FY 1 from the project is shown in below table and name list of VDC level trained human resources are given in Annex-7

Type of Income*** Generating Training	Number of VDC involved	Women participants	Dalit participants	Janajati Participants	Other participants	Total Participants
LRP Training	5	16	4	0	30	34
LRP Exposure Visit	6	6	1	0	25	26
Potato farming and Training	2	46	3	0	97	100
Total	13	68	8	0	152	160

Table- Number of trained human resources in the project working VDC

Regarding the human resources availability in DDC and DTO, there are only few officer level staffs in DDC. Only LDO & Account Officer and two officers are officer level post fulfilled in DDC and one officer level DTO chief is looking after the overall district level technical matters. Therefore, it is very hard to get required technical and monitoring supervision support from DDC/DTO.

Currently two support organizations (MDO-Nepal and ASTHA-Nepal) under 18 unit staff were working to carry out the all activities under seven core VDCS (Satada, Sutar, Batulasen, Basti, Darna, Siudi and Rishidaha VDCs) component. It is inadequate human resource to deliver the services and under proposed staffing. Increasing coverage core & none VDC and number of schemes construction, additional staff are requisite in future.

S.N.	Role/position	SOs	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		Total
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Field Coordinator	MDO -Nepal	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
2	Health Promoter		1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	3
3	Water Resources Technician		0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	3
4	Sub-Engineer		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
5	Livelihood Promoter		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
6	Field Coordinator	ASTHA-Nepal	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
7	Health Promoter		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
8	Water Resources Technician		1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
9	Sub-Engineer		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
10	Livelihood Promoter		0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Total:			3	0	0	0	14	1	17	1	18

8. Lessons Learned

During the fiscal year, District project has been faced some issues/challenges equally to achieve good results. Therefore, the district project has some following lessons and learning for further betterment of the project.

- ❖ 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. Especially female UC conference is more fruitful for the betterment of women empowerment.
- ❖ Without incentive to DDC/DTO officials, monitoring visits to VDC/Schemes from DDC/DTO was not possible as per PIG/SBS.
- ❖ Chau (menstruation) tradition is rooted in most of the project VDC's and the practice of prohibiting women to use toilets during menstruation period emerged as a new challenge to the project to make real ODF VDC.
- ❖ Maintaining the better sanitary condition of school latrine is very difficulties. Project is supporting two cabin latrines (separate for boys and girls) in primary schools but teachers are locking one cabin for their use in some schools, in such case boys and girls are forced to use one cabin only that creates the possibilities of open defecation near to schools area.
- ❖ Sustainability of schemes is still a challenge. O&M guideline preparation and implementation by UC found poor. Users are taking less ownership, UCs are profit motive and O&M fund was also found to be poor in completed schemes.

