

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

RVWRMP PHASE I COMPLETION REPORT VOLUME II – DISTRICT REPORTS

2063 - 2067

(15.10.2006-31.8.2010)



Final Reports 1.12.2010

BACKGROUND TO VOLUME II

This is the Volume II of the Completion Report of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase I (15.10.2006-31.8.2010/ 2063-2067). The Volume II District Completion Reports consists of ten district-wise reports, representing Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Humla and Kailali districts.

These reports were compiled by each RVWRMP District Team: the name of the Water Resources Advisor (WRA) can be found from each cover page and the complete district team in each report. These reports have not been 'screened' in any way to allow each district to reflect its experience using its own words. These reports clearly show how each district was different and unique, with its own dynamics and lessons learned.

The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this volume are entirely those of the authors and should not be attributed in any manner to the Government of Nepal or Finland.

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT ACHHAM

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

7 August 2010
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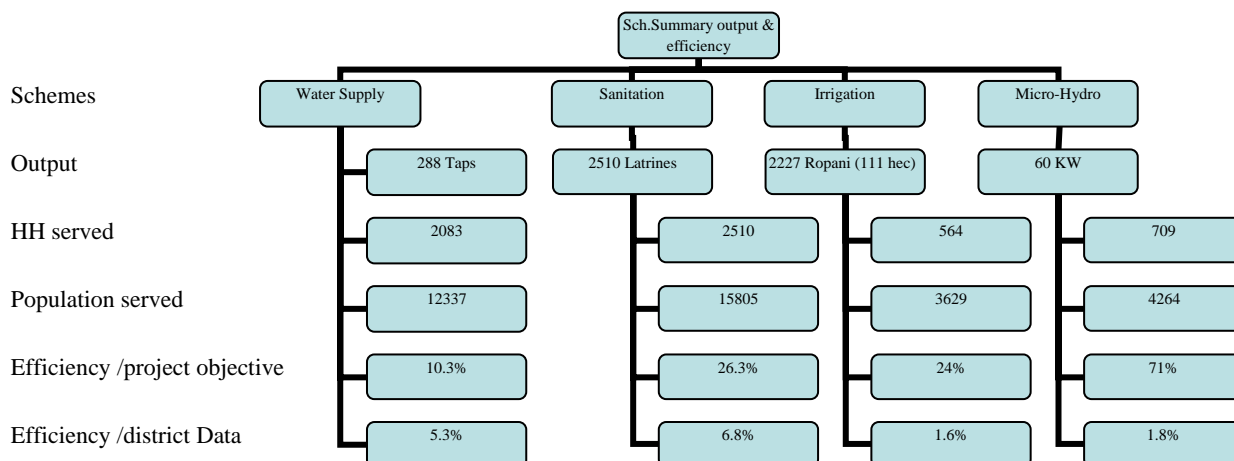
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1 Executive Summary

Summary of project activities and achievements are shown in the graph below.



Following human resources development training were also provided to the users and stakeholders. The trainings have improved the capacity of users for water management and maintaining the local environment.

Table 1. HRD trainings to the users and stakeholders

S.N.	Training	Number of events
1	District level SO workshop	1
2	LLB Trainings	4
3	VMW Trainings	3
4	VDC level teachers workshop on environment and sanitation	11
5	District Level teachers workshop on environment and sanitation	2
6	District level PoCo UC management Trainings	3
7	VDC level Straw mat weaving training	2
8	Leadership and bookkeeping training to managers and chairpersons of Cos	15
9	Refresher Leadership and bookkeeping training to managers and chairpersons of Cos	5
10	District level PoCo workshop	1
11	District level WRMC WUMP workshop	1
12	District level Phase I completion workshop	1
13	Dhami-Jhankri (wizard) interaction workshop in balata VDC	1
14	Inter VDC exposure visit	1
15	Exposure visit outside district	1
16	VDC level Home Garden training	5
17	VDC level Home Garden refresher training	5
18	VDC level Chhau (menstrual hygiene) interaction workshop	2
19	There are a number of different scheme level trainings (GESI, planning, Bookkeeping, O&M for tap groups etc) to UC by SOs in different phases	

Important lessons of general interest and to the design and implementation of similar programmes in future are as follows:

1. It has been very difficult to follow the monitoring part as mentioned in step by step method. If we try to follow this step as planned, works will be delayed very much affecting its progress as planned. There should be separate group of monitoring team already prepared so that promptly they can go, monitor and report. It is due to the lack of local government in DDC and VDC also.
2. Design software of water supply has to be updated. Materials are found over estimated by this software.
3. Subsidy for latrine should be similar to all users without ranking.
4. Training given by REDP to concerned UC of micro-hydro is not sufficient. SO from RVWRMP should be mobilized for training.

5. Sub-engineer in SO should be appointed in such away that his/her job is guaranteed for long duration. Or only TF from RVWRMP should be employed. From SO side there should be WRT only for technical part.
6. There should be certain type of incentives to DDC staffs to develop ownership feeling.
7. In district level workshops, it is necessary to provide allowance for every participant, like leader of political parties, line agency staffs etc. Now we have no rules to give the allowance for these parties and the staffs of line agency, so they are not interested to participation in our workshops and meetings.
8. WUMP Report should be updated within fixed duration of time. Source measurement in each year is required.
9. User's contribution is seen very high in irrigation schemes. Especially in non-conventional irrigation system all earthwork in mainline should not be included in users contribution. It has been very difficult to implement the schemes.

Summary for outputs from Phase 1 completion workshop (details are in Annex 7):

Output from Users Committee:

1. Support provided from SOs, DDC, DTO, DMC and project side is good.
2. Procurement process of RVWRMP is very good
3. In procurement process more time is consumed due to the strike. And we can't get the construction materials in time from the suppliers.
4. If project supplies the construction materials up to road head, it will be better for user's committee.

Output from political parties:

1. VDC should be selected based on remoteness and population density.
2. VDC selection process from RVWRMP is correct.
3. Medium or large irrigation schemes, micro-hydro and rainwater water harvesting (RWH) schemes should be implemented.
4. Sectoral expert should be involved In SO's selection process.
5. Work in this modality is effective, no duplication and more responsible.
6. DMC and DDC should monitor the scheme once in 6 month.
7. Public auditing is more transparent.

Output from District management committee (DMC):

1. WUMP Report should be updated with in fixed duration of time and missing and additional demands also should be updated.
2. Discussion should be made in the presence of all stakeholder.
3. From project side one technical facilitator (TF) and one WRT should be recruited VDC wise to make the programme more effective.

Output from Line agency:

1. Discussion and experience sharing workshop should be organised in district level with related organisation working in similar field.

Output from SOs:

1. Agreement is to be done with SO's for whole project duration.
2. Subsidy Mechanism has to be revised on sanitation schemes.
3. Capacity development training for SOs is not sufficient.
4. The support received from DTO/DDC and project side is satisfactory.
5. Project has to increase facility to retain technical human resources (Especially for sub-engineer).

Output from village development committee (VDC) secretaries:

1. VDC selection process of RVWRMP is correct.
2. VDC should be selected as per sufficiency of water resources in VDC and according to poverty.
3. Revise the contribution pattern of the sanitation and irrigation scheme.

2 Project Introduction/Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started on the 15 Oct, 2006 and will continue till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP works in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalent to EUR 4.8 million.

Achham district is one of nine hilly districts where this project was launched from the beginning of the year 2007. 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 and Kalikot lie in western, northern and north-eastern side of this district respectively. This district is joined with Dhangadhi by metalled road up to Samphebagar which is 259 Km long. Karnali, Seti and Budhiganga are the main rivers and Kailash khola and Chahira khola are main secondary rivers. There are 75 VDCs in this district. 5 VDCs were selected for implementation of different water resources related schemes under RVWRMP. In the beginning two VDCs; Bhatakatiya and Dhungachalna were selected by District Development Committee as first batch VDCs. WUMPs of these two VDCs were started to prepare in the field during April and May months, 2007 by consultant through Helvetas. During this period of WUMP preparation urgent schemes were launched in these two VDCs. Later 3 VDCs; Balata, Hichma and Dhakari were selected as 2nd batch VDCs. Field work for WUMP preparation for these three VDCs was done during April May and June, 2008 by Helvetas. Local NGOs selected through district were utilized for WUMP preparation for social part.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

From Fiscal Year (FY) 2063/064 to 2066/067 the planned budget is in Table 2.

Table 2. Budget, planned and expenditure

FY(NRs)	Budget	Expenditure
2063/064	486,000	486,000
2064/065	12,210,000	4,218,000
2065/066	32,505,641	30,836,000
2066/067	27,876,636	25,401,883
Total	73,078,277	60,941,883

These budgets are collected in DWRDF fund and expenditure is done. From DDC NRs 35,000 was received on last FY. On this fiscal year 2066/067 NRs 200,000 is received from DDC. The summary of information is given in the following tables.

Table 3. Total VDC, DDC, User cash and User kind contribution till the end project

Fiscal year	DDC Cash	VDC Cash	User cash	User kind
Till last FY 2065/066 (From all 5 VDCs and for all sectors)	35,000	1,691,150	283,400	17,871,498
During FY 2066/067	200,000	791,576	73,690	14,741,498
Total	235,000	2,482,726	357,090	32,612,996

Table 4. FY 2063/64

S.N.	Name of scheme	Planned	Expenditure
1.	Sanitation (Purnachandra & Kalika School Latrines and Patkani tole house hold latrines In Bhatakatiya VDC and Thikare tole HH Latrines in Dhungachalna VDC.	486,000	486,000
	Total	486,000	486,000

Table 5. FY 2064/65

S.N.	Name of scheme	Planned	Expenditure
1.	Water supply (Patbanne, Dalyani, Tuldhara in Bhatakatiya VDC and Tharma in Dhungachalna VDC	5,725,000	2,380,000
2.	Rainwater harvesting	896,000	-
3.	Source Improvement	172,000	-
4.	Sanitation (Latrines ward no 1-9 and two schools: Purnachandra and Kalika in Bhatakatiya VDC and latrines in Thikare and Mayokand tole in Dhungachalna VDC	2,965,000	1,376,000
5.	Irrigation	1,641,000	-
6.	MUS	217,000	-
7.	Human Resource Development	25,000	10,000
8.	SO expenditure	569,000	452,000
9.	Others	-	-
	Total	12,210,000	4,218,000

Table 6. FY 2065/66

S.N.	Name of scheme	Planned	Expenditure
1.	Water supply (6 schemes in Bhatakatiya, 2 Schemes in Dhungachalna, VDC including Carryover schemes, 5 schemes in Balata, 5 in Hichma and 6 schemes in Dhakari VDC	20,713,000	19,509,000
2.	Sanitation (Latrines ward no 1-9 carryover schemes in Bhatakatiya VDC ward no 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 in Dhungachalna VDC, saileswori in Balata Tali in Hichma, Sainbazar, Nandapur & Muledupha in Dhakari VDC	3,762,000	3,704,000
3.	Irrigation (6 schemes in Dhungachalna, 2 in Balata, 2 in Hichma and 2 in Dhakari VDC)	3,678,000	3,467,000
4.	Human Resource Development (VMW & LLB training)	520,000	509,000
5.	PoCo work through UC	432,641	0
8.	SO expenditure	3,400,000	3,459,000
9.	Others	-	336,000
	Total	32,505,641	30,984,000

Table 7. FY 2066/67

S.N.	Name of scheme	Planned	Expenditure
1.	Water supply (Carryover schemes in Bhatakatiya, 2 new schemes in Dhungachalna, VDC including carryover schemes, 3 new schemes in Balata, 4 new schemes in Hichma and 3 new schemes in Dhakari VDC including carryover schemes.	10,833,000	9,798,615
2.	Sanitation (Latrines for VDC & Health post and Andekhand, in Bhatakatiya VDC., Samabesi latrine In Dhakari VDC.	540,000	533,073
3.	Irrigation (Carryover schemes in Dhungachalna, Balata, and Dhakari VDC)	1,440,000	1,427,878
4.	MUS (Micro-Hydro-Irrigation)	6,500,000	5,622,535
5.	Human Resource Development (VMW & LLB training)	300,000	294,547
6.	Exposure visit	350,000	340,500
5.	PoCo work through UC (Rs 85,787 remained to pay to Chainpur latrine)	3,813,636	3,313,574
8.	SO expenditure	4,100,000	4,131,441
9.	Others	-	-
	Total	27,876,636	25,462,163

3.2 Technical Inputs from Different Stakeholders

Mainly technical part is concerned with District Technical Office. District engineers were engaged for checking design, estimates, and measurement books of different schemes and submit for approval and payments. Other supporting staffs from DTO were engaged for technical training and other works like VMW and LLB training. Staffs from WDO supported during Chhau campaign. JT and JTA from DADO supported for Home Garden Training. REDP/AEPC supported by preparing and approving two micro-hydro TRC reports and in the implementation. DEO Supported in teacher training in district level from DEO helped in VDC level teacher training. DDC, DHO, DWSSO and DFO helped incapacity building training at different time.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

In the beginning there was application of 23 NGOs. From among these 23 NGOs, 11 were short listed. From among these 11 following 5 NGOs (SOs) were finally selected and deputed for both social and technical work. Details of SO is given in Annex 5.

Table 8. SO selection

S.N.	Name of SO	Name of VDC deputed
1.	PRSDC	Bhatakatiya
2.	VDWAC	Dhungachalna
3.	WADS	Dhakari
4.	SEBAC	Hichma
5.	Malika Dev Orga.	Balata

3.4 District Human Resources

Table 9. District human resources

S.N.	Staffs Name	Position	Year
1.	Mr. Fanindra Bdr Shrestha	WRA	1st year to 4th year
2.	Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhandari	WRA	1st year to 3rd year
3.	Mr Karna Bdr KC	WRE	4th year
4.	Mrs Bimala Prajapati/Shrestha	WRE	4th year
5.	Mr. Nara Bdr Sambahamphe	TF/act.	WRE 2nd to 3rd year
6.	Ms Muna Devkota	TF	1st year to 2nd year
7.	Mr Bir Bdr kunwor	Field assistant	4th year
8.	Mr. Hari Bdr Khadka	STP	2nd year to 4th year
9.	Mr. Farsuram Ghimire	STP	4th year
10.	Mr. Ram Prasad Bajgai	Messenger	2nd year to 4th year

3.5 Human Resource Availability

Human resources for social sector are usually available in DDC. LDO, other officers and accountants are used for district level workshops and trainings. For technical part we have to depend on line agencies. We have usually used resource persons from district line agency offices like Health Office, Water and sewerage sub division office, Forest Office, District Technical office for district level workshops and trainings. Resource persons from district education office have been used for village level teacher trainings. JT from agriculture office were used for HG training. Resource persons for sanitation sector are available from NGOs. Mr Jhankar Bdr. Kunwor was used for district and VDC level teacher environment and sanitation workshops. He has good experience in this field. Mr. Durga Prasad Dhungana who was field coordinator previously in WADS (SO) has been used for leadership and book keeping training to COs of this project. He is also used for providing HG training to farmers. He has good experience in these fields.

It is difficult to find experienced higher level resource persons for village level training. Any how village level trainings are conducted through our SOs and some middle level resource persons. There is not so much problem of human resources related to social part. In technical part there is no problem of WRT. It has been very difficult to find sub-engineers for working in this project through SO. Many sub-engineers were changed in SO during project period. It may be due to short duration employment in SO. Or job not being guaranteed for long period. In Phase 2, local or any sub-engineer should be directly employed by project for project period or for a long period. Contractors are available in this district, but they have not been used in our project.

4 Activities

4.1 Water Use Master Plans

Five VDC level Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) have been prepared for Bhatakatiya, Dhungachalna, Dhakari, Hichma, and Balata. The first two WUMPs were totally prepared by consultants hired by Helvetas. In the preparation of the last three WUMPs, local SO hired from the district were involved for the social part in the field.

4.2 Water supply

Most of the budget is targeted for gravity drinking water supply. There are altogether 35 drinking water supply schemes undertaken in Achham under this project, with total 284 taps, 2,163 beneficiary households and 12,207 populations. Details are in Annex 2.

There was one source improvement scheme in Rima, benefiting 4 taps, 25 HH and 130 populations.

4.3 Sanitation

There were 6 household sanitation schemes, with 2,510 beneficiary households and 15,805 populations. Details are in Annex 3.

Bhatakatiya VDC has 13 school latrines, 1 VDC building latrine and 1 health post latrine.

Purnachandra secondary school with 590 students in Bhatakatiya VDC is in EcoSchool program. A latrine for the school has been constructed, separating boys and girls.

One VDC has been declared as NOD. There are potential other two VDCs.

1. Bhatakatiya VDC has been declared as NOD VDC on 8th of June 2010.
2. Dhungachalna VDC can be the 2nd NOD VDC where 80 % of latrines are completed
3. Balata VDC can be 3rd NOD VDC where 70 % latrines are completed
4. Dhakari VDC also can be NOD VDC where 44 % latrines are completed
5. Hichma VDC is seen only 36 % completed. It takes time for NOD.

4.4 Irrigation

Details of irrigation schemes are in Annex 4. Total served by conventional and non-conventional irrigation is 2,227 Ropani (111 hectare), and 564 households and 3629 population.

4.5 Rural Energy

Table 10. Micro-hydro (Implementation going on 75% completed)

S.N.	Bhatakatiya VDC	Power output (KW)	Households	Population
1.	From Kailash IV MUS	35	430	2727
2.	From Kailash V MUS	25	289	1537
Total		60	709	4264

5 Community Mobilization and Community Organizations

Leadership and book keeping training is given to all chairpersons and managers of the COs. Refresher training also is given to selected 60 COs. Community mobilizers are responsible for monitoring and mobilizing the COs.

Table 11. Active Community Organizations

S.N.	VDCs	Number of COs
1.	Bhatakatiya VDC	38
2.	Dhungachalna VDC	39
3.	Dhakari VDC	33
4.	Hichma VDC	22
5.	Balata VDC	41
Total		173

Home Garden training is given to different farmers of scheme area. Good effect is found and refresher HG training also is given in all 5 VDCs

Capacity Building

District Level

Following main district level trainings and workshops were conducted during the project for capacity building:

1. SO orientation workshop
2. Post construction orientation

3. O&M UC management training (3 sessions)
4. Environment and sanitation teachers workshop (2 sessions)
5. WRMC workshop
6. Phase 1 completion workshop.

VDC Level

1. LLB training (4 sessions)
2. VMW training (3 sessions)
3. Teachers training in all 5 VDCs
4. Home Garden training in all 5 VDCs
5. CO leadership and book keeping training to all COs in 5 VDCs and refresher training to 60 selected COs.
6. Chhau campaign in Dhungachalna and Bhatakatiya VDCs
7. VDC Level PoCo Workshop

Scheme Level

All trainings given by SOs during preparatory, implementation and post construction phases:

During Preparatory phase:

1. Financial, book keeping and store management to UC
2. Community action plan preparation to UC
3. Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) to UC

During Implementation phase:

1. Preconstruction review of CAP, fund collection, O&M, Community mobilization etc
2. During construction seminar, review of Book keeping, review of CAP, C participation etc.
3. Post construction seminar
4. Public hearing /auditing seminar

During Post Construction phase:

1. O&M Plan & WSP formulation Workshop
2. Basic O&M and WUT to Tap Groups

SOs

1. Technical refresher training
2. Interaction workshop with SO staffs.
3. Many capacity building trainings are given by PSU Dhangadhi

Other Initiatives

1. VDC level Straw mat weaving training in Bhatakatiya and Dhungachalna VDCs
2. VDC level Dhami-Jhakri (Wizard) interaction workshop in Balata VDC for Chhau campaign.
3. VDC level Chhau campaign inter VDC exposure visit in Balata VDC

6 Outputs and Efficiency

There are expected outputs from most of the schemes as planned. There are some schemes like Timilsai DWS and Dholibada DWS in Dhakari VDC which have not given the expected output. Annual Work Plan vs. Annual progress is realistic and adequately prepared and is according to action plan except on 2nd year of the project which is seen in the financial input above. It was due to busy preparatory phase. There is good cooperation between DMC & the team: Also the quality of programme organization and management has been found better as per Phase 1 completion workshop. Due to bandhas and instability in district offices many times works have been hampered by increased rate of materials, transportation cost, UC management cost and irritated the user committees. Both the GON and GOF financed outputs have been appropriate, sufficient, timely, well-coordinated and efficiently procured and delivered.

To operate more efficiently in Phase 2 there should be provision of an accountant in each district RVWRMP office unit.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

7.1 Overall Project Objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. WUMPs are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

7.2 District Contribution to Project Objectives

In Achham district the achievements developed compared to overall objective of the project are given below:

1. WUMP prepared for 5 VDCs $5/80 \times 100 = 6.25 \%$ contribution to overall project objective
2. All types of workshops and trainings are conducted for COs, UCs, Teachers, WRMCs, CMs and SOs, for improving institutional capacity for water resources management. Extra new initiation like Chhau campaign, Dhimi-Jhakri interaction and straw mat weaving were started to bring social change. Women's day, world water day, sanitation week day and environment days were celebrated for improving health and environment. FM programmes, exposure visits were organized. We can find change in health and sanitation and capacity enhanced in women and Dalit.
3. Access to safe drinking water = $12337/120000 \times 100 = 10.3 \%$ contribution to overall project objective.
4. Access to hygienic sanitation facilities = $15805/60000 \times 100 = 26.3 \%$ contribution to overall project objective.
5. Service with small farm irrigation facilities = $3629/15000 \times 100 = 24 \%$ contribution to overall project objective.
6. Service by micro hydro facilities = $4264/6000 \times 100 = 71 \%$ contribution to overall project objective.

7.3 District Level Contribution

The population of Achham district as per census 2001 is 231285. Comparing the result with this population the district level contribution is as calculated below.

1. WUMP preparation = $5/75 \times 100 = 6.6 \%$
2. Access to safe drinking water = $12337/231285 \times 100 = 5.3 \%$
3. Access to hygienic sanitation facilities = $15805/231285 \times 100 = 6.8 \%$
4. Service with small farm irrigation facilities = $3629/231285 \times 100 = 1.6 \%$
5. Service by micro hydro facilities = $4264/231285 \times 100 = 1.8 \%$

8 Sustainability

O&M fund have been collected for all drinking water supply schemes during construction period @ NRs 500/tap. After construction of schemes additional funds have been collected. They have fixed the salary amount for VMW also. 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. Yet UCs has been advised to keep scheme boards in all their schemes. Scheme boards are kept in only few schemes.

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

Table 12. VMW trainings

	Bhatakatiya VDC	Dhungachalna VDC	Hichma VDC	Dhakari VDC	Balata VDC	Bajura District	Total
1st group	8	4				4	16
2nd group			6	7	10		23
3rd group	5	4	7	6	4	4	30
Total	13	8	13	13	14	8	69

All VMWs trained were engaged in the construction of water supply structures. Therefore the quality and finishing of structures is very good in all schemes. It can be imagined that they will play good roll for sustainability of schemes.

The water quality tests have been conducted in all 5 VDCs. The qualities of some schemes are found not so good. We have to do some works as per recommendation by testing group immediately.

Different district level, VDC level and scheme level Post Construction (PoCo) trainings and workshops were conducted through resource persons from, PSU (RVWRMP), Line Agencies and SOs for developing ownership and sustainability for the schemes. PoCo works through UC were also done to correct some deficiencies found in some schemes or to repair the works damaged by land slides and floods.

Especially PoCo trainings and workshops were focused for drinking water supply and sanitation schemes. Such trainings have to be focused for irrigation and micro-hydro schemes also in future. The funding provided to schemes under PoCo is satisfactory and should be continued in future. Especially Dalits communities have to be more stressed in capability building training for sustainability of the schemes in future.

There is no such encouraging example or practice liable to be attached. Most of the water supply schemes are found not sustainable mainly due to inadequate burring of pipes into the ground. UCs are not aware to maintain the schemes. Usually they are not found well oriented and aware about O&M of schemes after completing.

Frequent refresher trainings are required to UCs and VMWs for water supply schemes. In case of Micro-Hydro schemes also all types of trainings as given to water supply schemes are needed in phase II for sustainability.

9 Cross Cutting Themes

This project has contributed to MDGs by constructing water supply infrastructure like public stand posts, reservoirs and spring water protection along with providing required trainings to UCs for operation and maintenance. This project has also contributed to MDGs by assisting in sanitation infrastructure construction like sulav toilets and rising awareness in using and operation of toilets by safe disposal of human excreta.

This project has started to train the farmers about home gardening by using waste water from water taps and kitchen and by distributing vegetable seeds. Farmers are attracted towards such livelihood program. Such programs can play some role in poverty reduction to some extend.

In all 5 VDCs there are Community Organizations (COs) and they have created saving fund. Leadership and book keeping training is given to them. Community Mobilizers (CMs) are supervising them. In future they may be able to mobilize O&M fund for schemes.

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.

RVWRMP GESI strategy has been started in this district. Schemes have been taken in Janajatis, Dalits 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 Dalits. This programme has started to decrease the discrimination against women and Dalits 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 shy 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 rights of women to some extent against traditional belief in Chhau (menstrual hygiene). Till now it has not been able to bring change.

10 Conclusions: Lessons Learned and Recommendations

1. It has been very difficult to follow the monitoring part as planned in step by step method. If we try to follow this step as planned works will be delayed very much affecting its progress as planned. If we want to follow it there should be separate group of monitoring team already prepared so that promptly they can go, monitor and report. Or there should be only very few schemes undertaken. Selecting 5 VDCs in remote areas and monitoring all steps effectively is not possible.
2. Design software of water supply has to be updated. Materials are found over estimated by this software.
3. Subsidy for latrine should be similar to all users without ranking. Ranking has created conflict among users.
4. Training given by REDP to concerned UC of micro-hydro is not sufficient. SO from RVWRMP should be mobilized for training.
5. Sub-engineer in SO should be appointed in such away that his/her job is guaranteed for long duration. Or only TF from RVWRMP should be employed. From SO side there should be WRT only for technical part.
6. DDC, SO, and RVWRMP staffs should have frequent refresher training.
7. There should be certain type of incentives to DDC staffs to develop ownership feeling.
8. Medium and large type of irrigation systems are also demanded for construction.
9. Functional Status Survey, O&M UC management trainings under PoCo, environmental and sanitation training to teachers, HG trainings are replicable.
10. Scarcity of sub-engineers, frequent change in SO staffs, and frequent change of RVWRMP staffs.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Description of completed schemes

VDC	Sector	SchemeName	SchemeCode	FiscalYear	Status
BALANTA	IRRIGATION	Sangramtaud	690002I01	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	IRRIGATION	Timilikhet	690002I03	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	SANITATION	Saileshwari	69002S01	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Dharapani	690002W01	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Bhadarpalya	690002W02	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Juluken kulimode	690002W04	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Dobra	690002W05	2065/66	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Jumlapokhari		2066/67	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Chainpur		2066/67	IPC
BALANTA	WATER SUPPLY	Bhunekhola		2066/67	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Kalika P. School Toilet Construction & Water Tank	690011IS01	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	PChangra S. School Toilet & Water Supply	690011IS02	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Patkani	690011S03	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Dalyani Sanitation	690011S04	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Pudu Sera HH Sanitation	690011S05	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Rolte Pariban HH Sanitation	690011S06	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Rakhni Tudisen HH Sanitation	690011S07	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	WATER SUPPLY	Chhimchhime	690011U02	2065/66	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	WATER SUPPLY	Tuldhara DWSS+School	690011W01	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	WATER SUPPLY	Dalyani DWS	690011W02	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	WATER SUPPLY	Patbanne DWSS	690011W03	2064/65	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	WATER SUPPLY	Madilla	690011W04	2065/66	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	WATER SUPPLY	Bhangdhara	690011W05	2065/66	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Latrine for VDC and Healthpost		2066/67	IPC
BHATAKATIYA	SANITATION	Andekhand latrine, for Ramaroshan VDC		2066/67	IPC
DHAKARI	IRRIGATION	Jantasain	690021I01	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	IRRIGATION	Majkhet	690021I02	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	IRRIGATION	Kulimod-Rawlasain		2066/67	IPC
DHAKARI	SANITATION	Sainbazar	690021S01	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	SANITATION	Muledufa	690021S02	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	SANITATION	Samabesi		2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Jibjibe Muledupha	690021W01	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Mugrabaudi	690021W02	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Damaiko	690021W03	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Timisen	690021W04	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Dholiwada	690021W05	2065/66	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Nandpur		2066/67	IPC
DHAKARI	WATER SUPPLY	Ritine		2066/67	IPC
DHAKARI	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Rima		2066/67	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	IRRIGATION	Thar Khola Chaitala	690025I01	2064/65	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	IRRIGATION	Serakhola Malmela	690025I02	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	IRRIGATION	Bhaisebadathutedanda	690025I03	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	IRRIGATION	Sanktikhola	690025I04	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	IRRIGATION	Goyalpani Sanjkatne	690025I05	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	IRRIGATION	Bhunekhola Bainskhet	690025I07	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	SANITATION	Thikhirelampata HH Sanitation	690025S01	2064/65	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	SANITATION	Moya Kanda sanitation I	690025S02	2064/65	IPC

DHUNGACHALNA	SANITATION	Lama Sing HH Sanitation	690025S03	2064/65	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	SANITATION	Aamgoan	690025S04	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	SANITATION	Moyakanda II	690025S05	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	SANITATION	Samudayak	690025S06	2065/66	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	WATER SUPPLY	Tharma WSS	690025W01	2064/65	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	WATER SUPPLY	Patan Khola DWSS	690025W02	2064/65	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	WATER SUPPLY	Ruza		2066/67	IPC
DHUNGACHALNA	WATER SUPPLY	Maithum		2066/67	IPC
HICHMA	IRRIGATION	Koireli	690030I02	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	IRRIGATION	Nissan	690030I03	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	SANITATION	Tali	690030S01	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	SANITATION	Mantola	690030S02	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	SANITATION	Pindepada	690030S03	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Montola	690030W01	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Pindepada Thulasain	690030W02	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Bhakushkorukh Daunamora	690030W03	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Rolko	690030W04	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Jukepani	690030W05	2065/66	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Chhadakhola		2066/67	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Kriyagarne		2066/67	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Tunirukh-Bhalane		2066/67	IPC
HICHMA	WATER SUPPLY	Danta-Amrai		2066/67	IPC

Annex 2. Gravity schemes

1. Bhatakatiya VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Taps	HH	Pop
1.	Patbanne DWS	88	512	2910
2.	Dalyani DWSS	13	53	357
3.	Tuldhara DWSS+School	2	5	30
4.	Bhangdhara DWS	7	92	534
5.	Madilla DWS	5	10	67
6.	Chhimchime DWS	5	25	137
Total		120	697	4,035

2. Dhungachalna VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Taps	HH	Pop
1.	Patankhola DWS	11	66	485
2.	Tharma DWSS	8	39	278
3.	Ruja DWS	17	95	624
4.	Maithum DWS	13	59	441
Total		30	259	1,828

3. Dhakari VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Taps	HH	Pop
1.	Mugrabauti DWS	7	55	503
2.	Dholibada DWS	2	16	106
3.	Timilsain DWSS	3	31	169
4.	Muledupha DWS	4	23	142
5.	Damako khanepanni DWS	2	3	15
6.	Mainline DWS	3	26	180
7.	Nandapur DWS	5	32	211
8.	Ritine DWS	6	47	291
Total		32	231	1617

4. Hichma VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Taps	HH	Pop
1.	Pindepada DWSS	6	21	182
2.	Mantola DWSS	9	78	448
3.	Bhakushkorukh DWSS	5	22	160
4.	Rolko khanepani DWS	6	29	178
5.	Jukepanni DWS	2	15	110
6.	Chhadakhola DWS	9	56	396
7.	Tunirukh-Bhalane DWS	7	30	301
8.	Kriyagarne DWS	4	51	391
9.	Dunta-Amrai DWS	6	43	351
Total		54	345	2,517

5. Balata VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Taps	HH	Pop
1.	Dharapani-Chinne. DWSS	8	53	405
2.	Bhandarpalte DWSS	10	46	288
3.	Kulimod-Jaluke DWSS	7	61	458
4.	Jumlapokhari DWSS	10	77	483
5.	Dobra DWSS	6	26	159
6.	Chainpur DWS	5	48	305
7.	Bhunekhola DWS	2	13	112
Total		48	324	2,210

Grand Total of 5 VDC	284	2,163	12,207
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Annex 3. Household sanitation

S.N.	VDC Name	HH coverage/Total	HH % coverage	Population
1.	Bhatakatiya VDC	755 / 759	100	5,161
2.	Dhungachalna VDC	642 / 907	76	3,979
3.	Dhakari VDC	294 / 677	44	2,063
4.	Hichma VDC	321 / 883	36	1,565
5.	Balata VDC	461 / 707	65	2,933
6.	Ramaroshan near Bhatakatiya	37		104
	Total	2,510/3933	64	15,805

Annex 4. Irrigation schemes

1. Bhatakatiya VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Command area (Ropani)	HH	Pop
1.	From Kailash IV MUS	240	24	144
2.	From Kailash V MUS	80	8	48
	Total	320	32	192

2. Dhungachalna VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Command area (Ropani)	HH	Pop
1.	Serakhola-Malmela	183	66	388
2.	Tharkhola-Chaitala	59	25	153
3.	BhaisebadaThutedanda	30	96	500
4.	Bhunekhola-Bainskhet	107	32	182
5.	Shyangkti khola	79	17	105
6.	Goelpani-Sajkatne	34	13	78
	Total	492	249	1406

3. Dhakari VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Command area (Ropani)	HH	Pop
1.	Majkhet	143	35	300
2.	Ritthabagar-Jatasain	221	28	171
3.	Kulimod- Rawlasain	207	54	379
	Total	571	117	850

4. Hichma VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Command area (Ropani)	HH	Pop
1.	Nisan	48	19	126
2.	Koireli	56	24	140
	Total	104	43	266

5. Balata VDC

S.N.	Scheme Name	Command area (Ropani)	HH	Pop
1.	Sangramtaud	343	58	452

Non-conventional

S.N.	Scheme Name	Command area (Ropani)	HH	Pop
1.	Timilikhet	67	28	181
2.	Naulikhet	330	37	282
	Total	397	65	463

Irrigation grand total	2,227 Ropani (111 Ha)	564	3629
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Annex 5. List of Support Organizations

1. Participatory Rural Sustainable Development Centre (PRSDC) Bhatakatiya

SN	Human Resource type	Name of staff	Ranking
A.	Social HR		5
1	Field Co-ordinator	Mr khagendra Rawal	
2	Health Promoter	Ms Ganga Kunwor	
3	Team Leader	Mr Ganesh Bista	
4	Accountant	Mr Keshar Rawal	
B	Technical HR		
1	Sub Engineer	Mr Tarun Chaudhari	
2	Water Res. Tech.	Mr Hom Nath Adhikarii	

2. Village Development and Women Awareness Centre (VDWAC) Dhungachalna

SN	Human Resource type	Name of staff	Ranking
A.	Social HR		3
1	Field Co-ordinator	Mr Nayan Bdr Shahi	
2	Health Promoter	Mr Keshar Bdr Rawal	
3	Team Leader	Mr Binita Adhikari	
4	Accountant	Ms Laxmi K Dhungana	
B	Technical HR		
1	Sub Engineer	Mr Bhoj Bdr Budha	
2	Water Res. Tech.	Mr Nam Bdr Shahi	

3. Women Awakening Development Society (WADS) Dhakari

SN	Human Resource type	Name of staff	Ranking
A.	Social HR		3
1	Field Co-ordinator	Mr Dambar Bdr Chanda	
2	Health Promoter	Ms Mathura Rawal	
3	Team Leader	Mr Shuchitra Shaha	
4	Accountant	Ms Pramils Tandukar	
B	Technical HR		
1	Sub Engineer	Mr Keshav singh Dhami	
2	Water Res. Tech.	Mr Bed Pd Jaishi	

4. Social Empowerment & Building Accesibility Centre (SEBAC) Hichma

SN	Human Resource type	Name of staff	Ranking
A.	Social HR		4
1	Field Co-ordinator	Mr Khagendra Dhamala	
2	Health Promoter	Mr Lokendra Swanr	
3	Team Leader	Mr Dambar Bdr Bohara	
4	Accountant	Ms Bharat Singh Rawal	
B	Technical HR		
1	Sub Engineer	Mr Lokendra Rawal	
2	Water Res. Tech.	Mr Kabiraj Joshi	

5. Malika Development Organization (MDO) Balata

SN	Human Resource type	Name of staff	Ranking
A.	Social HR		4
1	Field Co-ordinator	Mr Padam Bdr Shaha	
2	Health Promoter	Mr Gokarna Rawal	
3	Team Leader	Mr Him Bdr Biswokarma	
4	Accountant	Ms Gokarna Bdr Rawal	
B	Technical HR		
1	Sub Engineer	Mr Dambar Devkota	
2	Water Res. Tech.	Mr Tarka Bdr Rawal	
3	Water Res. Tech.	Mr Chakra Bdr Saud	

Annex 6. Inventory list

S.N.	Description	Spec/model	Qty	Allocation	Remarks
OFFICE FURNITURE					
1	Wooden Office Cupboard		1	Office	Locally purchased
2	Wooden Open Rack 3'x4'		1	Office	Locally purchased
3	Wooden Open Rack 2.5'x3'		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
4	Wooden open Rack 3'*4'6"		1	Office	Locally purchased
5	Wooden Tea Table		1	Office	Locally purchased
	Wooden Tea Table		1	Office	Locally purchased
6	Wooden printer Table 2'*2'		1	Office	Locally purchased
7	Revolving Chair		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
	Revolving Chair		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
	Revolving Chair		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
8	Folding Chair		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
	Folding Chair		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
	Folding Chair		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
	Folding Chair		1	TF's Room	From Dhangadhi
	Folding Chair		1	WRA's Room	From Dhangadhi
	Folding Chair		1	WRA's Room	From Dhangadhi
9	Wooden Office Table		1	WRA's Room	Locally purchased
	Wooden Office Table		1	WRA's Room	Locally purchased
10	White Board 2'6"*3'		1	Office	Locally purchased
11	Soft Board 2'9"*3'		1	Office	Locally purchased
12	Plastic chair		1	Office	Locally purchased
	Plastic chair		1	Office	Locally purchased
	Plastic chair		1	Office	Locally purchased
	Plastic chair		1	Office	Locally purchased
	Plastic chair		1	Office	Locally purchased
OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
1	Desktop Computer with LCD Monitor		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
2	Scanner + Printer + Copier (Pixma)	MP 160 3 in 1	1	Office	Not functional, sent to DHI for repair
3	Canon printer (1210)		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
4	UPS with Bosch Battery 1set		1	Office	From Dhangadhi, not functional
5	Multimedia projector	Optoma EP 7150	1	Office	From Dhangadhi
6	Electric Hot pot		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
7	Kerosene heater		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
8	Kerosene heater		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
9	UPS with Volta Battery 1set		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
10	CDMA Phone with Antena set 1		1	Office	Locally purchased
11	Telephone set		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
12	Stabilizer/Volt Guard NEICO		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
13	Invertor 850EB		1	Office	From Dhangadhi, not functional
14	Invertor with one battery	Su-Kam	1set	Office	From Dhangadhi, not functional sent to PSU
15	Stand fan		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
16	Laptop computer (Compaq)		1	Fanindra	From Dhangadhi
17	Laptop computer (Compaq)		1	K.Bhandari	Given Back to PSU
18	Laptop computer (del)		1	Nara Bdr Sambahamphe	Given Back to PSU
19	External Hard Disk		1	Fanindra	Lost in March, 08.Searched, not yet found.
20	External Hard Disk		1	K.Bhandari	Given Back to PSU
21	External Hard Disk	moserbar	1	Fanindra	From Dhangadhi
22	Mobile phone set (SKY)		1	Fanindra	Personalized
	Mobile phone set (SKY)		1	K.Bhandari	Personalized
23	Mobile phone set (GSM)		1	Fanindra	Personalized
	Mobile phone set (GSM)		1	K.Bhandari	Personalized
24	Fax common J*300		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
25	Solar Power Set		1		From Dhangadhi
26	Laptop computer (Compaq)		1	Karna KC	From Dhangadhi
FIELD EQUIPMENT					
1	GPS GARMIN 60CSx	GARMIN 60CSX	1	Office	From Dhangadhi
2	Abney Level		1	Office	From Dhangadhi

3	Altimeter		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
4	30 M Tape		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
5	Conductivitymeter	Hatch, sension5	1	Office	From Dhangadhi
6	Gauge scale		6	Office	From Dhangadhi
7	Vernier caliper		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
8	Micrometer	SMIEC	1	Office	From Dhangadhi
9	Digital Balance (big)	CAMRY EK3350	1	Office	From Dhangadhi
10	Digital Balance (small)	CAMRY EHA351	1	Office	From Dhangadhi
OFFICE VEHICLE					
1	Motorbike Se.1 P. 6603	Yamaha Gladiator	1	Office	From Dhangadhi, sent back to Dhangadhi it is on the way in Silgadhi, Doti
OTHERS					
1	Steel Water Filter		1	Office	Locally purchased
2	Helmet		1	Office	From Dhangadhi, sent back to Dhangadhi it is on the way in Silgadhi, Doti
	Helmet		1	Office	From Dhangadhi
District Development Committee (DDC)					
OFFICE EQUIPMENT					
1	Desktop Computer with LCD Monitor	Assembled	1	Office (DDC)	From Dhangadhi
2	Scanner + Printer + Copier (Pixma)	MP 160 3 in 1	1	Office (DDC)	From Dhangadhi
FIELD EQUIPMENT					
1	GPS GARMIN 60CSx	GARMIN 60CSX	1	Office (DDC)	From Dhangadhi

Annex 7. Outcome of District Level Lessons Learnt workshop

1. Discussion Topics for Political Party Leaders

What are 5 major changes you see after implementation of RVWRMP in your District/ VDC?

- Awareness on Sanitation and Hygiene
- Clean Drinking water
- One house one toilet
- Small irrigation
- Increment on income generation

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	Taking into consideration; remoteness of community, population density.

b. WUMP and it's implementation

How the identified schemes can be implemented in support of other agencies?	Taking into consideration; Community demand, VDC assembly, regional assembly, District assembly
What else can be included in the WUMP?	Rain Water Harvesting Scheme, Implementation of large irrigation as demand made on direct involvement of community.

c. SO selection process and its role

What are the strengths of SO's involvement in scheme area?	Trustful environment development, Sharing of help.
How would you suggest on involvement and selection process of SO in future?	DDC should invite proposal. Sectoral expert should be involved in recruitment committee.

d. Role of DDC/DMC

How would you evaluate the role played by DDC/DMC in project implementation?	Decision is fast and prompt. co-ordination is made with donor agency in regional office
What are the benefits you felt to work in this modality (working under DDC)?	Effectiveness of work, responsible, real evaluation, no duplication
What should be the role of DDC/DMC in future?	Onsite monitoring is necessary, concerned organization should present report to DDC once in 6 month.

e. Monitoring Supervision and Quality of construction

How effectively DDC/All party mechanism became able to monitor the activities in field? (How many of the people participating this workshop have personally been involved with any field trip? what was the experience? + or - ?)	We heard it is positive. Inspection and ensure the quality of purchasing material by the organization
How do you evaluate the quality of construction materials and workmanship?	Positive. Public audit is transparent. To ensure its effectiveness, scheme board should be placed in scheme area
How the monitoring system (from district) can be made effective in future to ensure quality of materials and workmanship?	UC should be given the authority to purchase materials themselves. Onsite monitoring of schemes in the presence of DDC, journalist team, political party representative, SO representative

f. Future support to UC by DDC

How DDC can support UC/scheme in future for sustainable O&M?	-Establishment of O& M fund. Prioritize if any application is received from Users. -DDC has to give the priority to the schemes of UC in O& M and provide technical support.
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	Facilitation and Development of network in the presence of Women, dalit, political party, child club, SO, INGO.

2. Discussion Topics for DMC members

What are 5 major changes you see after implementation of RVWRMP in your District/ VDC?

- Significant Change in Sanitation
- Access to Water Supply
- Time saving due to access to water supply
- Meaningful participation of Women and deprived groups
- positive change in living standard like: Irrigation canal for farmers, Use of electricity by students, Social awareness increment, Capacity enhancement at local level

a. WUMP preparation process and its implementation

How DMC evaluate the WUMP preparation process (mention +ve and -ve aspects)	Through WUMP, source water is optimum utilized, and schemes are prepared systematically.
How DDC can/should coordinate to implement WUMP?	Source should be updated within fixed duration of time and also update missing and additional demands.
What would be the best way to prepare WUMP or similar kind of plan and its effective implementation	WUMP should be made at district level. local users should be involved in reasonable way.

b. Role of PSU/WRA and coordination among stakeholders

What are the strengths of present modality of role and responsibilities of DMC and WRA and PSU	Supporting unit in district is working abruptly for technical support and are motivated and hardworking in their work
What should be the role of project/PSU/WRA in decision making process in future?	Managerial role is played
How better coordination can be maintained in the future among all stakeholders	Discussions should be made in the presence of all stakeholders

c. Technical support to UC enough?

Could support from DTO/DMC be provided efficiently to the community in scheme implementation?	One regular staff, sub-engineer should be appointed on regular basis to support the project from DTO.
What mechanism would be the best to support UC during implementation period?	One sub-engineer and one WRT should be recruited VDC wise. Sub-engineer and WRT from SO should be appointed as regular staff.
How DTO/DDC can support UC effectively in future for operation and maintenance of constructed schemes?

d. DTO's capacity to deal with technical aspects

What kind of challenges has DTO faced in supporting RVWRMP financed schemes?	As project use a software package for design and estimate, it has been difficult to DTO personnel to check if the estimate prepared is within the district rate.
Does DTO have sufficient and capable technical human resources to support schemes in the future?	At present DTO donot have the required human resources but if required, DTO can manage in future
What modality would be best for future? Where should UC go for support in case of need for rehabilitation or extension or other improvements?	UC can contact DTO and management can be done to spend money from O&M fund.

e. Support from other agencies

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities	SO, personnel are not regular due to lack of motivating facilities.
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action	Satisfactory
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	Stakeholders and all organization should be motivated for regular meetings and other programmes.
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	-More involvement with water supply and sanitation office -Better involvement, prioritization of women -establishment of network with political parties and concerned stakeholders.

3. Discussion Topics for Line agencies

a. Contribution to implement WUMP by the agencies

How far agencies became able to contribute in WUMP implementation	In some schemes, there is partial duplication. So, DDC has to think hard while selecting the VDC.
How they can contribute for implementation of the schemes as prioritized in the WUMPs?	DDC body has to make a strategy including all line agencies and other bodies and implement accordingly.
What may be the best way of agencies' involvement in similar planning process in future	1. VDC has to recruit a Community Mobilizer (CM) and enhance her/his capacity and Supporting Organization has to contribute in increase her/his facility. This CM will help in

	implementation work of Support Organisation. 2. Discussion, experience sharing at District level. And discuss about the work the organizations working in the same field can do.
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DOI, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	Increase the empowerment and inclusion for women, and excluded group. Increase the involvement of these group with committees and networks made at VDC level.

b. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities?	Co-ordination and co-operation is satisfactory. But the continuity and increment of this relation is also necessary.
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action?	Co-ordination is necessary at DDC and VDC level since the starting of the project.
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	Co-ordination is necessary with the stakeholder's sine the starting stage.

c. How they can support for PoCo activities and sustainability

How agencies have been involved in implementation PoCo activities	Satisfactory. Priority has to be given in the development of Human Resources.
Can the agencies include PoCo activities in their regular annual work plan as requested by the community?	At present though the agencies are trying to, due to the limitation of program itself, the line agencies are not able to.
What mechanism should be set to ensure effective support to community by respective service centres of line agencies in future	Co-ordination with agencies presents at regional and VDC level and organise regular workshops.

d. Duplication of the activities in the VDC

Is the programme duplicated with line agencies in same VDC? if yes how it can eliminated in future	
How uniform modality in sanitation program implementation (toilet subsidy) can be implemented?	
How social mobilization process (CO) can jointly be implemented in the VDCs.	

4. Discussion Topics for SO

What are 5 major changes you see after implementation of RVWRMP in your District/ VDC?

- NOD declaration of Bhatakatiya VDC
- Local Skilled personnel development
- Establishment of O&M Fund, VMW for sustainability of Water Supply Schemes. CAP formation and implementation of regular operation and maintenance.
- Development of WUMP for effective and optimum use of water, and implementation of schemes accordingly
- Establishment and Mobilisation of Community Organisation. Forthright in Sanitation and hygiene sector making CAP. For eg: Homegarden, organic manure utilization, chang, utilization of waste water, School led sanitaion.

a. Role of SO in different phases

Was the role given to SO in different phases is manageable by the SO staffs	Yes
What roles you suggest to add to SO in future?	1. Agreement is to be with SO for whole project duration 2. UC should get the installment only with recommendation of SO 3. Special attention has to be paid for the capacity development of SO staffs 4. Subsidy mechanism has to be re-think on Sanitation (No-subsidy mechanism for toilets) 5. Co-ordination mechanism had to be followed for mobilisation of staffs.
What of the SO's role should be removed in future?	On the above mentioned topic, SO's responsibility has to be increased. Nothing is seen to be removed.

b. Institutional aspect of SO

Is NGO institutionally capable to implement similar kind of program in future? If yes what are the institutional strength of	Yes, Following are its strength 1. Physical Infrastructure
--	---

NGO?	2. Human Resources (Technical and Social) 3. Social Mobilisation Experience 4. Responsible for Stakeholders
If NGO are not capable how its capability be improved?	
How NGO can support in future by their own effort/means for O&M and sustainability in future?	1. Manage O&M fund and its mobilization 2. Allow to coordinate with different donar agencies and stakeholders 3. Development of network for follow-up and monitoring 4. Integration with Fedwasan. 5. Priority has to be given for maximum utilization of local resources 6. Mass awareness by doing Creative activities

c. Support from DDC/DMC/Project in scheme implementation

How would you evaluate the support received from DTO/DDC/project in scheme implementations?	Support received as per requirement
What mechanism should be set in future for better support to SO from DMC/Project.	1. Interaction between project, DMC and SO personnel before implementation of Project 2. Monitoring and Evaluation of scheme area.
Does SO have some grievances in overall support from DDC/DTO/Project	1. Lack of Trust in-between 2. Agreement has to be done with SO for whole project duration instead of doing frequent agreement. 3. We feel that SO's role is neglected....

d. SO's capacity/HR in technical facilitation

Was NGO able to deliver capable technical human resources/efficient technical support in different phases of scheme implementation?	yes
What would you suggest better technical support modality in future?	1. Orientation of project 2. Basic information regarding design and estimate. For eg: autocad software,
How NGO can retain technical human resources in future?	To retain technical human resources, project has to increase facilities of those staffs and for this the project can also share the responsibilities with other project.

e. SO involvement modality

What the positive aspects are of present SO involvement modality?	1. Completion of schemes as per step 2. Construction of estimated structure 3. Capacity enhancement of targeted group 4. Use of quality material 5. Emphasis on quality 6. Development of co-ordination mechansim
What are the negative aspects of the present SO involvement modality?	SOs are on shade
How this modality can be made more efficient in future?	Maintain trust in-between clarity regarding responsibility and evaluation of SO

5. Discussion Topics for VDC Secretaries:

After the implementation of RVWRMP is your district of VDC, what are the major 5 changes you see?

- Toilet management
- Health and Water supply management
- Awareness increment
- Awareness on sanitation
- Community are duteous towards scheme

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
Were VDCs adequately involved in the selection process of VDC? What were the steps taken?	Demand of Programme in DDC Agreement with DDC

What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	VDC should be selected as per sufficiency of water resources in VDC and according to poverty.
--	---

b. WUMP updating and implementation

How VDC evaluate WUMP preparation process and content of the WUMP	-Local users are benefited directly as per their real status. -Local community are benefited with job opportunity.
Were VDCs adequately involved in the WUMP preparation process?	Yes
How VDC used WUMP in their regular planning process	WUMP is taken as a basis while planning. Budget and programmes are prepared serially and new programmes are implemented.
What is the plan of VDC to update WUMP?	WUMP is prepared regularly and new programmes are prepared and implemented
How VDC can search external resources to implement schemes identified and prioritized in the WUMP?	For implementation of schemes Identified and prioritized in WUMP, VDC can support with local materials available in locally in VDC.
What else can be included in the WUMP?	The things to be kept in mind while preparing WUMP in future is that: programmes are be made to directly benefit local community and agreement is to be made with VDC

c. Contribution pattern

How is the present contribution of VDC? How much is that from the VDC's annual available financial resources? (% roughly is ok)	VDC has separated % of available budget to RVWRMP's programme.
What would be the best contribution pattern for different kind of technologies of WATSAN in the VDC in future	Programmes should be made keeping in mind project's programme and its budget.
What should be done to increase ownership of the scheme among communities	Organising different awareness raising programmes, workshop, and trainings and including as much participation as possible.
How is the contribution of VDC at present?	As per project

d. VDC's role in monitoring and facilitation

Amongst the participants, how many VDCs are you looking after? How much other staff do you have? Considering the other tasks of VDC, xxxx	-1 person per VDC - 1 Support staff
How effectively VDC performed its role of monitoring and evaluation of the scheme?	Participation in monitoring of each scheme.
What should be the role of VDC in future in similar kind of project/scheme?	-VDC will concentrate in all each scheme selection of this project. -Do monitoring -Provide suggestions -Provide recommendations -Bring Motivating programmes -Mobiliser is recommended take care of schemes.
What are the challenges faced by VDC during monitoring and other support to community in scheme implementation?	-Users contribution was found difficult to implement - Lack of awareness

e. Ownership by VDC

How VDC can take responsibility of scheme operation and maintenance in future?	-VDC will support the O& M fund and separate certain amount for O&M.
How VDC can provide technical/managerial support for the schemes in future?	-VDC will supervise operate the technician of concerned organisation
What is plan of VDC for institutional support to community?	VDC will provide money to UC institutional development. Provide suggestions, monitoring and evaluation of schemes and complete the clearance of schemes.

6. Discussion Topics for UC

After the implementation of RVWRMP is your district of VDC, what are the major 5 changes you see?

- Production of skilled human resources
- NOD declaration of Bhatakatiya VDC, 95% Users in this VDC are benefited by Water Supply
- Toilets at HH Level and tapstands at Cluster level.
- Inclusion of women and excluded group, leadership development.

a. Support from SO/DMC/Project

How do you feel the support provided by NGO in different aspects	Training: Good Community Mobilization: Good Technical Support: Good
Do you have any grievances in support provided by DDC/DMC/project (if yes pls mention the cases)	No complain. Support provided is satisfactory. In future, it would have been better if the service is provided in other VDCs
What would you suggest to get better support in future?	In future, for better support, more responsible towards programme.

b. Procurement

Have the participants in this workshop gone through similar procurement process with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	Different. In the procurement, joint team of SO, UC, RVWRMP representative announce the quotation and materials are procured. Better Procedure is followed and Quality is maintained.
Was the guidance on how to do procurement clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next?	Good Support was received from all agencies
What problems do UC faced in procurement procedure?	-More time is wasted and procuring personnel had to take additional torture during procurement due to banda, unavailable of required amount of material at required time. Due to establishment of store at different place, it has been difficult.
What are the merits of present procurement modality?	Involvement of all concerned stakeholders, quotation announcement, quality material procurement.
What procurement modality should be applied in the future? Does the present practice need changes?	Supply of materials at site by the project itself and giving the responsibility of construction to UC

c. Handling of fund, transparency and public audit

Was the guidance on how to handle funds, operate the Bank Account and how to do public audit clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next	Support Organisation provided all necessary support on mentioned topic.
Have the participants in this workshop operated funds in a similar way with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	Different due to following: Formation of CO , monthly saving and renting this money on rent which has supported the poor, well managed account keeping, Pre training organisation
Have all the participants in this workshop been involved in organizing a Public Audit? What are your experiences in practice, is it worth doing? What are the reactions from the community?	Yes. UC is facing difficulty in gaining the trust of users.
What are some of the main challenges faced by UC in handling of funds, maintaining transparency and public auditing?	During taking signature of Kind contribution
What are the positive aspects of present working modality on handling of fund by community?	-To be aware about money received on different heading. -To be aware of money received
What improvement would you suggest for better transparency in future?	-involvement of all stakeholders during public hearing and pulic audit.

d. Contribution pattern**e. GESI approach**

Have the participants in this workshop attended any GESI related sessions? What is GESI in RVWRMP?	Yes, we have participated. GESI in RVWRMP means upgrading and involving economic backwardness personnel in development activities occurring in community and proceed development work
What are the changes made in participation of women? What are the changes made in participation of DAGs?	participation is significant. Women are seen very alert and aware in decision making.
Is the changes enough for social development?	These changes are very necessary for social development. But for continuity, on need basis necessary budget has to be sanctioned.
What would you suggest to bring the voice of all groups into the decision making process in future?	Inclusion modality is necessary. Involve the voice of all sectors in decision making.

f. HSE

What has changed in the community after implementation of the sanitation scheme/construction of the latrines?	Increment of prestidge in village, Receiving praising from outsiders
Why all constructed toilets are not used? What should be done to avoid such condition in future?	All toilets constructed are used. Development of guideline and working policy at social level creating social pressure can help to avoid such situation in future,
Did wealth based subsidy policy work? If not worked what should be the best policy?	Subsidy policy has supported us. But wealth ranking is not made as per guideline. So, planning has to be done taking this thing into consideration.
Is hygienic behaviors practiced in scheme areas? if not what should be done to ensure such behavior by all?	Yes
How close to "NOD" are your VDCs? Can they become NOD? What would it take to make your VDC NOD?	--

g. Quality of scheme**h. Institutional aspect for O&M**

What are the lacking capabilities of the community for sustainable O&M in future	lagging on technical knowledge lagging on Institutional development
What trainings need to be added in preparatory and implementation phase?	Training on Institutional development, Report Writing, Advanced book keeping
What steps have you taken to make your scheme sustainable?	Establishment of O&M fund, recruitment of VMW, Implementation of CAP.
What is the quality of the construction of your scheme?	OK
To make the scheme sustainable, along with implementation, What programmes mechanism would be needed in future?	Source protection, Regular O&M, capacity enhancement training to UC.

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT BAITADI

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

12 August 2010
Padam Bist (WRA Baitadi)

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1 Executive Summary

RVWRMP Baitadi has been working since FY 063/64-066/067 after agreement on 3rd May 2007 (20th Baishakh, 2064) with DDC Baitadi. RV-Baitadi is working in 6 remotest VDC selected by DDC all party consensus as 3 VDCs in first batch (Mahakali, Sharmali and Kuwakot) and 2nd batch VDCs (Bishalpur, Thalakada and Mahadevsthan)

The project has successfully completed 30 gravity WS including one MUS in all VDCs 2203 HH with 14559 Pop'n have been directly benefited and 49 sanitation scheme including 15 institutional sanitation and 2 eco-san schemes (in out of project VDC) benefited 2484 HH toilets with 16212 Population . Furthermore 21 School have been supported by WS and institutional sanitation benefiting 4807 students including 2525 boys and 2282 girls from 21 Primary to Senior Secondary Schools of all 6 VDCs. Two nurseries have been established in Bishalpur and Mahakali VDCs to produce plants for environment protection. Moreover 11 institutional toilets have been completed in VDC, sub-health posts and School. During the first phase in all 6 project VDCs 21 LLBs, 52VMWs, 18 WSST and 52 ICS masons have been trained. In PoCo phase 267 farmers were trained by Home garden management training and 63 UC members were trained in low cost soil conservation (LCSC) training in 5 PoCo phases VDCs. One nursery was established in Bishalpur VDC for environment protection and plantation in landslide prone area. For the nursery care taking purpose 3 persons were trained in nursery care taker training. During the project period 225 ICS has been completed in Kuwakot, Mahadevsthan, Bishalpur, Sharmali and Mahakali VDCs. Two exposure visits for UC/WRMC/VDC secretary total 67 participants 48 male and 19 female had organized to visit Lumbini where RWSSP-Nepal systemized WSS/Sanitation/IGAs, which were trying to replicate by the UCs of the project.

In institutional development, the project have formed/supporting 184 COs (68 male, 77 female and 39 mixed) where 5415 members involved including 2536 male and 2879 female members. Thos COs has regular monthly meeting and saving 5-50 NER per month. The total saving COs is NER 1287508 in the district. Two cooperatives Kuwakot AMCL and Bishalpur AMCL have been established and supported by the projects which are successful to gain profit in the first year of transition.

The supporting partners are DDC/DTO/VDC played a vital role in budgeting and monitoring/supervision and evaluation of the schemes. On the same 6 SOs for each VDC worked in close coordination with 30 WUCs. For sanitation schemes, no SO implemented and those schemes were directly implemented and technical backstopping to UCs by projects itself. Members of UC/WRMC/CO are able to raise voices, coordinate and aware on their role and responsibilities / rights as well. One Eco-village Balaun-2, Kuwakot has been established with minimum basic requirements of WSS, sanitation, Chaang, improved cooking stoves etc.

The project has been highly appreciated by all party leaders in every DDC councils of Baitadi. The other main achievement of the project is political parties and district stakeholders' visit to Eco-village Baluan-2 Kuwakot, the visit was very fruitful and appreciative. First WSS of Mahakali, Danga WSS inaugurated by LDO of DDC Baitadi, Mr. Shiv Datt Bhattarai and Baluan WSS and Bishalpur AMCL's first general assembly were inaugurated by the Team Leader of RVWRMP Ms. Sanna-Leena Rautanen. Kuwakot AMCL has been inaugurated jointly by the Team leader and LDO of Baitadi, Mr. Yadu Prasad Panthi.

Regarding the working experience during the working phase in district and VDC level stakeholders, some obstacles occurred in absence of stable political mechanism in DDC and VDC as well. The support organization SOs are good in social works however technical work is till questionable to left them alone. UCs should well trained/oriented before starting the project. UC management training should be organized before starting the implementation phase. Institutional development should implement along with technical works. Pre-qualification of suppliers is necessary for supply of non-local materials.

RVWRMP-Baitadi is successfully to save more than NER 9 million rupees variation to estimated cost and actual payment made form DWRDF in all activities run in whole first phase. Nearly NER 6 million balance in DWRDF in FY 066/67.

2 Project Introduction/Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started on the 15 Oct, 2006 and will continue till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP works in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalents to EUR 4.8 million.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Baitadi is implementing its program through district development committee. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP-Baitadi), Baitadi is implementing its activities in five VDCs; namely Mahakali, Sharmali, Bishalpur, Thalakada, Kuwakot and Mahadevsthan since 2006/2007 (F/Y 2063/64). These VDCs were selected by DDC of all political consensus project criteria i.e. poverty, remoteness, hardship of WS and sanitation facilities, HDI ranking etc. These working VDCs are experiencing extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities can prove to be crucial in uplifting the living standards of people in the area. RVWRMP-Baitadi has implemented Integrated Water Resources Management activities based on prioritized by Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) which include different components of water resources such as multiple use of water resources, drinking water, (Gravity, point source improvement), sanitation (HH latrine, Institutional toilets, environmental improvement and nursery establishment), environmental protection/soil conservation etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.

The project is targeted towards the village level beneficiaries through initiation, participation, support and collaboration of the beneficiaries themselves. Registered user committee (UC) is implementing the activities. Local NGOs act as a support organization (SO) and providing social and technical support to UC. Local bodies VDCs/DDC and other stakeholders at different levels are also providing backstopping to UC and SO for its implementation. To facilitate the entire process the project activities are categorically divided into four different stages including Planning Phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase and Post-Construction Phase. During 2006/07 (fiscal year 2063/064) Baitadi district had successfully implemented and completed different MUSA, Gravity WS and sanitation schemes based on the prepared master plan.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

Table 1. Project budget and expenditure

FY	Budget Allocated				Released	Budget Actual Expenditure			
	GoN	GoF	DDC	Total		GoN	GoF	DDC	Total
2063/64	158,259	5,514,000		5,672,259	158,259	158,259		158,259	
2064/65	2,446,000	22,554,000	100,000	25,100,000	25,028,734	2,446,000	20,619,563	100,000	23,165,563
2065/66	8,077,000	31,323,000	50,000	39,450,000	39,072,664	7,699,664	28,801,926	50,000	36,551,590
Revised									
2066/67	6,488,000	14,800,000	250,000	21,538,000	21,538,000	6,488,000	13,161,702	250,000	19,899,702
2066/67	7,288,000	19,024,000	250,000	26,562,000					
Total	17,169,259	74,191,000	400,000	91,760,259	85,797,657	16,791,923	62,583,191	400,000	79,775,114
						19.57%	72.94%	0.47%	92.98%

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

RVWRMP-Baitadi has been fully supported by DDC/DTO in implementing all the activities in the remote VDCs. All decisions made by DMC to plan, implement, monitoring & evaluation of all schemes. DTO had fully supported in finalization of DED and monitoring with technical aspects, since last year DTO persons supporting in procurement and quality assurance too. WDO had only supported in one WUMP planning workshop in Thalakada and some DMC meetings. WDO had not remarkable support the project. DADO supported technical assistance in home garden management trainings in Bishalpur, Kuwakot and Mahadevsthan. DSCO has supported

in PoCo phase Low cost soil conservation (LCSC) training in Kuwakot and Mahadevsthan VDCs. DFO had supported in LCSC training in Bishalpur, Sharmali and Mahakali VDCs. RVWRMP-Baitadi and GTZ had an agreement for Food Security Program to distribute seed of food grains and vegetable in RV-project VDCs however the agreement is not fully executed by GTZ. SOs are fully responsible to complete the scheme in time, RVWRMP's technical staff are fully responsible to support and monitor the schemes as well.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

Supporting organizations are the fully responsible to implement and complete the scheme on time with the support of user and community. PSU organized HSE /GESI training for field coordinators and health promoters and technical training for Sub-engineers and water resources technicians (WRT). Moreover UC management training, teachers' workshop on environmental sanitation workshop organized in the districts. RVWRMP-Baitadi didn't hire directly long term staff through DDC and VDCs however one soil conservation consultant and one home garden management technician were hired for PoCo activities for short terms.

Regarding the SO performance, SO staffs found not more satisfied as they mobilized in the fields, some NGOs cut-off their field facilities provided by the project on the other hand gap between 2 phases completion and start up as PP-Imp and work in remote places. It was found that the SOs felt them they are only manpower suppliers not supporting partners or they don't have any other responsibilities. Furthermore they have no responsibilities for monitoring the working VDCs. To create more responsibility, the SOs executive body should be trained and make more accountable to the project activities.

Social work of SOs is quite satisfactory but technical work is too questionable. SOs didn't show credibility on technical work without the back spotting of project. Even they completed first batch schemes second batch schemes, but same support/technical support/supervision needed them every time by the project.

3.4 District human resources

Table 2. District staff

Sl	Name	Designation	Remarks
1	Padam Singh Bist	WRA-In-Charge	District base
2	Bharat Sapkota	TF/Acting WRA	District base
3	Narendra Singh Thagunna	STP	District base
4	Haribhakt Adhikari	TP	District base
5	Bhupal Thapa	SSP	District base
6	Dirgh Narayan Pandey	THP	VDC base
6	Gunraj Mishra	HMT	Short term VDC base
7	Mahesh Singh Bist	Messenger	District base

3.5 Material resources

RVWRMP Baitadi has been working in 3 room office nearby the DDC premises. The district support unit is working with 2 laptop computers, one Desktop computer, one telephone set, Fax, printer, OHP, 3 revolving chair etc. for office use and for technical work Auto level machine, Abney, GPS were used. Inventory list is in Annex 6.

3.6 Other

Baitadi district is more educated district of FWR; except the scarcity of technical human resources like engineering, other social human resources could be found easily in the district. Resources person for social training could be found in DDC/NGOs and other organization like FECOFUN/FEDWATSAN. Social works could be given to NGOs, individual consultants and resource persons. Some young and energetic persons have been trained as WSST by the project to full fill the technician need of the district.

4 Activities

Seeing the scarcity of technical human resources, RV-Baitadi has trained 18 WSSTs, 52 VMWs, 52 ICS masons and 21 LLBs for water supply and sanitation scheme sustainability and O&M purpose have been trained. Water right training and UC O&M management training have been organized for WRMCs and UCs for sustainability of

WSS .Two exposure visits were organized for UCs, VDC secretaries and SO staffs to observe RWSSP schemes and livelihood demo scheme in Lumbini and other sites. Two environmental protection nurseries have been established in Bishalpur and Mahakali VDCs. PoCo phase's activities have been successfully completed in 15 WSS scheme out of 30 WSS in 5 VDCs.

4.1 Water Use Master Plans

Water use master plan is a basic tool for planning phase to implement water resources activities prepared with full participation of community people forming WRMCs/SCs representing all watersheds. Preparation of water use master plan of the VDC insures proper implementation of water resources activities in the VDC. WUMP is completely followed by the VDC and other agencies working in VDCs. WUMP is approved by DDC assembly and owned by VDC and DDC. The VDCs has been following the prioritization schemes by WUMP subsequently DDC had endorsed 3 WUMPs namely Mahakali, Sharmali and Kuwakot of 1st batch VDCs. The remaining 3 WUMPs will be endorsed next year DDC assembly.

4.2 Water supply and sanitation

Table 3. Gravity systems per VDC

Sl	VDC	Total HH	HH	Population	Budget	
					Estimated	Actual
1	Mahakali	615	442	2825	12513471	11165397
2	Sharmali	1161	537	3615	18849241	16206166
3	Bishalpur	811	511	3366	14398179	12151252
4	Thalakada	607	123	1164	4020650	3446092
5	Kuwakot	920	436	2591	10222378	9570843
6	Mahadevsthan	672	154	998	6520394	5313029
	Total	4786	2203	14559	66524313	57852778

Table 4. Household sanitation per district

Sl	VDC	Total HH	Covered HH	Population	Budget	
					Estimated	Actual
1	Mahakali	615	275	1785	967368	887279
2	Sharmali	1161	482	3240	1687372	1679832
3	Bishalpur	811	407	2567	1442936	1442936
4	Thalakada	607	307	1991	995610	806955
5	Kuwakot	920	523	3307	1645720	1556760
6	Mahadevsthan	672	490	3322	1573500	1573500
	Total	4786	2484	16212	8312506	7947262

Table 5. Institutional toilets

Scheme type	No of Scheme	Student
School toilets	9	1854
VDC toilets	3	
Sub-health post toilets	2	
Total	14	1854

Model EcoVillage Program: In the eve of IYS 2008, RVWRMP-Baitadi has selected Baluan to change it as an Eco-Village. Eco-village Baluan lies in ward no-2 of Kuwakot VDC. It is 12 km agriculture road to *Dahatal* from *Bitthad*, main road to *Bajhang* and nearly one hour foot track from *Dahatal* to Eco-village Baluan. This village has 43 households; the villagers are living under the poverty line. The villagers are laborious and honest. The eco-village contains 44 HH which is quite beautiful with the facilities of water supply, HH sanitation, ICS, Chaang and washing plates in each household. The village contains quite clean environment, clean paths, and income generation activities and there is Latinath Primary School which is also sanitation model school with boys and

girls separated toilets. The villagers are very active and always willing for development. They have established nearly seventy five thousand rupees for O&M fund for sustainability of the WS system. Before the project intervention in this village there was no water supply, they used to fetch water from one hour distance tradition well. There is no toilet, traditional mud ovens, *chang* and washing plate. There was difficult to think about vegetable production because of scarcity of water. Being the lack of proper sanitation, people suffered from diarrhea epidemic every year. All the paths were dirty by open defecation.

Table 6. EcoVillage: Changes observed after intervention

Before	After
People using traditional spot water	People using clean water from spring
No latrines	44 latrines constructed in each HH
No kitchen gardening	Kitchen gardening started in each HH
No proper disposal of solid waste	44 Solid waste disposed in pit in each HH
No Chang/drying pit	Vessel drying pit constructed in each HH
Traditional stoves	44 Improved Smokeless Stove constructed
No toilet in Latinath Pri. School	2 Institutional toilet (Boy+Girls)separately
No any fund deposited	O&M fund NER 72,000 Child Saving fund NPR 148,000 Female CO Saving NPR 37,000 Male CO Saving NER 41,000 Latinath IGA Saving NPR 112,000
Total saving	NPR 410,000

New Cooperative :Kuwakot Agriculture Multi Purposed Ltd, Kuwakot" was established/registered in 2066 and now it has nearly 650 share members. Kuwakot AMC is being leading by 85 share holders of Baluan including chairperson from Baluan. In Baluan we could see not only physical development, but also found much social and institutional development too. The environmental sanitation of Baluan is very clean along with the personnel hygiene of individual people of Baluan eco-village. COs (male+female) have regular meeting and monthly saving practiced. The villagers of Eco-village are always willing to do social works. They have felt ownership in WSS, Schools, forests etc. The Latinath Primary School lies in this village which is also a demo primary school of Baitadi. Child club of Latinath is working very well it has started raising O&M is NER 4000.00

No Open Defecation status: The project had completed 2368 HH toilets and 11 institutional toilets in all working VDCs of the district. It was very difficult to declare NOD free whole VDC but some wards, cluster might declare NOD. No VDCs were fully declared for NOD. NOD process should follow bottom up approach, from cluster, ward, school catchments area and lastly whole VDC then district. Obstacle being faced by other agency supported WSS and sanitations. Some WSS schemes have not regular water supply in public taps, sanitation were not properly in use. VDCs have no any policy/political consensus on NOD however toilet demand is raised dramatically in the district. Project VDCs of Baitadi might be NOD in 2nd phase of RVWRMP.

4.3 Irrigation

RVWRMP Baitadi has one MUS scheme, Sharmali Bazaar MUS (Water supply+ Irrigation) scheme which have one irrigation pond which irrigate nearly 12 ropani of land in Sharmali. One another scheme is now being used as irrigation at Mauradi WSS scheme of Thalakada is being also using in irrigation which irrigated nearly 25 ropani of land. In irrigation 104 populations from 16HH of Sharmali MUS and 195 populations from 25HH have been benefited by conventional irrigation system.

4.4 Rural energy

Micro-hydro: RVWRMP Baitadi has proposed 2 MH schemes for feasibility study at Matelagad MH, Mahakali-6 and Mauradi MH at Thalakada VDC.

Improved water mills: Improved water mills are demanded from Thalakada, Kuwakot, Mahadevsthan and Mahakali VDCs for the 2nd phase but no water mills have been implemented in this phase.

Improved cooking stoves: RVWRMP Baitadi has successfully completed 3 event of ICS training in Sharmali, Mahakali and Kuwakot VDC of Baitadi. By this training 56 persons were benefited by the training.

During the ICS training in Kuwakot 60 ICS were constructed in 2066. Second batch training was organized in Sharmali and Mahakali VDC during PoCo phase activities. After ICS training 60 in Mahakali, 70 in Sharmali ICS have been constructed. Training supported by other agencies in Mahadevsthan and Bishalpur, 25 and 10 ICSs build respectively. Total 225 ICS has been built in 5 working VDCs of the project. The constructed ICS has been working very smoothly and people feeling comfort to cook and smokeless in the room.

Biogas: No biogas was constructed in the project VDCs of Baitadi. But there is demand for support and coordination in Sharmali, Mahakali and Mahadevsthan.

5 Community Mobilization and Community Organizations

Social mobilization is the integral part of RVWRMP to institutional development is most necessary to sustainability of every scheme. Community Organizations have been saving every month especially female COs found more active comparatively male COs.

Table 7. Community organizations

S.N.	Name of VDC	CO-Category			Members		
		Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Total
1	Mahakali	9	9	6	253	351	604
2	Sharmali	8	9	9	306	341	647
3	Bishalpur	0	10	17	327	595	922
4	Thalakada	20	16	0	512	442	954
5	Kuwakot	16	14	6	736	605	1341
6	Mahadevsthan	15	19	1	402	545	947
Total		68	77	39	2536	2879	5415

Livelihood: RVWRMP Baitadi has completed 30 WS schemes in the district some livelihood activities have been started in PoCo schemes of Mahakali, Sharmali, Bishalpur, Kuwakot and Mahadevsthan VDCs completed PoCo activities in 3 WSS of Mahakali, 5 WSS of Sharmali, 1 WSS of Bishalpur, 3 WSS of Mahadevsthan and 3 WSS of Kuwakot total 15 WSS schemes have been benefited by home garden management training.. Home garden management training was highly appreciated and it has good impact that the farmers produce vegetable for household use and some have sold in their nearby market place too. Farmers have been using waste water for their home garden. Soil conservation training is also highly appreciated by the community people. Cooperatives will support in livelihood of community people by organizing trainings, experience sharing, visits, raising the funds and providing loan to needy people.

Cooperative: Two cooperatives have been established by RVWRMP Baitadi in the district. Those cooperative executive members have been fully trained in the aim and importance of cooperative, account management and experience visits in well established cooperatives of the country empowered the cooperative executive members. Kuwakot Agriculture Multi Purposed cooperative Ltd, Kuwakot and Bishalpur Agriculture Multi Purposed cooperative Ltd, Bishalpur. Those cooperatives have been supporting by NACCF and SFCB from the centre. Now the cooperative are successfully mobilizing funds in the community. Kuwakot AMC has more than 604 shareholders and Bishalpur AMC has 304 shareholders. In the short period of time those cooperatives have been struggling to convince UC's to open and schools to open account, transformation of COs saving into cooperatives and individual savings and other savings like child savings, old age savings etc. KAMC and BAMC are struggling in No Open Defecation NOD in the entire VDC so, both the cooperatives supporting in National Sanitation Week NSW celebration in school, community and VDC levels. KAMC have an agreement with national solar energy support agency and Kuwakot total sanitation agreement for NOD, Kuwakot. Both the cooperatives had prepared a business plan for FY 067/68 to achieve the remarkable progress. These cooperatives will support to establish new cooperatives in adjoining and project VDCs.

Table 8. Kuwakot AMCL

Sl.	Particulars	No. of Members	Saved Amount
1	Child Saving	132	27,542
2	Group Saving	21	103,941
3	Old-age Saving	16	15,029
4	Personal Saving	9	2,847
5	Sanitation O&M Fund	1	1,000
	Total		150,359

Table 9. Bishalpur AMCL

Sl	Particulars	No. of Members	Saved Amount
1	Child Saving	14	1,731
2	Wedding Saving	4	140
3	Personal Saving	182	79,848
4	Loan conservation Fund	1	1,280
5	Group Saving	8	6,255
	Total		89,254

Solid waste management: After completion of School teacher's workshop at VDC level, school have started to manage solid waste in solid pits and locally built bamboo buckets and tin for waste management in school. Some sub-health posts have started to manage solid waste in solid waste pit. Management of solid waste has been initiated in School level and some households of Baluan Eco-Village Kuwakot.

5.1 Capacity building

District level: One event of teachers workshop on Environmental Health and Sanitation was conducted including SO Field coordinators, Health promoters, School Resource Persons (RPs) and Sub-health post in-charge of working all 6 VDCs in total 37 persons were benefited.. Three event of UC management training were conducted for UCs where 72 UC members have been benefited.

Table 10. District level trainings

Training name	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Other Male	Other Female	Total Male	Total Female	Total
Teachers workshop (Event -1)	1	0	27	9	28	9	37
UC Management Training (Total Event -3)	5	2	51	14	56	16	72
Water Right Training	1	2	13	3	14	5	19
Total	7	4	91	26	98	30	128

VDC level: VDC level technical trainings one event of LLB training was conducted in Sharmali VDC VMW-I training were conducted in Mahadevsthan where 27 participants trained and second VMW was conducted in Sharmali VDC where 25 participants were trained. First WSST training was conducted in Bishalpur VDC where 18 participants were trained. Teachers' workshop and CO Managers & Chairpersons training on book keeping and leadership also conducted in all VDCs.

Table 11. VDC level trainings

	Dalit Male	Dalit Female	Other Male	Other Female	Total Male	Total Female	Total
VMW2	2	0	23	0	25	0	25
VMW1	5	0	22	0	27	0	27
LLB	11	0	9	1	20	1	21
WSST	2	0	15	1	17	1	18
CO mgmt	19	26	148	140	167	166	333
Teachers	6	5	82	34	88	39	127
Total	45	31	299	176	344	207	551

Scheme level

Table 12. Scheme level training for UCs were conducted in every WSS schemes

Training name	Dalit Female	Dalit Male	Other Female	Other Male	Female	Male	Total
HSE training	12	13	54	71	66	84	150
CAP training	7	9	46	59	53	68	121
Account training	12	13	52	73	65	85	150
Total	31	35	152	203	184	237	421

SOs: PSU has organized some technical training water supply design and estimate training for sub-engineers and WRT training fro SO technicians. Field coordinators and Health promoters were trained in HSE and GESI as well as PoCo training.

Program Staff: PSU has organized some training for its program staff in Dhangadhi and other places. Such as decentralization and GESI training, training on Multi media, Report writing, GPS and GIS training, Soil conservation training and design technical software trainings for TFs.

5.2 Other Activities

Nursery establishment: To protect water resources and landslide prone area and barren land of the working VDCs an environmental protection nursery were established in Bishalpur and Mahakali VDCs. Bishalpur nursery had produced more than 6500 saplings of different species i.e. fodder, *Reetha*, *Lapsi*, Bamboo etc. which have been planted in individual HH. Now the VDC had taken its operation and maintenance in the future. Recently one environment protection nursery was established in Mahakali VDC with 50:50 partnerships with Mahakali VDC. It is just started on May, 2010 with the aim of produce more than 10000 different species saplings for source protection and landslide area protection through out Mahakali VDC.

Plantation: To protect the environment, last year there VDCs were chosen to plantation saplings of different species in Mahadevsthan, Kuwakot and Bishalpur VDCs. DSCO Baitadi provided nearly 12000 different species sapling including 350 bamboos from Dhangadhi and DDC Baitadi supported on transportation to road head of VDCs. In Mahadevsthan 6500 samplings, Kuwakot 5500 and Bishalpur 3500 of *Reetha*, *Lapsi*, fodders, bamboo, evergreen grass etc. were planted. The result of plantation nearly fifty percent plants alive till now other died of draught and proper care. The lesson learnt on plantation was that transportation expenses were very high however all sapling were free of cost provided by DSCO. So the lesson was establishing a small nursery in each VDC/spot where sampling needed.

Soil conservation: In PoCo started VDCs, soil conservation training was organized with the sport of DSCO and DFO in Mahadevsthan, Kuwakot, Sharmali and Bishalpur. WUCs and School have prepared work plan for soil conservation activities in their WSS structures and school surroundings like live fencing in Intake, RVTs, and school boundaries. This training attracted the participant to protect structures, environment, fodder purposed plantation etc.

6 Outputs and Efficiency

Regarding the annual work plan vs. annual produced, In RVWRMP Baitadi completed annual work plan however the WUCs could not complete their schemes on time because of Some schemes had faced source disputes, public tap disputes, community contribution and Nepal bandhas, transportation problem etc. DMC meeting were held average one in a month. All activities were discussed in DMC and decisions were taken and implemented, supervised and monitoring and evaluated in the field and monitored reports as well. DMC had well monitored DED and real field study reports. Problem faced to implement projects are Nepal bandhas, transportation in rainy season, road blocks, draught and heavy rain fall and landslides on scheme sites etc. hampered the schemes to complete in time. In some big WSS schemes sand transportation from the riverside to the site was also very far in some WSS schemes. Regarding the analyses of financial contribution from GON and GOF, the fund flow of GON is appropriate however some confusion on spending all GON side money and remaining from GOF. The fund flow from GOF is sufficient which could be released more than approved and never faced any problem of release

of fund etc. Only difficulty was that release of payment of UCs is so far difficulty because of absence of authority, timely final monitoring etc. faced some difficulty to mobilize DWRDF.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

RVWRMP Baitadi has obtained and contributed in development objectives given by the project, in water supply more than given target at the same time more than double target taken (excluding student population) in sanitation schemes. A little contribution on irrigation and no contribution on MH obtained by the district. Two nursery have been established for environment protection and soil conservation. The project is popular in timely work completion, transparency, laborious and competent project staff. The great achievement of the district unit is to save nearly NPR 9,213,221 estimated budget versus actual expenditure.

Table 13. RVWRMP Baitadi contribution to project objectives

Sl	Scheme type	Project Target PoP	District Contribution	Percentage
1	Water supply	120000	14450	12%
2	Sanitation	60000	14567	24%
3	Irrigation	15000	299	2%
4	Micro hydro	6000	0	0
5	Environmental Protection		2261	

Table 14. Project contribution in water supply and sanitation in 6 VDCs of Baitadi

	VDC	Total HH	Total Pop	Pop WSS	Covered %
1	Mahakali	615	3083	2891	94
2	Sharmali	1161	7523	3494	46
3	Bishalpur	811	4428	3297	74
4	Thalakada	607	2785	1164	42
5	Kuwakot	920	5147	2610	51
6	Mahadevsthan	672	3891	998	26
	Total	4786	26857	14454	

8 Sustainability

8.1 Financial – O&M fund, Transparency

To sustain WSS and other schemes, ownership by the users, local agencies and regular fund needed for its operation and maintenance. The WUCs have 3,000-100,000 in O&M fund for the sustainability of the schemes. UC have started to collect regular monthly water tariff NRS.5-20 p/m for VMW salary and fund raisings too. VDCs have started to allocated 3000-10000 annual O&M fund to each scheme of entire VDC for the WSS

schemes in the VDC for sustainability of the scheme. WUCs have kept their account transparently which all users and VDC knew about their O&M fund in UCs account. Other agencies working in the VDC have been changing their working strategy of hidden to transparency now. Every WSS has installed scheme hoarding board in public places. The decision regarding financial issues and public auditing noticed in public places. See detail O&M Annex 5.

8.2 Technical – VMW, Water quality

All UCs have appointed VMW for regular operation and maintenance of WSS scheme's sustainability. From 30 WSS of 6 VDCs, 52 VMWs have been well trained by project two lot VMW trainings. As well as 18 WSST have been trained from project VDCs to fill the gap of technical human resources in the district in the future. All WUCs have appointed VMW and started regular salary 500-1600 p/m.

Water quality: SEAM-N has tested 9 WSS of first lot of Mahakali, Sharmali, Bishalpur and Kuwakot VDCs. The result of water quality found good except some contamination in Dagapatal tershabata WSS scheme of Sharmali and Amorod WSS. 20 WS source have been general quality tested by ENPHO-Kit. Some WSS source contain Ammonia, to resolve the problem they have prepared plan of regular cleaning and stone packing of intakes before WSP formulation. 15 WSS in PoCo phase formulated water safety plan and implementing regularly and mothers tap groups also supporting in quality of water from tap to mouth. All users found more conscious on water quality and use of safe water.

8.3 Institutional – Ownership

Constructing physical infrastructure is not big challenge, but the big challenge is to sustain. To sustain the scheme, awareness in beneficiaries is first condition; to aware the people institutional development is necessary. In project VDCs institutional development have been started by different scheme level training ,training to community organization ,capacity building to WRMC members, UC's O&M management training. UCs exposure visit has dramatically changed the UC member. Home garden management training has changed the habit of daily consumption of vegetable in their meal. The users have produced sufficient vegetables for household purpose and sell too.

VDCs have honestly contributed its part in schemes as well as most of VDCs have started to allocate fund for O&M regularly and divided it on equal and scheme size base too, this is the sign of ownership by the VDC and institutionalization of WRMC/COs/Cooperatives etc. WRMCs had played a vital role to regular monitoring of schemes. Successful implementation of sanitation schemes and resolution of source disputes in Mahadevsthan VDC proof of well institutional development of WRMC. COs have started to think to merge in cooperative of similar institution on saving and credit. Schools have started to celebrate national sanitation week and health and sanitation activities in the school. However some difficulties regarding VDC secretaries workload in 2-3 VDCs however they are participating in formal official monitoring etc.

In district, DDC has been matching regular mutual fund in DWRDF though the matching was less the agreement of 10% of DDC's internal revenue. Practically it was difficult in hilly district have a few internal revenue and have to match various sectors and its internal employees salary. Regarding the institutionalization in the district, DTO has started to follow up HH toilet subsidy and design in its schemes. Many changes could be seen in accounting system of DDC. Participation in monitoring and evaluation visits and procurement and quality checking has been practiced. Scheme period, field supervision, mobilization of employees and resources and transparency impacts/symptoms could see in DDC/DTO. In formal official monitoring, DDC/DTO persons have been participating and actively monitoring all the components of the schemes. Though the project aimed ownership by DDC, being the absence of political mechanism in the DDC, lacking ownership comparatively to bureaucratic mechanism is the common problem of all districts and VDCs too. The problem of ownership is also quick transfer of LDOs/DTOs from DDC. For phase 2, active focal person from DDC/DTO should be nominated with special facility/incentive so that he/she would be responsible for RVWRM activities. Regular meeting with DDC personnel's from PSU.

Transportation to the remote places is time taking and expensive. It is difficult to complete the work in agreement period. Some VDCs, Mahakali and Sharmali nearby Indian border, buy construction material from India which is very risky to bring through boat and illegal process to by from India.

Quick transfer of key government officials is another challenge when officials understand the project he/she transferred and DDC local staffs have no more concentration on project activities.

High demand of WSS and Sanitation in the district, all VDCs demand that FINNIDA should in their VDC so the politicians have publicize they will select their VDCs for RVWRMP project. To select next phase VDCs, high political pressured can be face being the projects achievements got in first phase in adjoining VDCs.

Scarcity of technical human resources in DDC/DTO, bearing difficulty on implementation, monitoring and evaluation of schemes

9 Cross Cutting Themes

9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage

Baitadi district has contributed to MDG and WASH coverage by 29,017 population beneficiaries in water supply and sanitation covered in Baitadi district.

9.2 Poverty

Livelihood and Home Garden management program: To sustain the schemes and changing living of people the project not only supporting safe water supply and sanitation facility on their house yards but also supporting them on livelihood getting employment opportunities however it is short period employment, they earned some. Project has been supporting to produce skill manpower for their livelihood trainings i.e. WSST/VMW/LLB/ICST/Leader farmer, CBT for UCs/ CO managers/chairpersons WRMC persons. All trained VMW/LLB/WSST/ICST have been employed in their own VDCs which reduced the migration to India as a labor. Some LLBs are now skilled mason and earning attractive amount. In PoCo phase, home garden management program has very good impact they have started to grow vegetable not only household purposed but also they started to sell in local market. The scheme area is full of vegetables could be seen after home garden management training. In Sharmali a huge quantity of tomato produced which face problem to sell in local market. The home gardens are supporting in child and maternal health and clean environment and people feeling busy and get some money for household petty expenses.

Community Organizations' saving fund and O&M Fund mobilization: Three types of COs are in function, Male, Female and Mixed COs some formed by CMs and some were existing COs in VDC. Nearly 80-90% HH involved in COs they have been regular saving and loan lending activities every month. Female COs are more active comparatively male COs. The small saving supporting poor community people for IGA and empowering women in saving and other activities which uplifting living status. They have been increasing monthly savings in each VDCs aiming to establish cooperatives in their VDC. In Baitadi, total 184 COs including 68 Male, 77 Female and 39 Mixed COs. All COs saving is NPR 1287508.00 and NPR 726,510 in loan to community people in all VDCs. Almost all COs of Kuwakot and some COs of Bishalpur started saving in cooperatives regularly in Kuwakot Agricultural Multi Purposed Cooperative Ltd (KAMCL).and Bishalpur Agricultural Multi Purposed Cooperative Ltd (BAMCL). The WUCs O&M fund has been mobilizing in community and some UCs have O&M fund in Bank yet, they are in confusion where and how to mobilize the fund safe. Those UCs had no credible institution in the VDC. The UCs of Kuwakot opened an account in KAMCL.

Cooperative pilots: Kuwakot Agriculture Multi Purposed Cooperative Ltd.(KAMC) has 604 shareholders and Bishalpur Agriculture Multi Purposed Cooperative Ltd.(BAMC) has 304 shareholders at the end of FY 066/67 been supporting by RVWRMP in Baitadi. Those cooperatives have different types of savings which they save regularly where Child saving, Old-age age saving being done. Regular offices have been working for community people. They are credibility by community people. Kuwakot AMC has been working for "Every house with light and toilet". KAMC aiming to success the above slogan within a year NOD and NDH in entire Kuwakot is the first strategy.

9.3 Environment

Individual's habits and practices protect/spoil the environment; it is a vague subject to save environment by controlling human behaviours. So, the project has started it from toilet construction, solid pit, Improved Cooking

Stoves (ICS), washing plates, vessels drying stand *Chaang* construction has support to protect environment direct of indirect way. After Low Cost Soil Conservation (LCSC) training in PoCo VDCs, capacity of local people enhanced why the forests needed, its importance and aware on climate change problem symptoms, WUCs have prepared work plan to plant trees/shrubs/grass nearby water sources, stream bank cutting etc. To protect the natural resources, soil conservation, forest conservation is the first step then after plantations in risky areas like water resources, landslide area, river banks, and barren lands. UC have started to plant income generation trees like *Reetha/Lapsi* fodder trees for livestock etc. However these structures to see but they have been controlling soil pollution, water pollution, air pollutions which directly effects human life. Community forests, barren lands being planned to plantation by some VDCs. For the environmental protection, nursery have been established in Bishalpur and Mahakali VDC, aiming plantation of IG plants, fodder plants and other plants for soil conservation and environment protection done.

9.4 Human rights

Before the project intervention in remote VDCs, the people have no about their fundamental right of speak, information, participation etc. After project intervention capacity of community people enhanced and now they are able to ask such questions in mass /UC/CO meeting, people query what? Where? Why? How? When? Which are the basic fundamental rights? User prepares a work plan focussing the above questions/query. After the project intervention, community people easily ask the above Wh. questions on budget, transparency, participation, monitoring, training etc. Now the chairperson of WRMC/UCs/COs have been playing vital role in VDC councils for human right, women right, child right, information right, right of speech, etc. Those community authorities are successful to full fill their demands in VDC/DDC and other sector. Community organizations are able to resolve the community level disputes on WS sources etc. As well as they are able to monitor schemes and provide suggestions. They are able to raise their voices for their rights. Those CBOs being able to pleading on nutrition for child, quality education, transparency, responsibility of UCs/VDCs and other stakeholders working in development sector

9.5 Gender and social inclusion

GESI strategy of RVWRMP is highly appreciated by the community people and VDCs as well. Before launching the project, lacking of awareness and empowerment, women shyly run from mass or way furthermore men also didn't want participate their women in mass meetings. At least fifty percent of women and equitable participation of Dalits /Janjati and others in WRMC/UC/COs in every meeting, decision, monitoring, changed the past tradition and raised remarkable participation by women/dalit from each household. The above strategy empowered/encourages GESI in decisions as well as equal sharing in paid works, trainings, workshops and exposure visits. Remarkable presentation of women in International Women's Day (IWD), presentation of school children in National Sanitation Week celebration, NSW were being celebrating like feast in schools with different cultural program disseminating sanitation message.

GESI empowerment/Chau campaign/ training have been completed in Thalakada. No discrimination on women, dalit and Janjati found in project area. There is well social harmony among all casts and genders. The project had supported equally at prospective of JAGADMBA. More priority to women and dalits in WSS and Sanitation schemes in WUMP in many VDCs also the proof of GESI acceptance by community people. Moreover working environment and priority to poor, dalit and female in to dalit and female CMs in community is also an evident of JAGDMBA. People of the project areas quite aware on girls' education primary to secondary levels education at their home yards got. Poor community people taking loan for household need and in emergency time by their own COs their saved money. Some have started goat keeping, vegetable farming and other income generation activities. Sanitation awareness could be found in children and women in the communities however it is difficulty in behaviour change. Female COs regular meeting proofed the empowerment of women. Child friendly taps very appreciative and in more use than the ordinary tap.

The project has ensured women right in every decision made in UC/WRMC/COs. Women are equal valuable with males no discrimination found in meeting and decision making. Women started to ask their right by VDC and other agencies. Women have started to work in other social welfare works like the women of Lekam, Thalakada VDC, badly suffered from social evil of gambling and drinking in village. They unite and take action against drink

and gambling. After one month hard struggles, women of entire VDC shake hands and able to declared **No Wine and gambling VDC** Thalakada. Now days women of adjacent VDCs of Doti and Bhajang trying to NO Wine and gambling VDC.

9.6 Disaster management and climate change

RVWRMP-Baitadi has supported in Diarrhea epidemic seen in more than 40 VDCs of Baitadi where Sharmali the project VDC was highly affected in Shrawan, 2066 where 2 were died out of 30 effected persons in the VDC. Awareness campaign were commenced in cooperation of VDC level all stakeholders. The awareness campaign saved from diarrheas disaster in the VDC. Project had allocated NER 100000.00 for last year and this year as emergency fund for diarrhea epidemic however this fund was not needed to spend yet. The entire project VDC was organized awareness campaign against diarrhea epidemic in all clusters/wards/VDC. The project have been supporting in climate change by plantation in water sources, landslide areas, constructing improved cooking stoves supporting to climate change by reducing carbon from firewood.

10 Conclusions: Lessons Learned and Recommendations

RVWRMP-Baitadi has experienced many things during the working with DDC/DTO and other agencies in the district which is quite satisfied however some difficulties occurred being scarcity of technical persons in DDC/DTO for scheme monitoring and on time payments. Close and rational harmonization with all stakeholders found very effective in the district program by all sector support and able to gain success. Optimum use of local human resources, physical resources etc. strengthen and sustain the program by means of cost effective, locally affordable, maintainable for long time.

To change the community people, understand them closely in meetings, individually negotiating what their attitude and interest with the scheme, was experience of successful schemes. Identification of real need and utility sustain schemes. Right based and skill based training changed the people. Regular backstopping of project staff in schemes and communities is most important to success anything.

Transportation of non-local material to scheme site was very challenging job to the remote VDCs. Well training /consensus among communities is must before implementing any scheme. Many types of disputes occurred during the implementation phase. Sustainable solution of disputes, communities own initiation/convince and self help principal should be implied. Senior levelofficials' from PSU/DSU outsiders' visits/training/workshops were very effective to convince and change the community attitudes and behave. In village level training/workshops with visual were found more effective. To change the community people learn and understand their view was the first step of mobilization them for themselves.

Women can be mobilized in incredible social welfare works for community. Out of district visits found more change in women than man. Women can do, if they given chance.

High level district at least political parties exposure visit is necessary for smooth implementation, support, ownership and replication to other sites of districts. UC exposure visit also highly appreciative by the members and they committed to replicate minimum fifty percent in their schemes, especially women participants found very happy and change after the exposure visit.

Few key learnings and recommendations:

1. **Regarding working with DDC/DTO** in the district is quite satisfactory in social and technical though scarcity of technical human recourses in DDC/DTO to support in schemes.
2. **Working with VDC** is quite satisfactory where VDCs honestly matching their mutual fund and allocating budget for O&M fund of scheme however VDC secretary had a few time for project works. Being absence of political mechanism in VDC and DDC faced ownership and institutionalization of the project.
3. **SOs performance found quite satisfactory** in social works but in technical work is not satisfactory.
4. **Working with community people** is good but sometimes illiteracy and interfere educated/political leaders made difficulty in the trend of existing development tradition. UCs are fully aware on sustainability of schemes as they have saved a big amount for O&M fund and hired VMW and regular payment of water tariff and increasing activities like demanding from VDCs.

5. **The Project modality and approach** is appropriate and accepted by the community. UC is the main implementing partners and manger /owners of the schemes from the beginning of the project.
6. **Regarding PIG of phase I:** No major problem faced in PIG in RVWRMP-Baitadi; however some confusion in procurement process by suppliers without pre-qualifying them. UCs felt more difficulty to in tendering process and paying 1.5% advance tax. **CM selection criteria** faced difficulty on selecting qualified and uniformity on the process CM selection by mass was not good and scientific process of employees' selection.
7. **VDC selection process** is good in PIG but it should be some change in selection process adjacent VDC should be given more priorities in selection.
8. **WUMP** is basic document of the VDC which all agencies are following it. All VDCs prepared VDC profile.
9. **Uniformity** on implementation/monitoring mandatory in minimum condition should be mentioned in PIG to all districts/Units. Optimum use of local resources should practised as Human resources, locally available resources etc.

Recommendation on WUMP:

1. WUMP should be prepared by VDC on its investment by updating VDC profile.
2. Socio-economic WUMP is more appropriate and chief which VDC can afford.
3. Technical data in WUMP found no correct comparing detail survey data.
4. Timely updating of WUMP is essential.
5. Formation of WRMC/SC only use in WUMP only afterwards, so institutionalization of these institutions is necessary.
6. **DWRDF** is effective pool between the two government of bilateral project for sustainable institutionalization development of DDC and ownership feeling by DDC. Nevertheless, some difficulties faced in smooth operation of DWRDF. DDC accountants' workload is very high they have to look after nearly 5-10 agencies accounts except DDC account which hampered to release fund and timely payments to UCs/SOs and others.
7. **SO selection process is ok according** to phase-I implementation guideline. In PIG some difficulties faced regarding execution of drop-out position, where NGO staff selection is not scientific, no vacancy announced/published by NGO or project itself, NGO only recommend the staff for selection there is lacking of other option or choose of candidate.

Working experience with stakeholders:

1. **DADO:** DADO Baitadi has supported in home garden management training in PoCo phase activities. DADO might be a good partner in IGAs and livelihood activities as a technical and supporting to farmers and direct coordination with the office.
2. **DSCO:** DSCO Baitadi might be a good partner in Soil conservation, nursery establishment and plantation.
3. **WDO:** WDO Baitadi has been supporting in GESI and women issue trainings.
4. **Livestock:** Livestock office has been supporting in grass plantation and fodder plants in their cluster areas.

Supporting Organizations: Regarding the SO performance, SO staffs found not more satisfied as they mobilized in the field NGOs cut-off their field facilities provided by the project on the other hand gap between 2 phases completion and start up as PP-Imp and work in remote places. It was found that the SOs felt them they are only manpower suppliers not supporting partners or they don't have any other responsibilities. Furthermore they have no responsibilities for monitoring the working VDCs. To create more responsibility, the SOs executive body should be trained and make more accountable to the project activities.

Social work of SOs is quite satisfactory but technical work is too questionable. SOs didn't show credibility on technical work without the back spotting of project. Even they completed first batch schemes second batch schemes, but same support/technical support/supervision needed them every time by the project. The hidden conflict realized between Field coordinators and Sub-engineers.

Recommendation:

1. The position of Team leader in SOs is meaningless; there should be FC, HP and SM.
2. Technical part should be given to individual consultants through DMC.
3. If facilities increased for technical human resources, SOs can hire qualified person and so both social and technical works can be given in context of Baitadi.
4. Long term contract should be give to SO staff minimum one year.
5. SO should be support some executive /institutional strengthen.

CM: Working experience with CMs is realised a little bit satisfied but qualification of CMs hampered project activities. **Recommendation for CM:**

1. CM should be minimum SLC qualification
2. CM should hired through Cooperatives or DMC (if the cooperatives found credible) in cooperative VDCs.
3. 2 Senor Social supervisors to monitoring COs/ UCs/WRMC institutions.

Individual consultant: Working with individual consultants is found good support and outputs. RV -Baitadi has hired on consultant for nursery establishment and worked very well. **Recommendation:**

1. Local human resources should be hiring as the need and working are experience is quite effective.
2. Expert on Social and technical person hiring is more effective.

Replicable policies: RVWRMP Baitadi has some replicable achievements.

Procurement of non-local materials:

1. Procurement committee is selected from mass meeting where minimum one person
2. from users (out of UC members)
3. Agreement with Traders/Supplier to supply goods on road head of the scheme.
4. Joint team decision made where DTO, RV, SO technical staff facilitation to UC procurement committee.

Toilet Construction:

1. Sanitation schemes completed without SO (project team itself)
2. Agreements after completion of superstructure especially in HH sanitation.
3. Grant as a subsidy depending on well being ranking as A=3300, B=3100,C=2600
4. Optimum use of local resources i.e. pit cover and toilet roofing stone slab, by local stone (more than 95% HH toilet)
5. Institutional sanitation subsidy released after VDC share expended.

Women empowerment:

1. Well convincing and empowerment of community women could be seen incredible work.
2. Women of Lekam village of Thalakada VDC banned **wine and gambling** and the VDC was declared No wine and gambling VDC.
3. They have collected and saving nearly 12000 with in three months.

Support to UCs:

1. O&M cost should be subsidized to UCs developing special criteria.
2. Two types of contribution pattern and modality like >1000 populate schemes and < 1000 population
3. To increase the community ownership towards WSS, community contribution should be increased.
4. VDC contribution should be increased, because VDC have more development fund.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Beneficiary and cost of completed schemes

A. WSS schemes

Sn	Scheme Name	VDC	HH	Pop	DWRDF	Estimated Cost of Scheme			Grand Total estimated
						VDC	Users		
							Cash	Kind	
A. Gravity Flow Scheme									
A.1	Pakage-1WSS								
1	Danga WS Scheme	Mahakali	38	269	705818	32900	3500	193825	936043
2	Amraud WSS	Mahakali	127	774	3187491	77400	9000	932139	4206031
3	Bajuwagada WSS	Mahakali	57	375	3247953	37500	5500	779680	4070633
4	Dangapatal Tersabata WSS	Sharmali	84	656	4746657	65600	12500	1618075	6442832
5	Swal Baskoti WSS	Sharmali	112	671	4390148	67100	8500	1470986	5936733
6	Asur Rokata WSS	Bishalpur	238	1611	5888298	161100	15000	1496520	7560918
7	Baluan WSS	Kuwakot	43	227	1743607	22700	4500	407610	2178417
8	Solibhida WSS	Kuwakot	136	819	2970420	81900	9500	948870	4010690
9	Dhung WS Scheme	Kuwakot	44	308	1363686	30800	2500	261421	1658408
Sub total P-1 WSS			879	5710	28244079	577000	70500	8109126	37000705
A.2	Pakage-2 WSS								
10	Basku Harchouda WSS	Mahakali	123	823	3044031	82300	10000	658270	3794601
11	Sakarabaskatte WSS	Mahakali	52	375	977546	37500	4500	253250	1272796
12	Odal Matela WSS	Mahakali	42	275	1304108	27500	4000	181090	1516697
13	Sharmali Bazaar MUS	Sharmali	119	640	3313432	78300	10000	535088	3936819
14	Jolapani WSS	Sharmali	31	219	1068514	21900	3000	237594	1331008
15	Dubla WSS	Sharmali	12	125	718247	12500	1500	108474	840721
16	Dharera WSS	Bishalpur	85	556	3559971	55600	5500	563144	4184215
17	Kotigaon WSS-1	Bishalpur	53	315	1811869	31500	4500	520633	2368502
18	Bhairon WSS	Mahadevsthan	70	455	3256683	40500	8000	527666	3832849
19	Kannasi Patali WSS	Mahadevsthan	44	279	1748034	27900	5000	338823	2119757
20	Mad Nuwaghar WSS	Mahadevsthan	40	260	1515677	28100	7000	300870	1851647
21	Thala UbaKholaWSS	Thalakada	91	557	1653034	55700	6000	475630	2190364
22	Mauradi Punyar WSS	Thalakada	38	324	894053	23600	3000	172369	1093022
23	Malidada Baddeachham WSS	Thalakada	40	283	1473563	56600	3000	540497	2073660
24	Gallek WSS,	Kuwakot	56	378	2070251	41900	6500	354352	2473004
25	Alkapuri WSS	Kuwakot	17	104	545640	10400	2000	100498	658538
26	Muskot WSS,	Kuwakot	151	774	1576263	77400	7500	379707	2040870
Sub total P-2 WSS			1064	6742	30530915	709200	91000	6247955	37579070.8
A.3	Pakage -3 WSS								
27	Kund WSS	Sharmali	104	682	2167508	80200	8500	520104	2776313
28	Tadikharkh WSS	Sharmali	25	193	942424	23100	3000	143327	1111851
29	Gausalla WSS	Sharmali	37	308	1502313	26800	3000	182175	1714288
30	Kotigaon II WSS	Bishalpur	135	815	3138041	122250	12000	1164403	4436694
Sub total P-2 WSS			301	1998	7750286	252350	26500	2010010	10039146.1
Grand total			2244	14450	66525280	1538550	188000	16367092	84618922

B. Sanitation Schemes

HH and Institutional Sanitation schemes

Sl	Scheme Name	Sector	VDC	HH	Pop	Budget	
						Estimated	Actual
1	Demo Sanitation Mahakali	Sanitation	Mahakali	18	117	45000	45000
2	Danga Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	20	132	69,200	65,600
3	Amrod Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	64	417	196,120	196,120
4	Bajuwagada Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	45	292	141,100	141,100
5	Odal Matela	Sanitation	Mahakali	35	227	131,560	109,860
6	Sakara Baskatta	Sanitation	Mahakali	31	202	98,330	97,430
7	Basku Harchud Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	62	398	286,058	232,169
8	Baloun Eco Village	Sanitation	Kuwakot	44	226	91,420	91,420
9	Dhung	Sanitation	Kuwakot	44	278	139,320	139,320
10	Alkapuri	Sanitation	Kuwakot	17	104	56,210	56,210
11	Muskot	Sanitation	Kuwakot	49	318	161,570	161,570
12	Solavinda	Sanitation	Kuwakot	132	858	422,560	422,560
13	Gallek	Sanitation	Kuwakot	55	360	77,280	173,980
14	Balon II	Sanitation	Kuwakot	52	316	169,060	169,060

15	Kuwakot Total Sanitation	Sanitation	Kuwakot	130	847	428,300	342,640
16	Janta Janchetana	Sanitation	Thalakada	85	553	274,050	274,050
17	Thala Sanitation	Sanitation	Thalakada	128	827	415,040	332,032
18	Mauradi Sanitation	Sanitation	Thalakada	94	611	306,520	200,873
19	Mahadevsthan-1	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	150	1052	482,000	482,000
20	Mahadevsthan -2	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	210	1407	671,200	671,200
21	Bhairu sanitation	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	85	553	274,450	274,450
22	Kannasi Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	45	310	145,850	145,850
23	Asur Rokata Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	162	1053	648,286	648,286
24	Asur Rokata II Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	145	943	479,050	479,050
25	Kotigaon Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	100	571	315600	315600
26	LLB training Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	10	59	170,033	162,493
27	Paukhar	Sanitation	Sharmali	103	900	325,769	325,769
28	SwalBaskoti Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	42	288	135,160	135,160
29	Dangapatal Tersabata Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	97	470	309,710	309,710
30	SwalBaskoti II Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	90	585	291,900	291,900
31	Dubala Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	39	256	128,670	128,670
32	Kund Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	42	279	136,560	136,560
33	Gausalla Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	24	156	75,220	75,220
34	Sharmali Bazar Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	35	247	114,350	114,350

Institutional sanitation

Sl	Scheme Name	Sector	VDC	No.	Budget	
					Estimated	Actual
1	Mahakali VDC toilet	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	1	51,175	49,173
2	Mahakali Sub-Healthpost Instutional Toilet	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	1	48,029	48,869
3	Devthala Ma VI Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	1	314,091	312,010
4	Bharkoti Primary School Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	1	69,969	66,530
5	Latinath Pri.School	Ins Sanitation	Kuwakot	1	197,986	188,702
6	Bishalpur VDC toilet	Ins Sanitation	Bishalpur	1	55,287	48,165
7	Kamalpur Ni Ma Vi Sanitation	Ins sanitation	Bishalpur	1	336,889	329,638
8	Sarada Ni Ma VI and Bhagawati Primary School Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali	2	499,287	494,143
9	Bhumiraj Primary School Ins sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali	1	341,789	320,236
10	Sharmali VDC Toilet	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali	1	57,919	57,832
11	Sharmali Sub Healthpost Ins Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali	1	57,919	55,661
12	Devthala Ma VI Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	1	314091	312010
13	Bharkoti Primary School Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	1	69969	66530
14	Latinath Pri.School	Ins Sanitation	Kuwakot	1	197986	188702
15	Kamalpur Ni Ma Vi Sanitation	Ins sanitation	Bishalpur	1	336889	329638
16	Sarada Ni Ma VI and Bhagawati Primary School Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali	2	499287	494143
17	Bhumiraj Primary School Ins sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali	1	341789	320236
		Total		19	3,790,351	3,682,220

C. Other Schemes

	Scheme Name	VDC	HH	Pop	DWRDF	Estimated Cost of Scheme			Grand Total estimated
						VDC	Users		
							Cash	Kind	
PoCo schemes with UC									
1	Amorod WSS /PoCo (with Devthala MV toilet)	Mahakali	127	774	402424	69429	0	71971	543824
2	Bajuwagada WSS/PoCo	Mahakali	57	375	116710	23286	0	43932	183928
3	Danga WSS/PoCo	Mahakali	38	269	72879	12540	0	17323	102742
C.2 Nursery Establishment									
1	Environment Nursery establishment	Bishalpur			211752	50000		40275	302027
	Total			1	211752	50000	0	40275	302027
Grand Total				19,260	61768787	1568641	2987867	23694411	90019707

Annex 2. List of Local Service Providers developed

Sn.	Name	Address	Service type	Remarks
1	Lekhak Agrovat	Gothalapani Baitadi	Seeds/agro materials	
2	Mamta suppliers	Gothalapani Baitadi	Hardware materials	
3	Jagannath stationery	Gothalapani Baitadi	Stationery	
4	Smart communication	Shahilek, Baitadi	Stationery	
5	Sandesh Stationery	Gadi, Baitadi	Photocopy	
6	SK traders	Gadi, Baitadi	Stationery/photocopy	
7	Api Hotel	Gothalapani Baitadi	Lodging/Hotel	
8	Api tourism	Gothalapani Baitadi	rental jeep	
9	Saugat FM	Gothalapani Baitadi	FM/media	
10	Baitadi Sandesh	Gothalapani Baitadi	Weekly news paper	
11	Api Sandesh	Gothalapani Baitadi	Weekly news paper	
12	Malit Trader	Gothalapani Baitadi	rental jeep/trucks transportation	
13	Shri Kedar trader	Patan Baitadi	Hardware suppliers	
14	Horticulture form	Satbajh dry fruit nursery, Baitadi	Fruit saplings	
15	Padam Ter Nursery	Gurukhola, Baitadi	Fruit saplings	

Annex 3. List of Support Organizations

Sl	SO name	Working VDC
1	RUDES Rural Development & Environment Management Society, Baitadi	Mahakali
2	SODEAS Social Development & Awareness Society, Baitadi	Shamali
3	PYSC Parbat Fedi Shrijana Yuba Club, Baitadi	Bishalpur
4	MS Mitra Sangh, Baitadi	Thalakada
5	RDSC Rural Development Service Centre, Baitadi	Kuwakot
6	ARRC Anirudra Rural Reformation Centre, Baitadi	Mahadevsthan

Annex 4. List of human resources involved in trainings and project intervention in the district

Sn.	Name	Position	Office/organization	Expertise
1	Ram Kumar Shresth	Dist. Engineer	DTO, Baitadi	Technical
2	Lal Sing Ter	DEO	DEO, Baitadi	Education
3	Bikram Bdr. Chand	Prog. Officer	DDC, Baitadi	Local governance
4	Khem Raj Bhatt	Project coordinator	LGCDP/PAF	Social mobilization
5	Prem Raj Awasthi	Internal Auditor	DDC, Internal Audit	Account
6	Chakra Shharma	Secretary	FEDWASUN	water right/conservation
7	Bhuwan Sharma	Chairperson	FECOFUN	NTFP
8	Madan Shah	S-engineer	DSCO	Soil conservation
9	Pushpa Bhatta	Supervisor	WDO	GESI
10	Ganesh Awasthi	Sr SM	LGCDP/PAF	Social mobilization
11	Praksh chandra Bhatt	JT	Ag.SC Gajari	Agriculture/Homegarden
12	Dan Singh Mahara	JT	Ag.SC Melauli	Agriculture/Homegarden
13	Dev Bdr. Bam	JT	Ag.SC Haat	Agriculture/Homegarden

Annex 5. O&M fund scheme wise detail of Baitadi district

Sn	Scheme Name	VDC	O&M amount	Remarks
1	Amrod WSS	Mahakali	85000	Completed
2	Bajuwagada WSS	Mahakali	90000	Completed
3	Danga WSS	Mahakali	5000	Completed
4	Odal Matela WSS	Mahakali	29155	Completed
5	Basku Harchauda WSS	Mahakali	69000	Completed
6	Sakara Baskatte WSS	Mahakali	25700	Completed
7	Swal Baskoti WSS	Sharmali	21375	Completed
8	Dangapatal WSS	Sharmali	45000	Completed
9	Sharmali Bazar WS	Sharmali	20000	Completed
10	Jolapani WSS	Sharmali	5150	Completed
11	Dubla WSS	Sharmali	5000	Completed
12	Asur Rokata WSS	Bishalpur	15000	Completed
13	Kotigaon-I WSS	Bishalpur	5000	Completed
14	Dharera WSS	Bishalpur	27000	Completed
15	Balun WSS	Kuwakot	72000	Completed
16	Alkapuri WSS	Kuwakot	15000	Completed
17	Gwallek WSS	Kuwakot	43000	Completed
18	Muskot WSS	Kuwakot	70000	Completed
19	Dhung WSS	Kuwakot	20000	Completed
20	Solabhida WSS	Kuwakot	30000	Completed
21	Bhairon WSS	Mahadevsthan	60000	Completed
22	Mad Nuwaghar WSS	Mahadevsthan	7031	Completed
23	Kannasi Patali WSS	Mahadevsthan	50000	Completed
24	Mauradi WSS	Thalakada	30000	Completed
25	Thala WSS	Thalakada	40000	Completed
			884411	
26	Baddeachham WSS	Thalakada	5000	Completed
27	Kund WSS	Sharmali	7500	Completed
28	Gausalla WSS	Sharmali	5000	Completed
29	Tandikhark WSS	Sharmali	5000	Completed
30	Kotigaon-II WSS	Bishalpur	12000	Completed
	Total		34500	
	Grand total		918911	
Note: Scheme No.26-30 just financially cleared the UC have yet to decide for O&M fund				
Given fund was already deposited amount shown in total.				

Annex 6. Inventory list

Sn.	Code No.	Particulars	Procured by	Remarks
1	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-1/002	Laptop Personal Computer (Dell)	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by P.Bist
2	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-2/001	Computer(with LCD Monitor and speaker)	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by TP/THP
3	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-3/001	Cannon Fax Machine	PSU Dhangadhi	Returned back to PSU
4	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-4/001	Printer (Cannon LBP-2900)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
5	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-5/001	Tea Kettle (electronic)	Baitadi	damaged/burnt
6	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-6/001	Hot Pot Kettle	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
7	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-7/001	Stapler Machine (Large)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
8	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-8/001	Panatec Calculator	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
9	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-9/001	GPS metre (GARMIN)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
10	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-10/001	Punching Machine (Small)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
11	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-11/001	Stapler Machine (small)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
12	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-11/002	Stapler Machine (Big)	Baitadi	Office use
13	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-11/003	Stapler Machine (Medium)	Baitadi	Office use
14	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-12/001	Telephone Set	Baitadi	Office use
15	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-13/001	Extension cord	Baitadi	Office use
16	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-13/002	Extension cord	Baitadi	Office use
17	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-16/001	Multimedia project (OPTOMA EP729)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
18	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-17/001	Level Machine (SOKKIA-446008)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
19	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-18/001	Tripot Stand	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
20	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-19/001	Survey Staff	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
21	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-19/002	Survey Staff	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
22	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-20/001	Abney Level	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
23	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-21/001	Altimeter	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
24	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-22/001	Gas Heater with Cylinder	Baitadi	Office use
25	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-23/001	Electric room heater	Baitadi	Office use
26	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-23/002	Electric room heater	Baitadi	Office use
27	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-23/003	Electric room heater	Baitadi	Office use
28	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-24/001	Cannoscan LIDO25 (Scanner)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
29	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-25/001	External Hard Disc	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by P.Bist
30	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-25/002	External Hard Disc	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by Bharat
31	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-1/001	Printer /Fax Table	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
32	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-2/001	Office Table	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
33	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-2/002	Office Table	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
34	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-2/003	Office Table	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
35	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-3/001	Wooden table with drawer	Baitadi	Used by Bharat (Resi)
36	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-4/001	Steel Almiraha	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
37	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-5/001	Tea table	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
38	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-6/001	Steel Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
39	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-6/002	Steel Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
40	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-6/003	Steel Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
41	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-6/004	Steel Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
42	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-6/005	Steel Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
43	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-6/006	Steel Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
44	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/001	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
45	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/002	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
46	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/003	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
47	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/004	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
48	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/005	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
49	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/006	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
50	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/007	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
51	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/008	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
52	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/009	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
53	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-7/010	Plastic Chair	Baitadi	Office use
54	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-8/001	White Board	Baitadi	Office use
55	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-9/001	Soft Board	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
56	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-10/001	Paper Tray	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
57	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-10/002	Paper Tray	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
58	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-10/003	Paper Tray	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
59	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-11/001	Tin trunk	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
60	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-12/001	Revolving Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
61	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-12/002	Revolving Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
62	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-12/003	Revolving Chair	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
63	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-13/001	Plastic Jerkin	Baitadi	Office use
64	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-13/002	Plastic Jerkin	Baitadi	Office use
65	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-14/001	Plastic Jug	Baitadi	Office use
66	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-14/002	Plastic Jug	Baitadi	Office use
67	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-14/003	Plastic Jug	Baitadi	Office use
68	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-15/001	Plastic Bucket	Baitadi	Office use
69	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-16/001	Plastic Bowl	Baitadi	Office use

70	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-16/002	Plastic Bowl	Baitadi	Office use
71	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-17/001	Book rack (wooden)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
72	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-17/002	Book rack (wooden)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
73	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-18/001	Book rack (steel)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
74	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-19/001	Jerkin Plastic	Baitadi	Used by Bharat
75	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-20/001	Bucket Plastic	Baitadi	Used by Bharat
76	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-21/001	Micrometre (SMIEC 0-25*0.01) Small	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
77	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-21/002	Micrometre (SMIEC 0-25*0.01) Medium	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
78	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-23/001	Thermo Conductivity metre (RUSSELL)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
79	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-24/001	Guage (Swg) Machine	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by Haribhakt
80	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-25/001	Weighing Machine digital (Meduim)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
81	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-25/002	Weighing Machine digital (Big)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
82	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-26/001	Water Jar with tap	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
83	RVWRMP/Baitadi/F-26/002	Water jar (Single)	PSU Dhangadhi	Office use
84	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-1/003	Laptop Personal Computer (Compac)	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by Bharat
85	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-25/003	Pen drive 16 GB	PSU Dhangadhi	Used by P.Bist
86	RVWRMP/Baitadi/E-3/002	Cannon Fax Machine JX210P	PSU Dhangadhi	Office

Annex 7. Summary of District Completion Workshop Baitadi

On 2067/3/13, DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi has organized UC conference, participated by UC representatives, WRMC representatives. Discussion was made on different sectors and the conclusions and findings were as follows.

Strengths of Project:

1. As UC given the responsibility of scheme operation and fund management, which increased ownership and support for scheme sustainability.
2. Public hearing and public audit provision enlarges financial transparency and quality work completion in less than estimated budget.
3. DDC and VDC had fully supported in fund flow/mobilization.
4. Procurement and book keeping process is appropriate, so the UCs' capacity has been build up.
5. All construction materials and quality of work highly appreciative and scheme has been completed as design and estimate.
6. Women and DAG groups involvement in every step of GESI concept, build leadership, capacity building and evil of untouchable have been eliminating.
7. Increased girls enrollment in school and improvement in women health
8. UCs' have been capacitated by different training from the project.
9. Appointment of VMW, regular monthly salary to VMW, management of O&M, regular water tariff system increased conformity & sustainability of schemes.
10. Legalization of UC, O&M regulation prepared and started.
11. Income generation activities has been initiating by home garden management concept.
12. Regular Saving mobilization habit has been instigating by COs
13. Remarkable behavior change, HSE, environmental sanitation, awareness campaigns, training, building toilet to each household, improved stoves, vessels drying spot, waste pit, washing plate form etc.
14. Sleeping tradition in Chhaupadi ghot (small hut for mince period women) has been eliminating and water borne disease has been decreasing.
15. Cooperatives have been formatting process wise and saving has been mobilizing in the community according to their need.

Room to Improvements

1. As the final payment made on the bases of measurement book (MB) generally final payment accordingly less than estimated amount of the scheme so Users suspect not paid of full estimated amount, so the variation amount should be manage to expend in other program of the same scheme.
2. In procurement, traders/suppliers unable to supply goods on time and difficulty in transportation to the road head, So procurement should be directly through the company.
3. Additional training is needed for UCs to procurement and management support needed. Management cost for UCs should flexible as the circumstances faced.
4. In the present, almost WRMCs of VDCs are defunct and WRMC's role and responsibilities should be clear and project should prepare special strategy to activate WRMCs.
5. Additional training/awareness campaign should organize for capacity building and skill development of women and DAGs .
6. To make effective O&M to UCs, additional motivation needed for UC and regular contribution from DDC/VDC.
7. Subsidy in HH toilet construction present subsidy policy should be continue in future and some special consideration for very poor.
8. To make effective HSE activities, awareness campaign should organize in local feast and cultural festivals.
9. Service of community mobilizers (CM) is not effective, so, their capacity should build up to support community organization (COs).
10. Well technician /skilled manpower should be mobilized in the scheme.
11. All stakeholders equal commitment need to support UCs and users as well.
12. All stakeholders willing to work in community should coordinate with community organization of the VDC/area.

Annex 8. Outcome of District Level Lessons Learnt workshop

1. Discussion Topics for Political Party Leaders

Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

- Supported in clean drinking water
- Increased in income generation
- Capacity building of Users
- Inclusive participation

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	YES
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	According to district line agencies WUMP priorities, on the basis of WUMP basis DDC/VDC councils selection /priority base

b. WUMP and it's implementation

How the identified schemes can be implemented in support of other agencies?	By Coordination with stakeholders and line agencies.
What else can be included in the WUMP?	Dalit and DAG groups should given priority in WUMP preparation.

c. SO selection process and its role

What are the strengths of SO's involvement in scheme area?	By involving supporting organization in scheme implementation, it is easy to resolve different level disputes involving communities in discussion.
How would you suggest on involvement and selection process of SO in future?	Local NGOs having well experienced in related filed should be select on competition basis.

d. Role of DDC/DMC

How would you evaluate the role played by DDC/DMC in project implementation?	Separate technical person should appointed for effective monitoring and evaluation
What are the benefits you felt to work in this modality (working under DDC)?	Easy in scheme implementation, identification of problematic schemes, well information to district level political parties.
What should be the role of DDC/DMC in future?	Each organizations' involvement in implementation and monitoring system should be developed

e. Monitoring Supervision and Quality of construction

How effectively DDC/All party mechanism became able to monitor the activities in field? (how many of the people participating this workshop have personally been involved with any field trip? What was the experience? + or - ?)	All party of the district had monitored Evolution about the scheme: WS is satisfactory however HH toilet construction subsidy should be increased.
How do you evaluate the quality of construction materials and workmanship?	Quality of work is satisfactory.
How the monitoring system (from district) can be made effective in future to ensure quality of materials and workmanship?	Public auditing process is good, Procurement process should be made by involving users for qualitative and effective implementation.
In future which monitoring mechanism would you recommend from the district?	By technical supervision, all party & all agencies monitoring

f. Future support to UC by DDC

How DDC can support UC/scheme in future for sustainable O&M?	DDC and VDC should support to schemes by allocating some budget for O&M fund to WUCs
What do you suggest for sustainable O&M of the schemes? How could it be possible?	Coordination with district level government and non government organization is essential for the development of water resources sector in the VDC.
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	

2. Discussion Topics for DMC members

- Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.
 - Consensus and close coordination among, political parties, SOs, line agencies, DDC/VDC and users.
 - WUMP prepared and easy for the district to implement and plan through water resources management.
 - GESI empowered and awareness power increased ownership and sustainability in schemes
 - Positive effects in sanitation , income generation and skill development
 - Peoples' from remote places have access to water supply and other sectors (by flexibility in PIG)

a. WUMP preparation process and its implementation

How DMC evaluate the WUMP preparation process (mention +ve and -ve aspects)	Positive: Positive participation in planning, Integrated planning preparation, need identification, support in dispute resolution. Negative: Dispute on WUMP not prepared on watershed basis, difficult and expensive to prepare WUMP by VDC and DDC ,
How DDC can/should coordinate to implement WUMP?	Coordination can be done with water resources line agencies, DDC can directorate follow up of WUMP to all working agencies.
What would be the best way to prepare WUMP or similar kind of plan and its effective implementation	WUMP should be prepared on watershed basis in spite of VDC base, Integrated Water resources management policy should be prepared by the Government.

b. Role of PSU/WRA and coordination among stakeholders

What are the strengths of present modality of role and responsibilities of DMC and WRA and PSU	All decisions implemented on the bases of DMC meeting PSU and WRA have significant support to the project.
What should be the role of project/PSU/WRA in decision making process in future?	Coordination through WRA and PSU should be increased in future.
How better coordination can be maintained in the future among all stakeholders	One special coordination committee should be formed for coordination in PIG as well.

c. Technical support to UC enough?

Could support from DTO/DMC be provided efficiently to the community in scheme implementation?	Yes really it did
What mechanism would be the best to support UC during implementation period?	Technical human resources should be full filled in district project unit / PSU/DDC and DTO as well.
How DTO/DDC can support UC effectively in future for operation and maintenance of constructed schemes?	By preparing scheme planning, technical support and coordination

d. DTO's capacity to deal with technical aspects

What kind of challenges has DTO faced in supporting RVWRMP financed schemes?	Regarding the effective support from DTO site, some problem faced being vacant position, so it was difficulty to support in required time and place.
Does DTO have sufficient and capable technical human resources to support schemes in the future?	Though one technical person could be offered, if the allocated position full filled. Being the scattered project VDCs, it will be difficult to available sufficient technical staff in time.
What modality would be best for future? Where should UC go for support in case of need for rehabilitation or extension or other improvements?	UCs can contact to DDC/VDC and NGOs as well. Technical support and coordination from VDC, it should contribute regular budget in O&M fund.

e. Support from other agencies

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities	It was found effective
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action	Yes it did , Technical and plant support from DSCO, technical support by DADA,DFO as well.
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	Policy should be overseen otherwise it was difficult to flexible for implementation.
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	Affiliation to FEDWASUN /VDC level WRMC and Cooperative should be empowered. Institutional development of VDC level organization to search the way for support and coordination with line agencies in the district.

3. Discussion Topics for Line agencies

Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC

- Increased Women empowerment
- Increased DAG participation
- Increased skill employment
- Construction of physical Infrastructure
- Access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

a. Contribution to implement WUMP by the agencies

How far agencies became able to contribute in WUMP implementation	Found successful
How they can contribute for implementation of the schemes	Technical and other support is possible to do.

as prioritized in the WUMPs?	
What may be the best way of agencies' involvement in similar planning process in future	Joint planning, implementation, supervision and other support could be done
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DOI, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	Facilitation Network should be formed in different step-by-step of scheme implementation by participating DAG and increase in access and utility through capacity building.

b. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities?	Expected/appropriate as required
How effectively the line agencies are coordinated for joint action?	It was found very effective and should be continue in future.
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	Joint planning to different phase(planning to completion) ,participatory implementation should be regular

c. How they can support for PoCo activities and sustainability

How agencies have been involved in implementation PoCo activities	It was found effective
Can the agencies include PoCo activities in their regular annual work plan as requested by the community?	Maximum programme included.
What mechanism should be set ensure effective support to community by respective service centres of line agencies in future	Service center's involvement from scheme planning to completion phase for beneficiaries' institutional development, capacity building, monitoring and review process too.

d. Duplication of the activities in the VDC

Is the programme duplicated with line agencies in same VDC? if yes how it can eliminated in future	No If it happened all schemes should implement on the basis of DDC council and WUMP
How uniform modality in sanitation program implementation (toilet subsidy) can be implemented?	All line agencies working in the same region should coordinate and implement schemes according to geological inaccessibility.
How social mobilization process (CO) can jointly be implemented in the VDCs.	By one door system, by representation of very poor, dalit, female, Janjati and backward group's

4. Discussion Topics for SO

Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

- Established one door system and Transparency
- Inclusive public tap (child and disable friendly)
- Improved environment and sanitation
- Water quality tested
- Capacity building of Users specially women

a. Role of SO in different phases

Was the role given to SO in different phases is manageable by the SO staffs	Yes it was
What roles you suggest to add to SO in future?	Employees should regular up to scheme finalization, not in contract basis, management cost should be increased, needy human resources should be full timer/regular, and institutional capacity building activities should emphasis for NGOs/SOs.
What of the SO's role should be removed in future?	No

b. Institutional aspect of SO

Is NGO institutionally capable to implement similar kind of program in future? If yes what are the institutional strength of NGO?	Yes. Social mobilization, skilled manpower, institutional development.
If NGO are not capable how its capability be improved?	
How NGO can support in future by their own effort/means for O&M and sustainability in future?	By increasing social mobilization, linkage and coordination with stakeholder

c. Support from DDC/DMC/Project in scheme implementation

How would you evaluate the support received from DTO/DDC/project in scheme implementations?	Positive support
What mechanism should be set in future for better support to SO from DMC/Project.	Role of DDC/DTO should be enlarged.
Does SO have some grievances in overall support from	No complains

DDC/DTO/Project	
d. SO's capacity/HR in technical facilitation	
Was NGO able to deliver capable technical human resources/efficient technical support in different phases of scheme implementation?	Yes
What would you suggest better technical support modality in future?	Social and technical work through SOs should be regular /full time
How NGO can retain technical human resources in future?	By increasing good remuneration & facilities to technical staffs.
e. SO involvement modality	
What the positive aspects are of present SO involvement modality?	Involvement of SOs from identification/ planning(WUMP) to completion(PoCo) phase
What are the negative aspects of the present SO involvement modality?	Short term agreement, no provision of institutional development, no clear responsibility of SO, it should be include in first phase completion report.
How this modality can be made more efficient in future?	Community mobilizes (CM) should mobilized from SO, Management cost of SO should increased.

Additional Points

- Employees facilities should include Dashain allowance, employees insurance
- Team Leader and Accountant should be full time
- Office rent and management cost should be added in SOs working VDC/region
- Project and SOs relation should increase (polite to SO employees and equal behave to them)
- If the salary of government employees increases, SO employee's salary should be increased accordingly.

5. Discussion Topics for VDC Secretaries

Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

- Improvement in sanitation and awareness increased.
- Habit of saving developed
- Women capacity increased
- Development of transparency
- Stepping towards quality life (as safe water, hygienic behaviours etc.)

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
Were VDCs adequately involved in the selection process?	Yes by positive commitment
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	In the basis of work, PIG criteria, geological remoteness, poverty, illiteracy etc.

b. WUMP updating and implementation

How VDC evaluate WUMP preparation process and content of the WUMP	Positive evaluation, matching fund, different trainings, workshops, support in development activities.
Were VDCs adequately involved in the WUMP preparation process?	Yes
How VDC used WUMP in their regular planning process	In priority base with positive role
What is the plan of VDC to update WUMP?	Accountable role
How VDC can search external resources to implement schemes identified and prioritized in the WUMP?	By coordinating with GO/ INGOs and other organization for cooperate and support
What else can be included in the WUMP?	These things like Income generation, agriculture, foot path, bridge and other development construction activities should be added.

c. Contribution pattern

How is the present contribution of VDC? How much is that from the VDC's annual available financial resources? (% roughly is ok)	VDC has been contributing matching fund as scheme cost or as agreement with project
What would be the best contribution pattern for different kind of technologies of WATSAN in the VDC in future	15-20% as scheme cost.
What should be done to increase ownership of the scheme among communities	UC should contribute (Cash and Kind) and UC's awareness campaign should organize
How much does VDC contributing? Few? More? Or less? as their resource	Appropriate contribution

d. VDC's role in monitoring and facilitation

Amongst the participants, how many VDCs are you looking after? How much other staff do you have? Considering the	A VDC secretary has to look intently 1-3 VDCs, scarcity of skilled manpower as technical assistant and messenger.
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other tasks of VDC, xxxx	
How effectively VDC performed its role of monitoring and evaluation of the scheme?	Participated 3-4 times
What should be the role of VDC in future in similar kind of project/scheme?	Positive ,accountable and coordinators role
What are the challenges faced by VDC during monitoring and other support to community in scheme implementation?	Dispute resolution, social mobilization

e. Ownership by VDC

How VDC can take responsibility of scheme operation and maintenance in future?	By allocating fund for UC's collected O&M fund, organizing awareness campaigns, exposure visits.
How VDC can provide technical/managerial support for the schemes in future?	By organizing technical and management training (account, O&M and awareness)
What is plan of VDC for institutional support to community?	Rewards, economical support, training and policy support.

6. Discussion Topics for UC

Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

- Safe/ Clean drinking water and sanitation facilities improved
- Capacity and awareness caparicity increased.
- Financial transparency and saving habits developed
- Increased home gareden managment (vegetable /kitchen gardening)
- GESI and ownership developed

a. Support from SO/DMC/Project

How do you feel the support provided by NGO in different aspects	Training : to be improve Social support : to be improve Technical support : to many improvements needed.
Do you have any grievances in support provided by DDC/DMC/project (if yes pls mention the cases)	None

b. Procurement

What would you suggest to get better support in future?	It will be better to work project itself by hiring technical manpower and direct work with UCs not depending on SOs
Have the participants in this workshop gone through similar procurement process with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	Not similar, RVWRMP policy differs with other agencies that in purchasing process; purchase committee formation, quotation process, ensures quality goods.
Was the guidance on how to do procurement clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next?	Non-local materils not supplied on time by traders/suppliers
What problems do UC faced in procurement procedure?	Lacking of UC management cost so difficulties to storage of goods and safe them.
What are the merits of present procurement modality?	Formation of purchase committee, quotation invited, quality assurance etc.
What procurement modality should be applied in the future? Does the present practice need changes?	Purchase committee should purchase materials with support of project's technical person.

c. Handling of fund, transparency and public audit

Was the guidance on how to handle funds, operate the Bank Account and how to do public audit clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next	Supported by all in time.
Have the participants in this workshop operated funds in a similar way with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	Not the same process in fund mobilization, In RVWRMP, scheme allocated fund right based on UC.
Have all the participants in this workshop been involved in organizing a Public Audit? What are your experiences in practice is it worth doing? What are the reactions from the community?	Yes we did But all users should be participated in the future.
What are some of the main challenges faced by UC in handling of funds, maintaining transparency and public auditing?	In fund mobilization, fund was not spent as estimated it spent as actual base so its effect on public audit which public suspect.

What are the positive aspects of present working modality on handling of fund by community?	Sustainability of scheme, no financial corruption
What improvement would you suggest for better transparency in future?	More participation needed
How could be UC ownership may increase? What could be done in future on UC's contribution (Cash/Kind) in schemes?	UC has formed O&M fund and quality work done In spite of Users contribution 100% budget from project should be provisioned.

d. GESI approach

Have the participants in this workshop attended any GESI related sessions? What is GESI in RVWRMP?	Yes, Women, dalit, Janjati, very poor, DAG, single woman, disabled should be inclusion in development process and decision process is the GESI.
What are the changes made in participation of women? What are the changes made in participation of DAGs?	In every process (i.e. group formation, UC formation, capacity building) and in implementation phase 50% women participated. It is slowly changing
Is the changes enough for social development?	No
What would you suggest to bring the voice of all groups into the decision making process in future?	Participatory approach (JAGDMBA) should be continued.

e. HSE

What has changed in the community after implementation of the sanitation scheme/construction of the latrines?	After sanitation programme, No open defecation, awareness level upgraded, diarrhoea control, and sanitation behave increasing.
Why all constructed toilets are not used? What should be done to avoid such condition in future?	Lack of sufficient water facilities(in some old schemes) seasonal migration, lack of fully awareness, In the future, NOD and NOD villages' declaration and work as upon, Sanitation and awareness campaign should be organized.
Did wealth based subsidy policy work? If not worked what should be the best policy?	Yes it did. And, it should be continue in programme operation/mobilization.
Is hygienic behaviours practiced in scheme areas? if not what should be done to ensure such behaviour by all?	Not in fully use but partially, In the future to operate these activities, home to home health and hygienic campaign should be organize.
How close to "NOD" are your VDCs? Can they become NOD? What would it take to make your VDC NOD?	Till too far. Additional social mobilization needed. If sufficient resources mobilized, NOD will be with in a year.

f. Institutional aspect for O&M

What are the lacking capabilities of the community for sustainable O&M in future	Five year plan and annual work plan should be prepared and additional O&M fund managed.
How the scheme can be made sustainable by managing O&M fund, VMW and others?	VMW training and UC management training should be added/extended.
What would be the best training delivery mechanism in future?	O&M fund managed, coordination with VDC.
What are the good aspects of quality in the scheme?	Very good
What trainings need to be added in preparatory and implementation phase? In future what other program could be recommended?	Income generation programme should be run through the existing UC. Exposure visits in district, out district and foreign should be organized.

Annex 9. Summary of scheme card

Sn	SCHEME CODE	NAME OF SCHEME	Sector	VDC	HH San	HH WS	School/ Ins No	Population		Estimated Budget	Actual Expenditure
								San	WS		
1	740010S01	Eco-San DNP	Sanitation	DNP	1			7		8,000.00	8,000.00
2	740010S02	DDC Urinal	Sanitation	DDC	0					293,359.68	256,688.96
3	740032S01	Demostaration Mahakali VDC	Sanitation	Mahakali	18			117		45,000.00	45,000.00
4	740032S02	Mahakali VDC toilet	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	0		1			51,175.00	49,173.42
5	740032S03	Danga Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	20			132		69,200.00	65,600.00
6	740032S04	Mahakali Sub-Healthpost Instutional Toilet	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	0		1			48,029.14	48,869.17
7	740032S05	Amrod Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	64			417		196,120.00	196,120.00
8	740032S06	Bajuwagada Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	45			292		141,100.00	141,100.00
9	740032S07	Odal Matela	Sanitation	Mahakali	35			227		131,560.00	109,860.00
10	740032S08	Sakara Baskatta	Sanitation	Mahakali	31			202		98,330.00	97,430.00
11	740032S09	Basku Harchud Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	62		1	398		286,057.90	232,168.54
12	740032S10	Bachhala Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahakali	0			0		-	-
13	740032S11	Devthala Ma VI Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	0		1	0		314,090.65	312,010.35
14	740032S12	Bharkoti Primary School Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	0		1	0		69,969.09	66,529.90
15	740032S13	Nagarchan Instutional Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Mahakali	0		1	0		70,187.91	67,041.49
16	740032SC01	Amard Soil Conservation & Nursery Est.	SC+IG	Mahakali						10,235.21	-
17	740032W01	Danga	Water Supply	Mahakali		38			269	705,818.82	536,220.36
18	740032W02	Amrod	Water Supply	Mahakali		127			774	3,187,491.45	2,901,996.86
19	740032W03	Bajuwagada	Water Supply	Mahakali		57			375	3,294,475.36	2,985,825.81
20	740032W04	Basku Harchauda	Water Supply	Mahakali		126			756	3,044,030.84	2,710,703.17
21	740032W05	Odal Matela	Water Supply	Mahakali		42			276	1,304,107.69	1,182,116.03
22	740032W06	Sakara Baskatte	Water Supply	Mahakali		52			375	977,546.41	848,534.62
23	740032MH01	Matela Micro Hydro	Micro Hydro	Mahakali						-	-
24	740030S01	Baloun Eco Village	Sanitation	Kuwakot	44			226		91,420.00	91,420.00
25	740030S02	Latinath Pri.School	Ins Sanitation	Kuwakot		0	1	0		197,985.56	188,702.21
26	740030S03	Dhung	Sanitation	Kuwakot	44			278		139,320.00	139,320.00
27	740030S04	Alkapuri	Sanitation	Kuwakot	17			104		56,210.00	56,210.00
28	740030S05	Muskot	Sanitation	Kuwakot	49			318		161,570.00	161,570.00
29	740030S06	Solavinda	Sanitation	Kuwakot	132			858		422,560.00	422,560.00
30	740030S07	Gallek	Sanitation	Kuwakot	55			360		177,280.00	173,980.00

31	740030S08	Balon II	Sanitation	Kuwakot	52			316		169,060.00	169,060.00
32	740030S09	Kuwakot Total Sanitation	Sanitation	Kuwakot	130			847		428,300.00	342,640.00
33	740030W01	Baloun	Water Supply	Kuwakot		43			291	1,743,607.12	1,688,560.80
34	740030W02	Solabhida	Water Supply	Kuwakot		125			752	2,970,419.93	2,847,127.08
35	740030W03	Dhung	Water Supply	Kuwakot		44			292	1,363,686.44	1,253,441.74
36	740030W04	Gallek	Water Supply	Kuwakot		56			378	2,070,251.98	1,770,082.23
37	740030W05	Alkapuri	Water Supply	Kuwakot		17			104	498,149.61	501,788.86
38	740030W06	Muskot	Water Supply	Kuwakot		151			774	1,576,262.92	1,509,842.61
39	740062S01	Janta Janchetana	Sanitation	Thalakada	85			553		274,050.00	274,050.00
40	740062S02	Thala Sanitation	Sanitation	Thalakada	128			827		415,040.00	332,032.00
41	740062S03	Mauradi Sanitation	Sanitation	Thalakada	94			611		306,520.00	200,872.80
42	740062S04	Baddeachham Sanitation	Sanitation	Thalakada						-	-
43	740030W01	Thala	Water Supply	Thalakada		45			557	1,653,033.81	1,382,447.24
44	740030W02	Mauradi	Water Supply	Thalakada		38			324	894,052.89	754,108.46
45	740030W03	Baddeachham	Water Supply	Thalakada		40			283	1,473,563.41	1,309,536.42
46	740030MH01	Mauradi Micro Hydro + Irr	Micro Hydro + Irr	Thalakada						-	-
47	740031S01	Mahadevsthan-1	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	150			1052		482,000.00	482,000.00
48	740031S02	Mahadevsthan -2	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	210			1407		671,200.00	671,200.00
49	740031S03	Bhairu sanitation	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	85			553		274,450.00	274,450.00
50	740031S04	Kannasi Sanitation	Sanitation	Mahadevsthan	45			310		145,850.00	145,850.00
51	740031W01	Bhairon	Water Supply	Mahadevsthan		70			446	3,256,683.05	2,575,208.80
52	740031W02	Kannasi	Water Supply	Mahadevsthan		44			280	1,748,033.85	1,471,638.34
53	740031W03	Mad Nuwaghar	Water Supply	Mahadevsthan		40			272	1,515,676.95	1,266,181.66
54	740031W04	Budakhola	Water Supply	Mahadevsthan						-	-
55	740008S01	Kotigaon Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	100			571		315,600.00	315,600.00
56	740008S02	Bishalpur VDC toilet	Ins Sanitation	Bishalpur	0		1	0		55,286.77	48,165.04
57	740008S03	Asur Rokata Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	162			1053		648,286.41	648,286.41
58	740008S04	Dharera Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	0			0		-	-
59	740008S05	Asur Rokata II Sanitation	Sanitation	Bishalpur	145			943		479,050.00	479,050.00
60	740008S06	Kamalpur Ni Ma Vi Sanitation	Ins sanitation	Bishalpur	0		1	0		336,889.31	329,638.23
61	740008W01	Asur Rokata	Water Supply	Bishalpur		238			1700	5,888,298.03	5,264,639.44
62	740008W02	Dharera Ramgiri	Water Supply	Bishalpur		85			510	3,559,971.01	3,179,720.58
63	740008W03	Kotigaon	Water Supply	Bishalpur		53			341	1,811,869.09	1,569,845.72
64	740008W04	Kotigaon II	Water Supply	Bishalpur		135			815	3,138,040.94	2,137,045.92
65	740008SC01	Bishalpur Soil Conservation & Nursery Est.	SC+IG	Bishalpur		0		0		211,751.82	190,466.60
66	740049S01	LLB training Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	10			59		170,033.00	162,493.00
67	740049S02	Paukhar	Sanitation	Sharmali	103			900		325,768.81	325,768.81
68	740049S03	SwalBaskoti Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	42			288		135,160.00	135,160.00
69	740049S04	Dangapatal Tersabata Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	97			470		309,710.00	309,710.00
70	740049S05	SwalBaskoti II Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	90			585		291,900.00	291,900.00

71	740049S06	Sarada Ni Ma VI and Bhagawati Primary School Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali		0	2	0		499,287.30	494,142.71
72	740049S07	Bhumiraj Primary School Ins sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali		0	1	0		341,789.37	320,236.16
73	740049S08	Dubala Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	39			256		128,670.00	128,670.00
74	740049S09	Kund Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	42			279		136,560.00	136,560.00
75	740049S10	Gausalla Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	24			156		75,220.00	75,220.00
76	740049S11	Sharmali Bazar Sanitation	Sanitation	Sharmali	35			247		114,350.00	114,350.00
77	740049S12	Sharmali VDC Toilet	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali		0	1			57,918.81	57,832.34
78	740049S13	Sharmali Sub Healthpost Ins Sanitation	Ins Sanitation	Sharmali		0	1			57,918.81	55,661.34
79	740049W01	Swal Baskoti	Water Supply	Sharmali		112			671	4,390,147.65	3,928,313.95
80	740049W02	Sharmali Bazaar MUS	Water Supply + Irr	Sharmali		119			762	3,313,431.58	2,890,305.00
81	740049W03	Dangapatal Tersabata	Water Supply	Sharmali		84			656	4,746,656.00	4,129,099.12
82	740049W04	Dubla	Water Supply	Sharmali		12			125	718,246.70	573,660.54
83	740049W05	Jolapani	Water Supply	Sharmali		31			218	1,068,514.05	923,814.99
84	740049W06	Kund	Water Supply	Sharmali		104			682	2,167,508.21	1,733,467.00
85	740049W07	Tandikharka	Water Supply	Sharmali		30			193	942,423.73	769,448.26
86	740049W08	Gausalla	Water Supply	Sharmali		45			308	1,502,313.35	1,258,056.87
87	VMW1	VMW1	Training	Mahadevsthan						207,200.00	181,979.00
88	VMW2	VMW2	Training	Sharmali						253,095.00	205,000.00
89	WSST	WSST	Training	Bishalpur						325,030.00	315,950.00
90	UC Exposure Visit	UC Exposure Visit	Exposure Visit							350,065.00	350,065.00
91	UC Exposure Visit	UC Exposure Visit	Exposure Visit							349,585.00	349,585.00
92	Sapling Transportation Mahadevsthan & Kuwakot									31,555.00	31,555.00
	Total				2485	2203	14	16219	14559	78,977,223.41	69,727,331.96

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT Bajhang

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

7 August 2010
Prepared by Vijay Singh Shrestha (WRA Bajhang)

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1 Executive Summary

This report covers RVWRMP project activities in Bajhang district in the period of 15 October 2006 to August 2010, summarizing findings from monitoring field visits to the district, consultations with stakeholders and concerned line agencies, and lesson learned workshop of RVWRMP Phase 1 with views, voices and feedback for the improvement for the RVWRMP Phase 2.

The general project principle is application of Integrated Water Resources Management, i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of the water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water and sanitation will thus be used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. Program have been implemented and completed using “Do No Harm” principles and complies with values and norms expressed in the Basic Operating Guidelines (BOGs).

Five Water Use Master Plans have been prepared in which two in the first batch (Rilu and Koiralakot VDCs) and then three in the second batch (Masta, Pauwagadi and Kafalseri VDCs) with the help from CEMECA HRA (P.) Ltd. In order to implement the schemes in the VDCs, DDC selected five pre-qualified Support Organizations (SO): Gramin Baatabaran Sudhar Samittee in Rilu; Saipal Yuwa Club in Masta, Mountain Village Development Board in Pauwagadi, Samajik Tatha Parabhidhik Sewa Samuha and Bhumi Dev Jagarana Samittee in Kafalseri VDC.

Out of 57 schemes planned including 5 PoCo and 2 sanitation standalone schemes in the different stages, 48 schemes are in IPC (technically & financially completed), while 3 are in IPC* (technically completed) and 6 schemes are in IPO (implementation-almost technically completed) in the working VDCs. Bajhang district contribution against the expected key results/outcomes of the project were 13422 population served by water supply facilities (which is 11.2% of the total project target), 6759 population served by sanitation facilities (11.3%), 3399 population served with small farm irrigation facilities (22.6%), and 3189 population served by micro-hydro 51kW facilities (53.2%).

The total estimated amount of schemes was NPR 87,124,468 and the total expenditure of the schemes is NPR 76,152,458. DWRDF has allocated NPR 55,000,000 for the district (GoN 20% & GoF 80%). Overall contribution from UC as acash is NPR 726,386, UC cash NPR 17,459,590, VDC cash NPR 2,026,750, DDC cash NPR 118,188, GoN cash NPR 10,490,617 and GoF cash NPR. 42,422,54. The contribution from VDC is according to the guideline but DDC has less contribution because of the low status of earning. However, last year DDC council has decided to contribute NPR 450,000.

Catchment protection and source conservation work using low cost soil conservation technology and income generation for livelihood development as an integrated programme is urgently needed. Therefore, it will be good to start conservation education activities from the beginning of the planning and preparatory phases for maintaining the water quality and quantity and sustainability of the schemes. Likewise, WQT of prioritized and selected schemes should be done before design and estimate of the schemes. The findings of WQT are needed to incorporate from preparatory phase making water safety plan for water right. This will certainly help the DDC to start up soil conservation, environmental sanitation and other activities, according to the water safety plan.

RVWRMP has been implementing its program through SOs in the VDCs where different trained SO personnel actively supported enhancing of the communities capacity and scheme implementation. The SOs staff turnover was significant which hampered the work and ultimately affected planned activities. Therefore, RVWRMP staff supported VDC and scheme level activities. The turnover is significantly higher in technical staffs especially among the over-seers. Short duration of the contract, low salary, and identical salary in both accessible and remote places and better opportunities elsewhere are some of the major causes of staff turnover. Therefore, it will be good to provide good salary with additional remote area allowance according to hardness of the VDC and hire personnel for annual contract basis.

2 Project Introduction/Background

2.1 Brief introduction of RVWRMP

Finland Government has provided technical and financial assistance to water resources sector since 1980 in Nepal. In this regard, Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) started its water resources activities after making Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) of selected Village Development Committees (VDCs) through ten District Development Committees (DDCs) in hilly districts of mid and far western regions from 15 October, 2006 (F/Y 2063/64) and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Terai district of Kailali and continued till the end of August 2010. Among ten districts Bajhang district is one of them. The main objective of the RVWRMP, namely "improved rural livelihoods", will be met by implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management concept, i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water will be the means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural areas. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalents to EUR 4.8 million.

2.2 Brief Introduction of Project District

Bajhang is a mountainous district in Seti zone of the Far Western region of Nepal with an altitude ranging from 900 m at Deura, Rayal VDC to 6900 m at Saipal Himal, Kanda VDC. Bajura is to the East, Baitadi and Darchula to the West, Humla and Tibet to the North and Doti and Achham lie in the South of Bajhang. In order to fulfill the above objectives, RVWRMP Bajhang has been implementing its water resources activities in Rilju, Masta, Pauwagadhi, Koiralakot and Kafalseri VDCs. These VDCs were selected by DDC with close cooperation and consultation of all political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water resources /sanitation facilities. These working VDCs are experiencing extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities therefore project activities are crucial in uplifting the livelihood of people in the area. After having VDC selection RVWRMP Bajhang implemented its Water Resources activities in a integrated way based on prioritization in VDC level Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) which include different components of water resources such as multiple use of water resources, drinking water (gravity and point source improvement), sanitation (HH latrine, HH environmental improvement), small irrigation, micro-hydro, environmental protection/soil conservation etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.

2.3 Brief Description of Project Village Development Committees (VDCs)

Rilju VDC lies in the Southeast part of Bajhang district in Seti Zone of Far Western Development Region. The VDC is a mountainous and one of the remote VDC in Bajhang district. It is surrounded by Bajura District in its East, Dhamena VDC in its West and Melbisauna and Dataula VDC in North and Bhatekhola and Masta in its South. VDC is separated by Seti River in West from Dhamena VDC. Geographically, Rilju VDC extends from the latitude of 29°31'48" N to 29°36'36" N and the longitude of 81°14'24" E to 81°24'12" E. Rilju VDC has not been connected by motorable road. During the fair weather, there is a regular bus service from Dadeldhura to Tamel. From Chainpur, it takes 3-4 hours to reach to Rilju VDC. Chainpur is the district headquarter, which is about 15 km from Rilju. Total area of the VDC is 38.41 square km and this divided in to seven subcommittees. Rilju VDC comprises of 823 households. VDC has a total population of 5110 out of which 2577 (49.69 %) are male and 2533 (50.31%) are female. The ethnic groups residing in the VDC are Chhetri, Kami, Damai and Sarki. About 95% of the total area of the VDC is the watershed area of Rilugad and the remaining area is the watershed of Seti River. About 93.35% of the VDC area is covered by jungle. Rest of the area of the VDC is the cultivated land. The elevation of the VDC ranges from 1300 m to 3975 m. Regarding the land use major part of the VDC is covered with forest and some hill slopes as well as valleys and alluvial plains are being used for cultivation. The VDC lies in the area vary from sub-tropical to temperate climatic zone where the average

maximum daily temperature, average minimum daily temperature and average mean daily temperatures are 35 °C, 15.0 °C, and 25 °C respectively.

Koiralakot VDC lies in the Southern part of Bajhang district in Seti Zone of Western Development Region. The VDC is situated at 1000 m to 2500 m elevation from mean sea level. It is surrounded by Kotbhairav VDC on its West, Malumela VDC and Chaudhari VDC on its North, Malumela and Pauwagadhi VDC on its East and Khaptad National Park on its South. Geographically, Koiralakot VDC extends from the latitude of 29°25' 12" N to 29°28' 48" N and the longitude of 81°01' 12" E to 81°05' 24" E. Koiralakot VDC has not been connected by motorable road. During the fair weather, there is a regular bus service from Dhangadhi to Bhande. Jhota is the nearest market and roadhead center, which is located at a distance of 3 hours walk from Devasthali of Koiralakot VDC. Chainpur is the districts headquarter and it takes four hours from Koiralakot (two hours walk from Koiralakot to Bhande plus one hour bus travel from Bhande to reach Chainpur). Total area of the VDC is 16.16 square km and this divided into five subcommittees. About 47.57% of the VDC area is covered by forest. 35.12% of the area of the VDC is the cultivated land. Regarding the land use, major part of the VDC is covered with irrigable land which is being used for cultivation and there are some hill slopes as well as valleys. The VDC lies in the area vary from sub-tropical to temperate climatic zone where the average maximum daily temperature, average minimum daily temperature and average mean daily temperatures are 35 °C, 15.0 °C, and 25 °C respectively. Koiralakot VDC comprises of 609 households. VDC has a total population of 4105 out of which 2050 (49.94%) are male and 2055 (50.06%) are female. The ethnic groups residing in the VDC are Chhetri, Brahman, Kami, Damai, Sarki and Thakuri. Subsistence agriculture with rising of livestock constitutes to be the major source of livelihood in the VDC.

Mastadev VDC lies in the South-East part of Bajhang district in Seti Zone of Far-Western Development Region. The VDC is situated at an average of 1600 to 3730 m height from mean sea level. It is surrounded by Bhatekhola VDC on its West, Rilu VDC on its North, Kotdewal VDC on its South and Bajura district on its East. It has not been connected by motorable road. During the fair weather, there is a regular bus service from Dhangadhi to Chainpur. Chainpur is the districts headquarter and it takes about 4 - 5 hours from the center of the VDC. Tamail bazaar and Chainpur are the major marketing centers. It takes almost 13 hours by bus to reach Dhangadi from Chainpur. The VDC has no facility of electricity from hydropower though some of the villagers are using solar electricity. People in Mastadev VDC use different sources of water for the drinking and other purposes. Many still use the traditional sources such as Kuwa Naulo and Dhunge Dharas. Some of the inhabitants have the access to piped water and some have laid down pipes on their own as dangling piped water.

Pauwagadhi VDC lies in the Southern part of Bajhang district in Seti Zone of Far-Western Development Region. The VDC is situated at an average of 1100 to 3000 m height from mean sea level. It is surrounded by Lamatola VDC on its West, Malumela VDC on its North, Malumela and Koiralakot VDC on its East and Khaptad National Park on its South. It has relatively temperate climate which characterized by cold in winter and warm humid in rainy season. Temperature ranges from 25 °C to 35 °C in Summer and 9 °C to 20 °C in winter. This VDC has not been connected by motorable road. During the fair weather, there is a regular bus service from Dhangadhi to Tamail. Tamail is the nearest market and roadhead, which is located at a distance of 45 minutes walk from Khairadi of Pauwagadhi VDC. Chainpur is the districts headquarter and it takes 1 hour on foot and 1 hour by bus from Pauwagadhi. Jhota, Tamail is the major marketing center. Almost one person from every household is migrated to neighboring India in search of livelihood because of food insecurity, poverty, unemployment.

Kaphalseri VDC lies in the West part of Bajhang district in Seti Zone of Far - Western Development Region. The VDC is situated at an average of 1500 to 4200 m height from mean sea level. It is surrounded by Baitadi district on its west, Darchula district on its North, Pipalkot VDC on its East and Baitadi district and Deulikit VDC on its South. This VDC has not been connected by motorable road. During the fair weather, there is a regular bus service from Dhangadhi to Bithad. Bithad is the nearest market and road head center, which is located at a distance of 8 hours walk from Sankhar Khola of Kaphalseri VDC. The alternative roadhead for Kaphalseri is Rupayal. It is at the distance of 10 hours walk from Sankhar Khola. Chainpur is the districts headquarter and it takes 2 days walk from Kaphalseri. Dadeldhura and Khodpe are the major marketing center. It takes almost 3 hours to reach from Khodape and 4 hours to reach Dadeldhura and 7-8 hours by bus travel to reach Dhangadi from Bithad.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

The unit costs in Bajhang were influenced by the remoteness (high transportation costs) and to some extent also due to scattered settlements and lower population density as a whole. Therefore, the total District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) budget of the Bajhang district was NPR 52,651,060 where fiscal year-wise for the FY-2063/064 was NPR 6,616,800; FY-2064/065 was NPR 11,716,800; FY-2065/066 was NPR 30,000,000 and FY-2066/067 was NPR 21,205,000. In addition, approximately NPR 5,000,000 expended for the preparation of WUMP for five working VDCs, given to national consultants and Helvetas. Also, technical assistance funds of approximately NPR 2,500,000 expended for the model programs such as sanitation, environmental conservation and education, trainings and workshops and PoCo.

A total of 57 schemes including 5 PoCos have been implemented in the district which estimated cost was NPR 87,366,126 and the actual completion cost is NPR 73,005,375 which is different compared to the estimated cost less than by 17%. Details about the yearly budget and financial progress the GoN, GoF, DDC, VDC, User Cash and kind are given in Annex 1 to Annex 3. The cash contribution from VDC is quite impressive and while the contribution from DDC is minimal because of the status of earning. However, last year DDC council has decided to deposit NPR 450,000 as a contribution part of DDC

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

There is an agreement with the Nepal Government that technical inputs will be provided from DDC/DTO. But in reality, there has lack of inputs and support provided from DDC, DTO as well as from WDO, DADO, AEPC, and VDCs. It is found that the most of the staff posts were vacant and not fulfilled by the government. We have tried a lot with LDO and DTO to push the filling of the vacant post. Due to the bureaucratic hurdles, present political situation and lack of human resources it was largely not achieved.

Pre-planning phase work started after signing the agreement with DDC and VDC, by organizing a workshop in the district and all VDCs as well. The national consultants and Helvetas staff were fully supporting the local community of Rilun, Masta, Pauwagadi, Koiralakot and Kafalseri while preparing WUMPs. After finalizing the WUMP by the Water Resources Management Committees of the respective VDC, preparatory phase work started selecting the schemes according to the WUMP prioritization and step-by-step procedure. In the mean time before launching the WUMP, there was some Urgent Scheme work, which was done in the VDCs as per the decision made by steering committee. During the Urgent Scheme work, the technical support was provided by the DDC and DTO staffs. There were proper designs and estimates made by the technical team and performed the work as per the government norms and guidelines.

District Forest Office has made available their staff and provided constant and healthy inputs in the DMC during the planning, implementation and monitoring of soil and water resources, soil and environmental conservation activities whereas District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) has provided the steady support in the DMC and field, as when required especially in the agriculture and livelihood activities promotion programmes. In this regard, home garden management training was organized and one home garden in each VDC was established for demonstration purposes. Women Development Office has provided their strong inputs in the DMC for Gender Equality and Social Inclusion. Women are encouraged and Gender Sensitization trainings and Chhau and menstrual hygiene training campaign have been organized to empower the local women in the VDC and scheme level. The hygiene and sanitation condition was not good in Bajhang working VDCs so DMC decided to provide door-to-door and advisory services by the CMs, SO staff and local NGO named as Mahila Tatha Baal Balika Samaj at scheme level of working VDCs.

3.3 Non-Governmental Service Providers

Local level NGOs that act as Support Organization (SO) provide social and technical in-situ support and backstopping to the UCs and users in VDC and schemes. In the preparatory phase, SO staff supported forming of Users Committee for each activity, especially water supply, irrigation and micro-hydro schemes and then formally UC were registered in the district water supply and sanitation board. Local bodies VDCs/DDC and

other stakeholders at different levels are also providing backstopping support to the UCs and SOs for its schemes preparation and implementation and follow-up.

RVWRMP supported diverse approach to the social mobilization. It is dynamic and participatory process in water resource management through which local people, especially women, poor, dalits and other excluded groups, are made aware of their rights, roles, responsibilities and encouraged to become active in equitable and sustainable management of the resources. The main aim was to improve the sustainability of social mobilization to better achieve expected outputs in terms of increased participation especially of excluded groups in group formation, planning and decision making processes, improved equitable access to resources and benefits and strengthened institutional capacity and good governance. After social mobilization, people living in a community were organized into groups. The groups seek solutions to the local problems with their own and outside resources. This has also increased active participation in decision-making processes. This approach has been implemented through Support Organisations (SOs) as well as from CMs in the VDC and scheme level.

To implement the schemes in the VDCs, DDC selected five pre-qualified SOs listed in Annex 4 out of 17 applied. After having found the misconduct while purchasing of non-local materials for schemes by Bhumi Dev Jagaran Samittee, DDC fired the SO and the schemes continued to work directly with the DDC. In the beginning, SOs were involved to support community to form UCs and WRMSCs, and then later, WRMC during the WUMP preparation process and then provided the socio-technical support during the preparatory and implementation phases. In the end, the SOs also involved during the PoCo for the smooth operationalization and sustainability of the schemes except in the Kafalseri VDC.

Effectiveness of the plan and its implementation of the activities depends on efficiency, quality and commitment of the DDC, DTO, and SO staff in order to fulfill the organizational objectives. Staff is not only the most important assets of the organization for successful planning, implementation of the activities but also equally important for the development of institutional values, culture and ethics. DDC/DMC has been implementing its program through SO in the VDCs where trained SO personnel actively supported enhancement of the communities' capacity and in scheme implementation. It reflects from monitoring and other field reports that the capacity of the SO staff was not satisfactory. Turnover is significantly higher in technical staff especially among overseers. In general, the social part work looks somehow acceptable but technical part was poor. The staff turnover in SO was significant which hampered the work and ultimately affected planned activities in some of the schemes not to complete in time. RVWRMP staff was hired and mobilized for smooth and effective planning and implementation support to the UCs in the VDC and scheme level to maintain quality and transparency.

3.4 District human resources

The DDC is the executing agencies of RVWRMP sub-projects. District Management Committee (DMC), led by DDC Chairperson (now LDO) and other members of the DMC were LDO, WDO, DTO, DADO, DSCO, and WRAs. Taking into the consideration of DDC and DTO support staffs situation and to accomplish the overall goal of the project, PSU has deputed WRAs, TFs, STP/TP, SM, and Messengers in the district support unit. In the beginning, Mr. Khadag Giri was deputed by the management team as a WRA in-charge with other team members. After non-satisfactory development of district activities in Bajhang, RVWRMP/PSU management team transferred and deputed Mr. Vijay Singh Shrestha from Humla as a WRA in-charge. RVWRMP district support unit staffs have provided ongoing support to UC and users. Program support to the district depends upon request from DMC. Despite difficult situation, the staff has accomplished its routine job efficiently.

3.5 Material resources

The DDC has provided 2-3 rooms to operate district office and project have rented one room for the guest house in Chainpur. RVWRMP district office has been furnished and equipped with modern office facilities and telecommunication equipment. In general, survey and design equipment materials have been purchased during the preparatory phase. Inventory details are in Annex 7.

4 Activities

4.1 VDC level Water Use Master Plan

RVWRMP fully supports the communities to prepare WUMP of their VDC. First task of the project was to prepare WUMPs of selected VDC using national consultant CEMECA HRA (P.) Ltd. The project idea is to develop schemes with multiple use of water based on the comprehensive WUMPs, to be prepared for the selected priority VDCs and then implemented by local user committees with help of private and public support organizations (SOs).

In this regard, five WUMP are prepared so far in which two in the first batch (Rilu and Koiralakot VDCs) and then three in the second batch (Masta, Pauwagadi and Kafalseri VDCs). WUMP is aimed to be a commonly accepted plan of utilization of water resources in the VDC, prepared by the communities under guidance of the VDC, and thus reflecting the local needs, demand and responsibilities. After preparation of WUMP of five VDCs, VDC assemblies approved and subsequently the DDC endorsed the plans. Pre-WUMP planning and Post WUMP planning workshop have been organized in the beginning of the preparation to gather information and after the completion of the plan respectively to share information. According to the WUMP prioritizations, the preparatory and implementation phase schemes were implemented as per the guidelines and step-by-step process by the VDCs. Status of schemes is shown in Annex 6.

4.2 Water Supply

DWSS scheme work has effectively been completed in entire Bajhang district. Out of 38 water supply schemes, 36 schemes are in IPC and 2 schemes are in IPC* in the working VDCs to date. Annex 8 gives details of the water supply schemes. It is hoped that the remaining schemes are completed by the end of August 2010. After completion of the above water supply project in the VDCs, 99.3 % (Rilu), 77 % (Koiralakot), 44.5 % (Masta), 45.9 % (Pauwagadhi), 33.1 % (Kafalseri) HHs and 93 %, 80.4 %, 50.4 %, 45.6 % and 33.5 % population have benefited compared to the actual HHs and population of the working VDCs. Rilu, Koiralakot VDCs benefited most from DWSS schemes and now there is a need to think how to make an appropriate plan for Masta, Kafalseri and Pauwagadhi VDCs in the next phase.

4.3 Sanitation

There were 897 toilets constructed in the working VDCs and 6474 population benefit (details in Annex 11). After providing practical in-situ services, local peoples have increased the eco-friendly behavior and thus found visible positive improvements in the village and surrounding environment.

It is found that moving towards the goal of total sanitation requires fundamental changes in human attitudes and behavior. The environmental and sanitation situation we are facing now is the product of human activities; whether this is contamination of soil or water due to open defecation practice, or solid waste problem of the village areas, or problems related with climate change. It is purely related with anthropogenic activities. In this regards, DDC/DMC has decided to start door-to-door and advisory services in the working VDCs with the help from local NGO named Mahila Tatha Bal Balika Samaj Nepal, CMs and SO staff.

RVWRMP Bajhang distributed 11 sets of Ecosan toilets, benefiting 135 populations. The Ecosan persons used the urine in the vegetable and paddy crops. They have reported us that after using the Ecosan the personal and environmental sanitation condition have improved and more income has been generated.

School is the main place and teacher is one of the main facilitator to educate and practice students for the eco-friendly behavior on health and sanitation. To improve hygiene and sanitation in the schools/villages/VDCs, an environmental sanitation friendly program "School Teachers Workshop on Environment Sanitation" was organized at the school level. The main objective was to develop sanitation friendly school in the working VDC for students and people to practice eco-friendly behavior and to be able to bring visible positive improvements and changes in the school environment through school teachers. Altogether 32 participants participated in the workshops and shared their experiences on health and sanitation situation.

Child's club has been formed in Rikhala, Khetkot and Tuti villages of Masta VDC to increase awareness on personal, household and environmental sanitation. The project is also planning to declare Khikal as a NOD village and then whole VDC gradually within Phase 1.

4.4 Irrigation

There were four irrigation schemes completed. Details of the irrigation schemes are in Annex 9. Navdev Irrigation Scheme lies in Koiralakot VDC of ward no.1. About 138 households and 1050 population benefited from this project. Rikhala Irrigation Scheme is in Rilu VDC of ward no. 6. There were about 229 households and 1080 local population get benefited from the project under urgent scheme.

Kali Pachai Irrigation Scheme is a potential irrigation project which lies in Pauwagadhi VDC of ward no 8 & 9. There are about 74 households in the project area and the total population inhabiting in the project area is 600 (Females=292 & Males=308) ethnically all the population of project area belongs to Chhetri, Dalit (Kami) and Brahmin Joshi, Jaisi). The command area 122 ropani of this project is under terraces with cultivated land where length of canal is 1832 m. Currently farmers are growing wheat as major crop and paddy in low land area.

DDC has recommended to Ministry of Local Development: "Kali Pachhai irrigation Kulo is the best model project of Bajhang was being completed by RVWRMP. The main reasons for the recommendation were; 1) User committee was formed by Janjati-Poor-Dalit-Women-Disadvantage group (JAGADAMBA). There were 9 UC member in which Chairperson person is non Dalit, vice chair person is Dalit, treasure female & secretary is non Dalit and other 4 female member and 1 male member. 2) There is only irrigation water entering from intake for canal where the sand and other suspended particle goes to the sedimentation in desalting basin. 3) All canal constructed by masonry structure in main and branch canal so there has less chance to leakage and seepage. 4) The canal started from jadarigad and flowing from middle of the field and irrigated top to bottom of ward nos 8, 9 of 122 ropani. 5) After having irrigation facility, the production capacity of entire irrigated land have been improved and increased previous than this year. 6) Step-by-step work done by the UC and the users according to the RVWRMP guideline where community involvement from planning, implementation towards completion of the project was very good. 7) Operation and maintenance fund have been collected and deposited in the bank for sustainable management. 8) No irregularities found and construction quality was also found very good."

In addition, Dobhangle irrigation is part of MUS lies Rilu. The main objective of this scheme is to provide a reliable irrigation facility for optimum utilization of water resources. After completion of project, agriculture production will be increased hence livelihood of people living within this command area is expected to increase substantially.

4.5 Rural energy

There were two MHP schemes. Beneficiary details are in Annex 10.

Agreement for Upper Rilugad MHS between WUPAP, PAF, DDC, VDC, RVWRMP and MH UC was completed on 20th of April 2008 for Upper Rilughad MHP (30kW) in Rilu. The scheme MHP benefited 248 HHs and 1552 population. In addition, they were agreeing watershed management activities for conservation and protection of water resources and vegetable farming for livelihood enhancement. Total project cost is NPR 12,086,571 at which places the budget contribution from DDC in cash is NPR 35,000 (0.29 %), AEPC/ESAP subsidy in cash is NPR 4,620,000 (38.22 %), RVWRMP/DWRDF in cash is NPR 3,052,618 (25.55 %), VDC in cash is NPR 155,200 (1.28 %), Community in cash contribution is NPR 125,000 (1.03 %), WUPAP contribution in cash NPR 700,000 (5.79 %), PAF contribution in cash is NPR 1,266,000 (10.47 %) and local contribution is NPR 2,097,752 respectively. According to the field progress and monitoring reports, almost all the construction work is going very smoothly and effectively and will be completed by the end of August 2010.

Jadarigad MHP (21kW) is located in Pawagadhi VDC. Technical Review Committee of AEPC approved this scheme in 2008. UC selected Lumbini Engineering and Hydropower Pvt. Ltd. for installation and supply of electro-mechanical equipments. The agreement was done in 30 December 2009 where they were agreed for their contribution as per the PIG of RVWRMP and within boundary of AEPC/ESAP. They had also committed for the conservation practices of water resources both on upstream and downstream part of river as plantation and erosion control measures, in addition they were committed some kitchen gardening at least as initiation. Likewise, the overflow from forebay can be used for irrigation purposes. Total Project Cost is NPR 9,206,732 at which places the budget contribution from DDC in cash is NPR 30,000, AEPC/ESAP subsidy in cash is NPR 3,255,000, RVWRMP/DWRDF in cash is NPR 3,850,000, VDC in cash is NPR 200,000 and Community in

cash contribution is NPR 300,000. Jadarigad MH scheme's work effectively and smoothly ongoing and will be completed in by the end of August 2010.

There is also a potential site of MUS in Daya of Rilu VDC named as Dobhangale Irrigation and Improved Water Mill (MUS) scheme. The beneficiary of Upper Rilu MHP and Dobhangale MUS is same. This shows the optimum utilization of water resources as per theme of RVWRMP. It shows from Dobhangale MUS project that the 24.5 ha gross command area will be irrigated all round the year according to the crop scheduling, from which 634 population of 112 HHs of Rilu VDC will directly benefited & a short shaft Improved Water Mill will be install at village of Daya. The contribution provided from DDC is NPR 7,707 (0.36 %), from GoN is NPR 279,456 (12.97 %), from GoF is Rs 1,117,824 (51.89 %), from VDC is NPR 90,000 (4.18 %), from user's cash NPR 75,000 (3.48%) and users kind NPR 584,404 (27.13 %) respectively.

5 Community mobilization and community organizations

Social or community development promotes dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, especially the poor and the socially excluded, for their socio-cultural, political and economic upliftment in a sustainable manner. The aim of social mobilization therefore, is to harness the dormant potential and willingness of people. The basic premise of community organization (CO) and mobilization is to remove social, political and psychological disempowerment of people, particularly of dalits and women, prevailing in the society. RVWRMP staff, especially CMs support forming of COs covering all households of the VDC.

CO formation is completed in all program VDCs. There were 144 COs formed in all working VDCs (new/existing) in which 30 COs formed (Female-4, Mixed-26), 29 COs formed (Male-11, Female-14, Mixed-4), 26 COs formed (Male-7, Female-9, Mixed-10), 26 COs formed (Male-6, Female-7, Mixed-13), 33 COs formed (Male-5, Female-9, Mixed-19) in Rilu, Masta Pauwagadhi, Koiralakot and Kafalseri VDCs respectively. Out of 144 COs, there were 117 new and 28 existing COs working in the five VDCs where 30 (New-11, 19-existing), 29 (new-23, existing-6) 26 (new-23, existing-3) 26 new and 34 new co-types in the Rilu, Masta, Pauwagadhi, Koiralakot & Kafalseri VDCs. 4186 members has been participated in the COs where 1126 (M-609, F-517) from Rilu, 441 (M-254, F-187) from Masta, 596 (M-299, F-297) from Pauwagadhi, 768 (M-404, F-364) from Koiralakot and 1279 (M-594, F-699) from Kafalseri VDCs respectively.

5.1 Institutional Enhancement and Capacity building

It is essential to have a well-organized community that is capable of promoting and managing community inputs to water resources activities and other software activities. The project has supported specific activities to promote active participation of the community in all stages of project cycle. Institutional development activities include capacity enhancement of district, VDC, UC and COs to achieve overall goal of the project. In this regards, as per the human resource development policy of RVWRMP skill enhancement of different agencies and community people are conducted. A number of trainings, workshops and orientations supporting the program were implemented since the beginning of the project. Altogether 448 district and SO support staff, 6196 UC persons in the Preparatory and Implementation Phases and 1440 UC persons in PoCo phase have participated in the different trainings and have built their personal and institutional capacity.

5.1.1 Village Maintenance Worker Training

To facilitate the O&M activities of water supply scheme, at least one VMW will be trained in each water supply scheme. UC/users are responsible to manage the remuneration for his/her services. UC/users should make a long term plan and present it in the post construction seminar. Since this training is skill oriented, participants should get adequate time for practice. After training a set of tools will be provided for the use in the scheme. DMC will organize the training through Support Organization, consultant or local freelancer. The main purpose of this training was to develop skilled person power for O&M activities in Water Supply scheme and assist VDC/UC by providing local trained person at village level for O&M so that VDC/UC can manage scheme properly. As per the agreement signed on the 25th of November 2008 between RVWRMP and Skill & Know-how Imparted at Local Level (SKILL-Nepal), SKILL conducted two events of VMW training in Rilu's Dwari and

Pauwagadhi's Gothkhola. Out of 60 invited participants, there were altogether 48 participants (8 from Rilü, 10 from Koiralakot, 10 from Masta, 8 from Pauwagadhi and 12 from Kafalseri).

5.1.2 Local Latrine Builder Training

To assist UC community in latrine construction and other sanitation related activities, local persons are trained as Local Latrine Builder (LLB) in each scheme or VDC. UC will coordinate with WRMC/VDC and select the person for training. It is on the job training to be organized in scheme areas. WRMC, VDC, and UC will show their commitment to mobilize the trained persons in scheme area or in the VDC as paid skilled labor. As per the agreement, SKILL conducted 15 days Local Latrine Builder Training in Masta VDC-2. The major objective of this course is to enable the community level masonry worker to carry out qualitative new construction works of local latrines (Sulav & Eco-san) as per RVWRMP standardization. Out of 30 participants, there were 6 UCs people from working VDCs trained as local resource person on LLB. During the training, participants had constructed 1 Sulav latrine with super structure at Bal Bikas Primary School Khetkot and another 1 Eco-san latrine was constructed at private home as a practical exercises.

5.1.3 Study Tours

Community development primarily depends upon the level of awareness and the capacity of the communities. Therefore, different types of awareness and capacity building programmes were organized in the VDCs for the concerned staff, stakeholders and line agencies by DMC where study tour is one of them. Bajhang organized tours to Western development region. The main objectives of the study tour was to explain the situation of Water supply - sanitation and irrigation; its importance and how implemented in others area, clarify about IGA, IGAs programmes which are implemented and what is the condition in other area and make out how environmental conservation and sanitation especially local latrine programme have managed. The duration of the both events were fourteen days, where 70 persons from UCs, WRMCs, COs, VDC Secretaries, SOs staff, CMs and concerned stakeholders get benefited. According to the participants, the study tour programme was quite useful and shared their ideas to fulfill the overall objective of the project.

5.2 Soil Conservation, Source Protection and Nurseries

In order to protect sources of water supply schemes and maintaining the soil productivity, one nursery in all working VDC have been established to produce seedling for the plantation. It is hoped that UC and user will plant the seedling in Shrawan months in water supply and MH schemes as per the agreement made with DDC/RVWRMP. In addition, Environmental Conservation celebrates in each year in the district and in the VDCs jointly with DFO and concerned stakeholders and line agencies and planting seedlings in a public place for environmental conservation. A green house nursery established in working VDCs in order to grow seedling for the distribution to the users and plantation in the sources/catchments for the conservation practices of water resources both on upstream and downstream part of river and erosion control measures, in addition, they were started some kitchen gardening at least as initiation.

6 Outputs and efficiency

There is very good progress on district activities. Activities were planned on the basis of WUMP and field follow up findings and the discussion with field staff and the DMC. Out of 57 planned schemes/activities, almost all the schemes are going to be completed with the RVWRMP Phase 1. The role of DMC in the planning, implementation and M&E of schemes looks very good. The team has always kept the eyes open and provided the constructive support during the planning and decision of the activities. The planned schemes are now going to be completed within the time frame. Regular coordination meeting, time to time advisory services, field follow-up and regular monitoring is one of the key things for the successfully qualitatively completion of designed activities. SO technical staff especially overseer, is the main hurdle because of unavailability in the district for the smooth and quality design, estimate and implementation of the schemes in the VDC/scheme level.

Despite the unusual situation, the majority of the UCs attempted to implement field level activities to the maximum extent. The co-operation between PSU, DDC, DADO, DTO, WDO, DWSS, DIO, DHO, VDCs, SOs, stakeholders and concerned line agencies is continuously improving. Technical, financial and logistic support to UCs and other partners is expanding. The district support unit has joint staff meeting, joint planning, joint implementation, joint monitoring and resource person exchange etc. This umbrella approach of co-operation is much visible for avoiding the duplication and sharing the experiences and exchanging of resources.

The main responsibility is with DDC/DTO but support work is done by the RVWRMP. Government of Nepal has not timely delivered the contribution money due to long bureaucratic process. Some time the DDC has given the GoF money to other project work, which hampered the smooth and effective planning and implementation of RVWRMP program outputs. Almost no support provided from DDC/DTO during the purchasing of non-local materials by UCs, hence, RVWRMP staff has provided full support during the non-local materials purchasing. There is already some evidence on the achievement of the project purpose, measured against its indicators. For example, improved health conditions are reported in visited villages, also by the staff of the health post. Housing conditions have improved, due to improved sanitation and cleaner environment.

However, this report reflects the progress against the expected key results/outcomes of the project.

Outcome 1: Water Use Master Plans: Five WUMPs were completed that are the entry point into RVWRMP activities in its working VDCs and built in participation and inclusion of women, dalits and janajatis as well as other economically and socially deprived communities.

Outcome 2: Capacity Building: Differences in capability and capacity are big between VDCs due to remoteness, logistic conditions, persons involved from the GoN side and TA-side. Capacity building of central, district and some VDC level staff have been done by PSU and DSU for TA and DWRDF. Likewise, the HR capacity building at the VDC and scheme level community conducted by the local SO which is an integral part of program implementation in RVWRMP. At the end of the phase first, there were 448 support staff and 6196 UC persons trained in the PP and IP and 1440 UC persons trained in PoCo phase.

Outcome 3: Water Supply Service Improvement: By the end RVWRMP Phase 1, there were 38 water supply schemes completed of which 11 schemes in Rilu, 12 schemes in Koiralakot, 5 schemes in Masta, 4 schemes in Pauwagadi and 6 schemes in Kafalseri VDCs and totally 13422 population benefited and 25 schemes moved into the post-construction phase (PoCo).

Outcome 4: Environment & Sanitation: Sanitation with water supply schemes and standalone sanitation schemes were promoted. In total, 905 toilets were constructed where with water supply is 226, with standalone 658 and 11 EcoSan, benefiting total 6759 population. Likewise, celebrated ISY-2008, national sanitation week, environment day, water day, establish child clubs, eco-school program and pilot sanitation program in the VDC and District.

Outcome 5: Irrigation Service Improvement: There were 4 irrigation schemes completed where one irrigation scheme is part of Multiple Use of Water (MUS). By the end of RVWRMP Phase 1, 3399 population have been benefited and 65 ha of land irrigated.

Outcome 6: Rural Energy Development: In Bajhang, there were two MHP schemes implemented in which one is in Rilu and another is in Pauwagadhi VDCs. DDC/DMC follows approach, guidelines and cost contribution pattern according to the MoU signed with Appropriate Energy Promotion Center. In this regard, Poverty Alleviation Fund & Western Upland Poverty Alleviation had also supported in the upper Riluh MH Project. However, Upper Riluh MHP (30 kW) testing and commissioning work had already done where 248 HH's 1,552 population of ward no 1,2 & 3 were benefited. This project is almost completed and standby for the inauguration. In addition, Jadarigad MHP (21kW) construction work 80 % completed in July 2010. After completion of the project, 245 HH and 1,637 population benefit. They have committed conservation practices of water resources both upstream and downstream part of river as plantation and erosion control measures, in addition, they were committed some kitchen gardening at least as initiation.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

In order to fulfill the overall project development objectives, the contribution from Bajhang district progress against the expected key results/outcomes of the project were:

1. Five WUMPs have been prepared so far in which 2 of the first batch VDC (Rilu and Koiralakot) and then 3 of second batch VDCs (Masta, Pauwagadi and Kafalseri) with the socio-technical help from CEMECA HRA (P.) Ltd.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local VDC, district and central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) as well for integrated water resources management.
3. Out of 120000 project objective, 13422 population of working VDC of Bajhang district's people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities on which 4750 in Rilu VDC, 3549 in Koiralakot VDC, 1706 in Masta VDC, 1164 in Pauwagadhi VDC and 2253 in Kafalseri VDC. There were 93 %, 80.4 %, 50.4 %, 45.6 % and 33.5 % population benefited of Rilu, Koiralakot, Masta, Pauwagadhi and Kafalseri VDCs respectively compare to the actual VDC population (11.2%). After completion of 38 DWSS schemes, local people get drinking water facilities nearby the home saving time and money. Local peoples utilize their waste water for vegetable farming. Concept of home gardening is gradually developed and they grow and used vegetable for home consumption and sale of the vegetable to earn money for livelihood.
4. Out of 60000 project objective, 6759 population have access to hygienic sanitation facilities after constructing and using 905 toilets (11 EcoSan and 894 two-pit). Out of 6759 population, there were 6625 population benefiting from two-pit toilets and 134 population from EcoSan in the working VDC. Altogether 1562 in Rilu, 1462 in Masta, 707 in Pauwagadhi, 1216 in Koiralakot and 1812 in Kafalseri population benefit to access to sanitation facilities in working VDCs (11.3%). After having sanitation facility and door-to-door advisory services provided to the local people, the personal, household and environmental sanitation have been improved.
5. Out of 15000 project objective, 3399 Bajhang district's people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 65 ha of irrigated land) with improved water mill facility in Rilu VDC. After completion of the small irrigation with MUS project in the VDCs, 41.4 %, 37.5 % and 20.2 % HHs and 34.3 %, 23.8 %, and 23.4 % population have been benefited compare to the actual HHs and population of the Rilu, Koiralakot and Pauwagadhi VDCs (22.6%). Irrigation facilities provided to the local people have increased the agriculture production leading to increase livelihood in Rilu, Koiralakot and Pauwagadhi VDCs.
6. Out of 6000 project objective, 3189 of Bajhang district's people served by micro hydro facilities (two micro hydro plants installed in Rilu and Pauwagadi VDCs of selected priority villages with an average capacity of 30 kW and 21 kW each). There were 30.4% and 64.1% population of Rilu and Pauwagadhi VDCs benefited compare to the VDC actual population from micro-hydro facilities. (53.2 %). Dark nights have been gradually changed in light night by providing the micro hydro electricity facilities from Upper Rilu MHP (30kW) and Jadarigad MHP (21kW) in the Rilu and Pauwagadhi VDCs respectively.
7. Women, dalits and janajatis participation in the program have been increased because of their active involvement in the decision making process and programme implementation.
8. Beginning of transparency and good governance in UCs by organizing participatory monitoring, public auditing and hearing of schemes.
9. Local Resource Person development in the VDCs and scheme level such as VMW, LLB, ICSW for the smooth operation and sustainability of the schemes.

8 Sustainability

8.1 Financial – O&M fund, Transparency

The key element in RVWRMP is the participation of the user-beneficiaries from the beginning of planning and implementation. Users are solely responsible for public auditing/hearing, and operation and management of the schemes. Therefore, all UCs have collected/established O&M fund with an average of NPR 10,000-15,000 for financial sustainability of the schemes. Provision of information of budget, public auditing/hearing after and

before each activity has increased the transparency. According to the local people of working VDC/district and district political parties, RVWRMP is one of the transparent and best programme & project in Bajhang district.

Table 1. VDC-wise O & M Fund in the schemes of Bajhang

VDCs	O&M Fund
Rilu VDC	25000
Koiralakot VDC	35000
Masta VDC	20700
Pauwagadhi VDC	32165
Kafalseri VDC	35848
Total	138713

8.2 Technical – VMW, LLB, ICSW & Water quality

Two events of VMW training organized for the assistance to UC and user while construction of water supply schemes and facilitated for O&M activities with the help from Skill Nepal where 54 participants of five working VDC were trained as Village Maintenance Workers. Likewise, to assist UC community in latrine construction and other sanitation related, activities, local person have been trained as Local Latrine Builder (LLB) 5 from each scheme/ VDC with the help from Skill Nepal. The concept of this training enhanced the capacity of local people for income opportunity skilled person and UC should mobilized the trained persons in scheme area or in the VDC as paid skilled labor.

Table 2. VDC-wise Local Resource Persons

VDCs	LRP
Rilu VDC	8
Koiralakot VDC	10
Masta VDC	10
Pauwagadhi VDC	8
Kafalseri VDC	12

Regarding water quality, 10 schemes of first batch and 15 schemes of second batch water quality test are done. The water quality team identified open defecation as the main reason for the poor water quality. Meetings were organized in the scheme area and also with DMC and provided information for the improvement.

8.3 Institutional – Ownership

It is known that the UCs and users has been implementing their own schemes with the help from Support Organisations (SOs) in the VDCs. During supervision and in-situ door-to-door support and formal/informal discussion with UCs/users, they have shown further concerns on smooth operation and sustainability of the schemes. It also reflects from the field/monitoring reports and lesson learned that the training provided by SOs to the UC during preparatory and implementation phases were found insufficient to increase the capacity and capabilities of UCs and users for smooth operation and maintenance of their constructed structures. However, the people's involvement from the WUMP preparation, planning to implementation and PoCo phase have been increasing felling of ownership as water is common property regimes.

An institutional capacity and capabilities of UCs on mobilization of financial and human resources at scheme level played very important role on sustainability of the project activities. A post construction activity (PoCo) has been formulated and building their institutional capacity especially on O&M, fund raising/mobilization, linkage with concern organization. UC and users were involved from the beginning of pre-planning, planning and implementation of schemes and after PoCo intervention, feeling of ownership has gradually increased. Sustainable operation of the constructed facilities, operation and maintenance (O&M) is key issue and is found one of the lacking part of the sector in Nepal. Therefore, to ensure the sustainability of the constructed facilities, it will be good to keep open our eyes from the beginning, and we do the entire event which has mentioned in the PoCo from the pre-planning phase (needed to change in step-by-step procedure) then only the programme move towards sustainable and increase the ownership. There were 151 district personal and 1440 UCs and user trained

during PoCo phase activities and it is hope that their personal and institutional capacity and capability have enhanced for the smooth operation and sustainability of the schemes.

9 Cross cutting themes

9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage

Bajhang activities help reaching almost all the Millennium Development Goals, which are mentioned below:

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

RVWRMP programme is focusing on improving the lives of the poorest of the poor and DAGs. The VDC selection has been done based on poverty criteria and in every working areas community based participatory wealth ranking has been conducted to find out the poorest beneficiaries. Project gives special support to the poorest in all scheme estimates and the household level sanitation activities have poverty based subsidy system making latrine building possible also for the poorest families. All the trainings and capacity building activities are especially focused for poor people, women and other DAGs.

Achieve universal primary education

After providing safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities, students became healthier so additional time and possibilities for children, especially girls to attend school.

Promote gender equality and empower women

Women and DAGs are encouraged to involve in all project activities and take lead role in UC if possible. Project's GESI policy sets the framework where to operate. DAGs are given preference in all training opportunities and through improved health status and more time out of household work they can educate themselves.

Reduce child mortality

Safe water supply systems and improved sanitation facilities & hygiene education effectively decrease water-borne and water-related diseases, especially among children. Also due to livelihood trainings, agriculture and vegetable production have been increased and it has reduced malnutrition and diseases.

Improve maternal health

Safe water and adequate sanitation facilities have increased overall improvement of health and infants, as well as reduced physical burden of women (women don't have to carry water from far away during pregnancy)

Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Education and awareness raising campaigns are important part of project activities. Also safe water supply and adequate sanitation facilities improve overall health of people so there are fewer risks for people to suffer from serious diseases.

Env. sustainability incl. halving proportion of people without water supply and sanitation

In the working VDCs there is need for improving water supply and sanitation facilities. The project addresses environmental issues through environment & soil conservation schemes and improved watershed and resource management;

Develop a global partnership for development

RVWRMP works in close partnership with many the sector actors in the district and actively takes part in local, national discussions and coordination of development.

9.2 Poverty

Livelihood and Home Garden management program

At the earlier stage, the UCs gave priority for water supply and sanitation schemes implementation. PoCo have boost up the UCs and users to established home garden management by promotion of agro-forestry with pasture activities in order to increase the income of the local farmers for livelihood development. Home garden (HG) includes a combination of crops mostly vegetables, herbs, NTFPs, fruit and fodders plants etc which provides

diversify needs to farmers such as nutrients, foods, firewood, fodders and income conserving spices for better ecological function as well. Community people of working VDCs has established a home garden in their area with drip irrigation system and plastic tunnel for seasonal and off seasonal vegetables to generate income and contribute some of the earnings to Operation and Maintenance fund and some for mal nutrition and self survival. There were 5 HHs have been selected from 5 working VDCs where they started production and sold in near market. DADO/DFO is providing technical support to the community for livelihood program.

Saving and Credit fund mobilization and Community Organizations

After programme intervention in the working VDCs, the CO members have started regular saving practice and also have had their own regular saving practice from the past. So far 5091 COs members of 5 working VDC have able to saved NPR 2,401,105 out of that NPR 1,923,276 distributed as a loan to the community members. Total 695 households have taken loan from the saving amount for HHs consumption, IGA and micro-enterprises development.

9.3 Environment, Climate Change and Livelihood

Exploiting common property resources provide income, food and medicine. Poor people are therefore severely affected when the environment is degraded or their access to it restricted. The link between poverty and the environment has been recognized for some time. As a result of the dependency, any impact that climate change has on natural systems threatens the livelihoods, food intake and health of poor people. The climate change also effect less predictable rainfall which affects changes to crop yields. Effective biodiversity conservation and management leading towards higher levels of carbon sequestration and hence climate change mitigation.

Therefore, integrated water/watershed resources management can conserve watershed biodiversity in addition to increasing water retention and availability in times of drought, decreasing the chance of flash floods and maintaining vegetation as a carbon sink. Environmental day celebration is only the program where we have done the awareness and plantation program jointly by the DFO and DEES. In this regards, there has lack of programme formulated during the WUMP formulation process and pre-planning step-by-step process, it is therefore lack of contribution towards reducing the global environmental and climate change problems.

9.4 Gender and social inclusion

The women in the Bajhang district have low socio-economic status, low mobility, and little access to and control over the resources, and less decision making power concerning the resources. After the initiation of the RVWRMP program, the inclusion of women, Dalits and deprived communities at decision making and leadership level steadily increased. There has a mandatory provision to ensure (paid) work opportunity of local women and men as skilled and unskilled labors in construction activities of the schemes, and also as social mobilize NPR Fifty percent women participation in the WRMC, WRMSC, UCs and least one female member and one Dalit member in key position has increased their active involvement and raised their voices from bottom level. The project has also promoted inclusion of women, Dalits and other deprived communities in its staff, the staff of partner SOs and other partner stakeholder NPR WDO acts as an active GESI agent who is a member of the DMC. However, the GESI strategy of the project has decreased discrimination against women's/ JAGADAMBA and improved economic condition after the programme intervention.

Chhau awareness program menstruation hygiene

Women in the VDCs are suffering from the traditional practice of staying in CHHAU hut during menstrual period. It has resulted different dangerous incidents during the time period. The rate of Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene is high in Pauwagadhi, Koiralakot, Masta, Rilu and Kafalseri VDCs. Recognizing the unfriendly environment the women and girls has to face during her menstrual period; awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene have been organized in the Pauwagadhi VDC. The main objective of the awareness campaign was to share the experiences on incidents and risks faced by women and girls during CHHAU and let them provide in-situ knowledge and skill for the improvement of health and sanitation of women and girls in the working VDCs. Still most of the females don't feel it is pain. Rather they say "It would be good if the Chhau hut be a bit bigger and no water leaking during rain. However, more than 300 women, girls studying in the schools and Teachers were benefited from the Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene awareness Campaign.

10 Conclusions

In the first year, the district could not achieve the progress of the major activities because of no WUMP. Some schemes in the Rilu and Koiralakot VDCs were started in the name of Urgent Schemes after the decision from steering committee. The WUMP activities were taking into the track in the Bajhang district only after 3rd year of the project. However, planned activities are going to be completed with the RVWRMP Phase 1.

11 Lessons learned and recommended actions

District lesson learned workshop, water rights and WUMP update trainings have been organized in order to find out the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the RVWRMP Phase 1. Therefore, as per the SWOT analysis done during the workshop and training and findings from monitoring of schemes, there were some opportunities found with the recommended action for the future improvement of RVWRMP Phase 2.

11.1 VDC selection

The VDC selection criteria are quite good and effective. However, some DDC personnel and all political parties did not follow the VDC selection criteria because of their vested interest while selecting the VDC, so, some VDCs were not according to the criteria.

Therefore, VDC selection criteria needed to revisit on the basis of integrated watershed management rather than only VDC boundary and a mechanism needed to be developed in order to strictly follow the selection criterion.

11.2 SO working Modality

The capacity of the SOs staff was not satisfactory. In general, the social part of work looks somehow acceptable but technical part of work was poor. In addition:

1. Lack of technically sound human resources,
2. Duration of the SOs for the work is limited/short,
3. Frequent turnover of the staff,
4. Cheating in responsibilities and highly profit motive not good for non-profit organization,
5. Lack of capacity enhancement from the project but expectation is high,
6. No presentation of VDC secretary while forming UC,
7. Social part is lacking in the VDC/district level activities because most of the staff working in the district are of technical background
8. SOs has encountered serious difficulties in recruiting and retaining technical staff, which has also increased the burden of the RVWRMP staff.

Therefore, the presentation of VDC Secretary is needed while forming UC, capacity building of SO staff should enhancement, provision of local consultant should be hired from DMC, technical and social SOs system should be strengthened in each VDCs. In order to improve the social inputs in the different arenas, at least community development staff is urgently required for the betterment of social aspect. Short duration of the contract, low salary, and identical salary in both accessible and remote places and better opportunities elsewhere are some of the major causes to the staff turnover. For that reason, it will be good to have good basic salary with remote area allowance according to hardness of the VDC and hire them for annual contract basis.

11.3 Social Mobilization Modality

The social mobilization modality through CM is fine but the performance of CMs is not satisfactory. It is mainly due to inadequate qualification and a less experience does not meet the requirement of ToR. It is good idea to hire a local person for the social mobilization from respective VDC but, it is our overall impression that local person does not perform well because of local. Most of the local people are not generally accepting the voice of the local in the working VDCs. Expectation from local CMs for the work in the VDC is high where the provided benefit is quite low, so not motivated and committed so far.

Therefore, social mobilization modality needed to be revisited. The minimum qualification of social mobilization staff could be at least IA or +2 preferably from sociology background (Bachelor) having at least one to two years of experience on social mobilization and preference given to dalits, janajatis, women of same or adjoining VDCs.

11.4 PSU supporting modality

Lack of support provided to the district, VDCs, COs and UCs which means most of the PSU experts provided their support in his area of expertise only in accessible areas. Monitoring team generally find out the area of improvement which is good but NOT the strength and opportunities and suggestion as well for the preventing/remedial measures.

It is therefore; PSU should revisit the supporting modality and make the support and monitoring plan after discussion with WRA in-charge and the DMC as per need of district / PSU.

11.5 VDC level WUMP

The Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has been given emphasis on only utilization of water resources. There are three major areas in the management, of which the first area is protection, the second area is conservation/development and the third area is utilization but two areas are missing. RVWRMP is a single agency which has implemented the WUMP up to extent possible based on the consuming capacity of the district and available resources. It is felt necessary to support VDC and WRMC for reviewing first phase WUMP and reprioritization of planned water resources activities.

Therefore, human resources shall have IWRM experiences and WUMP should incorporate or focus on protection, conservation/development and utilization of water resources within the watershed /catchments boundary for the integrated watershed/water resources management. It will be good if district unit with the support from PSU will make the new WUMP together with WRMC rather than hiring expensive national consultants. It is expected that new revised/updated WUMP will help VDC/WRMC to search additional resources for water resources sector development for the future. Water Right orientation is quite necessary before making WUMP and training could be required during preparatory and implementation phases to know UC and users' right, role and responsibility. No WUMP in all VDCs in the district, so make district level WUMP covering all VDCs and select VDC on priority basis and then implement programme accordingly.

11.6 Administrative and Financial Modality and support:

The current fund release process of GoF has strengthening the fund flow mechanism of DDC/VDC for smooth implementation of schemes. But the TA fund operation and administrative work done by WRA in-charge himself affected in the advisory role and responsibilities. The salary payment of short term consultant and CMs thru district TA Fund is found easy as compare to previous practice through VDC. UC financial management capacity was found very weak.

Therefore, HRD & monitoring cost of schemes should manage or allocate in TA fund instead of DWRDF for uniformity in all project district and needed to revise also in RVWRMP guidelines. UC contribution (kind or Cash) should limit 10 to 20 % (minimum 1% cash) as GoN rule to make uniformity in the district. One finance and admin junior staff is needed to decrease WRA in charge's finance and admin responsibility and separate incentive mechanism should be provisioned for GoN staff from project side (if possible).

11.7 User Group and capacity building

Most of UC formation is not according to the guideline. UC is the key group for the RVWRMP work and the expectation for the work is high but not building their capacity according to the need and objectives of the program. They are weak in financial management and record keeping. There has no training need assessment done so far from the project. In an ad hoc basis the training curricula and session plan has designed from project in the table directly. Lack of guideline and training manual prepared so far in simple Nepali version before organizing the training. There is physical presence of women in the meeting and activities but not raise her voice

in collective decision making process. In addition, lack of O & M fund and VMW, LLB, ICS resource persons mobilized by UCs.

Hence, UC should be formed in the presence of VDC Secretary or his representative while organizing mass meeting and organize capacity enhancement programmes after making training need assessment. It will be good to prepare guideline and training manual at least one month before after having completion of training need assessment. UC should encourage women to put or raise her voice for collective decision and collect money for the O&M fund for the mobilization of LRP for smooth operation and sustainability of schemes. Most of UC were not maintaining transparency and not doing work according to the plan. Therefore, it will be good to open bank account jointly by SO and UC for work assigned by DDC/RVWRMP.

11.8 Role of DDC/DMC

It's easy to involve all party in the beginning to establish the network of the project for the support and commitment. All party, stakeholders and line agencies were positive towards RVWRMP working procedure. Concept of DMC for collective work looks very good and functioning well. Involvement of District Forest Office where there is no District Soil Conservation Office and District Health Office is crucial in the DMC. Involvement of DDC and DTO staff is limited in the RVWRMP works (Monitoring, Technical support etc) because of lack of HR in accordance with the post. Frequent change of DDC accountant, LDO and other staff hamper the smooth and effective planning and implementation of the programmes.

Thus, District Forest Office should involve where there is no District Soil Conservation Office and District Health Office in the DMC as a member. Immediate step is needed from DDC to request higher authority and public commission for the fulfillment of vacant post.

11.9 Role of VDC and WRMC

It is found that number of VDC secretaries is quite low compared to the official post and not available in the VDC office, most of the time. But the cash contribution from VDC is quite impressive where monitoring of schemes from VDC is not adequate. Likewise, the expectation from WRMC was high but institutional capacity was not develop accordingly.

For that reason, WRMC mobilization strategy should be developed and an urgent step is needed from LDO to request Dolidar/MLD and public commission office for the fulfillment of vacant post. VDC and WRMC should be involved in the joint monitoring of the schemes and final installment and financial clearance of UC should be after the VDC and WRMC written recommendation. Provision could be made for the management cost including stationary for office conduction in order to smoothly operation of the WRMC.

11.10 Water quality testing and water safety plan

It is found that the water quality testing have been done after completion of the schemes, which is not appropriate. Due to that sanitation and safe drinking water concept has not been included while designing the project, which is really not good. Technical Facilitator is trained for the water quality testing work in the district but not utilized accordingly because of busy in the schemes work.

Thus, water quality testing (WQT) of prioritized and selected schemes shall starts from preparatory phase and design and estimate of the schemes, accordingly. The findings of WQT are needed to incorporate from preparatory phase making water safety plan for water right. This will certainly help the DDC/DMC to start up sanitation activities, according to the water safety plan.

11.11 Technical Modality and Improvement

There has no design and estimate considering the sanitation and water safety because of no water quality testing done in the beginning. The design and estimate software of RVWRMP is not appropriate for water supply and sanitation schemes. Purchasing of non local materials by UC look good but certain mechanism is needed for quality control. Electronic Measurement Book (eMB) is needed to save time and e-record keeping. The MHP work is not satisfactory from UC and provided support is required for the smooth operation, quality management and sustainability of the scheme.

Therefore, design and estimate for sanitation activities should be included in same software used for WS system. A standard eMB should be developed in government recommended formats for its consistency (e.g. standard form numbers). Preparation of the "Roster of qualified suppliers" by ePQ may help UC on purchasing quality of materials for their schemes. A MHP step by step procedure and guideline is needed to be revisit with the help from AEPC/REDP for management and end use promotion work as well.

11.12 Non-Local Material Purchasing Process

Non-local materials purchasing responsibility has been given to the UC and users. The non-local materials purchasing mechanism is not satisfactory. Lack of knowledge on purchasing process and quality maintenance of materials means difficult in purchasing non local materials so far from UC.

Open market policy is required for the purchasing of non-local materials. Hence, it needs to change in guideline for pre-qualification from DDC/DMC and then UC will purchase all non-local materials from PQ shop/s. All selected supplier should responsible to deliver construction materials of scheme up to road head after payment of material cost and mode of payment to supplier from UC thru A/C payee cheque/bank draft instead of cash.

11.13 Operation and Maintenance Fund

The cash contribution for O&M fund from user is minimal. It is not possible to repair and maintenance of any schemes with in-sufficient fund. Therefore, it will be good to revisit the on this matter and increase users cash contribution on O&M fund. Remaining amount balanced after purchasing of non local materials from quotation will be better option to provide to the UC's O&M fund, after completion of the schemes, separately.

11.14 Sources Protection, Soil and Environmental Conservation and Education

As we know that vegetation only conserves and retain the water resource. No sources/catchments protection and conservation as well as soil and water conservation measures have been done so far. Nursery establishment and seedling production for planting tree in around sources and low cost soil conservation measure has also not been done so far. It is therefore, the water retention capacity in around the sources has gradually decreased and after some time there has no water in the sources is the real fact. However, sources protection, environmental conservation and disaster impact study starts in PoCo phase is too late.

Therefore, sources/catchments protection and conservation works using low cost soil conservation tool and technique is urgently needed. It will be good to starts conservation activities and education as well from the planning and preparatory phase for maintaining the water quality and quantity and sustainability of the schemes. At least one nursery needed to be established for the seedling production and plantation in around the sources of water supply, irrigation and MH sites. Likewise, Forest area in around the sources needed to be completely banned for cattle and anthropogenic activities.

11.15 Income Generations and Livelihood Development

Lack of income generation programme done so far because of almost no support provided from PSU. Many COs formed in the working VDCs by CMs but no provision made for the income generation and livelihood development activities in the guideline. IGA activities is focused only in around vegetables farming and done on ad hoc basis.

Therefore, provision should be made for IGA not only in vegetable with prompt support of PSU experts in the district and scheme area. It will be good to identify the local resources of the working VDC and based on the availability and sub-sector analysis and market facilities; promote vegetable farming (potato and general vegetable crops) and cultivation of potential cash crops both perennial and annual crops like ginger, fruit, and coffee and broom grass, NTFP, bee keeping, hemp cloth (Alloo and Bhangro), medicinal and aromatic plants, Fruit tree, kitchen garden, soap and shampoo making from Ritha, Rhododendron and Kafal juice squash production for livelihood development with the help from DADO and DFO. A green house (plastic tunnel) is also needed to establish for the promotion of home/kitchen garden with drip irrigation system and some places sprinkler in order to provide seedling to the users for seasonal and off seasonal vegetable production and income generation as well.

ANNEXES*Annex 1. Budget per Fiscal Year Summary*

	GoN	GoF	Total
FY-2063/064	1,102,800	5,514,000	6,616,800
FY-2064/065	1,952,800	9,764,000	11,716,800
FY-2065/066	6,150,000	23,850,000	30,000,000
FY-2066/067	4,241,000	16,964,000	21,205,000
Total			

Annex 2. Summary of total scheme cost (GON, GOF, DDC, VDC, User cash & kind)

DWRDF					User Contribution			Remarks
VDC	DDC	GoN	GoF	DWRDF Total	User kind	User cash	Grand Total	Last installment payment
2,026,750	118,188	10,529,019	42,195,861	52,843,050	17,459,590	726,386	74,045,348	2,248,700

Annex 3. Scheme cost (GON, GOF, DDC, VDC, User cash & kind)

SN	VDCs	Scheme Name	Type/Sector	User's kinds	User's cash	VDC	DDC*	GoN	GoF	DWRDF Total	Grand Total	Remarks
1	Koiralakot	Koiralakot Tushare DWSS	Water Supply	87318	3500	19800		185677	742707	928384	1039002	
2	Koiralakot	Roda Khola DWSS	Water Supply	259388	7000	56500		168172	672688	840860	1163748	
3	Koiralakot	Kanedi Khola DWSS	Water Supply	63094	1500	19600		82027	328108	410135	494329	
4	Koiralakot	Lamba Jhapali DWSS	Water Supply	79175	1500	15300		49857	199428	249285	345260	
5	Koiralakot	Mallo Palyanata DWSS	Water Supply	85609	41900	3500		80679	322715	403394	534403	
6	Koiralakot	Tallo Palyanta DWSS	Water Supply	133732	4000	34400		142228	568914	711142	883274	
7	Koiralakot	Gaumatigad DWSS	Water supply & san.	120000	3000	15700		212967	851867	1064834	1203534	
8	Koiralakot	Sukul Dhunge DWSS	Water supply & san.	126170	500	54700		216129	864518	1080647	1262017	
9	Koiralakot	Simkhali Sunpadhera DWSS	Water supply & san.	44152	1500	22900		110806	443222	554028	622580	
10	Koiralakot	Pandheri Bhuwa DWSS	Water supply & san.	22196	1000	22700		72511	290045	362556	408452	
11	Koiralakot	Bhamka DWSS	Water supply & san.	309000	5000	51600		222846	891386	1114232	1479832	
12	Koiralakot	Dhau Dhara DWSS	Water supply & san.	49588	1000	24200		41088	164351	205439	280227	
13	Koiralakot	VDC Level San. Stand Alone	Sanitation	912278		23100		59480	237918	297398	1232776	
14	Koiralakot	Navdev Irrigation (US)	Irrigation	131236	7720	15440	15440	115797	486346	617583	771979	
	(Total)			2422936	79120	379440	15440	1760264	7064213	8839917	11721413	0
1	Rilu	Kharak Halne DWSS	Water Supply	149000	2500	25400		93164	372655	465819	642719	
2	Rilu	Kalapatal DWSS	Water Supply	90055	3500	33900		234090	936358	1170448	1297903	
3	Rilu	Dwari DWSS	Water Supply	68518	3000	31600		60496	241983	302479	405597	
4	Rilu	Bhadkhola DWSS	Water Supply	149030	4000	38700		210980	843919	1054899	1246629	
5	Rilu	Muasail Dhandhara DWSS	Water supply & san.		4000	79100		135147	540590	675737	758837	169157
6	Rilu	Challo Polan DWSS	Water supply & san.	306835	10000	73400		323833	1295332	1619166	2009401	
7	Rilu	Guyamare One DWSS	Water supply & san.		4000	59200		184329	737316	921645	984845	230429
8	Rilu	Guyamare Two DWSS	Water supply & san.	101802	3000	24600		104214	416855	521069	650471	
9	Rilu	Chokhelna DWSS	Water supply & san.	41385	2000	14000		75434	301737	377171	434556	
10	Rilu	Dobhangle Irri. and IWM	MUS	554404	85750	102900		139917	559669	699586	1442640	699585
11	Rilu	VDC Sani. Stand Alone	Sanitation	612264		13200		26601	127038	153638	779102	
12	Rilu	VDC Sani. Stand Alone	Sanitation	436798		10500		31759	106403	138163	585461	
13	Rilu	Rikhala Irrigation (US)	Sanitation	81751	4809	9618	9618	72133	302959	384710	480888	
14	Rilu	Thathigaira Lataun DWSS-US	WATER SUPPLY	154318	9078	18155	18155	136163	571885	726203	907754	
15	Rilu	Rilu WSS (US)	WATER SUPPLY	84635	4979	9957	9957	74678	313679	398314	497885	
16	Rilu	Upper Rilu Gad MHS	Energy- MHP	2057752	125000	190200	35000	488419	1953676	2477095	4850047	610524
	(Total)			4888547	265616	734430	72730	2391357	9622055	12086141	17974734	1709695
1	Pauwagadhi	Ghatte Khola DWSS	Water Supply	178159	5000	26400		210762	843046	1053808	1263367	
2	Pauwagadhi	Bedebhua Chadibhel DWSS	Water Supply	208516	6000	51100		194904	779617	974521	1240137	
3	Pauwagadhi	Mushe Khola DWSS	Water Supply	49065	2500	17100		87447	349787	437234	505899	
4	Pauwagadhi	Dandagaon Source Conservation	Water Supply	73900	1000	21800		64714	258857	323571	420271	
5	Pauwagadhi	Kali Pachai Irrigation	Con. Irrigation	576000	15150	18180		548480	2193921	2742401	3351731	
6	Pauwagadhi	VDC Level Sani. Stand Alone	TSanitation	674763		24600		39345	157379	196724	896087	

7	Pauwagadhi	Jadarigad MHS	(ENERGY)-MHP	1322770	300000	200000	30000	770000	3080000	3880000	5702770	385000
	(Total)			3083173	329650	359180	30000	1915652	7662607	9608259	13380262	385000
1	Masta	Khetkot DWSS	Water Supply	152475	4500	44000		169106	676423	845529	1046504	
2	Masta	Khikala DWSS	Water Supply	211324	5000	41300		256979	1027914	1284893	1542517	
3	Masta	Tingaon DWSS	Water Supply	44724	2500	26400		71951	287803	359754	433378	
4	Masta	Adhikarigaon DWSS	Water Supply	12057	2500	24200		82197	328789	410986	449743	
5	Masta	Simpani DWSS	Water Supply	155042	4500	29000		143416	573665	717081	905623	
6	Masta	VDC Level Sani. Stand Alone	Sanitation	971680		22500		56161	224642	280803	1274983	
7	Masta	VDC Level Sani. Stand Alone	Sanitation	1247533		30000		73959	295838	369797	1647330	92449
	(Total)			2794835	19000	217400		853769	3415074	4268843	7300078	92449
1	Kafalseri	Gaubuddha DWSS	Water Supply	403221	13500	102800		460715	1842860	2303575	2823096	
2	Kafalseri	Ganai DWSS	Water Supply	171580	2000	16900		239318	957273	1196591	1387071	
3	Kafalseri	Panmul DWSS	Water Supply	172873	4000	21700		173841	695366	869207	1067780	
4	Kafalseri	Selidhurali DWSS	Water Supply	259194	6000	35600		268768	1075072	1343840	1644634	
5	Kafalseri	Kalimati Ghumtoli DWSS	Water Supply	246831	3000	13800		126012	504048	630060	893691	
6	Kafalseri	Tolichaur DWSS	Water Supply	210685	4500	32700		216607	866430	1083037	1330922	
7	Kafalseri	Level Sanitation Stand Alone	Sanitation	941176		17400		38474	153895	192369	1150945	
8	Kafalseri	Level Sanitation Stand Alone	Sanitation	1864539		45000		86161	344646	430807	2340346	61556
	(Total)			4270099	33000	285900		1609897	6439588	8049486	12638485	61556
1	Rilu	PoCo*	Water Supply					60871	243484	304355	304355	
2	Koiralakot	PoCo*	Water Supply					62875	251498	314373	314373	
3	Masta	PoCo*	Water Supply					64941	259763	324704	324704	
4	Pauwagadhi	PoCo*	Water Supply					62671	250684	313355	313355	
5	Kafalseri	PoCo* (DWRDF)	Water Supply					46062	184246	230308	230308	
	(Total)							297419	1189675	1487094	1487094	0
1	VDCs	VMW Training	Water Supply					71629	286517	358146	358146	
2	VDCs	VMW Training	Water Supply					61773	247092	308865	308865	
3	VDCs	LLBTraining	SANITATION					71629	286517	358146	358146	
	(Total)							205031	820126	1025157	1025157	
1	VDCs	Study Tour for UC/WRMC	DWSS					139996	559984	699980	1259964	
2	VDCs	Study Tour for UC/WRMC	DWSS					119997	479988	599985	1079973	
	(Total)							259993	1039972	1299965	2339937	
1	Rilu	Rural Environment improvement Committe	PP,IP,POCo					326296	1305184	1631480	1631480	
2	Masta	Saipal Youth club	PP,IP,POCo					224630	898520	1123150	1123150	
3	Pauwagadhi	Mountain Vill. Devel. Board	PP,IP,POCo					225240	900960	1126200	1126200	
4	Koiralakot	Group for Social & Technical Development Service Center	PP,IP,POCo					375067	1500266	1875333	1875333	
5	Kafalseri	Bhumidev Samajik Jagaran Samitte	PP,IP,POCo					84405	337621	422026	422026	
6	Kafalseri	DDC- (DWRDF)	PP,IP,POCo					31717	126867	158583	158583	
	(Total)							1235638	4942550	6178188	6178188	
Grand Total				17459590	726386	1976350	118170	10529019	42195861	52843050	74045348	2248700

Annex 4. Status of VDC-wise Support Organizations, scheme distribution with staffing

SO	VDC	No of Schemes	Staffing						Remarks
			Team Leader (PT)	Field Coordinator	Health Promoter	Engineer (PT)	Accountant (PT)	WRT	
Gramin Batabaran Sudhar Samittee	Rilu	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	Satisfactory
Saipal Youth Club	Masta	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	Good
Mountain Village Development Board	Pauwagadi	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	Satisfactory
Samajik Tatha Prabidhik Sewa Samuha	Koiralakot	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	Satisfactory
Bhumidev Jagarana Samittee	Kafalseri	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	Not satisfactory, so fired & DDC implementation
Mahila Tatha Balbalika Samaj	All	11							For Sanitation

Annex 5. Status of staffing in the district support unit

Name	No	Remarks
Water Resources Advisor, In-charge	1	Full time
Water Resources Advisor / Water Resources Engineer	1	Full time-No WRA/WRE since last year
Technical Facilitator	1	One additional TF is hired after WRA resignation
Sr. Technical Promoter/Technical Promoter	1	TP promoted to the STP
Messenger	1	
Social Mobiliser	1	Hired last year

Annex 6. Status WUMP schemes implementation

SN	VDCs	Scheme Name	Type/Sector	Status	IPC	IPC*	IPO
1	Koiralakot	Koiralalkot Tushare DWSS,	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
2	Koiralakot	Roda Khola DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
3	Koiralakot	Kanedi Khola DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
4	Koiralakot	Lamba Jhapali DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
5	Koiralakot	Mallo Palyanata DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
6	Koiralakot	Navdev Irrigation (URGENT SCHEME)	Irrigation	IPC	1		
7	Koiralakot	Tallo Palyanta DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
8	Koiralakot	Gaumtigad DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
9	Koiralakot	Sukul Dhunge DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
10	Koiralakot	Simkhali Sunpadhera DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
11	Koiralakot	Pandheri Bhuwa DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
12	Koiralakot	Bhamka DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
13	Koiralakot	Dhau Dhara DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
14	Koiralakot	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPC	1		
15	Koiralakot	PoCo	WATER SUPPLY	IPO	1		
16	Rilu	Kharak Halne DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
17	Rilu	Kalapatal DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
18	Rilu	Dwari DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
19	Rilu	Bhadkhola DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
20	Rilu	Rikhala Irrigation (URGENT SCHEME)	Conventional Irrigation	IPC	1		
21	Rilu	Thathigaira Lataun DWSS (URGENT SCHEME)	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
22	Rilu	Rilu WSS (URGENT SCHEME)	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
23	Rilu	Muasail Dhandhara DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC*		1	
24	Rilu	Challo Polan DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC*		1	
25	Rilu	Guyamare One DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC*		1	
26	Rilu	Guyamare Two DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC*	1		
27	Rilu	Chokhelna DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC*	1		
28	Rilu	Dobhangle Irrigation and IWM	Conv. Irr. & Improved Ghat (MUS)	IPO			1
29	Rilu	Upper Rilu Gad MHS	MICRO HYDRO	IPC*		1	
30	Rilu	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPC*	1		
31	Rilu	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPC	1		
32	Rilu	PoCo	WATER SUPPLY	IPO	1		
33	Pauwagadhi	Ghatte Khola DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
34	Pauwagadhi	Bedebruwa Chadibhel DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
35	Pauwagadhi	Mushe Khola DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
36	Pauwagadhi	Kali Pachai Irrigation	Conventional Irrigation	IPC	1		
37	Pauwagadhi	Dandagaon Source Conservation	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
38	Pauwagadhi	Jadarigad MHS	MICRO HYDRO	IPO			1
39	Pauwagadhi	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPC	1		
40	Pauwagadhi	PoCo	WATER SUPPLY	IPO	1		
41	Masta	Khetkot DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
42	Masta	Khikala DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
43	Masta	Tingaon DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
44	Masta	Adhikarigaon DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
45	Masta	Simpani DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
46	Masta	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPC	1		
47	Masta	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPO		1	
48	Masta	PoCo	WATER SUPPLY	IPO	1		
49	Kafalseri	Gaubuddha DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
50	Kafalseri	Ganai DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
51	Kafalseri	Panmul DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
52	Kafalseri	Selidhurali DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
53	Kafalseri	Kalimati Ghumtoli DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
54	Kafalseri	Tolichaur DWSS	WATER SUPPLY	IPC	1		
55	Kafalseri	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPC*	1		
56	Kafalseri	VDC Level Sanitation Stand Alone	TWO-PIT HH Sanitation	IPO		1	
57	Kafalseri	PoCo	WATER SUPPLY	IPO	1		
Total				57	49	6	2

Annex 7. Inventory of Assets in the District Support unit

S.N	Particular	Code No.	Unit	Remarks
1	Steel Cabinet	F-9/001	1	By PSU , WRA office room
2	Steel Cabinet	F-9/002	1	By PSU , WRA office room
3	Wooden Cabinet/Rack	F-10/001	1	WRA office room
4	Table (Steel office table)	F-3/001	1	By PSU used by RK Shah, WRA
5	Table (Steel office table)	F-3/002	1	By PSU used by CR Thapa, TF
6	Table (Wooden office table)	F-3/003	1	1 table converted into two small tables used one for Fax in
7	Table (Small wooden Table)	F-3/004	1	WRA office room and one used in Guest room
8	Table (Wooden Stool)	F-3/005	1	To put steel filter in TF office room/by PSU
9	Table (Tea table)	F-3/006	1	WRA office room
10	Table (Tea table)	F-3/007	1	WRA office room
11	Table (Tea table)	F-3/008	1	TF office room
12	Wooden open rack for Book	F-12/001	1	WRA office room
13	Wooden open Rack Small	F-12/002	1	WRA office room
14	White Board	F-14/001	1	By PSU used in WRA office room
15	Soft Board	F-13/001	1	By PSU used in WRA office room
16	Meeting Table (Plastic Round)	F-2/001	1	by PSU used in Meeting Hall
17	Revolving Chairs for Staff	F-4/001	1	By PSU used by VS Shrestha, WRA
18	Revolving Chairs for Staff	F-4/002	1	By PSU used by TFs
19	Revolving Chairs for Staff	F-4/003	1	By PSU used by Nirmal Deuba, STP
20	Revolving Chairs for Staff	F-4/004	1	Damage
21	Folding Chair (Steel)	F-6/001	1	for visitors/by PSU
22	Folding Chair (Steel)	F-6/002	1	for visitors/by PSU
23	Folding Chair (Steel)	F-6/003	1	for visitors/by PSU
24	Folding Chair (Steel)	F-6/004	1	for visitors/by PSU
25	Folding Chair (Steel)	F-6/005	1	for visitors/by PSU
26	Folding Chair (Steel)	F-6/006	1	for visitors/by PSU
27	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/001	1	for visitors/meeting hall
28	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/002	1	for visitors/meeting hall
29	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/003	1	for visitors/meeting hall
30	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/004	1	for visitors/meeting hall
31	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/005	1	for visitors/meeting hall
32	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/006	1	for visitors/meeting hall
33	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/007	1	for visitors/meeting hall
34	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/008	1	for visitors/meeting hall
35	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/009	1	for visitors/meeting hall
36	Arm Chair (Plastic)	F-5/0010	1	for visitors/meeting hall
37	Tent	E-23/001	1	By PSU – Bhakta
38	Kerosene Heater	E-36/001	1	By PSU
39	Electric Heater (Halogen)	E-37/001	1	By PSU
40	Multimedia Projector	E-9/001	1	By PSU - Bhakta
41	Fax (Canon)	E-8/001	1	By PSU
42	Desktop Computer	E-1/001	1 set	All by PSU LCD Monitor, CPU, Key Board, External Speaker, Mouse
43	Telephone set PSTN	E-10/001	1	used in WRA office room (Narendra Raj Joshi PSTN – hired up to 22 Jesta)
44	Telephone set PSTN	E-10/002	1	One damage
45	Phone set (CDMA)	E-10/003	1	WRA Office - Residence
46	Voltage Stabilizer	E-41/001	1	By PSU – store but not working
47	Voltage Stabilizer	E-41/002	1	By PSU used by guest room
48	Voltage Stabilizer	E-41/003	1	By PSU used by CB Thapa, TF
49	Voltage Stabilizer	E41/004	1	By PSU – store but not working
50	Voltage Stabilizer	E-41/005	1	By PSU – store but not working
51	Emergency Light	E-42/001	1	Used by VS Shrestha, WRA
52	Emergency Light	E-42/002	1	Used by guest room
53	Emergency Light	E-42/003	1	Used by CB Thapa, TF
54	GPS Meter	E-12/001	1	With Mr. Rakesh Shah BUT handed over to DTO
55	GPS Meter	E-12/002	1	One with Mr. CB Thapa -Bhakta
56	Altimeter	E-15/001	1	By PSU - Bhakta
57	Air thermo pot (Electric Boiler)	E-43/001	1	By PSU - office used by VS Shrestha, WRA
58	Air thermo pot (Electric Boiler)	E-43/002	1	By PSU - office used by guest room

59	Air thermo pot (Electric Boiler)	E-43/003	1	By PSU - used by CB Thapa, TF
60	Air thermo pot (Electric Boiler)	E-43/004	1	Damage
61	Air thermo pot (Electric Boiler)	E-43/005	1	Damage
62	Water Filter (Steel)	E-44/001	1	By PSU - Office
63	Laptop - Personal Notebook Dell	E-2/001	1	One with Mr. Vijay Singh Shrestha -by PSU
64	Laptop - Personal Notebook Acer	E-2/002	1	One with Mr. Rakesh Shah-by PSU now given to Chet B Thapa, TF
65	Bed -Wooden low-bed	F-16/001	1	In Guest room
66	Bed -Wooden low-bed	F-16/002	1	In Guest room
67	Pen drive 4 GB	E-46/001	1	Not working
68	Pen drive 16 GB	E-46/002	1	
69	External HD 250 GB	E-38/001	1	With Mr. Vijay Singh Shrestha-by PSU – Not working properly and another 80 GB HD corrupted and given to Mr. Akash for repair
70	Generator (Yamaha)	E-26/001	1	By PSU-new
71	Battery (SU-KAM)	E-47/001	1	By PSU-new
72	Battery (Old)	E-47/001	1	Not working
73	Scanner+Printer+Copier	E-6/001	1	By PSU(Samsung SCX-4300)
74	Canon 160 MP Printer	E-4/001	1	Not working -returned to PSU & given to Ms. Sunitaji for repair
75	Kit (Test kit of Info Water)	E-48/001	1	By PSU –With Mr. Chet B Thapa,TF
76	Kit (First aid)	E-48/001	1	By PSU- with Mr. VS Shrestha
77	Inverter UPS	E-31/001	1	Office
78	Measuring Tape 50 m	E-18/001	1	Office - Bhakta
79	Measuring Tape - 5 m	E-49/001	1	Office - Bhakta
80	Extension cords	E-50/001	1	Office
81	Extension cords	E-50/002	1	Office
82	Extension cords	E-50/003	1	Office
83	Extension cords	E-50/004	1	Damage
84	Extension cords	E-50/005	1	Damage
85	Punching Machine (Big)	E-51/001	1	Office
86	Punching Machine (Small)	E-51/002	1	Office
87	Punching Machine (Small)	E-51/003	1	Office
88	Stapler Machine (Big)	E-52/001	1	Office
89	Stapler Machine (Small)	E-52/002	1	Office
90	Stapler Machine (Small)	E-52/003	1	Office
91	Calculator –Casio kc-888 ordinary	E-53/001	1	Damage
92	Calculator – ordinary	E-53/002-3	2	One damage from PSU
93	Bucket-Plastic	E-54/001	1	Office
94	Bucket-Plastic	E-54/002	1	Guest room
95	Bucket-Plastic	E-54/003	1	Office
96	Jug –Plastic	E-55/001	1	Office
97	Jug –Plastic	E-55/002	1	Office
98	Jug –Plastic	E-55/003	1	Office
99	Dust Bin –Plastic	E-56/001	1	Office
100	Dust Bin –Plastic	E-56/002	1	Office
101	Dust Bin –Plastic	E-56/003	1	Office
102	Jerriken – Plastic 20 liter	E-57/001	4	Office
103	Sleeping bag		1	Office - Bhakta
104	Electric heater small	E-37/002	1	Office – TFsS/TP room
105	Plastic Glass		1 set	Damage
106	Plates		1 set	Office
107	Tooki		4	Office - Bhakta
108	Electronic Kitchen scale		1	Office - Bhakta
109	Electronic pocket scale		1	Office - Bhakta
110	Abney level		1	Office - Bhakta
111	Micro meter		1	Office - Bhakta
112	Vernier Caliper		1	Office - Bhakta
113	Wire Guage		10	Office – Bhakta
115	Pen drive 16 GB		1	New with VSS

Annex 8. Summary status of Water Supply Schemes

S N	VDCs	Water Supply	Total HHs & Population in VDC		Benefited HHs			Benefited Populations						VDC level % of benefited HHs and Population Comparision	
			Total HHs	Total Popul ation	Dalit	Others	Total #	Male	Female	Total #	Dalit	Others	Total #	% of Benefited HHs compared to VDC HHs	% of Benefited Popls compare to VDC Popls
1	Rilu	11	840	5110	78	756	834	2341	2409	4750	442	4308	4750	99.3	93.0
2	Koiralakot	12	634	4415	172	316	488	1806	1743	3549	785	2764	3549	77.0	80.4
3	Masta	5	476	3385	36	176	212	882	824	1706	325	1381	1706	44.5	50.4
4	Pauwagadhi	4	366	2555	0	168	168	587	577	1164	0	1164	1164	45.9	45.6
5	Kafalseri	6	1104	6727	71	294	365	1171	1082	2253	402	1851	2253	33.1	33.5
TOTAL		38	3420	22192	357	1710	2067	6787	6635	13422	1954	11468	13422	60.4	60.5

Annex 9. Summary status of Irrigation and MUS Schemes

SN	VDCs	Irrigation	Total HHs & Population in VDC		Benefited HHs			Benefited Populations						VDC level Benefited HHs and Population Comparision	
			Total HHs	Total Population	Dalit	Others	Total #	Male	Female	Total #	Dalit	Others	Total #	% of Benefited HHs compare to VDC HHs	% of Benefited Population compare to VDC Population
1	Rilu	2	823	5110	36	305	341	865	887	1752	112	1640	1752	41.4	34.3
2	Koiralakot	1	634	4415	28	210	238	470	580	1050	152	898	1050	37.5	23.8
3	Pauwagadhi	1	366	2555	18	56	74	303	294	597	103	494	597	20.2	23.4
TOTAL		4	1823	12080	82	571	653	1638	1761	3399	367	3032	3399	35.8	28.1

Annex 10. Summary status of MHP Schemes

S N	VDCs	Micro- hydro	Total HHs & Population in VDC		Capacity in kW	Benefited HHs			Benefited Populations						VDC level Benefited HHs and Population Comparison	
			Total HHs	Total Pop.		Dalit	Others	Total #	Male	Female	Total #	Dalit	Others	Total #	% of Benefited HHs compare to VDC HHs	% of Benefited Population compare to VDC Population
1	Rilu	1	823	5110	30	6	242	248	781	771	1552	34	1518	1552	30.1	30.4
2	Pauwagadhi	1	366	2555	21	22	223	245	812	825	1637	145	1492	1637	66.9	64.1
TOTAL		2	1189	7665	51	28	465	493	1593	1596	3189	179	3010	3189	41.5	41.6

Annex 11. VDC-wise sanitation status

SN	VDCs	Type of Toilet	Total HHs	Total Pop.	Total Operational and Benefited Population									
					Eco San	Ben. Pop.	RV- up to 2065/ 066	Ben. Pop.	RV- up to 2066/ 067	Ben. Pop.	TOTAL HHs of Phase Ist	TOTAL Ben. Pop.	Benefited HHs compare to VDC total HHs	Benefited Population compare to VDC population
1	Rilu	Double Pit	823	5110	1	22	76	582	129	958	205	1540	24.9	30.1
2	Masta	Double Pit	476	3385	2	21	75	641	100	800	175	1441	36.8	42.6
3	Pauwagadhi	Double Pit	366	2555	3	37	82	670	0	0	82	670	22.4	26.2
4	Koiralakot	Double Pit	634	4415	4	50	77	371	107	795	184	1166	29.0	26.4
5	Kafalseri	Double Pit	1104	6727	1	4	98	718	150	1090	248	1808	22.5	26.9
Total			3403	22192	11	134	408	2982	486	3643	894	6625	26.3	29.9

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT Bajura

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

7 August 2010
Parikshit Shrestha (WRA Bajura)

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1 Executive Summary

Rural Village Water Resources Management project with the objectives of to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use was launched in Bajura after formal agreement between the project and the District Development Committee on 17th May, 2007 and subsequently with 2-first and 3-second batch VDCs on 24th May and 31st August, 2007 respectively.

Bajura is the most remote district in Far western region and still not connected by all weather road network with other districts and major markets. The work proceeded ahead with the hiring of 5 local Support Organizations for social and technical support to 5 project VDCs. Five Water Use Master Plans (WUMP) were prepared with the full participation of users in the first two years and the construction work only started in the second half of the project period. The achievements in the most remote VDCs of the most remote district in short time is admirable.

Chatara VDC could be a model VDC for RVWRMP project as all the key result component are constructed / under construction ie wss, stand alone sanitation, irrigation, micro-hydro and other related works.

Altogether 4 stand alone sanitation programs and 8 integrated with water supply have contributed in 1009 numbers of latrine construction and used. Lands have been bought for latrine construction are the examples of felt need. This is the 37 % of total 5-VDC HHs.

16 water supply schemes were completed in 5 VDCs with 1708 HHs having access to safe water at their door step. This is the 48 % of total 5-VDCs HHs.

53 HHs have access to MUS irrigation system with a pond, improved water mill and pipe/canal system which is irrigating almost 400 ropanis of land and reducing the hardship in grinding grains by almost 7 hours time.

All households of Chatara VDC (677 HHs) will be lighted with 50 KW Kasagad MH program, nearing to complete in near future (Kartik 2067).

All households of Bichhiya VDC (551 HHs) have Solar Tuki for lighting purpose. This will have reduction in the Respiratory diseases and reduce load on "Jharo".

1 incinerator, 1 disposal field and 82 toilets were constructed along with placement of 23 wooden containers for management of solid waste produced from Martadi Bazar (piloting program). "Save environment" process and activities are gearing up.

91 soil samples representing whole Chatara VDC were tested in the field and recommended corrective measures in soil conditioning and manuring. This is the first of this kind in whole 10 project districts.

The "good governance club" found RVWRMP program fully transparent, quality construction and monitored.

4 nos. of LLBs, 1 VMW and 1 composting technical trainings were conducted to enhance the skills.

2 women from Gotri and Chatara are actively involved in latrine construction and building their own schemes.

The saving by women in COs have shown positive effect and loan for income generating activities have increased compared to other loans from COs. Best female COs from Gotri and Chatara were prized with cash.

Two villages Kyudi of Rugin and Simla of Chatara have declared "No Open Defecation (NOD)" villages. Hand washing with soap and other sanitary practise has been observed increased.

There is overlapping of CMs field and confusion among the users about the modality among different stakeholders working in the same VDC. Thus one or two CMs could be hired on common basis and a mechanism could be developed on cost sharing basis. A common ground could also be found for hiring such CMs which will be paid with higher salary and opportunity. Presently CMs from DACAW, LGCDP, PAF and more are working in same VDC. Frequent training provided from our side in project policies and modalities. Salary cost could also be shared from project.

The UC management training was found very effective in disseminating the "sustainability" cause of the constructed schemes. Hiring VMWs and water taxation have been decided in all projects. Pipeline depth and relaying of pipes have been done again right after such training.

Transportation of external materials and the skilled technicians are the main constraining factors for quality construction and timely completion.

Project modality and SO service procurement need rethinking as projects could not be completed in stipulated time frame.

Security of UC money taken out from bank to distribute in the Sappata and Gotri schemes is questionable as one planner devising looting plan was caught and handed to police. This made the UC persons stay back in Martadi for couple of days before they were assured and moved to schemes in large numbers.

2 Project Introduction/Background

2.1 Brief introduction of RVWRMP

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started on the 15 Oct, 2006 and will continue till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP works in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalent to EUR 4.8 million.

2.2 Brief Introduction of Project District

Bajura district lies in Seti zone bordering with Humla in the North, Bajang in West, Mugu and Kalikot in East and Achham in South. It is the most remote district among 10 districts of the project. The district has an area of 2188 Sq. Km with altitude ranging from 726 m to 7036 m. More than 98 % area falls in high mountainous region. Martadi is the district head quarter with altitude of 1554 m.

The district is yet to be connected with all weather black topped road and presently seasonal road is opened upto Tipada and in rainy season one has to travel for two days by foot to Sanphebagar of Achham for transportation means.

Politically the district is divided in to 9 Ilakas, 27 VDCs and 1 member of parliament.

According to the 2058 census, the population of the district is 109781 with 30378 households and average population per household is 5.34. The population growth rate is 1.82 % and average life expectancy of 41 years. Literacy rate of the district is 31.3 % where as women literacy is 16.7 % and male rate is 45.2 %. The district has 1 hospital, 1 primary health center, 11 health posts and 15 sub-health posts.

The district falls in 70th position in Human Resources Development Index, 73rd in Gender Empowerment Index and 72nd in Poverty ranking Index out of 75.

The project and the DDC Bajura signed the agreement on 17th May, 2007 and DDC entered in to agreement with 2-first and 3-second batch VDCs on 24th May and 31st August, 2007 respectively.

2.3 Brief Description of Project Village Development Committees (VDCs)

The district Development committee prioritized Bichhiya and Sappata VDCs in the first batch and Rugin, Gotri and Chatara for the second batch project VDCs. The DDC completed the agreement with first batch VDCs on May 24, 2007 and with second batch VDCs on 31st August, 2007. Except Chatara, all VDCs are situated in the remote North Eastern side of the district and are in Kolti region. There is one STOL airport in Kolti with irregular flights. The Chatara is the nearest project VDC with 8 hours walk from nearest fair weather road.

Bichhiya is in 3 days (40 kosh) walking distance from Martadi where as Rugin (30 kosh), Sappata(24 kosh) and Gotri (22 kosh) are at 2 days walking distances. The Chatara is 1 and half days (16 kosh) walk from Martadi. The nearest all weather road is Sanphebagar of Achham and Birendranagar of Surkhet. Bichhiya is the remotest of the remote VDCs among other four and may be the most remote in all RVWRMP VDCs.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

The Major contributors in completing the project were VDC, DDC, Users and DWRDF invest money. which could be summarized as below. The DDC contributed only 20 thousands out of 67 thousands agreed and estimated. There were reduction in Users contribution mainly from pipeline depths and so from also DWRDF fund. The reduction was from external material procurement, less pipeline depth from designed and deduction of local labours and materials from non-constructed structures especially ICs.

Table 1. The total DWRDF contribution in all schemes per fiscal year

F/Y	DDC	GoN	GoF	Total
064/065		2,425,623.2	9,763,400	12,189,023.2
065/066		8,816,000	30,065,498	38,881,498
066/067	20,000	4,464,273	17,857,099	22,341,372
Total	20,000	15,705,896.2	57,685,997	73,411,893.2

The total approved budget in FY 4, was NPR 21,974,200 of which Finnish part was NPR 15,580,000 and remaining was from GoN. In last FY 3, there was NPR 2,315,000 amount was sent in excess to approved budget and this remained in DWRDF till this year and full finish contribution of FY 4 was also available in DWRDF. NPR 6,434,502 of Finnish part was carried over from FY 3 to FY 4. Except post construction activities, sharing visits which could not be completed due to late completion of schemes, otherwise all planned activities were completed and 100 % target achieved.

Table 2. The budgetary situation in FY 4 (NPR)

Carry over FY 3		Budget FY 4		Total Budget		Total Expenditure			Balance	
GoN	GoF	GoN	GoF	GoN	GoF	GoN	GoF	DDC	GoN	GoF
	6434502	6394000	15580000	6394200	22014502	4464273	17857099	20000	1929927	4157403

The financial monitoring by CAO Prem Dishwa from PSU found that the DWRDF is managed as per project norm and with out any unnecessary expenditures like contingencies and payments to so called “monitoring teams”.

Table 3. Contribution from VDC (NPR)

VDC	Contribution	VDC	Contribution
Martadi	25,000	Sappata	417,000
Bichhiya	257,000	Gotri	350,000
Rugin	182,000	Chatara	1,416,000

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

The inputs from DDC or DTO are less compared to the project documents and guidelines. There is a good coordination and communication among the DMC members but technical inputs are not as desired which may be due to unavailability of responsible person when required especially in monitoring visits. The lack of technical inputs is also retarded by less number of staffs to depute in RVWRMP VDCs. A NG II class employ usually accompany in monitoring visit and from DTO engineer/WSST level staffs are deputed for such purpose. DADO,

Bajura and Regional Soil Testing center in Kanchanpur were involved in Soil testing campaign in Chatara VDC. One overseer was involved in Chatara monitoring from WSSDO.

DDC and DTO staffs generally participate in monitoring visits. Participants in the monitoring visits: DTO 13, DDC 8, DADO 1, WSSSDO 1, Soil test 2 and Media 1 persons.

But there is good participation from stakeholders in DMC meeting. From the very beginning of May 2007, 48 DMC meeting were held. In FY 066/067, there were 17 meetings held. Out of 17 meetings, DTO and DDC participated 17, WSSSDO 13, DADO 13, WDO 11 and DEES 4.

Helvetas staff's input was seen in WUMP preparation only.

The Chatara VDC staff involvement is more than the other and are generally present in most monitoring visits and field level meetings. They have been providing the agreed amount in all projects. All other VDCs find difficult to provide agreed amount due to local reasons in allocation of budget in VDC council.

Though lately, the inputs from APEC and its support through ESAP and regional center in Doti have contributed in construction of 50 KW Kasagad MH in Chatara VDC. Similarly District Energy and Environment Section (DEES) under DDC have contributed in Solar Tuki program meant for Bichhiya.

The Water Supply and Sanitation Sub Division Office (WSSSDO) supported in procurement orientation to UC members training in store management, observations of quality fittings/pipes in their office.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

The Support Organizations were hired for all five VDCs. The first Pre Qualification notice was published on 7th June 2007 and Technical Proposal was requested on July 11, 2007. The interview for selected organization's staffs were conducted on 14th September 2007 and final notice for the selected Organization was published on 24th September 2007. The SO staff orientation on RVWRMP was conducted from 26th to 28th September 2007. According to the selection list, the following VDC's were with following SOs.

Bichhiya VDC with Rural Development center (**RDC**), Sappata with Generating Income to Foster Transformation (**GIFT**), Rugin with Human Resources Center (**HRC**), Gotri with Participatory Effort At Children Education & Women Initiative Nepal (**PEACEWIN**) and Chatara VDC with Malika Integrated Social Service (**MISS**). Triveni Cooperative in Martadi SWM.

Though all SO had submitted qualified and experienced staffs during technical proposal, very few of them were retained till the end of the phase. There was a very high turn over of the SO staffs especially technical level (overseer). The reasons for high turn over such as low and slow payment of salary by organization, deduction in salary in the name of organizational support, better opportunities in other GOs/NGOs and involvement in many sectoral programs under the said organization with the same salary. The geographically remoteness, the all time interruption in communication, low salary range, hardship and people's attitude and behaviour towards NGO staffs are some of other reasons for turn over.

SO final staff gender ratio was 7 female and 25 male.

In Sappata VDC, NGO/INGO's staff pays more than 10 Rupee for food at one time as compared to government staff. Similarly same is the case for purchasing grains. People think NGO staff draws more salary "Dollar kheti", means playing with donors money.

Lack of Responsibility and accountability was observed in almost all SO staffs and even the SO was not taking such responsibility like delay in transportation and work. A joint account with WUSC is a tool for responsibility, accountability and transparency in a real term.

The RVWRMP is taken as a platform for "Launching Pad" for other programs and organizations requiring working in remote areas.

It is questionable that though DMC being so close, and frequently monitoring, the status of RVWRMP projects are in this scene in terms of progress and completion. What would be the situation of projects funded by other donor/GOs facilitated by SOs where external monitoring being less frequent. It may be the study topic for donors.

3.4 District human resources

Since Bajura is a very remote and lacks infrastructures compared to other district in the region, qualified and experienced persons hesitate to join any government offices in Bajura. Even though they attend offices, they try for transfer from the very day of their joining office. Whatever the reasons, it is very difficult to get experienced and qualified persons when required.

The available human resources in DMC member offices lack staff in the allocated positions and even if they are fulfilled they are not updated with new tools and knowledge. The learning from trainings are rarely applied and practiced.

Many donor organizations have capacitate the social sector especially in social mobilization, income generating activities, skill development trainings. The mid level technical human resources especially civil overseers lack in the district.

The district is self sufficient in social mobilization sector but lacks even lower level skilled technicians such as plumbers, masons and ferro-cement technicians which can read drawings. The district headquarter have the resources and whereas in VDC level it is the old traditional craft-men and masons that builds every things. Quality is still not considered requirement in villages.

The only "cosmopolitan and versatile human resource" in VDC level is either sub/health post in-charge or teachers or out-of-job community mobilizers. Technical human resources are not available in village round the year.

3.5 Material resources

External materials for construction works like cement, rebars and others are not available in local market Martadi or Kolti. They have to be purchased or ordered in Dhangadi, Nepalganj or Sanphe. Presently all estimates are prepared based on rates of Nepalganj and Dhangadi.

Other local materials like stone/aggregate is available everywhere but sand faces some problem as our programs are generally high in hills.

Wood is also difficult local material except in Bichhiya. The district rate for the manual transportation is low compared to local prevailing market rate. This many times hurt the transportation work. Till now no equipments other than that used by local masons are used. The tools provided are of great help to users committees and local builders. Some specific office materials like printer toners, computer accessories are not available in the market. Materials and media for mass dissemination work is available in Martadi. FM radio, Newspaper, cable TV transmission, Painters and press facilities are available.

Though the revision in guideline for single installment for one time procurement of external materials and transportation for second batch VDC played positive role in procurement but air transportation was difficult to complete in time due to various reasons like unavailability of aircrafts, tourist season and transportation of grains only for Nepal Food Corporation. Lately cargo people demanded more charge, tax etc aggravated the situation.

For second phase, Bajura team recommends that all the external materials should be procured by the project or DMC and transported to a central store ie Kolti (for 4 Bajura VDC and 2 Humla) and then have agreement with UC for quality and timely completion of said projects. Cements which could be carried by mules should be ordered directly from cement factories with 40 Kg bags double packaged. The mule generally carry 80 Kg load. By having 40 Kg bag, the cement will reach said destination quickly and in good quality. Presently the 50 Kg bags are opened and reduced to 40 kg bags for mules to carry which may cause adulteration and degrading quality.

The structures should be so designed that maximum local materials are used as external materials are difficult to get in the market and transportation especially in ferro-cement reservoirs of less capacity (< 3 Cum). They could be designed in masonry type which requires only cement and reinforcement bars of smaller length. The reinforcements bars need to be cut and transported as desire length for structures. The present situation is that they are transported as bent, rolled which makes a porter easy. This cause the strength of the bars drastically reduced.

3.6 Other

Of all the offices, the DDC is the only office with very poor human resources not taking consideration of related donor programs under DDC. The only officer level staff in DDC is the LDO. Coordination part with DDC is very difficult and most times the internal sections under DDC are not contacted or coordinated for any related decisions. The decisions are neither communicated nor informed of all such activities in other sectors or offices. The DDC responsible person does not even inform other stakeholders of its internal resources in terms of programs and activities or human resources. There is lack of coordination and communication with in the DDC program sections. RVWRMP is generally forgotten as if we are not with in DDC and looked as separate project, which may be due to RVWRMP's support unit's location out of DDC complex.

NGOs have social software activists but technicians are lacking. Even class C contractors do not have their own technicians. Free lancers are absolutely not available and so called "free" are either GO or NGO employs. The district still treats users committee as contractors, especially the chairperson of any users committee is looked so. So there is good competition/bargaining for chairperson of any users committees during formation. Even our own SO's technical staffs turn over is high and low presentation in the field. Our activities in the field would not have completed with quality if technical promoters were not deputed in the field from project itself.

Timely completion is also hampered by the present system of agreement with SO, which makes staffs job very temporary. It is also noteworthy that some SO did not use its resources fully. The SO lacks qualified office support staffs and logistics, design and even printing needs help from our staff. Survey work, technical know-how are all lacked by technicians as they are not updated and inexperienced ones. Joining to other organization is very common once they have gained experience. To keep them a different approach needs to be thought. Presently all our SO Overseer have left the organization and joined either government agencies or other donor funded projects.

So for second phase, the technical responsibility should either be taken by hired staffs from project itself or hired under DMC for full term. The staff hiring priority could be from project VDC, adjoining VDC or other VDC and so on. For a long term project, at least one dalit/deprived person can be sponsored for Overseer level and or technical level education and after completion he has to work under RVWRMP in his own VDC for said period. In this way, human resources are developed in our VDCs and avoid high turn over of technical staffs.

4 Activities

4.1 VDC level Water Use Master Plan

Water Use Master Plans were prepared for all five VDCs with full participation of users. In the first batch VDCs, there were promises that RVWRMP will be doing water sector programs in "Carpet Basis". This leads to confusion, over ambitious planning and raised people's expectations. The people involved in WUMP distributed dreams rather than realism. In second batch VDCs, no such promises were noted in the field and realistic planning was done. The WUMP priorities have remained as defined earlier and as no other major donors have entered the VDCs, there is no change in the priority. The sources have been depleting in discharge. Due to the absence of political body in the VDC, the VDC secretary is either in the district headquarter or some accessible VDCs, the WUMP report has not been updated or revisited in VDC level. Further more, the VDC people are unable to interpret the WUMP.

There are instances also, where the projects are prioritized and demanded in two offices. These projects are in the top priority in both the offices. For example two DWS projects in WUMP priority in Gotri VDC which were on PP phase have been implemented by Community Based Water Supply and Sanitation Project (CBWSSP) this year itself. Similarly one PP project in Rugin is also waiting for it's fete both in RVWRMP and CBWSSP. There has been exercise to reprioritize the schemes in Gotri but WRMC and concern WRMSC is not interested to do so.

4.2 Water Supply

4.2.1 Gravity system

All implemented schemes in the first batch VDCs were reprioritized by WRMC of Bichhiya and Sappata VDC. The prioritization by WUMP was too ambitious and high cost so the schemes were reprioritized by WRMC and study were done accordingly in both VDCs. But in case of second batch VDCs, all the implemented schemes are as prioritized by WUMP.

Bichhiya

There were three water supply schemes implemented in Bichhiya VDC with 6 preparatory phase schemes in which only technical study was done keeping in view of the modality and change in contribution pattern in the second phase. The total house hold covered by the IPC schemes are 175 (281 total as migratory HHs) with 1008 population. All these three schemes are with latrines. Cements that saved from construction work were used for latrine pans as some were damaged in transportation. All total 281 numbers of toilets are constructed and used. The water supply covered 40.23 % of VDC HHs and 41.55 % of VDC population.

The Lambari Bhairabthana water supply and sanitation scheme was one of most challenging scheme in whole RVWRMP project schemes with source location at an altitude of 3200 m which is almost covered by snow in most of time. Some experts in PSU were not in favor of this scheme because of its size and people's skillness to operate & maintain them selves. Furthermore transportation was very difficult. Even though this scheme was deemed unsuccessful by some PSU experts, no such recommendations and decisions from PSU were sent to DMC Bajura though the estimate was in PSU for couple of months. The DMC had not decided on this matter. This has led to dissatisfaction not only from Lambari users but from people of Bichhiya also. When Narayan Kawash WRE from PSU and TF Ganesh Bhandari in a meeting in Bichhiya declared that scheme could go ahead, then one demotivating and discouraging mail quotation was like this from GIS, multimedia and monitoring expert.

The cost and the logistic challenges of this scheme are beyond the reach of our project. The capacity to dispatch by air goods from Nepalgunj to Humla is close to nil as shown by our experience. The problem is likely to be worse for Kolti which has a lower air traffic. I am sad to see that we will disappoint donor and recipient community because lack of realism. I also do not subscribe to the idea to accept scheme beyond the implementation guidelines cost/capita without a serious review of the cost/benefit. May I remind that with decision comes accountability.

It is better to take bitter action rather than to be ashamed later. So in 2nd phase implementation guide line, a clear cut parameters should be devised for schemes that can pass to implementation. The parameters could be "pipe line length, length of GI pipes, nos. of structures, per capita cost, hardship, capacity of users, availability of external materials in nearest market for maintenance purpose, past experiences of public works, implementation modality etc. As district like Bajura, will not have skilled and experienced higher level technical staffs, PSU should arrange for feasibility of all such schemes waiting for implementation. Implementation modality especially for Bajura and Humla should be rethought if more fruitful budget is targeted for remote district.

Due to this scheme, the agreement with WUSC was late in Bichhiya. Though construction was irregular and late due to transportation of external materials, the solidarity of the users made it possible for functioning of this scheme.

After Dashain, in October, 2009 the user committee chairperson took out some three hundred thousands (NPR 300,000) from bank in Martadi to distribute in the locals for the transportation of external materials. He was looted by some unidentified persons (4 or 5 persons) in Noorikandh in route to Bichhiya in Jungle. The cow herd men saw the incident in which the chairperson Rudra Lal Rokaya was seriously injured. During monitoring visit from district along with Narayan and Padam from PSU, the whole community after two days intense discussion, readily agreed to contribute the work equivalent to looted amount. This is the solidarity which will make the project maintained and sustainable. The project area is very hardship area for drinking water.

Sanitation component was also integrated with all water supply schemes in Bichhiya. Some motivating and praiseworthy activity in sanitation was noted.

8 households of Rumdi village under Lambari Bhairabthana water supply and sanitation scheme bought land worth 8 to 10 thousands of land for latrine construction as they do not have their land near their houses. This is the need felt behavioral change. The toilets have been in use and maintained since then.

The schemes under preparatory phase had 6 schemes studied for technical feasibility but 3 of them are technically difficult with high per capita cost, difficult terrain, high level differences with valleys and improper sources.

There is one "people's project" Chaukamul WSS with two tap stands. This project was the priority nos. two by the WRMC. The migratory nature of the people moving for six months in this cluster and remaining six months in other cluster some 1 Km away. There is seasonal migration and duplication of household and latrines. Hence vulnerable to sustainability. The project was just taken based on only people's priority and bottom up planning. This type of project location need to be rethought in second phase.

Sappata

In this VDC also, the WUMP prioritization was very ambitious, large sized and high cost schemes were ranked. Later on the WRMC reprioritize the schemes that are now constructed. All water supply schemes are integration with sanitation component. 5 water supply schemes and one school sanitation scheme was taken for implementation. School sanitation had only the latrine component. The total house hold covered by 5 IPC schemes are 495 with 2531 population. All these five schemes are with latrines. All total 424 numbers of toilets are constructed and used. The water supply covered 36.48 % of VDC HHs and 40.47 % of VDC population.

The Ghadibot Churiodar scheme show some remarkable initiation in the very start. Mrs. Asthama Budha of this scheme bought land worth NPR 6,000 for latrine construction. Though late, she constructed the latrine. The monitoring team from PSU and district found that the latrine was used as "rabbit's burrow". Later she told that water was not available at doorstep so instead of using as latrine, she started keeping Rabbit in constructed latrine. There were two Community Mobilizers (CM) from same community.

The latrine of Raghumata high school which is a school sanitation program, is not bothered to construct by the users as it was a public property. This Jukemul Raghumata WSS project is in worse condition as users do not pay enough attention and there is lack of ownership feeling. There are two schemes under preparatory phase which are awaited for second phase. Latrine construction was very slow process and it was assumed that providing latrine materials will motivate for quick implementation of water supply schemes, but it was just opposite in real case.

So Learning from the first batch VDC is water supply scheme first then only latrine construction. Furthermore it was observed that the 4 days of skilled man-days was the motivating factor to construct latrine not the felt need.

Rugin

In Rugin VDC, there were 3 water supply schemes covering ward.no. 9,7,4. Through 4 intakes, 10 ferro-cement reservoir and 29 public tap stands, the service is provided to 309 HHs and 1671 population. The water supply coverage by these schemes is 61.68 % of VDC HHs and 58.45 % of VDC population. All schemes here also have the same feat as one of Bichhiya schemes as people also migrate to some other clusters during rainy season from security point of view. This leads to increased vulnerability and sustainability becomes a question mark. There is a big trend in requesting inclusion of cluster in the way of pipe line otherwise dispute is created. Even if such clusters are included, there is carelessness in implementation. One part of Kaule bortha scheme is an example.

Gotri

In Gotri VDC, there were 3 water supply schemes covering ward.no. 4,6,7,8. Through 3 intakes, 18 ferro-cement reservoir and 43 public tap stands, the service is provided to 771 HHs and 5822 population. The water supply coverage with these schemes is 44.8 % of VDC HHs and 55.74 % of VDC population. Pipeline depth was reduced and pipeline re-laid after UC management training, a learning implemented from training.

Chatara

In Chatara VDC, there were 2 water supply schemes covering ward. no. 2,3,4,6,8. Through 3 intakes, 14 ferro-cement reservoir and 55 public tap stands, the service is provided to 394 HHs and 2207 population. The water supply coverage with these schemes is 66.49 % of VDC HHs and 65.85 % of VDC population. Two gravity schemes have surveyed for second phase.

The past experience of getting all agreed amount as per estimate has created havoc in many schemes of all VDCs as the final amount has decreased considerably due to the pipe line depth.

The sample pipe line depths are dug by the members from UC and recorded on the spot with signatures of representative and then minuted in UC meeting during monitoring visit. Same depth is used to calculate the amount in pipeline in the final measurement book.

Chatara VDC could be "a model VDC" for RVWRMP program as all infrastructural programs have been started and completed ie water supply, stand alone sanitation, irrigation, improved water mill and micro hydro schemes. High level of awareness, cooperation, understanding and hard working people, high women participation from female population and access with road head makes Chatara a real term "model VDC".

4.3 Sanitation

Initially the program in Bajura was very slow and people were feeling this program as only "promissory cheque." Both Sappata and Bichhiya projects were lagging due to many reasons and in second batch VDCs, the WUMP preparation was going on. So in-order to make them feel the program is with them, stand alone sanitation programs as urgent schemes were started in Kyudi of Rugin - 9, Narakot of Gotri - 6 and Simla of Chatara VDC-7. All these clusters were chosen by concern WRMC meeting based on remote, deprived, marginalized and socially excluded communities. Gotri was exception as it was later on verified by SO, that there was manipulation with signature of WRMC members in choosing the cluster by WRMC's chairperson of Gotri VDC himself.

Household sanitation

All together 224 latrines were planned in 3 stand alone schemes and 222 numbers of latrines were constructed and used. The benefited population is 1393. The estimate for these latrines (cash only) was NPR 1,717,000 and were completed at NPR 1,601,000 which is less by 6.75 %. Apart from 3 stand alone sanitation program, 8 water supply schemes in Bichhiya and Sappata also had latrine component integrated. 82 latrines were also constructed under Martadi solid waste management program. This makes total latrine constructed from RVWRMP program is 1009 households. Which is almost 23 % of all 5 VDC households.

In 2nd phase all DWS completed schemes need to have full stand alone sanitation schemes with other components also like latrines, drainages, washing platform and if possible animal waste disposal methods also need to be considered. The priority of external material support should only be provided to those who have completed the latrine house.

Chang, utensil and hand washing platforms were constructed in most of the households in schemes.

Institutional

Institutional latrines in schools were constructed only in two schemes in Sappata VDC. The Rudi Tushare scheme and Jukemul Raghumata scheme. The benefited schools were Raghumata high school with the student strength of 493, of which 127 are girl student. Similarly in Rudi scheme, the school benefited is Bhagbati Primery school with 196 students, of which 109 are girl students. Both the latrines are with urinals separate for girl and boys.

No Open Defecation Status

Kyudi of Rugin VDC with stand along sanitation program with 74 latrines declared itself as "Open Defecation Free (ODF)" village on November 27, 2009, which was witnessed by monitoring team from PSU and district. A monitoring group led by female teacher from local school was formed to monitor and follow up the declaration. Similarly Simla of Chatara VDC with 63 latrines also declared as Open Defecation Free (ODF) village on June 8, 2010 in coinciding with the eleventh National sanitation Action week 2010.

4.4 Irrigation

Thulakhola MUS scheme of Chatara 9, is a blend of conventional and non-conventional irrigation and an improved water mill attached. The water is brought from 1800 m away source through HDPE pipe and discharged in to a local stream just upstream of the Chausal village. On the route, there is a 150 Cu.m capacity plastic pond for pond irrigation for around 1 Hectre of land. The remaining water along with local stream water is utilized for improved water mill. The tail water is then used for irrigation purpose for some 400 Ropanis of land through two canal networks. The befitted HHs and population is 53 and 299 respectively.

4.5 Rural energy

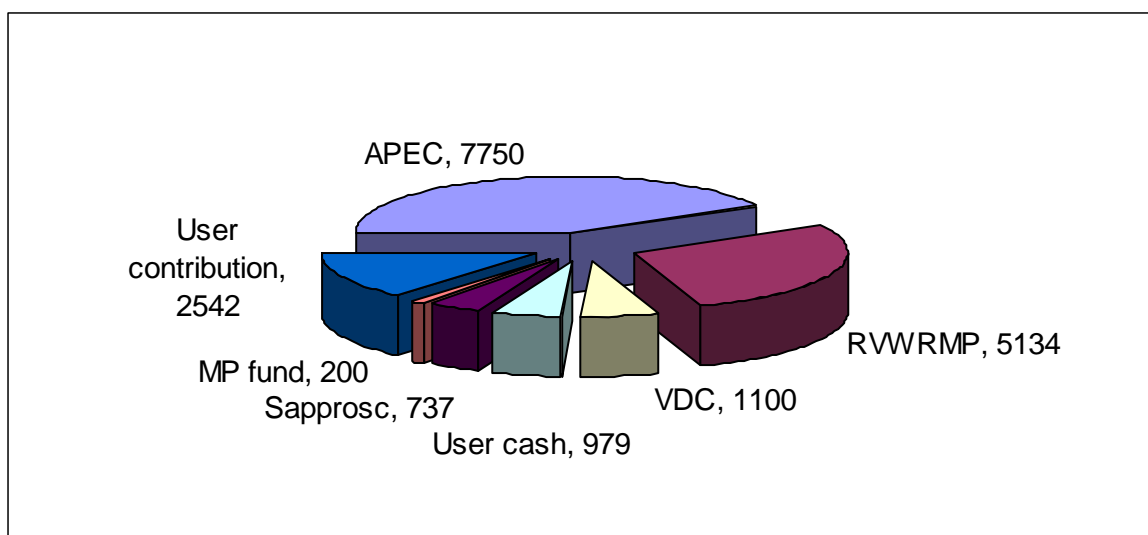
Micro-hydro

Kasagad MH project 50 KW is under construction with the help of ESAP, RVWRMP, MP's fund, Saprosc, VDC and users. The project is designed to light 677 HHs of whole VDC. Due to late subsidy release from Rural Energy Fund, the delivery of electro mechanical equipments from North Engineering was affected and the program

lagged behind planned schedule. Lack of coordination, less knowledge of each others modalities and regional center of ESAP being quite far away for efficient facilitation were also some drawbacks for slow progress. With the intervention from PSU, the project sped up the installation work. The all external materials and electro mechanical equipments have reached the site. Installation of the machinery is planned in immediate future.

The users have decided that all amount used for matching external fund from VDC is utilized in Kasagad MH construction as cash contribution from users. The VDC contribution in four RVWRMP schemes in Chatara which amounts to NPR 315,000 is deposited by concern UC's to MH account once they are in their account. This is a case of solidarity and mutual understand for local development.

Table 4. MHP funding



Improved Water Mills

Thulakhola MUS scheme of Chatara 9 also had an Improved Water Mill. The irrigation water brought from 1800 m away through HDPE pipe system is discharged to a local stream and combined discharge of 3 l/s in dry period is then used for Improved Water Mill. The community is using two types of grinding stone, based on seasonal water. One for dry season when discharge is low, light weight grinding stone is used for wheat and in other season when discharge is high, a larger & heavy grinding stone is used for maize. The mill is operated by "Laliguras female CO" and a small amount in kind 0.5 kg of flour is charged for 25 Kg grains grinded. Three wards 4,6,8 of Chatara VDC can use this facility during all season which in turn drastically reduces the hardship of women from 8 hours to just maximum 1 hour for the most far off community. Otherwise women have to go to Kasagad stream some 8 hours round trip.

Solar Tuki

Solar Tuki program was designed as pilot project in Bichhiya for 551 HHs. This was the outcome of the some "misunderstood decision" from then DDC meeting (2064 BS) that RVWRMP is in Bichhiya and as they will provide lighting to all households, they do not need solar tuki made available from "Karnali Ujjyalo program", so the program was diverted to other VDCs. There was a blame that RVWRMP has diverted solar program from Bichhiya people in every monitoring visit and not a single solar lights were observed in project area of Bichhiya VDC by the monitoring team in November 2009. So with the approval from advisory committee meeting with representatives from MLD and RVWRMP held in Dadeldhura (19/3/2010), the program was launched as pilot program.

The program had a lot of hurdles, first the minuted decision in DMC was cancelled by DMC chairperson on basis of what to do if Rugin or other VDCs also demanded solar. So the proposal was placed in DDC all party board meeting which endorse the proposal requesting for solar in Bichhiya. The facilitating and implementation role was authorized to District Energy and Environment Section (DEES) by DMC meeting. The gravity of solar tuki program can be judged from the number of meeting conducted just for the solar program. All together 5 DMC meeting was called for this program and finally it was decided that the agreement will be done with "Water Resources Management Committee (WRMC)" of Bichhiya. Time was running short and there was new issue

raised in new and old model solar tuki based on maintainability and durability. The new model was with rechargeable 3 "AAA" sized batteries in each WLED and old model with acid battery. Ultimately the WRMC decided to have "Karnali Ujayalo Program solar tuki model". So manufacture/supplier was chosen accordingly. The cost per tuki was NPR 4500 with government support of NPR 2000. The users contributed with NPR 500 and RVWRMP contributed NPR 2000 per tuki procurement. The transfer of advance to WRMC also took 3 days due to formalities norms. This lagged the faxing amount to Lasersun Energy P Ltd. from which the solar tukis are being procured.

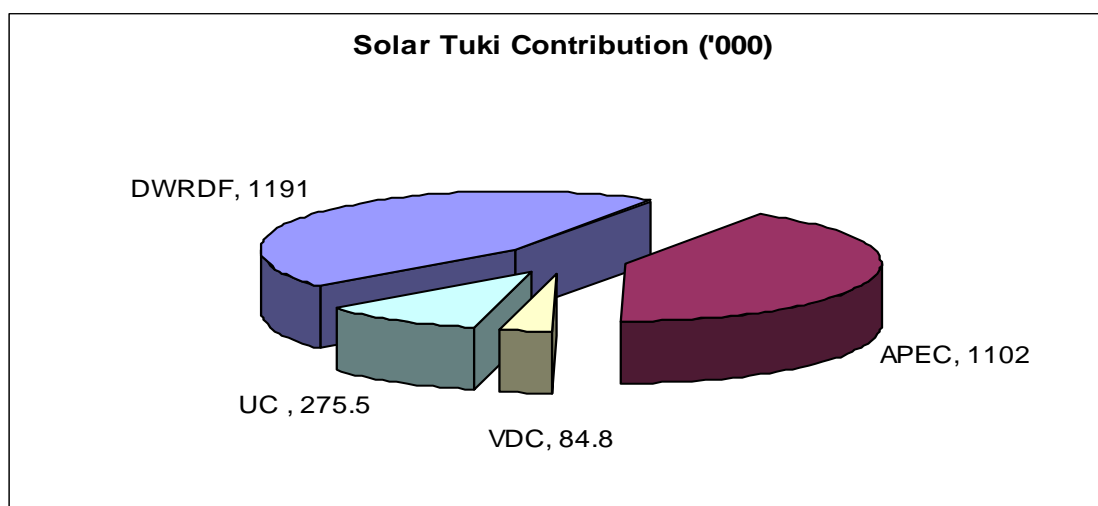
Lack of Communication, illiterate population, rigid and straight forward attitude of local people and LDO and DEES chief being out of Martadi, made the decision making process late. It was the poor communication and financial normality that made further late.

The solar tukis must be monitored for its efficiency and installed by all households as planned and demanded by users, may be after Tihar, 2067. Presently all households have installed the Tukis except 15 HHs from W.N. 1 Gumba of Bichhiya as they have moved to Taklakot area for monsoon season. The WRMC have those Tukis under them.

The smile on the face of Bichhiya WRMC chairperson is enough to prove the satisfaction in being fulfilled their long lasting demand. There should also be a maintenance campaign in whole VDC for long lasting of the tukis.

The RVWRMP contribution was as an investment and the users should repay the amount in to their DWS maintenance fund annually or as decided by users themselves.

Table 5. Solar Tuki funding



Improved Cooking Stove (ICS)

Improved Cooking stove of masonry type was not favored by Chatara people. Their demand was metal type which was costly and not child friendly. They were ready to contribute in cash but the poor would not have participated in such scheme. So request from users during team leader's visit was not entertained but the invitation to join a ICS mistri training is still open. Masonry type ICS needs to be constructed properly and attention has to be paid into chimney. Also periodic cleaning of any chimney has to be emphasized.

One or two demonstration should be done in Chatara in next phase so as to observe themselves. The right and correct guidance from the ICS technician with respect to wind direction and window is essential for improving peoples confidence in masonry type ICS.

But in high lands of Bichhiya, Rugin, Sappata, Gotri and even in Chatara, metallic ICS is cautiously recommended as it is quite cold there and devoid of forest. There should also be poverty ranking type criteria for project support in metallic ICS.

4.6 Other Activities

Apart from regular program based activities, many international days, national days were also celebrated and or sponsored.

International Women Day: The day was celebrated with "women rights, Chou campaigns and experience sharing from all 27 VDCs by women participants, awareness raising programs, campaigns." 2 Female Community Organizations from Gotri and Chatara VDCs were provided with cash prize as "seed money" in this 100th International Women Day, 2010. It is observed after this event, there is high completion among female COs for improvement and prized COs have provided more effort in keeping their positions.

National Sanitation Action Week: The week is being celebrated in all project VDCs and in district headquarter, Martadi regularly with stakeholders support. Mass awareness, dissemination of "WASH" messages through radio, newspaper, cable tv scrolling and video shows, street drama, local deuda and school activities. IEC materials are used abundantly for such programs including hoarding boards. Sanitation knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices are the main theme in this celebration. Subjects like latrine construction and usage, use of soap after critical times and chou sanitation were given more focus in the program.

The full size mirror provided in "National Sanitation Action Week 2010 to 3 schools in Martadi have positive impact, as schools in VDCs adjoining to Martadi have come to request for such "tools" like mirror for self assessment of cleanliness by students themselves.

Apart from this, world water day, world hand washing days were also celebrated with equal emphasis.

5 Community Mobilization and Community Organizations

5.1 Community Mobilization

Community mobilization started with hiring of Community Mobilizers (CM) in all project VDCs. Based on project guideline, minimum one female and one dalit male CMs were hired by concern VDCs. For the first two years, the CMs were under VDCs but their salaries and other financial support came from TA fund from Dhangadi. Even the VDC office was entitled for some kind of fund for running offices. After the complain from CMs that they were finding difficulty in getting salaries, from FY3 only the CMs were brought under DMC directly under WRA office then after. Considering the size of the VDC, more than 2 CMs were also hired. Sappata and Gotri were the examples with three CMs. To improve the feeling of responsibility and accountability in CMs, they were later brought directly under DMC.

The gender and social inclusion policy was the strength in the community mobilization but efficiency in delivering, learning and output was poor as most CMs lacked minimum educational qualification.

The two female CMs in Bichhiya were only 6 class pass and do not have capacity to read and write smoothly even simple words. How do one expect social mobilization from them. The Niyaz Damai from Sappata was a dalit CM, organized a meeting cum training for CO managers right after Dashain/Tihar with out knowledge of district unit. There he declared that equal amount will be deposited by RVWRMP if CO deposited the money in Bank and collected 84,000 Rupees and headed for Martadi. Instead of Martadi, he went towards India. But fortunately he was arrested in Doti and brought back to Bajura by the Police. He paid the amounts to COs. He was fired. Lack of knowledge, low learning attitude, politically motivated, low salary, geographically difficult and far clusters and local residence, are some of CMs reasons for having not a good community mobilization.

Presently there are 9 CMs in 5 VDCs of which 5 are females and 4 are male. Caste wise 3 males are from dalit and 1 male from others and all 5 females are from others caste.

In second phase, in-order to have good social mobilization and smooth running of COs, the CM hiring policy should be changed. Educationally Qualified, experienced and from the project area not VDC should be hired. Policy should dictate them for Responsibility and accountability.

5.2 Community Organization

Altogether 154 Community organizations have been involved in RVWRMP community mobilization activities of which 83 are female COs, 50 are male COs and 21 are mixed COs. It is expected that about 85 % HHs in 5 VDCs have been included in the activities. Of this total COs, 121 are new and 33 are old and existing ones.

Of the total participated members, women members are 2717 and male members are 2124, totaling to 4841 members. Castewise the participating members from dalit are 1375, Janjati 32 and others 3434 in numbers.

The COs have total financial resources of NPR 5,398,422. The contribution is from various sources. The loan investment is NPR 2,579,270 of which 26% for households and 74% for income generating activity.

In 100th International Women Day, Two female CO's were prized with NPR 5000 and 4000 each in Gotri and Chatara VDCs for being best and second best among female COs in concerned VDCs.

In Gotri VDC, the Phulbari Female CO chairperson took painstaking job of making all CO illiterate members to sign in just six month. It was verified by PSU experts. The same CO was awarded with cash prize of NPR 5000 on the occasion of International Women Day 2010.

The trainings conducted to strengthen the skills and capacity of the CMs are summarized in Annex 1.

5.2.1 Strengths, Weaknesses and Recommendations for COs

Strengths in COs observed

1. Development of saving habit
2. Community understanding the usefulness of organizational fund and maintenance fund
3. More flow of loan to income generating sector rather than household expenditure.
4. Loan repay in positive trend.
5. Transparency in ledgers
6. Loan repay and loan disbursement process becoming normal and regular.
7. Numerical as well as geometrical growth of community organization.
8. Competition in increasing the saving fund of COs in most of COs.

Weaknesses observed

1. Illiteracy and unemployment hampering community eagerness in COs.
2. Dependency in subsidized programs.
3. Lack of activeness in income generation activities.
4. Traditional agricultural system
5. Lack of positive thinking
6. Lack of competitive activities
7. Difficulty in clearance in different ledgers due to illiterate CO managers.
8. Lack of trust due to some CMs behaviour and past experiences.

Recommendation in 2nd phase

1. Income generating and vocational skill should be imparted to COs
2. More coordinative role with District Cottage and Industry Office
3. Access to wool market
4. Availability of seed money for income generating activities.
5. Conduction of "Praudh Siksha"

5.3 Livelihood

There was no standalone livelihood program in Bajura but Local Latrine Builder's Training (LLB) was deemed as livelihood program. The program was conducted in all VDCs except Bichhiya. The participants were chosen from all Water Resources Management Sub Committees (WRMSC) of that VDC. All together total 4 trainings had total 92 participants. The participants from dalit community were 27 (female 4, male 23) and others were 65 (female 6

and male 59). Not all took latrine construction as profession but most of them were involved in water supply construction work in their scheme area.

5.4 Cooperatives

Of all COs in five VDCs, the Chatara and Gotri COs are ready to enter in to Cooperative in 2nd phase. One local Cooperative called "Kailash Sahakari" in Gotri VDC was functioning and on their demand and proposal a cooperative management training was conducted in Gotri VDC.

5.5 Solid waste management

Solid Waste Management program was a piloting program in Martadi Bazaar of Martadi VDC. PSU conducted study on solid waste production in Martadi through IDS Nepal, a national NGO based in Kathmandu. The main objectives of the study were:

1. Compilation of brief lessons learnt in policy, legislation, institution and appropriate technology set up, available in Integrated Solid waste management (Global, National and Local) focusing Rural Villages,
2. Study existing problem of SWM and its nature on selected Locations of Project three areas followed by consultative Workshops with related Stakeholders, and
3. Based on the findings of above objectives (1 and 2) Recommend sustainable way forward of Integrated SWM (social, educational and appropriate technology interventions) in Project.

The study team comprised of Dr. Dinesh Devkota, Subash Ghimire, sociologist, and Bhupendra Das, environmentalist. The study was done both in rural and semi urban bazaar settings. The study concluded on following points:

1. Construction of Household toilet / public toilet, animal dung and solid waste management are the major challenging issues for Bajura district.
2. Practice of solid waste segregation does not exist at the moment. People collect solid waste and throw it wherever.
3. Practice of solid waste burning is most common approach on solid waste management. People, after collecting solid waste burn it irrespective of its nature.
4. There is no tangible level of awareness on solid waste management. It reflects from community attitude.
5. Bazaar area is heavily affected by the adverse impact of solid waste. Waste is disposed haphazardly in the road drainage and eventually it was observed that drainage sometimes gets blocked due to it.
6. The Per capita waste generation of Martadi in average is 0.052 kg/person/day
7. According to FGD/KII, it is inferred that communities should change their exiting attitude and knowledge and should also build skill for communication towards SWM.
8. Composition of solid waste covers both organic and inorganic materials. Most of the waste is bio-degradable type (61%), paper (11%), wood (9%), plastic (9%). Hazardous waste is only 0.2%.
9. If there are resources available for solid waste management program; DDC, VDCs, NGOs including local communities are willing to do further programs.

Finally, it is recommended to launch further programs, which is committed as an interest by DDC, VDCs, NGOs including local communities. For this, joint an action plan for Phase II till December 2010 with specific quick activities is proposed herewith based on the field realities, field interactions and using the Professional judgments for the actions to be approved and followed by RVWRMP.

The concept and findings were disseminated through orientation workshops organized but may be due to low priority LDO and most political representatives were absent in both orientations.

Based on those findings and recommendations, development, implementation and follow up phases were designed and work started with IDS technical support and social mobilization by local "Triveni Savings and Loan Cooperative Ltd.

In planning, development phase and implementation phase, the following activities were completed: Baseline survey data collected and analyzed in wards 4, 5, 8, 9 of Martadi, Social mapping, interaction with Stakeholders, formation of Bazaar Management Committee, formation of Tole Improvement Committee, toilet demand collection (82) based on poverty ranking, detail Survey and estimation of Waste Disposal Site, design and estimate of Incinerator for hospital use, SW Manual Preparation, training manuals production, IEC materials collection, mid term progress review in Kathmandu guest house, training plan prepared and Training conducted, content Development and Preparation of Pamphlet, Calendar, collection of Quotation for Construction Materials, construction Material procurement and Transportation, construction work started in latrine, incinerator and disposal site, regular Bazar cleanup campaign and hiring of waste collectors and collection of NPR 50 per HH as decided by Martadi VDC council.

During the development phase and implementation phase plenty of achievements and outputs are visible. Some direct and some indirect benefits are shown. These achievements and visible indicators are as follows

People have some knowledge on solid waste, its relation to diseases through different mass media campaign. Different types of training manual were developed for further implementation of the policies and activities and also for learning. IEC materials and awareness materials helped to promote and educate the people for the management of solid waste, health and sanitation and other related subject matter.

There are 82 toilets constructed and used. This has helped to reduce the human wastes, control environmental pollution as well as reduce the water pollution of the area of wards 5, 8 & 9 of Martadi. Streets and households are relatively cleaner. Incinerator constructed at hospital is the major achievements of the project. Most of the infectious and hazardous wastes from hospital is managed safely. People have improved in their habit to clean the Bazaar regularly.

Though two waste collectors have been employed and their health safety dress, gloves, apron, etc considered, lately due to not getting paid, the waste collectors have refused to collect waste. It arise from bazar not providing NPR 50 per Household. SO bazar committee decided to collect the waste from that lane where the money is being collected. This also failed as people not paying started to drop waste in to others containers early in the morning. Their grievances was that the collectors do not collect in time. Due social problem, the collectors collect waste once in the early morning. Now the people collect their waste in a gunny/plastic bags and dispose it with self employed person.

Due to limited time period, the expected result could not be achieved. Composting which was the major activity planned could not make through due to less priority by the people, lack of land in core bazar area and most hotels are on rented house so they do not bother for improvement of the environment around their hotels.

The final evaluation of the piloting program by random sampling 10 % population [40 HH (36 with latrines and 4 with out latrines) of which 67 % private HHs, 20 % shops & 13 % hotels] by questionnaire revealed that

1. 87.5 % said the program was good, 10 % medium and 2.5 % said not fruitful.
2. 90% (36 nos.) said sanitary condition has improved and 10% (4 nos.) says its same.
3. 32 % said Waste management has improved, 30 % said there is no open defecation, 25 % were in favour of that HH environment has improved.
4. It has also revealed that 50 % still throw waste in open places and only 11 % have been using containers, sacks and disposal site.
5. 40 % said that there is passiveness of Management committee.
6. 32 % are regularly paying the waste collection fee and 25 % are using disposal site directly as they are closer to site.
7. Only 5 % are composting the waste and the reasons are not having land (47 %), rented house (10 %) and 28 % close to public lands.
8. All were in favor of using constructed structures properly.
9. For future work, 37 % are in toilet promotion, 35 % in drainage management, rest for awareness & promotion.

The incinerator at hospital can use biofuel for ignition of waste from bio-gas that could be generated from latrines of hospital residential area, a public toilet at public manch and district administration office. A study by bio-gas expert is recommended.

Based on the result from this piloting program, the RVWRMP should continue to support in waste management techniques and empowering the management committees managerial and technical skills. Since the infrastructure for solid waste management is available, the awareness and latrine construction to declare Martadi as "NOD" should continue in 2nd phase provided that VDC takes its responsibility in keeping Martadi clean by all means.

5.6 Institutional Enhancement and Capacity building

5.6.1 District level

SO orientation: The first district level training was the SO orientation for smooth functioning of preparatory and implementation phases of the project. It focused on program policy, fund flow, health, hygiene and sanitation orientations. 5 SO' TL/FC/Engineer/Overseer/WRT/HPs participated in the training. The chart is attached.

School teachers HSE training: Two slots of "school teachers HSE training" in Martadi representing two teachers ie head master and health teachers from schools in our project schemes were conducted. Short term School sanitation programs were prepared. All together 39 teachers from 23 schools, 3 resource persons from DEO, 2 reporter, 5 health post in-charges took part in the training.

Table 6. School teacher training

VDC	Participants							
	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
District			2		45	3	47	3

The participating school prepared an immediate plan of action to make school a model on Sanitation. It included latrine, daily cleanliness of school, O&M of WSS facilities, plantation, solid & liquid waste management. It also concluded to make the school learning friendly. They committed to act together as change agent in school & community in construction of latrine, use of latrine, cleanliness of school and home. School will have regular routine. The training upgraded the knowledge of teachers, resource pesons from DEO in disease transmission route, water safety and household water treatment and storage methods (HWTS). Reporters were also involved for mass dissemination of such messages. **The output from teachers after the training is equal to nil.**

UC O&M management: Two lots of User Committee's chairperson, secretary, and treasurers maintenance and operation management training were conducted. One Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) from Sappata and 1 woman LLB from Gotri also took part in the training.

Table 7. UC O&M management training

Participants							
Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4				23	2	27	2
3	1			13	2	16	3
7	1			36	4	43	5

WUMP pre/Post planning: Pre- and Post-WUMP workshops were also organized where the stakeholders got acquainted with WUMP process, planning and prioritizations. The stakeholders were requested for inclusion of prioritized projects in to their annual programs so that bottom up approach is addressed.

Procurement and quality orientation to UC representative: A one day procurement and quality orientation was conducted to UC representative and SO staffs going for procurement of construction materials. The orientation was found helpful in choosing right quality materials, DDC account requirements including vats, taxes and financial requirements. All together five numbers of such orientation was conducted for every project VDCs. It was conducted right after agreement and before heading for procurement in Nepalganj and Dhangadi.

Table 8. Procurement and quality orientation to UC representatives

VDC	Participants					
	Dalit		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bichhiya			10		10	0
Sappata	1		17	2	18	2
Rugin			12		12	0
Gotri	1		8	2	9	2
Chatara	2		6	1	8	1
	4	0	53	5	57	5

Regional level trainings were directly conducted by PSU in Dhangadi and Nepalganj. Hygiene and sanitation training in Nepalganj was participated by 2 FCs and 2 HPs from Bichhiya and Sappata, the first batch VDCs. NO other VDC have opportunity to participate in such training later on. Design training was conducted in Ddaeldhura for SO staff. From Chatara VDC, one person participated in Agro vet training in Dadeldhura. WRT training in Dadeldhura and Dhailekh were also participated from SO staffs and VDC staff from Sappata/Bichhiya. House wiring training in Butwal was participated by 2 persons from Chatara.

5.6.2 VDC level

Local Latrine Builder Training: Four LLB trainings were organized one each in Chatara, Gotri, Rugin and Sappata VDCs. The Bichhiya participants were involved in Rugin training. The participants detail is tabulated:

Table 9. LLB trainings

VDC	Participants							
	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sappata	8				16	1	24	1
Rugin	5				20		25	0
Gotri	6	1			13	1	19	2
Chatara	4	3			10	4	14	7
	23	4			59	6	82	10

Village Maintenance Worker: One VMW training was organized in Rugin VDC with 14 participants and two slots of participants were sent in Achham VMW training for those who were absent in Rugin trainings. The participants detail is tabulated below.

Table 10. VMW trainings, participants per training

Venue	VMW participants							
	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rugin	2				12		14	
Achham	1				7		8	
Total	3				19		22	

School level HSE training in VDC: The same training later on was conducted in scheme level with help of FCs and trained teachers in the 5-project VDC. 79 males and 11 female teachers took part in scheme level trainings in concern VDCs of which 6 were Dalit males, 73 Other males and 11 were other female teaches from 25 schools.

Table 11. School level HSE trainings

VDC	participants							
	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chatara	2				13	3	15	3
Gotri	3				19	3	22	3
Sappata	1				22	3	23	3
Rugin					10	1	10	1
Bichhiya					9	1	9	1
	6				73	11	79	11

5.6.3 Scheme level

All trainings related to scheme preparation and implementation for users committee.

1. Gender and Hygiene Sanitation Education (HSE)
2. Pre-construction
3. Financial management
4. Community Action Planning (CAP) training
5. During construction
6. Post construction

5.6.4 SO

The SO staff orientation about the project was conducted from 26th Sept 2007 for 3 days in Martadi, Bajura and was participated by 27 (M20 + F7) participants of which 3 were from Dalit community. The 2 Field Coordinators and 2 Health Promoters from Bichhiya and Sappata VDCs participated in HSE training conducted by PSU in Nepalganj.

5.6.5 Program Staff

Technical design trainings were participated by WRE and TFs. The WRA only took part in Soil conservation training conducted in Godavari Resort. Auto cad training by TF. Water quality test training in kathmandu by TF. DDC and DTO staffs also participated in Account, water quality, GIS.

5.6.6 District Specific Training

Soil testing campaign and vegetable production orientation in Chatara was organized from April 6-8, 2010 which was participated by 7 Other Female and 85 male (Dalit 18, Others 67). The campaign was conducted with the help of staffs from Regional Soil Testing Laboratory, Kanchanpur. Altogether 91 soil samples from different location of whole Chatara VDC were tested.

Table 12. Soil testing findings

Levels of key nutrients	Nitrogen, N	Phosphorus, P	Potassium, K
High level samples, H	2	14	18
Medium or Poor, M	18	36	21
Very Poor or Low, L	71	41	22

The report were provided by Kanchanpur office suggesting the procedure and nature of the chemical fertilizer and manure to be used. Three local person (2 male, 1 female) were also trained to test the soil parameters and chemicals for that purpose were provided to them. So it was concluded that the soil in Chatara is almost devoid of micro nutrients and composting technique was also demonstrated in the field. Additional 35 farmers (dalit female 3, Other female 9 and Dalit male 4, Other male 19) were also trained in fresh vegetable production and fertilizer management with 5 demonstration on field.

The District Agricultural Development Office (DADO) and like minded organizations should follow up the next activities in Chatara.

Martadi Solid Waste management related trainings were also conducted to enhance the skill and knowledge of the tole committees.

Table 13. Trainings for Bazaar management committee

Events	Dalit		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Community Mobilization	4	8	10	7	14	15
RRR, composting	4	8	10	7	14	15
HSE to school	2	3	13	13	15	16
HSE to main/tole committee	4	8	10	7	14	15
Gender Awareness	4	8	10	7	14	15
Cooperative & social marketing	4	8	10	7	14	15

6 Outputs and Efficiency

All together 16 DWS schemes were planned and implemented in 5 project VDCs. All are completed but 2 schemes Gerugada in Chatara and Jukemul Raghumata in Sappata, need conservation activities in Post Construction phase in 2nd phase. Due to late completion of all projects, post construction activities were not planned and neither started in this phase.

There was an experience sharing program planned but again due to late completion and as more focus was given to completing activities, this tour activity could not be materialized.

Similarly due to late disbursement of government subsidy in Kasagad MH in Chatara, the manufacturer/supplier of all electro mechanical equipment could not supply the agreed equipments in time. Only 80 % of the proposed activities are completed. The lighting of all households will start only after Kartik 2067.

The equipments have been brought to site from Butwal by the users committee. The total agreement for this scheme from RVWRMP side was 51,35,000 and 5,14,000 needs to be provided from phase 2 account though the total amount was planned in from phase 1 account.

In Bichhiya VDC, due to the seasonal migratory nature of the people, there is duplication of population and households. If this population is taken in to consideration, then the VDC coverage in Bichhiya would be 69.86 % and 64.6 % by population and households respectively. The VDC population and HHs are based on base line data by CMS. Otherwise actual benefited population and households coverage in 5 project VDCs are as follows:

Table 14. VDC coverage, % population

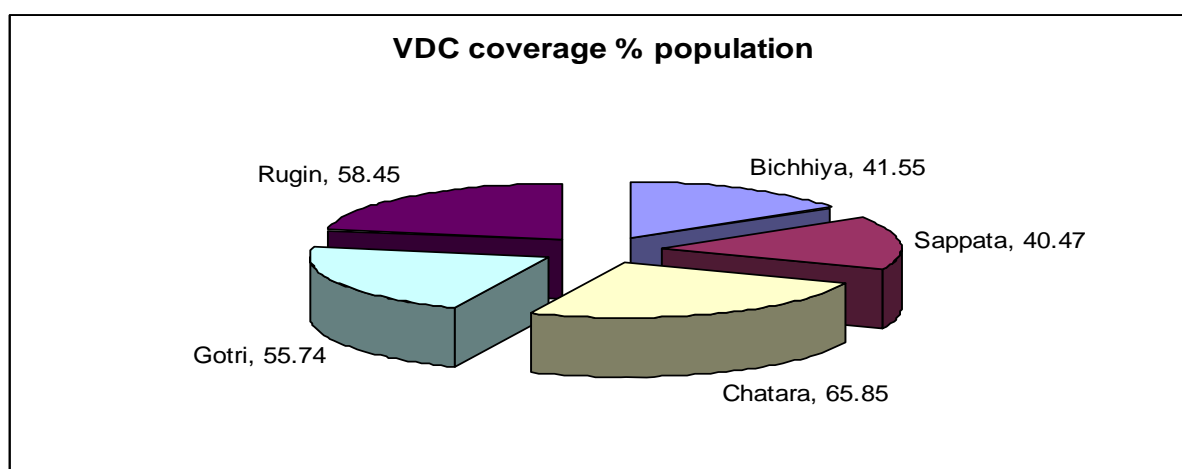
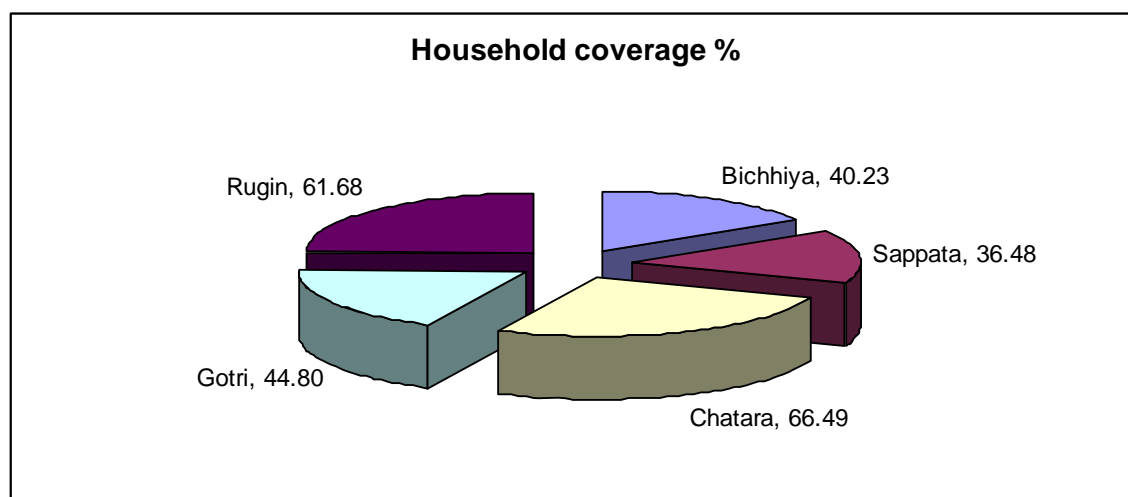


Table 15. VDC coverage, % households

6.1.1 Annual Work Plan vs. Annual progress:

All the schemes were targeted for completion and except the PoCo activities and observation trips, all schemes met the targeted output. All schemes were completed and financially cleared.

The DMC meeting and program was smoothly decided though there were not enough programs to be coordinated with other members. The first and last target of DMC was to complete the project in hands. Qualitatively and quantitatively, the launched programs are up to satisfaction of community and DMC also.

Since Bajura is the most remote district without road access and the project VDCs also the most remote in the district, transportation was the major challenge and problem in 4 project VDCs of Kolti area. All the schemes in those VDCs were designed for air transportation but due to following factors made it impossible in time:

1. Government gave 1st priority to grain transportation as the district is food shortage district.
2. Aircrafts were diverted to other regions for tourist season.
3. Regular flights were only for passenger.
4. Cargo agencies demanding more fare in different causes like tax.
5. Cargo Agencies were not found responsible to User committees as agreement was with UC and careless in transportation of materials. They did not deemed urgency in transportation of construction materials of the schemes.
6. 40 % advance as 1st installment was not enough for procurement and transportation of materials in first batch VDCs.

Another factor responsible for slow progress was the unavailability of technical persons especially overseer. There was high turn over of overseer. High turn over was due to temporary nature of contract with involved staffs.

The time calculation for SO contract is low. It did not consider the remoteness in terms of transportation of external materials. So when the materials reached the site, the contract period has expired. Hence, when construction work started, the staffs were not in field. The installment basis of payment to SO also made slow progress as SO got paid only when the schemes were completed. This never happened in time due to the transportation and they never got paid with their salary in time by concern SO. Some staffs left SO with out getting their salaries.

Every plan can only work when the transportation facility is up to date and accessible. Work plan considering the season will not work in absence of this major factor transportation.

Thus in 2nd phase, the contract with SO and UC should be done only after the external materials are available in the Kolti for 4 VDCs. In order to have the materials in time, the design estimate should be prepared from project itself and based on that estimate, the procurement and transportation should be done by DMC or project unit under project manager from DoLIDAR.

Apart from the above major factors, the other cause is the mentality and attitude of users in the scheme area. The "thinking" that invest money is for them and they do not bother to complete in time. They have seen their project stretching couple of years before completion in the past. The complete ownership still lacks in the project. This is due to the absence of "accountability" in users. Their thinking that "nothing happens to users and the donors are forced to complete schemes any how".

In Bajura, the whole schemes under implementation was planned in FY2 and FY3. The total amount was assured from authority in PSU before signing agreements with 2nd batch VDCs. So there was no lagging behind the expected financial inputs from GoN and GoF. They were appropriate and sufficient for designed schemes. The invest money was available in time. The only restrain was that the planned invest money was not requested by schemes as progress was slow and due to the absence of accountant in DDC, there was some delay in providing payments to completed schemes of Bichhiya and Chatara VDCs.

6.1.2 Some suggestions for 2nd phase:

The present modality and guidelines should be revised for Bajura for efficient implementation and forwarding payments. Four of our project VDCs are in Kolti area and 2 of Humla working VDCs are adjoining to Bichhiya of Bajura so if the office could be established in Kolti with full fledged facility like storage facility for external materials and staffs, the progress could be achieved in time frame. The project manager should be provided from DoLIDAR and a liaison office for communication and coordination should be in Martadi. All technical staffs should be hired from DMC or project and remain under this office in Kolti. The account should be operated from this office and an accountant deputed for this purpose only.

"Choro bhane ko CARE ho, bihan kam garayo beluka paisa diyo" means CARE was like a son, we worked in the morning and get paid in the evening, a general saying by Bichhiya people. This type of program that pays regularly is the modality they needed.

All procurement and transportation should be done from this office. This will guarantee the quality of materials and timely transportation of those materials. The procurement of cement could be done directly with factories in specified weight for manual, mule or donkey transportation.

Some revision in reservoir tanks type in smaller capacity could also help in use of local materials, transportation and timely completion. Instead of ferro cement tanks, masonry tanks of smaller capacity could be constructed. This is especially true for RVTs of capacity equal or less than 3 Cum.

The CMs could be mobilized in the scheme area only for efficient social mobilization as VDC area is in remote, very large and a single CM would not focus efficiently in far cluster of the VDC. Further more female CM is unable to travel to large and extensible area due to social norms and other in-house responsibilities with child care. So their mobilization should focus mainly in scheme area. There are a lot of programs now operating in the VDCs and all have their own CMs and there is conflict in users whom to believe. Every program has its own modality and target groups so confusion is sure to arise. There is overlapping of CMs. Cost sharing could be mechanised among stakeholders working in the VDCs and one or two CMs could be hired with higher salary and opportunity. A common point could be found to hire CMs according to individual requirements.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

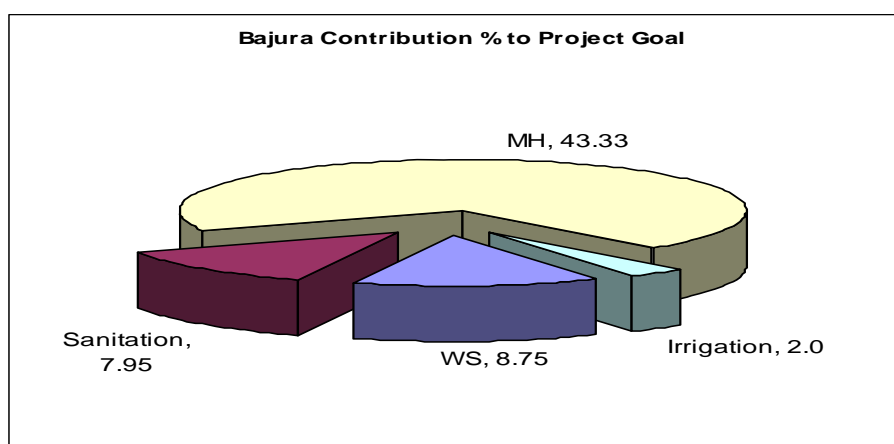
7.1 Overall project objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

The contribution from Bajura district to meet the over all project result is summarized below. This chart does not count the solar energy through "Solar Tuki" provided to all 551 HHs of Bichhiya VDC.

Table 16. Bajura contribution to project goals (%)



7.2 District Contribution to Project Objectives

In simla 2 HH have left the village so 2 latrines are not constructed. In Bichhiya and Sappata DWS schemes, Sanitation (Latrine) component is integrated with the schemes. Due to migratory nature of people, more toilets than actual HHs are planned and constructed in Bichhiya. WSS, sanitation and MHP details are in Annex 3, Annex 4 and Annex 2, respectively.

7.3 District level contribution – Compare to district level data

From Table 17, the following conclusion can to be interpreted:

1. The exact HH of every VDC needs updating.
2. The coverage from WSSSDO data is based on fact that if there were a project in the past, irrespective of its functionality, the coverage is taken as served.
3. Many schemes in VDC have one or two taps running and others dry so new schemes are always in demand.
4. Previously CARE, Nepal had provided facilities which may or may not be working now in all above VDCs except Chatara. Thus the coverage is seen high. Latrine out of order can be seen here and there in Bichhiya. Duplication of latrine data is there.
5. There is high rate of duplication of service provided in Water Supply also.

Thus the new base line survey or updating the existing data is urgent.

Perceived Benefits

Apart from direct visible benefits like access to piped water, sanitation infrastructures and irrigation water, there are numerous indirect or time taking benefits are also observed and perceived from the completed projects. The trained personnel's confidence and capabilities are increased so can get employment in the market as masons and

get earning. Indirect benefits are related to Economic, Health, Social and Environment. Thus the benefit monitoring must be done in 3rd year of 2nd phase of project.

Economic: Saving time in fetching water if properly utilized will increase income. Expenses related to medicines are reduced by consuming safe water, fresh vegetables and practicing safe sanitation behaviour.

Health: There will be reduction in water bone diseases and can give more time and care to their children, family and have more rest oneself. Thus there will be improvement in personal health.

Social: There will be good cooperation and solidarity among community members from the project as they all made it to success. Leadership, managerial qualities would have been developed for future development works.

Environment: Environmental awareness would have been improved with socialization with external support persons, sanitation and conservation works.

Table 17. District level contribution

VDC	HH	Benefited HH (WSSDO)				Coverage till July 15, 2008 WSSDO %		Contribution from RVWRMP				Remain ing
		WS	San	WS %	San %	WS	San	WS	San	WS %	San %	
Bichhiya*	551	413	102	74.95	18.51	89.59	22.13	172	172	31.22	31.22	277
Rugin	514	514	85	100.00	16.54	100	16.54	309	74	60.12	14.40	355
Sappata	1198	590	85	49.25	7.10	70.49	10.16	434	434	36.23	36.23	679
Gotri*	1281	1176	154	91.80	12.02	91.8	12.02	396	85	30.91	6.64	1042
Chatara	700	394	18	56.29	2.57	67.58	3.09	394	63	56.29	9.00	619
Other HH data as per Baseline survey												

Data of HH latest known *

Coverage detail from WSSDO

RVWRMP contribution as per report

8 Sustainability

8.1 Financial – O&M fund, Transparency

From the very initial stage of the project preparation and implementation, transparency is maintained as crucial point by all committees. At all monitoring visits, mass meetings and user committee's meetings, the transparency, gender & social inclusion are stressed. Public hearings and public audits are regularly organized during monitoring and other visits. Maximum households are included during those events.

In Bichhiya, all such meetings, house hold IDs provided during HH survey are compulsory. People attending with out such IDs, later on register the HH nos. even after days of such meetings. It's a gesture towards the ownership feeling.

All schemes have hired trained VMWs for operation and maintenance purpose. Their salaries are paid either in cash or kind. Every schemes have planned and started to collect fund required for VMWs payment and maintenance fund. Some have raised fund from deducting some amount from daily wages and others are satisfied with tap fund deposited earlier.

The Jadabasne Muhalbasne scheme in Chatara and which is the largest DWS scheme in Bajura have collected NPR 118,000 from wages for maintenance fund.

The details of maintenance fund collected and planned by schemes, as reported during UC O&M management training in Martadi is tabulated Table 18.

Table 18. O&M funds

Scheme	O & M fund	VMW salary	Fund raising
Lambari	14000	4 pathi/Year	4 pathi/Year
Maisanna	15000	60 pathi/year	1 pathi/HH/year
Chauka	6500	9 pathi/year	1 pathi/HH/year
Jukemul	5000	4 pathi/HH/year	NPR 5/100 from wages
J.raghumata	5000	8 Kg/HH/year	8 Kg/HH/year
Kaula	5000	114 Kg/month	2 Kg/HH/month
Gadibot	13000	212 Kg/month	2 Kg/HH/month
Rudi	23000	356 Kg/half yearly	4 Kg/HH/half yearly
Bhatkane	9000	150 pathi/half yearly	4 Kg/HH/ yearly
	375		NPR 5/HH/month
Machhaine	10000	264 Kg/year	3 Kg/HH/year
	440		NPR 5/HH/month
Borta	10000	NPR 1760/month	NPR 10/HH/month
Sallejagr	20000	NPR 10/HH/Month	NPR 10/HH/Month
Sisnegaira	11000	4 pathi/HH/year	500/HH
Kaporpani	12000	NPR 10/HH	NPR 10/HH
Jadabasne	118000	300 Kg/month (2 nos)	2 Kg/HH/month
Gerugada	22000	NPR 380/month	NPR 20/Tap/month
Thula khola	46200	13.5 pathi/month	2 mana/HH/month
	5400		NPR 100/HH/month
Total	278915		

Transparency boards are erected in all completed projects for general information to all concern. The transparency board have all installments as some UC chairpersons were found talking in villages that they received less amount in the final installment. The intension is clear that they want to have some undue financial advantages in the name of chairperson. The transparency is also maintained by publishing all installments and final payments to all schemes in local news paper on 11th July 2010.

In an interaction program, the "Good Governance Club" which was hired by DDC/Bajura for public hearing in all 27 VDCs of Bajura about development activities and local grievances found RVWRMP program most transparent and quality.

8.2 Technical – VMW, LLB, ICSW & Water quality

The VMW training in Rugin was participated by 14 VMWs from 12 schemes. 8 Participants from 5 schemes which were absent in Rugin were trained in Achham.

Table 19. VMW trainees per VDC

	VMW participants								
	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Chatara	1				4		5		
Gotri	2				1		3		
Sappata					6		6		
Rugin					4		4		
Bichhiya					4		4		
Total	3				19		22		

Initial water quality of all sources of DWS schemes were examined with ENPHO kit. The examination showed all sources negative in P/A test but reservation was there in some sources as the temperature was not maintained. A detailed water quality examination is planned in 2nd phase. The initial sources examination result is attached.

Table 20. Water quality test results

VDC	Name of source	Parameters								
		Temp.	pH	NH3	Iron	Hardness	Chloride	Nitrate	Phosphorous	Coliform
Rugin	Bhaktnechahara	14°C	7.5	1	>0<0.3	400	50	25	0	A
	Kaulekhola1(Stream)	16°C	6.5	1.7	0	64	11.76		0.02	P
	Kaulakhola2(spring)	14°C	6.5	2	0	64	15.68		0	A
	Machanekopani	15°C	6.5	2	0	104	11.76		0	A
Bichya	Lambari	7°C	>6.5<7.5	1.5	>0<0.3	80	11.76	5	0	A
	Bhairabthana	10°C	7.5	1.5	0.3	100	36	5	0	A
	Chaukamul	11°C	6.5	1.5	>0<0.3	168	7.84	5	0	A
	Maisannamul	11°C	7	>1.5<3	>0<0.3	176	15.68	0	0	A
Sappata	Kaula Jukena	16°C	7.5	>1.5<3	>0<0.3	240	19.6	0	0	P
	Jukemul	15°C	6.5	>1.5<3	0	160	19.6	0	0	A
	Ghadibot	16.5°C	6.5	>1.5<3	0	80	19.6	0	0	A
	Jukemul Raghumata	18°C	6.5	>1.5<3	0	192	11.76	0	0	P
	Tusare	19°C	6.5	>1.5<3	0	80	19.6	0	0	A
	Kavrepani/Lebna	22°C	7.5	1.5	0	320	35.28	0	0	A
	chindekhola/school	22°C	6.5	>1.5<3	>0<0.3	80	15.68	0	>0<0.05	A
Gotri	Kapurpani	12°C	6.5	3	0	112	39.2		0	A
	Sisnegaira	14°C	6.5	3	0	104	39.2		0	A
	Sallayajagar	14°C	6.5	3	0	112	31.36		0	A
Chatara	Jadabasne	14°C	7.5		0		11.76	0	<0.05	A
	Bhakbhake-1	16°C	7.5		0		19.6	0	<0.05	A*
	Bhakbhake-2	16°C	7.5		0		15.68	0	0.05	A*
	Bhakbhake-3	17°C	7.5 >6		0		11.76	0	<0.05	A*

Note: All the sources are spring. Some parameters like Ammonia and Hardness could not be checked in chatara due to lack of Ammonia and Hardness reagents in the test kit box and test tube broken. Coliform P/A test has some reservation as temp could not be maintained in Chatara 3 samples.

8.3 Institutional – Ownership

Post Construction phase was not started as the projects did not complete in time. All activities will be conducted in 2nd phase. **The success of the project** could be evaluated on three main indicators of Sustainability, Effective use and Replicability. The key indicators for measuring **sustainability** could be:

1. Reliability of system
2. Human capacity development
3. Local institutional capacity
4. Cost sharing or local contribution
5. Collaboration among organisation.

Effective use indicators could be

1. Optimal use
2. Hygiene use and sanitation practices
3. Consistency in use

Replicability indicator could be the spreading of positive effects to other new communities.

The **social parameters** for sustainability could be

1. Operation & Maintenance fund and Plan
2. CO saving and mobilization
3. Awareness and Ownership
4. Income generating activities ie livelihood activities

The program has tried to meet all three parameters for schemes to meet above criteria and hence can be said that they are successful projects. But the other part is the poverty. Project implementation is seen as the only income generating activity, ie cash coming to the community especially in VDCs except Chatara. There is every chances

that a scheme is operated till it operate itself with out any financial input from users and once the system fails to work due to many reasons, the users do not start maintaining but look for new project. The past experiences show that a project is rarely maintained or renovated but a new one implemented. The development projects are deemed as livelihood activities. So some kind of income generating activity ie livelihood program is a MUST in all project VDCs for sustainability of all constructed schemes. This could be strengthening the COs especially women members trained for operation & maintenance. It is only feasible when a training at their door step is organised.

The projects in isolated area are likely to sustain compared to other cluster with access to different organisation, facilities and have leaders. Usually traditional culture have bounded such isolated cluster residents as no out side help is sought unless absolutely necessary.

Due to the seasonal migratory nature of people in Bichhiya, Chaukamul scheme is an example which is vulnerable as it is situated in the main trail path and as they are left unattended for almost six months. Such "People's projects" should be discouraged in 2nd phase by proper study.

Large schemes with many structures should be further studied before going for PP. Large schemes brings so much invest money, this factor also promote local people to choose or go for far of sources in water supply. In reality, there always happens one or two sources in the vicinity of the village. The technical team should dictate about the future of scheme. Jadabasne scheme of Chatara is an example of such learning. Later it was known that there are local sources which could have been tapped for water supply. The WUMP report should also be verified before the agreement. The SO people cannot be trusted in this matter as local people force them to do according to their demand. The technical team from project should study the next prioritised schemes.

8.4 UC Management for Efficient Operation and Maintenance

Sustainability cannot be thought with out the proper management of the operation and maintenance of any institution. The UC chairperson, Secretary and treasurer of all the completed schemes were provided with three day training on maintenance and operation of their schemes. The training imparted managerial skills and tools like legal frame work in water sector, low cost conservation techniques, WASH messages and techniques, O & M fund raising, account & book keeping and learning from other schemes/districts for effective and efficient O & M of the schemes. The training provided learning from each other. **The participants recommended for "hoarding board with legal provision and punishment in water sector" should be installed in all completed schemes.**

Table 21. O&M trainings participants

VDC	Participants							
	Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Martadi	4				23	2	27	2
Martadi	3	1			13	2	16	3
	7	1			36	4	43	5

9 Cross cutting themes

9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage

RVWRMP program covered 48.28 % of all five project VDCs households and almost 52.37 % population got service related to their priority. This HH and population does not count the energy sector HH. Both Chatara and Bichhiya VDC's total HH are lighted by MH and solar Tuki respectively.

9.2 Poverty

The Bajura district is always food shortage district and a long queue in front of "Nepal Food Corporation Office" is a familiar scene. The 4 project VDCs Bichhiya, Rugin, Gotri and Sappata always in food shortage headlines. In the absence of economical activity, lack of attitude and lack will to comply with income generating activity force general mass to migrate outside village and district.

In Sappata and Chatara, the usual migrating mass to work in India stayed back due to the available work in our schemes but Sappata schemes unable to complete in time and getting paid in time, some how have negative impact and feeling in users.

Community Organizations' saving fund and O&M Fund mobilization

The first slot O & M management training has good impact on participating UC members as they were found advocating for raising fund, regular maintenance and conservation during monitoring visits in Sappata. The O & M fund is planned to be utilized in providing loan to locals in CO level initially rather than to keep in Bank.

9.3 Environment

The existing scenario and tradition of open defecating near or around water area, public paths has reduced which in turn have contributed to reduce the pollution load in environment and water through construction and use of latrines in 12 scheme service villages. Awareness related to conservation work has increased but practice is still low. Plantation either for beautification in schools or for protection and conservation purposes in source catchments have been increased in different "Days and week" celebration, especially in World Environment Day and Sanitation Weeks.

The program has also helped in increasing the capacity of UCs in safeguarding environment. UC management training had the low cost conservation techniques for environment protection. Martadi waste management is one example where people have felt so.

9.4 Human rights

Through the public hearings and auditing in schemes, transparency as well as users right and duty have been strengthened. The role of users have been defined to have the service from any development society. The UC's capacity in terms of bargaining/demanding their necessities with DDC have been found improved. The women members, dalits, UC and general users confidence have been enhanced so that they are now able to express their views in meetings and demand their rights. Since our projects are implemented based on prioritised schemes in WUMP, there is no such factors that force the inserting new projects in implementation. This is the confidence built up in general mass also.

RVWRMP is the only program where leaders in DDC do not try to interfere in project selection.

9.5 Gender and social inclusion

The gender and social inclusion have been integrated in all activities in schemes. The UC committees which were not GESI friendly were restructured as per the program policy and guidelines. The women and dalit participation in all types of meetings have improved. The program has been advocating in district level about GESI through mass media advertisement and hoarding boards. Women and Child rights have been focused in these dissemination.

The discrimination against women and dalits is being reduced in the scheme area. Now there are women taking LLB trainings and working as masons in their own schemes. The confidence of women have been increased in terms of working in skilled environment. There have been examples in Chatara and Gotri where women are working as LLBs and mason in their schemes and earning money.

The program has definitely increased the involvement and participation of women and dalits in the scheme construction and its decision making. Whether the decision related to fixing tap stand locations or labour charge, their voice is listened now by community. They are coming towards some kind of unity among them and voicing for their rights.

The income level and economical condition of women have been improved through CO formation and saving started. There is a type of completion among women COs to increase the saving amount. This has been triggered by the cash prize provided on the occasion of 100th Women day, this year to women CO in Gotri and Chatara VDCs. There have been also remarkable progress in earning as daily labourer or mason through working in scheme construction, collection and transportation of local and external materials. The women CO in Chausal, Chatara has been operating Improved water Mill and the income is collected to their account. The program has

been advocating in different occasions about the rights of children, women and general human rights. Access to school for girl child is especial focus in different meetings in scheme level. Our HPs have been involved in emergency cases related to child birth and other general injuries.

9.6 Disaster management and climate change

Along with other organizations, RVWRMP has also been advocating for disaster management at village level though little, through preventive measures in controlling diarrhoeal diseases. The lack of coordination in district level with information sharing also affect funding. Till now, the proposed amount have not been utilised in this field. The far and the most important issue in local level, in climate change in "Global warming" through production of "Green House Gases" by "forest fires" deliberately ignited by forest users for good fodders for their animals and combustion of local fire woods as fuel. There is consistency in forest fire at this time of year though users are informed and aware about the negative impacts of forest fire.

10 Conclusions

10.1 Modality

Since Bajura is the most remote district, the modality succeeded in other district would not have same impact here. The major factor is **transportation** of external materials and **poverty**, which is affecting in timely completion of projects. The local means of transportation presently available are porters, mules & donkeys from road head and by air to Kolti. Aircrafts are always shortage and highly expensive.

So in 2nd phase, there should be buffer stock store at Kolti so that procured materials could be stored properly and dispatch to project sites.

There have been many costly external materials ranging from cements, reinforcement bars to pipe fittings have been seen or saved after use in the schemes. These costly materials could be used in other schemes if they are supplied from such "buffer store." The present modality through "SO" is some how progress lagging as there is lack of accountability from SO side. Blaming each other is a regular scene in the villages. A "joint investment account" is favorable if same modality is to be followed but has its risks.

10.2 External materials

The cement should be directly purchased from cement factory with RVWRMP logo and with standard weight of 40 Kg and 25 Kg, double packed so that transportation by mule and donkey is possible respectively. This way there will not be any adulteration while transportation. The mule carry 80 Kg and donkey carry 50 Kg weight. So the cement bag is opened and made 40 kg weight. The HDPE pipes should also bear RVWRMP name written in every meter length of pipe. This will help in avoiding pipe theft and loss. All external materials should be procured and transported from standard companies or suppliers by DMC or authorized institution. The tendering process is a MUST. **There have been increasing trend in procuring external materials in estimated rate by UC, a suspicious activity but cannot be controlled.**

10.3 Human Resources

Another major factor affecting the project construction is skilled human resources. Bajura being remote, skilled and educationally qualified persons are reluctant to come and work here. Fresh people are occasionally available but after gaining experiences, they quit the job here and go to accessible places.

RVWRMP projects have been the "**Launching Pad**" for such people and hence there was high turn over of staffs usually technical persons. The TPs/STPs hired recently from PSU have done good job in completing the projects. This modality needs "redefining" if projects are to be completed in stipulated time and cost. So at least technical human resources MUST be hired by DMC or Project itself. In this way, there will not be any shortage of technicians and hence work proceed accordingly. A fully staffed project unit, for all implementation work is also the option in remote district like Bajura.

10.4 Investment Fund

Due to remoteness, lack of transportation facility and high district rate for human resources, has led the project cost highly increased so while allocating investment budget, this factor should be considered for Bajura. Lack of skilled technicians, local market for external materials, illiteracy and hardship will also affect the progress and timely completion of project, so **"performance based"** budget will have negative impact in Bajura if not thought the modality and approach to enter the VDC.

10.5 Monitoring Visits from project

It has been observed that right after monitoring visits from DSU/PSU, the progress is encouraging as the dubious clouds surrounding in the peoples minds are cleared by the experts from district and PSU. So regular visit is a MUST.

10.6 SO and UC Accountability and Transparency

Accountability was the major thing lacked from SO side and even from UC of some schemes. Irresponsible behaviors have been shown in some scheme in maintaining quality, transparency and transportation. Both SO and UC, blame each other for delay & slow progress and completion of the project. There is no control of SO staff in UC account. Their facilitation role is not fully utilized and even the UC people do not want the SO people dictating in account and financial matters. A "joint account" could solve this accountability & responsibility problems. **It should also be noted that one FC from SO had manipulated the account book of one scheme in Bichhiya which was later dismissed from FC post.** There is a tradition that the bank cheques are pre-signed by account holders as all can not come to Martadi. There is every chance that the cheque can be manipulated.

The procurement orientation was found to be very useful and pipeline digging by the final monitoring team with signatures from digging UC members should strictly followed. This has led a big row in some schemes as some amount has been deducted in final payment. Not only financial transparency but work transparency should also be maintained. There is a tendency and all users agree that all agreed amount should come to UC account, irrespective of low quality and less digging. The Jadabasne scheme in Chatara was finalized with 6 lakhs less than agreement. The major deduction was from pipeline digging.

It has also been observed that it is very difficult to work in VDC's having to many leaders, lacking positive attitude and will to comply with project guidelines. Gotri is such VDC.

A plan was emerging for looting the final amount taken out from Bank by the Sappata and Gotri UC persons. The planner was caught and handed to police. The risk for securely taking money from Bank in Martadi to scheme is getting high as our final installment is quite high and amount is also declared in public during mass meeting/final auditing. It is also circulated in large mass and nothing is secrete in financial matter. Transparency sometimes is problematic as this case shows.

Legal Information Boards are good for preventive measures controlling damages and contaminating water supply systems. It should be installed in every schemes. The boards were decided by DMC meeting but due to unavailability of time and painter, it couldnot be done in this phase. It is strongly recommended in 2nd phase especially in PoCo activities.

It is better to use surplus amount from this phase in accessible VDC/s in stand alone sanitation or similar programs which could be completed with in short period ie six months, some kind of continuation in district.

10.7 Other

Mirror was a good tool for self cleanliness monitoring by student themselves which was provided to Martadi based schools in National Sanitation Action Week 2010. So this type of tool should be integrated in all school sanitation programs. Actually school sanitation program is still lagging. The first focus was to complete the projects and the users also donot deem software as development activities.

ANNEXES***Annex 1. The trainings conducted to strengthen the skills and capacity of the CMs***

In Types of training numerical number stands for:													
1. Social Mobilization (Regular). 2. Social Mobilization (Refresher)													
3. Leadership Development (regular) 4. Leadership Development (Refresher)													
5. Training of Trainers (TOT) (regular) 6. TOT (refresher) 7. Others (pls indicate the types) if any : Cooperative Mgt and ID													
<input type="checkbox"/>	Indicates completion of the course.												
S.N	Name	Designation	Duty Station	District	HH. ID. No.	Types of training Received							Remarks
						1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	Mr. Niyaj Damai	CM	Sappata	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			Resigned
2	Mr. Hikmat Bahdur Budha	CM	Sappata	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
3	Ms. Pavitra Rawal	CM	Sappata	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
4	Ms. Thumkala Bohara	CM	Bichhaya	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>							
5	Ms. Nirmala Bhandari	CM	Bichhaya	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>						
6	Ms. Sima Malla (Sigdel)	CM	Rugeen	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>							Resigned
7	Mr. Nanda Bir B.K.	CM	Rugeen	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
8	Ms Susmita Malla	CM	Rugeen	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>							
9	Ms. Lali Kumari Budha	CM	Chhatara	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>					Resigned
10	Mr. Bir Bahadur B.K.	CM	Chhatara	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
11	Mr. Dipak Damai	CM	Gotri	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>			
12	Ms. Laxmi Shahi	CM	Gotri	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>							Resigned
13	Ms.Amrita Giri (Dadal)	CM	Gotri	Bajura		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>					

Annex 2. Rural Energy Sector

	HH	Total Estimate ('000)					Total
		GoN*	RVWRMP	VDC	User	Others	
Kasagad MH Chatara (50 KW)	677	7750	5135	1100	3521	937	18443
Solar Tuki Bichhiya	551	1102	1233	85	276		2696
Total	1228	8852	6368	1185	3797	937	21139

Annex 3. Scheme details and benefited users (WSS)

Scheme	structure			Cost '000		Population			HH
	intake	Rvt	tap	Estimate	Actual	F	M	T	
Lambari	2	10	14	13289	12936	285	360	645	106
Maisanna	1	2	6	2833	2759	146	164	310	60
Chauka	1	1	2	1134	1081	22	31	53	9
Bichhiya total	4	13	22	17256	16776	453	555	1008	175
jukemul	1	1	5	1666	1636	159	167	326	48
J.raghumata	1	2	5	2559	2440	144	142	286	50
Kaula	1	1	5	2813	2529	172	183	355	57
gadibot	1	3	13	4010	3827	300	287	587	106
rudi	4	5	23	9363	8981	399	411	810	176
Sappata total	8	12	51	20411	19413	1174	1190	2364	437
bhatkane	1	1	9	1948	1712	184	221	405	74
Machhaine	1	4	10	2829	2583	139	150	289	59
borta	2	5	10	4194	3679	480	497	977	176
Rugin Total	4	10	29	8971	7974	803	868	1671	309
sallejagr	1	10	20	6961	6820	889	915	1804	199
sisnegaira	1	3	11	2636	2499	328	330	658	81
kaporpani	1	5	12	4043	3952	400	378	778	116
Gotri Total	3	18	43	13640	13271	1617	1623	3240	396
jadabasne	2	10	36	7196	6338	912	926	1838	328
gerugada	1	4	19	2376	2180	191	178	369	66
Thula khola MUS	1			2881	2728	150	149	299	53
Chatara total	4	14	55	12453	11246	1253	1253	2506	447
Grand Total	23	67	200	72731	68680	5300	5489	10789	1764

Annex 4. Sanitation Access

Scheme	Latrine		Cost		UC members				Population			HH
	planned	actual	Estimate	cost	DM	DF	OM	OF	F	M	T	
Bichhiya	281	281	Integrated with DWS									175
Sappata	439	424	Integrated with DWS									424
Simla 7	65	63	334	280	1	2	3	1	197	189	386	63
Narakot 6	85	85	701	673			4	5	316	295	611	85
Kyudi 9	74	74	682	648	1	1	2	3	181	215	396	74
Martadi SWM	82	82							326	290	616	82
	1026	1009	1717	1601	2	3	9	9	1020	989	2009	903

Annex 5. Name and Position of Staff of Support Organizations (final)

Name of the NGO:	Name and Position of the staff member							Perf	VDC
	Team Leader	Engineer	Accountant	Field Coordinator	Overseer	Health Promotor	Water Resource Tech.		
MISS, Bajura 541112,680074	Mr. Mahesh Raj Jaisi		Mr. Dhan Bdr. Thapa	Mr. Rana Bdr. BK	Mr. Rajendra Dhakal	Ms. Shanti Kumari Shah	Mr. Dil Bahadur BK	4	Chatara
GIFT, Bajura 541023,680178	Mr. Sher B. Raule	Mr. Nilkantha Pandey	Mr. Dhan Bdr. Rawat	Mr. Man Bdr. Rokaya	Mr. Janak Bahadur Dhami	Ms. Asharami Chaudhary	Mr. Tej Bdr. Bohra./Kamal Budha	3	Sappata
PIEACEWIN, Bajura 541113,	Mr. Bhim Bdr. Khadka		Mr. Jay bahadur Oli	Ms. Ratna Chaudhary	Mr. Karna Bahadur Rokaya	Ms. Laxmi Thapa	Mr. Bhim Guyal/Mr.Amar Bdr. Rawat	3	Gotri
RDC, Bajura 680073	Mr. Dhananjay Rawal	Mr. Nilkantha Pandey	Mr. Ram Bdr. Budh Thapa	Mr. Kabi Raj Budha	Mr. Sovit Lal Yadav	Ms. Aula Kumari Kahadka	Mr. Krishna Katuwal	3*	Bichhiya
HRC, Bajura 541049, 541076	Mr. Gagan Bdr. Rawol		Mr. Ram Bdr. B.K.	Mr. Agani Shahi	Mr. Keshab Bhatta	Ms. Asha Giri	Mr. Kaluwa Luhar	3	Rugin
Triveno Saving and loan Cooperative						Kabita Thapa (social mobilizer)	Gorakh Thapa (Technician)		Martadi piloting

* In Bichhiya it is the technician from SO and project, that made the schemes complete and the SO is very poor in management.

Annex 6. DWRDF of Bajura

	Name of Schemes	Estimate						Expenditure					
		VDC	Users/other	DDC	DWRDF		Total	VDC	Users	DDC	DWRDF		Total
					GoN	GoF					GoN	GoF	
1	Lambari Bhairabthana WSS	197800	2312778	4000	2154882	8619528	13288988	197800	2287330	20000	2086290	8345162	12936582
2	Chaukamul WSS	9500	138222	4000	196592	786367	1134681	9500	128176		187924	755695	1081295
3	Maisannamul WSS	49000	633591	4000	429387	1717549	2833527	49000	627606		415740	1666959	2759304
5	Solar Tuki	84854	275500			1235000	1595354	84854	275500			1191400	1551754
6	SO Cost				324126	1296503	1620628				325326	1301303	1626628
	<i>Bichhiya Total</i>	<i>341154</i>	<i>3360091</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>3104987</i>	<i>13654947</i>	<i>20473179</i>	<i>341154</i>	<i>1031282</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>3015280</i>	<i>13260518</i>	<i>19955563</i>
1	Kuidi Environmental sanitation	22200	795858		136334	545337	1499729	22200	795858		129541	518164	1465764
2	Bhatkanechahara WSS	40500	200882	4000	340572	1362289	1948243	40500	186053		296276	1189105	1711934
3	Machainekopani WSS	44200	218175	4000	512677	2050709	2829761	44200	172432		472452	1893809	2582893
4	Kaulekhola Borta WSS	74800	297890	4000	763512	3054047	4194248	74800	236380		672831	2695325	3679336
5	SO Cost				314902	1259609	1574511				358661	1434643	1793304
	<i>Rugin Total</i>	<i>181700</i>	<i>1512804</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>2067998</i>	<i>8271990</i>	<i>12046492</i>	<i>181700</i>	<i>1390724</i>		<i>1929761</i>	<i>7731045</i>	<i>11233231</i>
1	Kaula Jukena WSS	51400	755841	4000	400369	1601477	2813087	51400	694284		355993	1427974	2529651
2	Jukemul WSS	34400	511866	4000	223201	892802	1666268	34400	508516		217923	875694	1636533
3	Ghadibot Churiodar WSS	121000	1218373	4000	533324	2133297	4009994	121000	1127791		514775	2063101	3826667
4	Jukemul Raghumata WSS	61410	623202	4000	374210	1496840	2559663	61410	605069		353997	1419989	2440465
6	Rudi Tusare WSS	148810	2072630	4000	1427687	5710746	9363873	148810	2022908		1361838	5447350	8980906
7	SO Cost				302151	1208605	1510756				298783	1195131	1493913
	<i>Sappata Total</i>	<i>417020</i>	<i>5181912</i>	<i>20000</i>	<i>3260942</i>	<i>13043767</i>	<i>21923641</i>	<i>417020</i>	<i>4958569</i>		<i>3103310</i>	<i>12429238</i>	<i>20908136</i>
1	Narakot Environmental Sanitation	25500	873226		140033	560134	1598893	25500	873226		134495	537981	1571202
2	Kapurpani WSS	78800	300554	4000	729783	2919133	4032270	78800	290035		715783	2867131	3951748
3	Sallejagar WSS	180400	460863	4000	1261031	5044122	6950415	180400	445957		1238089	4956358	6820804
4	Sisnegaira WSS	65800	259330	4000	459266	1837063	2625458	65800	229108		439954	1763817	2498679
5	SO Cost				310087	1240347	1550434				347874	1391495	1739368
	<i>Gotri Total</i>	<i>350500</i>	<i>1893972</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>2900200</i>	<i>11600799</i>	<i>16757471</i>	<i>350500</i>	<i>1838326</i>		<i>2876195</i>	<i>11516780</i>	<i>16581801</i>
1	Simla Environmental Sanitation	18900	643313		66655	266620	995488	18900	632978		55895	223578	931351
2	Gerugada WSS	33200	574303	4000	352975	1411898	2376376	33200	538433		320927	1287710	2180270
3	Jadabasnemuhaldasne WSS	193900	891769	4000	1221392	4885570	7196631	193900	706879		1086797	4351188	6338765
4	Thulakhola MUS	69300	375209	4000	486651	1946603	2881764	69300	308659		469296	1881184	2728440
5	Kansegad MHP	1100000	3521343		1026956	4107823	9756121	1100000			924260	3697040	5721300
6	SO Cost				283645	1134578	1418223				270908	1083630	1354538
	<i>Chatara Total</i>	<i>1415300</i>	<i>6005938</i>	<i>12000</i>	<i>3438273</i>	<i>13753092</i>	<i>24624603</i>	<i>1415300</i>	<i>2186950</i>		<i>3128083</i>	<i>12524331</i>	<i>19254664</i>
	Martadi Solid Waste Management	24600	1236660	8052	240405	961621	2471338	24600	1229746	8052	212736	850944	2326078
	Software training, awareness				65326	261304	326630				64214	256856	321070
	SO cost				55080	220320	275400				55080	220320	275400
	<i>Martadi Total</i>	<i>24600</i>	<i>1236660</i>	<i>8052</i>	<i>360811</i>	<i>1443245</i>	<i>3073368</i>	<i>24600</i>	<i>1229746</i>	<i>8052</i>	<i>332030</i>	<i>1328120</i>	<i>2922548</i>
	<i>Training Total</i>				<i>157204</i>	<i>628814</i>	<i>786018</i>				<i>145897</i>	<i>583590</i>	<i>729487</i>
	Total	2730274	19191377	76052	15290414	62396655	99684772	2730274	12635597	28052	14530556	59373623	91585431

Annex 7. DWRDF of Bajura, expenditure detail for 066/067 (NRP 000's)

S.N.	Name of Schemes	Total Planned (NRs.) FY 4			Expenditure FY4			Saving
		GON	GOF	Total	GON	GOF	Total	
	Bichchhaya VDC							
1	Lambari Bhairabthana WSS	1500	730	2230			1901.45191	328.54809
2	Chaukamul WSS		205	205			161.61897	43.38103
3	Maisannamul WSS		445	445			375.69871	69.30129
4	Solar Tuki		1235	1235			1191.9	43.1
5	SO Cost	180	361	541			520.97525	20.02475
	Sub Total	1680	2976	4656			4151.64484	504.35516
	Rugin VDC							
2	Bhatkanechahara WSS		503	503			281.38122	221.61878
3	Machainekopani WSS		850	850			647.66063	202.33937
4	Kaulekhola Borta WSS		1505	1505			1049.05586	455.94414
5	SO Cost	180	587	767			748.03325	18.96675
	Sub Total	180	3445	3625			2726.13096	898.86904
	Sappata VDC							
1	Kaula Jukena WSS	120	295	415			190.56711	224.43289
2	Jukemul WSS		231	231			203.91691	27.08309
3	Ghadibot Churiodar WSS		550	550			457.17657	92.82343
4	Jukemul Raghumata WSS	100	300	400			283.78594	116.21406
5	Raghumata Eco school Sanitation							
6	Rudi Tusare WSS	700	775	1475			1142.18781	332.81219
7	SO Cost PP	120	311	431			413.7763	17.2237
	Sub Total	1040	2462	3502			2691.41064	810.58936
	Gotri VDC							
2	Kapurpani WSS		1160	1160			1081.91334	78.08666
3	Sallejagar WSS	1000	1005	2005			1886.44697	118.55303
4	Sisnegaira WSS		710	710			611.77092	98.22908
5	SO Cost	203	532	735			705.97025	29.02975
	Sub Total	1203	3407	4610			4286.10148	323.89852
	Chatara VDC							
2	Gerugada WSS		1000	1000			785.93696	214.06304
3	Jadabasnemuhalsne WSS	1000	2250	3250			2455.38525	794.61475
4	Thulakhola MUS		1355	1355			1205.48053	149.51947
5	Kansegad MHP	600	1671	2271			1757.3	513.7
6	SO Cost	180.2	479.8	660			649.2645	10.7355
	Sub Total	1780.2	6755.8	8536			6853.36724	1682.63276
	Other activities							
	Martadi Solid Waste Management program	150	1665.5	1815.5			1577.65056	237.84944
	Post Construction activities, training, observation trips, monitorings & others	361	748	1109			13.78	1095.22
	Sub Total	511	2413.5	2924.5			1591.43056	1333.06944
	Grand Total	6394.2	21459.3	27853.5			22300.08572	5553.41428

Annex 8. Feedback from Bajura workshop

1. Discussion Topics for Political Party Leaders

What are the changes noticed after RVWRMP in your VDC/District ?

- Economical
- Awareness raised
- Users themselves had the opportunity and experience of purchasing and air transportation of external materials.
- Self prioritization of their projects for their development.
- Mutual understanding among the users.

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	Population, Remoteness, Marginalised caste based, Awareness lacking VDCs, Geographic and accessible VDCs.

b. SO selection process and its role

What are the strengths of SO's involvement in scheme area	Responsibility and ownership among different stakeholder.
How would you suggest on involvement and selection process of SO in future?	Active, timely and honesty should also be considered.

c. Role of DDC/DMC

How would you evaluate the role played by DDC/DMC in project implementation?	Role played by DMC is appreciable and stills need of monitoring.
What are the benefits you felt to work in this modality (working under DDC)	Less chance of duplication and can provide suggestions and support among different stakeholders under DDC.
What should be the role of DDC/DMC in future	Supportive and informative.

d. Monitoring Supervision and Quality of construction

How effectively DDC/All party mechanism became able to monitor the activities in field	Positive
How do you evaluate the quality of construction materials and workmanship?	Appreciable and standard
How the monitoring system (from district) can be made effective in future to ensure quality of materials and workmanship	Jointly by all stakeholders

e. Future support to UC by DDC

How DDC can support UC/scheme in future for sustainable O&M?	DDC/VDC should also support based on estimate.
What kind of facilitation network do you suggest for sustainable development in water sector and providing support to users.	Appreciable role played by present RVWRMP network. The WRMC body should have fixed tenure. More support Organisation should be involved.

f. WUMP and it's implementation

How the identified schemes can be implemented in support of other agencies?	Interaction with users, public and political parties and with support of stakeholders.
What else can be included in the WUMP?	Input from District is highly recommended.

2. Discussion Topics for DMC members

What are the changes noticed after RVWRMP in your VDC/District ?

- Transparency
- Awareness raised
- Accountability
- Quick impact in Water supply and sanitation sector.
- Increase in local employment.

a. Role of PSU/WRA and coordination among stakeholders

What are the strengths of present modality of role and responsibilities of DMC and WRA and PSU	Execution as per DMC decision.
What should be the role of project/PSU/WRA in decision making process in future?	To fulfill the project goal and objectives through effective decision making and its execution.
How better coordination can be maintained in the future among all stakeholders	A core group formed during planning/Preparatory phase and taking action as integrated program. Not just hardware but IGs along with software. ie package program with the involvement of all related sectors.

b. Technical support to UC enough?

Could support from DTO/DMC be provided efficiently to the community in scheme implementation?	Effectively.
---	--------------

What mechanism would be the best to support UC during implementation period?	Through hired skilled technical staffs
How DTO/DDC can support UC effectively in future for operation and maintenance of constructed schemes?	Large scale maintenance through WSSDO or including in yearly program by DTO. District maintenance fund, a revolving fund is to be created for effective maintenance of small scale programs.

c. DTO's capacity to deal with technical aspects

What problems DTO faced to support RVWRMP supported schemes.	Due to present load in DTO, were not able to fully fulfil the technical requirement to be provided.
Does DTO have sufficient and capable technical human resources to support Schemes?	For present schemes under DTO, YES but if schemes are added, then it is insufficient.
What modality would be best for future?	Directly hire skilled technicians by DMC.

d. Support from other agencies

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities	Effective
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action	Effective
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	Integrated approach
What kind of facilitation network do you suggest for sustainable development in water sector and providing support to users.	VDC led network in which all stakeholders involved in VDC are participated.

e. WUMP preparation process and it's implementation

How DMC evaluate the WUMP preparation process (mention +ve and -ve aspects)	Bottom up approach; Self planning, prioritization and implementation of programs, VDC profile and Planning tool. Suggestion: Involvement of DDC and line agencies during WUMP preparation will be beneficial especially in project identification, lack duplication and partnership approach involvement.
How DDC can/should coordinate to implement WUMP	Through pre-planning workshop ahead of DDC council meeting.
What would be the best way to prepare WUMP or similar kind of plan and its effective implementation	Partnership approach through Effective Coordination and support among all stakeholders

3. Discussion Topics for Line agencies

What are the changes noticed after RVWRMP in your VDC/District ?

- Increased water supply coverage with water quality examined.
- Improve in Sanitation
- Improved services in Irrigation and electricity
- Improved the quality of life through time saving.

a. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities	Effective involvement in monitoring.
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action	Involvement in coordination and data sharing
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	Participation of all in project planning Joint monitoring and evaluation Enabling environment creation from political parties.

b. Contribution to implement WUMP by the agencies

How far agencies became able to contribute in WUMP implementation	Through the participation of local government, GOs and NGOs, the contribution is fair.
How they can contribute for WUMP implementation	Sectoral agencies with intense discussion can implement without any duplication.
What may be the best way of agencies' involvement in similar planning process in future	Workshop involving all stakeholders in prior to planning Data based program prioritization and launching Information of all stakeholders program to all
What kind of facilitation network do you suggest for sustainable development in water sector and providing support to users.	Data collection from all sectors Based on target area and program, good relation among partners Coordination with respect to experts and resources among stakeholders.

c. How they can support for PoCo activities and sustainability

How agencies have been involved in implementation PoCo activities	NOT APPLICABLE as PoCo activities not started.
---	--

Can the agencies include PoCo activities in their regular annual work plan as asked by the community?	YES
What mechanism should be set ensure effective support to community by respective service centres of line agencies in future	Service, Community and service centre

d. Duplication of the activities in the VDC

Is the programme duplicated with line agencies in same VDC? if yes how it can eliminated in future	Till now there is no duplication in investment but need coordination during planning.
How uniform modality in sanitation program implementation (toilet subsidy) can be implemented?	Coordination & sharing among all stakeholders and uniformity in support mechanism
How social mobilization process (CO) can jointly be implemented in the VDCs.	Through Users Committee.

4. Discussion Topics for SO

What are the changes noticed after RVWRMP in your VDC/District ?

Transparency
Capacity building
Safe water supply in remote area
Participation based project completion.

e. Role of SO in different phases

Was the role given to SO in different phases is manageable by the SO staffs	Yes, Orientation was given and clear in Implementation Guideline
What roles you suggest to add to SO in future?	Social Mobilization
What of the SO's role should be removed in future?	NA

f. Institutional aspect of SO

Is NGO institutionally capable to implement similar kind of program in future? If yes what are the institutional strength of NGO?	Capable due to skilled human resources, resources available for program implementation, developed institution, Rules and regulations for institutional development.
If NGO are not capable how its capability be improved	Through training, workshop and experience sharing tours.
How NGO can support in future by their own effort/means for O&M and sustainability in future?	Through monitoring and initiation in resource accumulation and mobilization based on capability of SOs.

g. Support from DDC/DMC/Project in scheme implementation

How would you evaluate the support received from DTO/DDC/project in scheme implementations?	Support available. Frequent monitoring and suggestions thereafter.
What mechanism should be set in future for better support to SO from DMC/Project.	SO representation in DMC. Feedback after monitoring visits
Do you have any grievance against support from DDC/DTO/project ?	Need more monitoring visits

h. SO's capacity/HR in technical facilitation

Was NGO able to deliver capable technical human resources/efficient technical support in different phases of scheme implementation?	Was Capable
What would you suggest better technical support modality in future?	All technical facilitation should be given to SO and training if required.
How NGO can retain technical human resources in future?	Motivating financial package with logistic support

i. SO involvement modality

What the positive aspects are of present SO involvement modality?	Full responsibility taken and program, trainings conducted as per program guidelines.
What are the negative aspects of the present SO involvement modality?	Phase-wise agreement, highly skilled technical human resources requested.
How this modality can be made more efficient in future?	Agreement based on program duration. Cheque withdrawal only after SO recommendation.

5. Discussion Topics for VDC Secretaries

What are the changes noticed after RVWRMP in your VDC/District ?

- Sanitation Awareness
- Access to safe water

- Support in livelihood
- Change in attitude and awareness
- Time saving

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
What did your VDC do in order to be selected ?	Collective approach and commitment.
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	Geographical Remoteness, Education and economical status

a. VDC's role in monitoring and facilitation

How effectively VDC performed its role of monitoring and evaluation of the scheme.	At an average of 4 times included in monitoring and public auditing
What should be the role of VDC in future in similar kind of project/scheme?	Coordination and cooperation among donor agencies and VDC
What are the problems faced by VDC during monitoring and other support to community in scheme implementation.	Geographical remoteness, unable for Mass meeting, scattered clusters.
How many VDCs are you looking after presently ? How many support staffs are there ? Are present human resources appropriate for monitoring projects ?	One looks after 2 VDCs. Two other staffs are there and they are not appropriate for project monitoring.

b. WUMP updating and implementation

How VDC evaluate WUMP preparation process and content of the WUMP.	Positive
How VDC used WUMP in their regular planning process	On participative way
What is the plan of VDC to update WUMP?	Most needed
Was VDC involve in WUMP preparation ?	Yes
How VDC can search external resources to implement WUMP?	Through coordination with donor agencies
What else can be included in the WUMP in future?	Active participation of communities

c. Contribution pattern

What is the present contribution of VDC from their income to project ?	5 %
What would be the best contribution pattern for different kind of technologies of WATSAN in the VDC in future	5-10 %
What should be done to increase ownership of the scheme among communities	Transparency, informative and livelihood based projects.
How do you rate the VDCs contribution ?	Appropriate

d. Ownership by VDC

How VDC can take responsibility of scheme operation and maintenance in future?	In partnership approach and in programs related to skill development, attitude and empowerment activities.
How VDC can provide technical/managerial support for the scheme in future?	Working together
What is plan of VDC for institutional support to community?	Conduction of awareness program

6. Discussion Topics for UC

What are the changes noticed after RVWRMP in your VDC/District ?

Access to safe water and sound sanitation awareness.

Improvement in income status of public

Institutional development and accountability

Transparency

GESI approach in responsible posts in UC.

a. Procurement

What problems do UC faced in procurement procedure?	Unable to supply all materials by suppliers and technician from SO was unable to support fully.
What are the merits of present procurement modality?	Availability of Quality materials Users own decision regarding materials.
What procurement modality should be applied in the future?	Users should be involved as present and project should check the quality of materials.

What is the difference in procurement process between RVWRMP and other agencies ? If no, how do you evaluate RVWRMP procurement process ?	There is difference as users themselves procure all the external materials. The present process is appropriate.
Do you avail the required support from all stakeholders ? If not, who was not as per expectation ?	Supportive from all sector
b. Handling of fund, transparency and public audit	
What are the problem faced by UC on handling of fund, maintaining transparency and public auditing?	The first installment only covered for procurement and transportation so difficult to mobilize public. Unable to conduct meeting with the full attendance of general public.
What are the positive aspects of present working modality on handling of fund by community?	Transparency among different users.
What improvement would you suggest for better transparency in future?	Orientation to all user,
Does support availed as required in time for fund mobilization, opening bank account, public hearing and auditing ? Who gave such support ?	Both project and SO staffs
Is the process of transparency and fund mobilization same in RVWRMP and other programs ? If not, how do you evaluate RVWRMP's approach ?	There is difference with other programs. There is public auditing and all users are informed about the fund.
Are you involved in public auditing ? how's your experience ? How do community react ?	Yes, 75 % HH must be present and of which 50 % women need to be participated.
Do you think to increase users present contribution for maintaining sustainability ?	Present parameters.
c. Institutional aspect for O&M	
What are the lacking capabilities of the UC for sustainable O&M in future	lacking awareness in O & M fund
What trainings need to be added in preparatory and implementation phase?	Awareness programs and IG activities
What have you practiced/initiated to make your project sustainable ?	VMWs selection, OM fund establishment and fencing
What is the construction quality of your project ?	Excellent
What may be the activities started for making your project sustainable ?	Environmental Sanitation, IG activities, Awareness program and skill related activities.
d. GESI approach	
What are the changes made in leadership capacity of women and DAGs?	50 % involvement of women and disadvantage groups are kept in the forefront. There is change in the society.
Is the changes enough for social development?	Not enough. Inclusion in terms of awareness programs.
What would you suggest to bring such groups in front of decision making process in future?	strengthening Dalit, women and disadvantage groups in terms of skill enhancement and awareness.
Have you attended the GESI training ? What is GESI in RVWRMP ?	Yes
e. HSE	
What changes made on sanitation after implementation of the project?	Cleanliness in village, paths, public water points and households.
Why all constructed toilets are not used? What should be done to avoid such condition in future?	Lack of water and awareness. Conduct awareness programs.
Does wealth based subsidy policy worked? if not worked what should be the best policy?	Yes, it worked.
Is hygienic behaviours practiced in scheme areas? if not what should be done to ensure such behaviour by all?	Hygienic behaviour practiced.
Can near is your VDC be declared "No Open Defecation" village ? Is it possible to declare "NOD"	It is possible and we hope to do so. There should be sanitation program through out VDC
f. Support from SO/DMC/Project	
How do you feel the support provided by NGO in different aspects	Training: OK Social support: OK Technical support OK
Do you have any grievances in support provided by DDC/DMC/project (if yes pls mention the cases)	NA
What would you suggest to get better support in future?	The project should provide the technical facilitation.
g. Quality of scheme	
What are the good aspects of quality in the scheme?	Construction as well as software qualities are found satisfactory.
Where are the short comings in quality aspect	NA
How the scheme can be made sustainable by managing O&M fund, VMW and others	Regular payment to VMW and water taxation.

Annex 9. The financial statement of all schemes published in local "Malika NEWS paper"

The financial statement of all schemes published in local "Malika NEWS paper" on 11th July, 2010 for general public, a systematic approach to **transparency**.

मासिक मालिका टाइम्स वर्ष ५ अंक १२, २०६० साल अषाढ २७ गते, आईतवार 11 July 2010					
जिल्ला विकास समिति ग्रामीण जलश्रेयत ब्यबस्थापन परियोजना मर्ती, बाजुरा संपूर्ण सरोकारबलहरूको जनतासँगैको लागि प्रकाशित					
येज्जको नाम	सम्भोजत अमुसरको जम्म रकम	भुक्तानीको विवरण			भुक्तानी भएको जम्म रकम
		पहिले विस्त रकम	दोस्रो विस्त रकम	अन्तिम विस्त रकम	
1 क्युरपनी खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.गेत्री	3623223.94	2501000		1081913.3	3582913.3
2 सिस्नेम खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.गेत्री	2274813.79	1592000		611770.92	2203770.9
3 सन्नेम खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.गेत्री	6274812.55	4308000		1886447	6194447
4 नरकोट वतकपीय सरसम्राई येज्ज.गेत्री	702966.14	562000		100656.01	662656.01
5 मर्ती ठेस फोहरमेल ब्यबस्थापन नमून कार्यक्रममर्ती	1154736.31	615640		400750.56	1016390.6
6 गेरुगढ खनेमनी येज्ज.हतर	1724701.27	822700	493619	292317.96	1608637
7 जत्रबस्नेमुहलमसे येज्ज.हतर	6041150.03	2982600	1789608	665777.25	5437985.2
8 ठूलखेल क्युरेभिय येज्ज.हतर	2468699.67	1145000	687148	518332.53	2350480.5
9 कस गढ ल्पुजन्किुन अयेज्ज.हतर	5134778.39	2864000	1757300		4621300
0 रिमल वतकपीय सरसम्राई येज्ज.हतर लम्बरी भेक्कन खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई	301340.11	241072		38401.019	279473.02
1 येज्ज.विच्छय	10688085.8	3722000	4828000	1901451.9	10451452
2 चैवामूल खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.विच्छय	977698.73	388000	394000	161618.97	943618.97
3 मैस्सामूल खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.विच्छय	2134271.25	841000	866000	375698.71	2082698.7
4 शेलर टुकी कार्यक्रमविच्छय	1234034.00	594500		596900	1191400
5 कञ्जलुमेन खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.सम्पठ	1991752.7	660000	933400	190667.11	1783967.1
6 घडेवेट चूरी ओडर खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.सम्पठ	2650988.72	1019000	1101700	457176.57	2577876.6
7 जुमेमूल खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.सम्पठ	1112134.58	443500	446200	203916.91	1093616.9
8 जुमेमूल रघुमत खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.सम्पठ	1862868.52	730000	760200	283785.94	1773985.9

9 रुडे तुमरे खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.सम्पठ	7089252.26	2670000	3001000	1142187.8	6813187.8
0 भक्केहल खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.रुमिन	1667645.68	1204000		281381.22	1485381.2
1 मच्चुमेमो पनि खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.रुमिन	2528866.29	1718600		647660.63	2366260.6
2 कञ्जलुखेल खनेमनी तथा सरसम्राई येज्ज.रुमिन	3749318.52	2319100		1049055.9	3368155.9
3 क्युरी वतकपीय सरसम्राई येज्ज.रुमिन	644659.64	515727		123691.89	639418.89
जम्म	68032798.89	34459439	17068175	13011460.07	64529074.07

Annex 10. Findings of "Good Governance Club"

The findings of "Good Governance Club" hired by DDC, Bajura to conduct public hearing and auditing of all development projects in all 27 VDCs found RVWRMP programs most transparency and good quality work, published in the same newspaper.



Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT Dadeldhura

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

7 August 2010
Himalaya Gautam (WRA Dadeldhura)

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1 Executive Summary

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF) to work in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal. Dadeldhura is one of the working districts which is a hill district situated in Far-Western development region of Nepal

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Dadeldhura started to implement its activities immediately after MoU signing on 8th April, 2007 (2064 -1- 05) between RVWRMP and DDC. DDC board selected 5 working VDCs namely Sirsha, Belapur, Mastamandu, Rupal and Deol Divyapur based on the set selection criteria.

During first phase (2006-2010) the total investment fund of Dadeldhura district is NPR 78,551,400.00. In the DDF/Investment fund GoF grand is 79 %, GoN shares 21 % and DDC Dadeldhura share is less than 1 %. The total cost of the project in entire first phase including community cash, kind and VDC contribution is NPR 105,007,343. Community share in terms cash is NPR 239,300 and user kind NPR 24,680,093.

Dadeldhura District implemented 23 water supply and sanitation schemes out that one is MUS project. Likewise 16 sanitation schemes which includes household sanitation (Latrine construction + awareness program) and institutional latrine construction. MUS scheme consist of water supply, sanitation, micro hydro and irrigation services. One soil conservation project was completed in Mastamandu VDC. Piloted livelihood program was conducted in 3 VDCs through 18 functional farmer groups. CO formation is completed in all 5 VDCs. VDC based cooperative piloted program was done in Sirsha VDC by COs model.

Total 13231 populations benefited from water and sanitation facilities through the completed schemes. Whereas 6201 population is directly getting sanitation through stand alone sanitation program. Likewise 5,528,080 and 2683 population benefited through soil conservation, irrigation, micro hydro and livelihood program respectively. All household and instructional toilets were constructed in Mastamandu VDC. The villagers of Mastamandu VDC had declared No open defecation VDC¹.

The project conducted capacity oriented program focusing DDC/DTO, SO and community. Several trainings were done in scheme level, VDC level and district level. User committees were becoming institutionalized gradually. All schemes have O&M fund in the bank account. Water tariff collection system is gradually started in all of the schemes.

The project specially focused to develop the skill of JAGADAMBA in result women and dalits become trained on LLB, VMW and working in the scheme. Health, hygiene and sanitation awareness program, International Women Day celebration program encouraged women on basic health sanitation and human right of women. During International Women Day program celebration women express that such types of program was not organized previously.

Forming and training Tap Stand Group during PoCo phase ensures sustainability of the constructed system. Water safety plan and Chhau documentary played very positive role to aware male and female in the community.

The project is supporting government policy of one house, one latrine. Supporting for water and sanitation service for rural poor will be added value for universal coverage by 2017. The project mostly covers all MDGs goal.

Joint program with different line agencies², UNICEF, DWSSO and Oxfam become added value to put equal effort in all program VDCs.

Active DMC team, line agencies and project staffs work rigorously to make the 1st phase program a success.

¹ Mastamandu VDC becomes a 1st VDC declared as no open defecation in the district.

² Dadeldhura District prepared and started to implement join sanitation campaign triggering from Nepaljung declaration on sanitation.

2 Project Introduction/Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started on 15 Oct, 2006 and will continue till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP works in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalent to EUR 4.8 million.

Dadeldhura is one of the hill districts situated in Far-Western development region of Nepal. It adjoins with Mahakali River and India in West, Baitadi in North Kailali/ Kanchanpur in the South. Dadeldhura Headquarter is accessible through 135 km all-weather road from Dhangadhi.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Dadeldhura started implementing its activities immediately after MoU signing in the district on 8th April, 2007 (2064 -1- 05) between RVWRMP and DDC. DDC board has selected 5 working VDC namely Sirsha, Belapur, Mastamandu, Rupal and Deol Divyapur. VDCs were selected by DDC with consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water resources /sanitation facilities. These working VDCs are experiencing extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities can prove to be crucial in uplifting the living standards of people in the area. MoU between VDC and DDC was done on 2064 Shrawan 28 in all working VDCs to implement the water resources activities.

RVWRMP Dadeldhura implements Integrated Water Resources Management activities based on prioritization in VDC level Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) which include different components of water resources such as multiple use of water resources, drinking water, (gravity, point source improvement), sanitation (HH larvae, HH environmental improvement), micro-hydro, environmental protection/soil conservation etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.

The project is targeted towards the village level beneficiaries through initiation, participation, support and collaboration of the beneficiaries themselves. Registered User Committee (UC) is implementing the activities. Local NGOs act as a Support Organization (SO) and providing social and technical support to UC. Local bodies VDCs/DDC and other stakeholders at different levels are also providing backstopping support of UC and SO for its implementation. To facilitate the entire process the project activities are categorically divided into four different stages: Planning Phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase and Post-Implementation Phase.

During the entire project period of RVWRMP Phase I (2064-2067), Dadeldhura district has implemented different MUSA, Gravity water supply with sanitation and sanitation stand alone schemes based on the prepared master plan. Likewise cooperative, livelihood and soil conservation related program was also piloted during the period.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

The investment fund has been created from deposits by GoF, GoN and DDC. In the DDF/Investment fund GoF grand is 79 %, GoN shares 21 % and DDC Dadeldhura share is less than 1 %. The project assumed that DDC will share 10% from its internal revenue however it seems low contribution from DDC in the investment fund.

The fund has been expended for scheme construction. During first phase total Investment fund for Dadeldhura district was NPR 78,551,400. Out of total investment budget 91 % was expended for scheme construction, 8 % SO/NGOs cost and 1 % monitoring and supervision cost. Community has contributed in terms of cash and kind which is not included in the investment cost.

Cash from Village Development Committee and Cash and kind from user committee has contributed total NPR 26,455,943 to execute water supply and sanitation including. The total fund for the district including community

cost is NPR 105,007,343. In total scheme community share 24 % as kind contribution and VDC share 1 % of total cost. The detail Investment cost is in Annex 1.

Dadeldhura district has implemented 23 water supply and sanitation scheme out of that 5 schemes are comparatively bigger schemes. The major construction part has been completed however mainly the bigger schemes are financially not cleared in the last fiscal year. So far in the last final year total NPR 69,953,580 has been expended and NPR 8,597,820 is still remaining in the DDF for remaining schemes final payments. The list of carried over schemes is in Annex 2.

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

RVWRMP admired Local Self-governance Act and its regulation that is fully authorized to District Development Committee as a lead organization for overall district development. DDC has formulated favorable environment to launch the program in all 5 working VDCs. DDC body which includes all political parties formulated district level policy and carried out regular monitoring and supervision for the betterment of the project. Regular District Management Committee meetings were conducted at several occasions which decided and came up with concrete decisions for smooth implementation of the program. The DMC members also carried out regular monitoring and supervision in the project areas.

District Technical Office which is under DDC has major role and responsibilities for technical inputs in RVWRMP supported projects. All scheme design checks and verification, regular monitoring and supervision, quality control and final bill (measurements) has been done by district technical office. District has assigned one full time sub-engineer to look after technical matters of RVWRMP project.

Helvatas has assisted in preparation of VDC level WUMP in the initial stage of the project. Based upon the scheme prioritized by the community the project was launched in the community.

Livelihood pilot programs have been carried out with technical inputs from two organizations. In the first round IDE/SIMI has technically supported farmers for seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable production. Second pilot program was conducted with the technical support of District Agricultural Development Organization.

AEPC has technically supported in construction of one pico hydro project in the district whereas all 5 VDC has rigorously supported to complete the scheme in time.

Several environmental sanitation related awareness programs were organized jointly³ with DWSSO, UNICEF, Oxfam, women development office, district energy sector office etc.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

As per the working policy and guideline, NGOs/SOs were selected to technically and socially support the community. SOs selection notice was made public in the local newspaper focusing on selecting appropriate SOs from the district. Altogether 21 SOs applied, out of which 9 were pre-qualified. Furthermore, out of the 9 SOs, 6 qualified and were selected. A set of selection criteria were used and a team comprising Planning officer, Program officer from DDC, Asst. Chief District Officer and WRA evaluated the selection process.

All six SOs were deputed in 5 working VDCs. As per the PIG, SOs hired both technical and social staff to support community mobilization, health hygiene and sanitation awareness and scheme construction work. As selected by the SOs, altogether 53 staffs were involved in the program out of which 15 are female, 2 are Dalits and 3 Janajatis.

During program implementation SOs technical capacity was found poor and that staff turnover is highly significant which case directly unsatisfactory affected quality delivery to the community.

Involvement of SO/NGOs is an initiative to shift the central government role to facilitating and promote NGOs in implementation role.

³ WASH Cluster member has prepared WASH plan of the district and regular meeting will take place in the district.

3.4 District human resources

Small district team having technical and social expertise has been working in the district to support DDC and DTO. Realizing technically poor performance of the SOs, the district team has given emphasis in supporting in the field for quality construction. District human resources team was involved from advisory support to scheme level support in the community. Both regular staff and short term staff was hired from the project to support the district. The detail list of the district human resources is in Annex 5.

3.5 Material resources

RVWRMP established a small office in the DDC premises to support DDC/DTO, SOs and community. During program execution human resources as well as materials resources were used. The list of materials that are in the district office is in Annex 7.

4 Activities

During 1st phase seven different types of projects were executed in the Dadeldhura District. The table shows the status of projects that were carried out during Phase 1.

Table 1. Number of schemes and status

	Preparatory	Implementation	Post-Imp.
VDC level WUMP	5	5	0
Water supply	26	23	5
MUSA	1	1	0
Sanitation	7	7	0
Institutional toilet	9	9	0
Soil conservation	1	1	0
Livelihood	18	18	0
District WUMP	1	1	0

4.1 Water Use Master Plans (VDC level WUMP)

Water use master plan is a basic planning tool to implement water resource activities prepared by the community. Preparation of VDC WUMP ensures proper implementation of activities. The project supports community to prepare WUMP. VDC level WUMP of all project VDCs have been completed. WUMP prioritized 30 schemes, out of which RVWRMP supported implementation of 22 schemes. The detail of the schemes is an Annex 8.

4.2 Water supply

The beneficiary community is sensitized to active participation from all households without any restriction or discrimination by forming UC in order to pursue common goal/interest of the community people.

Altogether 26 schemes are taken from 5 working VDCs in Preparatory Phase based on the priority under WUMP. Among them 3 schemes were dropped due to technical problems (one in Sirsha, Deol and Mastamandu VDCs). Implementation phase has been completed in all 23 schemes out of which post implementation phase of 5 schemes have been successfully completed.

User committees are the apex body nominated by the users. All 23 schemes UC registration is completed in District Water Resources Committee. Total 2021 households and 13,231 populations have benefited from 23 completed water supply and sanitation schemes. The detail schemes with household and population is in Annex 9.

A multiple water use scheme is completed in Sirsha VDC. The scheme comprises Water supply system, micro hydro, irrigation, sanitation and livelihood programs. The scheme is constructed in the concept of integrated water resources management (IWRM) where water is fully utilized in the community.

4.3 Sanitation

Many rural people suffer from water related diseases so RVWRMP has specially focused to sanitation awareness related program in all project areas. The project raises awareness and motivates communities to practice total

sanitation with elimination of open defecation and other unhygienic behavior. The sanitation educational program emphasizes personal, domestic, and environmental sanitation.

Environmental program activities include source protection, trail improvement, village cleaning, household and school latrine construction and use, utensil drier (Chang) construction and its use, construction and use of smokeless stove, drainage and wastewater management for seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable production, school, and environmental sanitation program.

Awareness creation on personal, household and environmental sanitation activities were started at the initial stage of the project. Different participatory tools, leaflets, pamphlets, posters, flip charts and radio programs were conducted to aware the community. Along with regular sanitation awareness program, several national and international sanitation days were observed in the community and district level.

Each year National Sanitation Week campaign program was celebrated in the program VDC and district. During the week, demo on hand washing with soap, sanitation quiz, rally, postures, street drama and other ways was used to aware the community. World toilet day, hand washing day, World water day are also key events to disseminate sanitation related message in the community.

1. 10 % use of hygienic latrines i.e. No open defecation
2. Safe water use for all domestic purposes
3. Effective hand washing with soap after defecation and before taking or handling food
4. Keeping food and water covered
5. Clean yards and roadsides
6. Latrines well managed and maintained
7. Water points well managed

A joint three months sanitation campaign program with UNICEF, DWSSO and Oxfam has been started in the district. The main objective of the campaign is to raise awareness on sanitation, develop common strategy and put equal effort in all VDC and update information on health and sanitation from the settlement/VDC/municipality to address sanitation problems.

Household sanitation

To be healthy, the environment should be clean and the household latrine in proper use. Every household is encouraged to construct latrine and use it. 933 double pit toilets were constructed by the community. Households were categorized in 3 categories: very poor, poor, moderate. DMC decided to provide material subsidy equivalent of NPR 3300, 3050 and 2800 respectively. Likewise VDC had share of NPR 300 per toilet.

Total 13 household sanitation schemes (7 standalone sanitation schemes and 6 along with water supply) were implemented to support for double pit, sulav toilet construction in the 1st phase of the program. In total 1021 households and 6208 population are now using the toilet facility. List of sanitation schemes is in Annex 10.

Institutional

Institutional latrine will be focus mainly in government schools, health post/sub health post, VDC and other institutions. Together with latrine a tap, roof top (if possible) tank and urinal are constructed. Institutional toilets are constructed with providing special attention for the girl students.

Total 9 institutional toilets has been constructed, among them 3 toilets are double pits with urinal and remaining are double cabin toilets. Aiming for no open defecation, 6 toilets (5 in school and 1 in sub health post) were constructed in Mastamandu, 2 toilets were constructed in Belapur and one in Sirsha. A separate tap stand with water tank, urinal chamber and latrine were constructed in the school (depending upon their needs).

Major focus was provided for the software part, taking school as an entry point for sanitation awareness creation in the community. Conduction of National Sanitation Action Week/Hand Washing campaign in a regular basis by teachers and student has shown positive result. School management committee, sanitation user committee, water user committee and FCHV played a model role.

Both hardware and software part were focused in following:

1. Health and sanitation awareness competition games
2. Solid waste pits, garbage pit
3. Institutional latrines construction maintenance and proper use
4. Health sanitation education rally, wall print, poster pamphlet etc.
5. Health and Sanitation drama at school time to time with different title
6. How to clean an open wound, nail chip, bathing, cleaning scores.
7. Hand washing with soap - How and when to wash hand etc.
8. Celebrate deferent national and international days in school – School anniversary day, water day, sanitation week, hand washing day, toilet day, women day, environment day etc.

Model Eco Village program/No Open Defecation Status

Community of Mastamandu VDC relied on open defecation, leading to diarrhea and dysentery cases observed in the VDC. Realizing the poor sanitation condition of the VDC, communities prioritize to work on sanitation from the early stage of the program execution and requested support from DDC. In response, the board meeting of DDC decided to support the community in building household and institutional latrines, aiming Mastamandu as No Open Defecation model VDC. As a program VDC of RVWRMP, DDC/RVWRMP took lead role to support community for water and sanitation. As the result, VDC was declared as No Open Defecation VDC.

The community has identified sanitation and water supply problems during Water Use Master Plan preparation and sanitation has become a high priority followed by water supply. Likewise double pit house hold toilet construction was initiated through 7 different sanitation user committees. At present all households have toilets and they have been using them effectively.

Mastamandu VDC has 5 schools. Among these, 2 schools have constructed institutional two cabin toilets and attached urinal well as 3 schools have constructed institutional toilets. In addition, one sub health post has constructed an institutional toilet. As a result, altogether 1137 students and 47 teachers have directly benefited.

Most community members have constructed utensil drier (Chang) and dish washing plate. As a result of the continuous efforts exerted by RVWRMP in the VDC concerning health issues, communities are now aware of washing their hands during critical juncture. As an outcome of the intervention, VDC sub health division has now claimed that water borne diseases have now been reduced.

All schools are carrying out hand washing campaigns regularly. School Management Committee, teachers, students and WUC members have all been playing a vital role in establishing themselves as a role model for sanitation campaign in the concerned VDC. Toilet Household and Status in VDC:

Toilet completed with the support of DDC/RVWRMP	=	635
Toilet completed by Self Help (Baseline)	=	64
Toilet completed by other Organization	=	73
Total Toilets/Households		772

4.4 Soil Conservation

Soil conservation and environmental protection sub project at road corridor of Mastamandu VDC is completed covering 92 HHs (31 dalit, 0 janajati, 61 other) and 552 population (170 dalit, 0 janajati, 382 other). To control landslide 5 check dams with Gavin work were done. Seedlings for land slide areas and fruit seedlings were distributed to all 92 households. Now community is benefiting from fruit production.

4.5 Irrigation

The multiple use scheme of Sirsha includes irrigation scheme of 38 Ropani of land of 20 households. Total 7 taps are constructed for irrigation and communities are irrigating their land by using sprinkler irrigation system.

4.6 Rural energy

Project supports community in water resources management sector for maximum utilization of water. As such a micro hydro scheme has been completed in Shirsha VDC “Asurani Multiple Use Schemes⁴” generating 2 kW. Community contributed to prepare electric pole and technical input was provided by private electricity installer. Total 20 households are benefiting from the electricity. A storage tank has prepared to store water for electricity and overflows to irrigate the land.

In the post construction phase improved cooking stove training was organized in the Sirsha VDC where 24 users become trained from 12 schemes. Gradually the importance of cooking stove is realized by the community and started to construct into their houses. Iron improved stove has been demonstrated in Mastamandu VDC. 10 households of Mastamandu VDC have constructed improved cooking stoves.

5 Community mobilization and community organizations

Social or community development promotes dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, especially the poor and the socially excluded, for their socio-cultural, political and economic upliftment in a sustainable manner. The aim of social mobilization therefore is to harness the dormant potential of people to help them. The basic premise is to remove social, political and psychological disempowerment of people, particularly dalit and women, prevailing in the society. RVWRMP supports forming of COs covering all households of the VDC.

COs formation in all program VDC is completed. Total 7130 HHs become member in 294 COs. Female COs are active and formed more than Male COs and 31 COs are jointly formed by female and male in 4 VDCs.

Table 2. Status of COs

VDC	HHs	COs			Total	Remarks
		F	M	Mixed		
Belapur	1364	31	28	8	67	
Sirsha	2692	43	30	10	83	
Rupal	938	18	18	10	46	
Deol	1364	30	42		72	
Mastamandu	772	17	6	3	26	
Total	7130	139	124	31	294	

5.1 CO Manager Training

So far CO managers training on book keeping and financial management are completed in 2 VDCs namely Deol and Sirsha and 266 COs chairpersons and managers are trained. Both COs Chairpersons and managers are trained in Sirsha VDC thinking to run VDC level Cooperative.

Table 3. Status of CO training in Deol and Sirsha

VDC	Cos	Nos. of Tr. Group	Participants			Remarks
			F	M	Total	
Deol	62	3	27	39	66	
Sirsha	80	7	76	84	160	Chairperson and manager
Total	142	10	103	123	226	

The CO members have started regular saving practice. So far 294 COs of 5 VDC have able to saved NPR 5,436,107 out of that NPR 1,157,607 is distributed as a loan to the community members. Total 800 households have taken loan. Detailed COs saving and disbursement is in Annex 3.

Training on Leadership development and book keeping were conducted in all 294 COs group in 5 VDC. In total 621 participants were trained and out of that 121 dalits, 16 janajatis and 282 other caste participants were participated.

⁴ Asurani MUS project of Sirsha VDC become a 1st micro hydro project supported by RVWRMP.

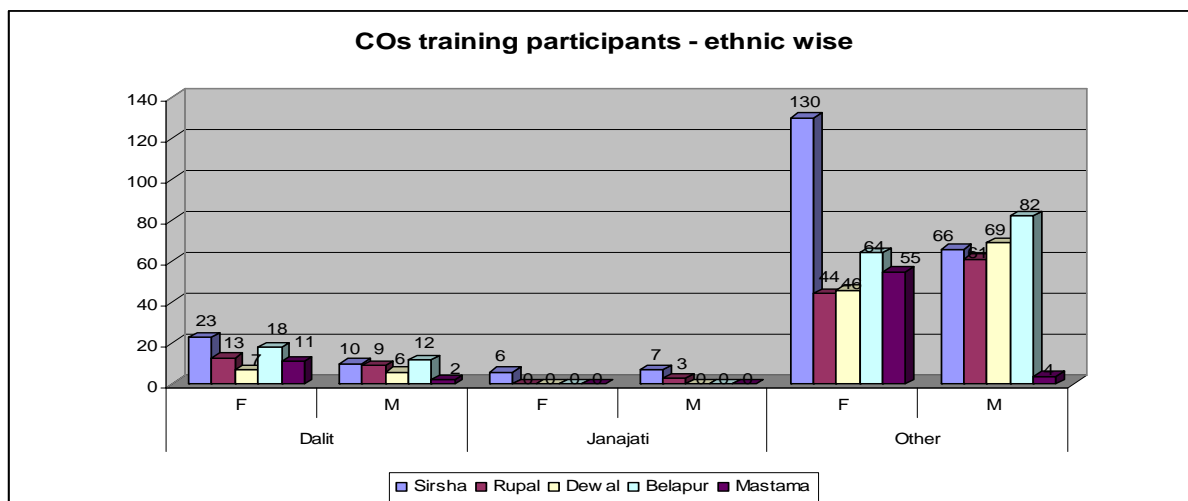


Figure 1: CO training Participants

5.2 Livelihood

Water plays an important role in income-generative activities in seasonal and off-season vegetable farming. Investment in water infrastructure is not sufficient to improve agricultural productivity in this remote part. Farmers need better education in the use of inputs and technical options with effective access to markets for their production.

As income generation is directly linked with the sustainability of constructed water supply and sanitation infrastructure, so the project piloted a livelihood-supported program in Sirsha, Belapur, and Mastamandu VDCs.

There are a total of 413 households in total benefiting 2686 population in the livelihood sector. A total of 18 functional groups were formed comprising of 15-30 members in each. Sirsha VDC has 8 functional groups, Belapur has 6 and 4 in Mastamandu VDC, each group led by two (one female compulsory) leader farmers. The list of leader farmers is in Annex 11.

The project emphasized its focus on developing Local Service Providers (LSP) at the community level for the sustainable support to the users. Among 408 trained in different aspects of vegetable production, the project has developed 36 leader farmers and community mobilizers as LSP. Innovative technologies are promoted: out of the total, 8 HHs have already started vegetable production in plastic house, 112 HHs have applied micro irrigation technology through drips or sprinkler and 150 HHs have started producing and using organic fertilizers locally.

The project has paid attention in establishing and strengthening supply chains at the local level. It has supported to establish 3 agro-vets, 3 marketing committees, 2 collection centers, 4 MIT dealers at community level.

The activities are guided by the value chain approach. IDE Nepal provided support in the technical field as a collaborating partner in the 1st year. Realizing that in sustainability and scaling up, the government institutions play a vital role, in the 2nd year the project piloted collaboratively with District Agricultural Development Office.

5.3 Cooperative

Sirsha VDC is comparatively a big VDC with 2402 households. Total 84 COs were formed for active saving and fund mobilization. RVWRMP supported to construct 12 water supply and sanitation schemes, livelihood program and COs formation and mobilization. To sustain these projects, VDC level Cooperative pilot has been initiated through CO model. Body of the cooperative was selected through the election process. All CO members selected the apex body. The cooperative is registered under regional cooperative office. Staff members and executive body are well trained and office has been established in the VDC. Total 65 COs are formally linked with cooperative.

The pilot cooperative has so far raised NPR 273,200 from 1172 share owners. Cooperative has facilities for child saving, elder saving, Pawa Bachat (women's fund), personal saving, group saving and users saving (O&M fund). The cooperative is providing 8-10 percentage interest in the deposited fund.

Table 4. Cooperative members

Dalit			Janajati			Other			Total
M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
52	68	120	31	22	53	477	522	999	1172

5.4 Solid waste management

Dadeldhura has one municipality, Amargadhi municipality, which is also district headquarters. Majority of the rural people are immigrating to the municipal areas, and due to the crowded population environmental sanitation condition become poorer and poorer. Solid waste management part is neglected.. The project conducted a study on solid waste management in Amargadhi in 2008 thinking to carry out solid waste management program in Phase 2. The report pointed out the more than 85 % waste, being decomposable, can be managed in house.

Mastamandu VDC is conscious on environmental sanitation. Villagers are gradually constructing waste garbage pit and using it regularly. Waste pits were constructed in Eco-San Model NOD village

5.5 User committee Federation

Federation of water supply and sanitation user committee Nepal (FEDWASUN) district chapter Dadeldhura supported user committee to become federate. FEDWASUN is playing vital role for user committee registration under district water resources committee. FEDWASUN also facilitated to conduct 3 days water right training to WRMC and VDC secretary in the district.

5.6 Capacity building

Efficiency and effectiveness in successful implementation of the program depends on quality and commitment of the staff of organization. Staff is not only the most important asset for successful implementation of the program but also is equally important for the development of institutional values, culture and ethics. The project has implemented its capacity development related program to enhance the capacity of DDC/DTO, VDCs, SOs and own staff. Capacity development of involved partners is one of the prime strategies of the project so that positive impacts can be achieved through the successful and efficient implementation of project activities. RVWRMP has defined clear human resource development policy in respect to skill enhancement of DDC/DTO, SO staff and community people. A number of trainings supporting the program has been conducted since the beginning of project. Additional trainings on livelihood and cooperative management targeted the community.

5.6.1 District level

As per the human resource development policy of RVWRMP skill enhancement of different agencies and community people are conducted. A number of training/workshop orientations regarding in supporting the program has been imparting to them since the beginning of the project. In the 1st phase total 504 participants become trained through different training from district level. The detail of the participants are in Annex 12.

5.6.2 VDC level

As per the local self governance act and its regulations, VDC takes leading role for the entire VDC level development. VDC is one of the main stakeholders and sharer of the cost for scheme construction. Aiming to sustain the constructed schemes the project focuses to strengthening the capacity of VDC level. VDC main involvement is on WUMP preparation. Community implements schemes under a tripartite agreement between the DDC, VDC, and community. VDC monitors and supervises as per the guidelines and step by step process. The project organized the following VDC level training to VDC and Water Resources Main Committee:

1. Capacity development training on water resources master plan
2. Water right training
3. Post construction training
4. Water quality training
5. Teacher training
6. Cooperative training

5.6.3 Scheme level

Users are the managers of the constructed schemes and user committee takes lead role to mobilize users to construct, maintain and operate the scheme. To sustain the scheme UC has to be capable enough. In each scheme SO conducted capacity development program targeting to users and UC. Several informal trainings were conducted in community. Formal training was conducted in the community following the program implementation guideline and step-by-step manual. The following are the main formal trainings that were conducted 23 water supply and sanitation schemes in the 5 program VDCs.

Trainings were conducted to user committee during preparatory phase are:

1. Health hygiene and sanitation and gender and social inclusion
2. Financial management training
3. Community Action planning training and workshop

Trainings were conducted to user committee during implementation phase are:

1. Pre-construction seminar
2. During construction seminar
3. Post construction seminar

Trainings were conducted to user committee during post implementation phase are:

1. UC training to scheme operation and maintenance
2. water quality training
3. Tap stand group training
4. smokeless stove training

Several other sanitation awareness trainings were conducted in the community. Intense awareness program in sanitation and training was conducted in Mastamandu VDC aiming to declare No Open Defecation VDC. Livelihood and cooperative development piloted program were done in VDC, so several trainings to farmers and cooperative groups were organized. Exposure visit was also organized for user committee member to observe successful implementation of water supply, sanitation, livelihood projects of Kapilvastu, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, kaski, Tanahun and Palpa District.

5.6.4 SOs

Involved Support organizations facilitate community to enhance their capacity for scheme construction, monitoring and supervision and to make it sustainable. SOs have supported both technical and social part in the community. To mobilize the community field staff should know all about the program concept, modality and its working approach so the project had conducted capacity enhancement training/workshop to its partner SO.

5.6.5 Program Staff

RVWRMP has established a district team to support DDC and DTO in planning, coordinating, funding, supervising and monitoring to implement community development programs as per prepared master plan and project document. To strengthen the technical capacity of DTO and technical staff of SOs, project team organized capacity enhancement trainings. The list of district team is in Annex 13.

5.7 District Water Use Perspective Plan

The DDC Dadeldhura has initiated with support of RVWRMP to prepare District Water Use Perspective Plan (dWUPP) which aims to prepare district level water use plan focusing on water supply and sanitation. This is being piloted only in one district, Dadeldhura, to further develop the concept.

The scope of preparing the dWUPP includes three steps, namely:

1. Inventory of water use by collecting secondary data.
2. Technical & Social study with data verification and
3. Planning & prioritization.

The first two phases include the inventory of existing situation of water resources throughout the district by conducting secondary study as well as the field study. Initially the profile of water resources will be prepared as the primary outcome of this step. In step 3, the planning activities will be carried out based on the outcome of step 2 study. The major activities related with phase I was completed and the secondary data's report was shared with concern stakeholders. After the sharing of secondary report at district level, the technical as well as social study at field level has been completed in all VDCs. In Municipality areas the study is in progress and schedule ends at third week of June. The field finding report will prepared immediate after completion of field study which includes summary and findings of the study with addressing the data gap in Phase 1 report at end of July. The field findings will be shared in formal events at VDC level and district level. Based on the feedback received, the planning activities will be carried out at early month of Phase 2 of the Project.

5.8 Information Dissemination

RVWRMP disseminates the information about its modalities, working policy and procedure through various means. The following are the key activities to disseminate the information.

1. Participate in Far Western Exhibition.
2. Celebrate Environmental Day
3. Celebrate Women's day with WDO
4. Celebrate population day by plantation in Mastamandu VDC.
5. Information disseminate during Sanitation Week and IYS 2008
6. Joint program during Sanitation Week campaign celebration with Helvetas (Street Drama – Dadeldhura)
7. District level information sharing workshop

5.9 Steering Committee Meetings

DDC and RVWRMP Dadeldhura organized 4th steering committee meeting in Dadeldhura on 1st June 2008. The steering committee formulates policy for the project and was chaired by the sectary of Ministry of Local Development. Also high level advisory committee meeting was held in Dadeldhura district on Chaitra 06, 2066.

6 Outputs and Efficiency

DDC prepared annual plan and created enabling environment through preparing district level plan and policy. DMC meeting was held regularly to prepare realistic plan of action that are implemented. District program was implemented without obstacles due to DMC and its team efforts. DDC along with all political parties positively supported the project. Minor problems were created by some SOs by not deputing field staff in stipulated time. District Agricultural Development Offices played vital role by providing trained staff in the community for livelihood support. Budget was released by GoF is in appropriate time, but slightly slow from GoN. The matching fund from DDC is very low because low internal revenue of the district. Some VDCs are very willing to contribute as expected. Minor delays were observed during material procurement and transportation due to general strike and natural disasters. Delays directly hamper scheme implementation so that some schemes were not completed in time.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

7.1 Overall project objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), ie. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

7.2 District Contribution to Project Objectives

Dadeldhura district prepared WUMPs for 5 VDCs (Sirsha, Belapur, Mastamandu, Rupal and Deol) and implemented almost all component of the project in 5 working VDC prioritized by the WUMP 23 water supply and sanitation, 9 sanitation and one soil conservation user committee are become capable to handle and make the project sustainable. Livelihood functional groups become active for seasonal and off seasonal vegetable cultivation. Forming marketing committee and collection centre is able to sell their product and made additional income. The following table shows the district contribution towards project objectives. Mastamandu VDC shows a role model on environmental sanitation by declaring as No Open Defecation VDC. This is the first result of the project towards VDC coverage on total sanitation. All 772 households and 6 institutions have toilets and people of the VDC are not defecating openly.

Table 5. Achievement of Dadeldhura District

Sector	Target (Pop)	Achieved (Pop)	Achieved (%)	Remarks
Water Supply	120000	13231	11.03	
Sanitation	60000	6208	10.35	
Micro hydro	6000	80	1.33	
Irrigation	15000	80	0.53	
Soil conservation		552		Support for land slide control
Livelihood		2686		4000+ additional income per HHs

7.3 District Level Contribution

Dadeldhura district is situated in the far west region of the country and it has 20 VDCs and one municipality. The project works in 5 VDCs. In total it has 150721 population and only 73 % are getting tap water and less than 37 % have sanitation facilities. The project made the following contribution in Phase 1:

Table 6. District contribution to project

Sector	Dist. pop	Achieved (Pop)	Achieved (%)	Remarks
Water Supply	150721	13231	8.78	
Sanitation	150721	6208	4.12	
Micro hydro	150721	80	0.05	
irrigation	150721	80	0.05	
Soil conservation		552		Support for land slide control
Livelihood		2686		4000+ additional income per HHs

No Open Defecation VDC of Mastamandu is a positive sign to scale up the sanitation program in other VDCs of the district. RVWRMP developed local service providers like Water Resources Technicians, Master Leader farmer, Agro vets and technical capacity of DTO. That will be an asset for the district for further development activities.

8 Sustainability

8.1 Financial – O&M Fund and Transparency

Beneficiary community shares the program cost. As such the community is made responsible for the procurement of non-local materials. Community also takes the responsibility of the managing funds as well as the implementation of the scheme. DDC directly release the scheme cost in the UC account ensuring up-front contribution. The account is used to procure and transport non-local materials and pay for skilled labor and unskilled labor. The SO supports community to ensure quality of the procured materials. District Technical office checks the quality of materials. This is carried out to ensure quality of materials procured by communities.

In this way community develops sense of ownership, excels management capability and introduces transparency in financial dealings. The project provides regular support to other sector institutions for introducing decentralized transparent arrangements that emphasizes community procurement to eliminate undue fund diversion.

Community organizes social and public audits to maintain high level transparency. Notice of public audit will be kept in the public place. DDC released fund in installment basis. The second installment will be released after monitoring the progress that has been made with recording in the measurement book.

Regular water tariff collection and mobilization are practiced in all completed schemes. The collected fund and its mobilization supports to make the fund bigger which ensures sustainability of the schemes.

8.2 Technical – VMW and Water quality

Operation and maintenance fund has been regularly collected in all 23 water and sanitation schemes. In most of the cases, the collected fund was sufficient for the monthly remuneration of VMW only, so nothing was saved for the future operation and maintenance fund. In 4 big schemes sub committees are formed for scheme operation and more than 2 VMW are recruited. The salary received was nominal which caused some reluctance in their working pattern. Most of the communities were satisfied with the VMW work: maintenance of was done regularly.

Water quality test was done in completed schemes. The test shows that special attention has to be provided during water handling, and cleaning of all structures. Sample water quality test result is in Annex 15. Post construction phase supported to aware community on water quality. UC and tap stand groups are trained on water safety plan. Health and sanitation awareness and water safety activities ensure water quality.

8.3 Institutional – Ownership

Communities are gradually adopting the working strategy of DDC/RVWRMP. Implementing the program through step-by-step process and conducting several trainings and workshops, shows the ownership towards the scheme. Conduction of regular UC meeting, mass meeting and time to time public audit, properly records keeping are regularly conducting in the community.

Water tariff connection system is starting slowly. VMW selection and training has been conducted in all scheme. UC has recruited VMW and minor repair works has done my VMW.

There are fewer problems in small schemes. Some more effort is needed to provide the community to sustain big schemes. Big multi village schemes needs to be formulated to sub committees with clear role and responsibility with in their periphery. Main UC will have to monitor supervise to all subcommittee and community. Coordination has been started with different line agencies and other institution however more coordination is required.

9 Cross cutting themes

9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage

The project supports government policy on one house one latrine. Supporting for water and sanitation service for rural poor will be added value for universal coverage by 2017. The project mostly covers all MDGs goals.

Table 7. MDG goals and the project

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Income generating program through livelihood supported program helps to reduce poverty in the farmers groups. Community Organizations which are regularly saving and mobilizing the fund is focusing for income generating program. Likewise piloted VDC level cooperative is providing positive result to address on poverty and hunger.
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education	The program's thrust to enhance and diversify rural incomes and construct drinking water scheme that reduce hours and burden of collecting water allows parents to engage in other productive enterprises that help in sending their children to school.
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women	Bringing deprived women of the rural communities in the main stream of project management is the main thrust of the project. The project focuses on empowering JAGADAMBA. The program target to include JAGADAMBA groups within community and involve them in planning and decision making process. Awareness tools like Chau documentary played significant role for women empowerment.
Goal 4. Reduce child mortality	As an impact of the water supply and sanitation components of the program, the community people wash their hands with soap before feeding children. The improved sanitation practice led to the decrease in child mortality in the program area.
Goal 5: Improve maternal health	Unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation are reasons for high incidence of communicable diseases in Nepal especially in poor rural communities. Increased access to clean drinking water and improved sanitation has contributed in the reduction of incidence of water borne and other communicable diseases. Due to increased access of clean water closer to home, time taken for fetching water has been significantly reduced. Community women have been able to utilize part of the time saved in personal hygiene and improve quality of maternal health.
Goal 6: Combat HIV/Aids, Malaria and other diseases	None
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Project ensures environmental sustainability by preparing community for maintaining clean environment. Community awareness on environmental sanitation issues is raised. Communities prepare and implement action plans of Environmental sanitation and empowering to declare no open defecation areas.
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development	The project design to implement the program partnering with local government and support organizations. The project enhance capacity of User's Groups i.e. communities, SOs, VDCs, DDC/DTO in service delivery. The project focuses on coordination line agencies and capacitates them in implementing schemes. The project mobilise non-governmental organizations as supporting organizations to user's groups to support and capacitated them in implementing the scheme.

9.2 Poverty

The project is contributing to the government goal in poverty alleviation. The project is responsive towards PRSP. The project is keen on making water within the reach of JAGADAMBA groups. Project has created many income opportunities in the villages by subsidizing of the transportation cost from the road head to the village.

The project piloted livelihood program in three VDCs through 18 functional groups which directly linked to poverty alleviation. Majority of the households was selected from among the poor dalit houses by the community. During one year program cycle household saved NPR 4,000.00 on average per year from livelihood activities.

The project supports material cost to construct latrine up to plinth level based on the poverty. JAGADAMBA households are identified by the community themselves using poverty criteria. The community is made aware of the poverty criteria that relate to food sufficiency and land holding. It is assumed that these criteria are more visible and representative. The assessment method is employed to identify poverty at individual household level. Very poor households get relatively more subsidy by the project in livelihood and sanitation program.

Livelihood and Home Garden management program : For economic empowerment, Livelihood component of the program encourages farmers to produce seasonal and off sectionals vegetable. Each household may utilize time savings from fetching water to raise income by home gardening activities that can initiate income generating activities after the project completion.

Post Construction Activities (POCO) : Dadeldhura district has completed 18 water and sanitation schemes and 5 schemes has taken into POCO phase focusing water safety plan, operation and maintenance and training to tape post mother groups. VDC level smokeless stove training was organized and 20 participants were trained. The participants have constructed 10 smokeless stoves and communities are gradually realizing its importance and construction. In total 36 tap stands group were trained on water safety plan and operation and maintenance with health and hygiene. A VDC level POCO workshop is completed in Sirsha VDC participating by WRMC, Political leader of VDC, UC member etc. The POCO activities is helping for scheme sustain and O&M fund raising more.

Community Organizations' saving fund and O&M Fund mobilization : Formation of community organization and mobilization towards saving and credit is supporting rural women towards poverty alleviation. Women are taking loan to use in the productive work to make more income.

Bahadure Water Supply and Sanitation scheme, Sirsha has saved NPR 150,000 and deposited in O&M account in the Cooperative of Sirsha. The Money were saved from unskilled and skilled labor cost including saving from the transportation. Communities make regular saving and trying to make more money for O&M and VMW expenses.

Cooperative pilots : Cooperative is uniting all COs of the VDC. UC also opened account in the Cooperative. The saved money in the COs will be deposited in the cooperative. Cooperative lending money to individual, COs and user committee.

9.3 Environment

RVWRMP supports DDC and VDC for program implementation. Investment fund from GoF and GoN directly come in the DDF so the objective of RVWRMP is to strengthen local government. DDC is taking lead role to solve the environmental issues related to the program. DDC always create good working environment for all development organizations that are working in the district. Regular meeting, experience sharing has been conducting to create conducive environment in the district.

9.4 Human rights

In relation to the water resources management program RVWRMP organized several sensitization program in working VDC and District level. Water is now taking as human right so during water day, environmental day was observed with dissemination of human right and dignity. World women day placed positive impact towards human right and human right in the VDC and district.

9.5 Gender and social inclusion

RVWRMP has developed GESI strategy. The program is implementing based on the strategy and focus has been provided to JAGAMBA group in each step. Equal opportunities are ensured for women and men in the decision process from the planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, to operation, and maintenance of schemes. As a result, women and dalit become trained on LLB, VMW and working in the scheme. Forming and training Tap Stand Group during PoCo phase ensures sustainability.

In each VDC, female and male COs are formed. Female COs are more active than male COs. Women have started to make their own saving in the CO. Women are participating in the WUC executive body and start to raise their voice in the decision making. Instead of participation for the sake of participation now there is meaningful participation from JAGADAMBA groups. The detail scheme wise status of UC by VDC is in Annex 14.

Health, hygiene and sanitation awareness program, International Women Day celebration program encourage women. During International Women Day program, women expressed that such types of program was not organized previously. The Chau documentary played big role to aware male and female in the community.

9.6 Disaster management and climate change

RVWRMP with other organizations carried out disaster management program during diarrhoea outbreak in Belapur and other VDCs. Contingency plan was prepared and distribution of Piyus was done in program VDC. Three-month sanitation awareness program has been planned to be conducted in all program VDCs.

The project has focus in environmental protection so as source conservation, plantation in and around source areas has been done in critical sources. Low cost soil conservation work has been coordinated with district soil conservation office. To prevent from unexpected rain and washing out intake and other structure, RVWRMP has focus to construct site specific structure using different technical options.

10 Conclusions: lessons learned and recommendations

1. RVWRMP implement the schemes prioritized by the WUMP. However during WUMP preparation, communities think that all IWRM related things would be done. RVWRMP alone cannot address all the IWRM things so, the message should be given clearly what can be done or what not.
2. It is difficult to find trained technical person in the SOs. In Phase 2, SO modalities should be reviewed.
3. Reducing gap between phases may retain trained technical person power in the SO.
4. Piloting cooperative is doing well to coordinate and united all COs of the VDC so, it should be scale up in other program VDC as well.
5. Livelihood and home garden program is effective in pilots so it should be scaled up in coming phase.
6. Special support should be provided for big scheme to sustain the scheme.
7. Encourage should be given to volunteer and OJT to develop their carrier and support to the program.
8. VDC based qualified CM should selected. All VDC have formulated CO so, one CM per VDC will be sufficient for CO mobilization.
9. Clear modalities should be defined for bigger schemes and for rehabilitating schemes, with per capita cost.

ANNEXES*Annex 1. Dadeldhura DWRDF*

Sn.	Name of Scheme	Estimated DWRDF cost	FY 064/065	FY 065/066	FY 066/067	PoCo (066/67)	Total Payment	Contingencies & Monitoring Cost
A	Sirsha							
1	Asurani MUSA	1778393.27	1422713.00	300,853.00		141,867.00	1,865,433.00	66463.78
2	Tusharani WSS	4039236.93	3231389.00	350,000.00			3,581,389.00	111920.03
3	Limda WSS	679122.85	543297.00	135,825.00		49,253.00	728,375.00	21119.58
4	Timulpakha WSS	9561292.54	4670561.00	3,670,000.00	1,040,300.00		9,380,861.00	231214.84
5	Doli Aad WSS	1252576.01	1051513.00	107,691.00		167,125.00	1,326,329.00	45962.74
6	Melmelchaud WSS	1183582.57	1019995.00	82,431.00		129,601.00	1,232,027.00	40996.98
7	Goganchhida WSS	4105931.11		3,182,275.00	437,410.00		3,619,685.00	128086.44
8	Bahaduray WSS	1551916.86		1,188,699.00	240,145.00		1,428,844.00	66041.88
9	Khetipad WSS	1831726.08		841,404.00	809,483.00		1,650,887.00	68907.3
10	Mallo Rajauda WSS	814425.2		389,373.00	385,911.00		775,284.00	35678.61
11	Nauni Aam WSS	1420736.13		685,530.00	450,133.00		1,135,663.00	49673.02
12	Phairmati/ Gajada WSS	675577.66		326,320.00	289,191.00		615,511.00	22937.67
B	Mastamandu							
1	Haldam WSS	955503.76		725,769.00	227,069.00		952,838.00	48293.96
2	Sajala WSS	395344.59		298,288.00	97,055.00		395,343.00	22483.33
3	Chorella WSS	494475.91		371,634.00	121,055.00		492,689.00	29934.1
4	Samaiji Sanitation & Environment	897138		701,169.00	101,914.00		803,083.00	21700
5	Sunaulo Bihani Sanitation	333200		279,360.00	48,821.00		328,181.00	0
6	Pragatishil Sanitation (I, II & III)	767430		515,700.00	173,990.00		689,690.00	20000
7	Janachetana Sanitation	256700		256,700.00			256,700.00	10000
8	Ajambari Sanitation	228300		225,085.00			225,085.00	10000
9	Janata Ma.Bi. Sanitation(I & II)	516104.15		113,115.00	395,645.00		508,760.00	16332.39
10	Aditya Lower Secondary School, Mastamandu				447,613.00		447,613.00	
11	Samaiji Primary School, Mastamandu				97,651.00		97,651.00	
12	Janachetana Primary School, Mastamandu				171,751.00		171,751.00	
13	Mastamandu Sub- Health Post				59,626.00		59,626.00	
14	Janata Primary School, mastamandu				148,325.00		148,325.00	

C	Belapur							
1	Nabadurga Belapur WSS	7254535.29		5,803,627.00	1,014,220.00		6,817,847.00	269552.24
2	Mumme WSS	870043.65		696,000.00	42,798.00	120,267.00	859,065.00	54839.25
3	Jadepokhara WSS	430553.75		430,552.00			430,552.00	32768.84
4	Sunkeshari Gilleshwori LSS, Mumme				325,102.00		325,102.00	
5	Gaudeshwor Secondary School, Belapur				331,657.00		331,657.00	
D	Deol							
1	Guwadi WSS	10559658.74		5,263,291.00	1,450,000.00		6,713,291.00	33075.22
2	Pakina WSS	9682073.6		4,825,859.00	1,600,000.00		6,425,859.00	30353.73
E	Rupal							
1	Mahadev WSS	2610143.99			2,249,531.00		2,249,531.00	37417.38
2	Ukalek WSS	1593307.25			1,435,606.00		1,435,606.00	29238.26
3	Dunalek/ Lekuda WSS	3749508.16			3,413,542.00		3,413,542.00	39996.88
		70,488,538.05	11,939,468.00	31,766,550.00	17,605,544.00	608,113.00	61,919,675.00	
1	NGO Cost	6249747.5	691,725.00	2,705,837.00	2,638,329.00		6,035,891.00	213,856.50
2	Training Cost	599,039.00	200,546.00	228,493.00	587,388.00		1,016,427.00	(417,388.00)
3	Contingencies & Monitoring		265,941.00	420,104.00	295,542.00		981,587.00	
			1,158,212.00	3,354,434.00	3,521,259.00		8,033,905.00	(203,531.50)
			13,097,680.00	35,120,984.00	21,126,803.00	608,113.00	69,953,580.00	
1	FINNIDA		10,876,400.00	32,595,000.00	18,385,000.00		61,856,400.00	
2	Nepal Government		2,446,000.00	8,404,000.00	5,795,000.00		16,645,000.00	
3	DDC		50,000.00				50,000.00	
			13,372,400.00	40,999,000.00	24,180,000.00		78,551,400.00	
1	Total Estimated DWRDF Cost	77,337,324.55	78,551,400.00					
2	Actual Payment in Schemes	61,919,675.00	69,953,580.00					
3	Training & NGO cost	8,033,905.00						
		7,383,744.55	8,597,820.00	8,597,820.00				
	Due in the DDF (FY 2066/067)			8,597,820.00				

Annex 2. List of carryover schemes

SN	VDC	Scheme	Remaining activities	Timeline	Monitoring
1	Deol	Pakina	1 Tape Post	Will be complete with in a week	Schedule on 2,3 Aug
			3 KM Branch line		
2	Guwadi	Guwadi	3 RVT (8, 4, 5 M ³	Will be completed with in August, 2010	Will be in August 25
			5 KM Branch line		
			18 Tape Posts		
3	Rupal	Mahadev	1 tape post	Will be completed with in 10 days	Schedule on 29, 30 July
			1.5 KM branch line		
4	Sirsh	Timulpakhe	3 Tape Post	Will be completed with in 20 days	Schedule on 9, 10 Aug
			40 Toilets		
5	Belapur	Nawadurga/Belapur	1 Intake	Will be completed with in August	Schedule on 13,14 Aug
			2 Tape posts		
			2 KM Branch Line		
6	Mastamandu	School Sanitation	Roofing Slab	Will be completed with in 15 days	Schedule on 8 Aug
7	Belapur	Sunkesher/Gillesor, School san	Roofing Slab and Pit	Will be completed with in 15 days	Schedule on 8 Aug
8	Belapur	Gaudeswor, School San	Roofing Slab and Pit	Will be completed with in 15 days	Schedule on 13, 14 Aug
9	Sirsha	Tusrani w/s	Cleared	Financially clearance remaining	

Annex 3. Saving/Loan/Interest Earned of COs

SN	Name of VDC's	Capital Accumulated by Various Sources (Rs)				Disbursement/ Lending (Rs)		Repayment/ Loan Collection (accumulate)					Overdue Amount in Rs. (Accumulative)	Benefited HHs in Nos.(Accumulative)				Benefited HHs in Nos.			Sector wise investment in Rs. (accumulative)			Loan Utilization (accumulative) by member households in number			
		Saving	Interest Earned	other income	Total	No.	Amount in Rs	Principal Amount Rs	Interest Amount in Rs	Penalty	Total	By Ethnicity				By Poverty			Household Consumptions	JGA	Micro Enterprise	Dalit	Janjati	Others	Total		
												Dalit		Janjati	Others	Total	POP	Poor								Medium	Total
1	Belapur	1,246,672	17,862		1,304,534	204	327,788	194,220	17,862		212,082	29000	53	0	151	204	68	68	68	204	163,394	163,894		53	0	151	
2	Mastamandu	2,150,357	20,894	46,300	2,217,551	161	1,262,600	607,000	12,600	640	620,240	340,000	53	0	108	161	60	53	48	161	545,3000	717,300		53	0	108	132
3	Rupal	177,198	3,85	20,500	3331,933	55	162,960	48,400	2,153	120	50,673	29,000	19	18	18	55	19	19	17	55	54,320	54,320	54,320	19	18	18	21
4	Dewal Dibyapur	339,974	46,240	27,522	414,036	132	365,884	164,070	46,240	720	211,030	18,145	14	0	118	132	47	67	18	132	77,895	287,989		14	0	118	123
5	Shirsha	871,378	63,773	182,902	1,168,053	256	545,650	24,930	32,597	55	57,582	270000	76	33	147	256	250	6	0	256	250,000	243,800	50,850	76	33	147	19
Total		4,785,579	151,854	259,524	5,436,107	800	2,664,882	1,038,820	111,452	1,535	1,157,607	443,145	159	51	542	800	441	213	151	800	1,091,409	1,467,33	105,170	159	51	542	295

Annex 4. Support Organization working with RVWRMP – Dadeldhura

SN	Name of SO	VDC
1	Women Deliverance Society	Sirsha
2	Rural Poverty Alleviation Campaign	Sirsha
3	Rural Development Promotion Centre	Mastamandu
4	Rural Environment Development Centre	Belapur
5	Intrigrated Development Society	Deol
6	Rural Empowerment Centre	Rupal

Annex 5. District Staffs of 1st phase

SN	Name	Post	Category	Time
1	Himalaya Gautam	Water Resources Advisor	Project Staff	Feb 07 to till date
2	Tung R. Pathak	Water Resources Advisor		Mar 07 to
3	Ramesh Dhital	Technical Facilitator	Project Staff	
4	Dhiraj Gurung	Administrative Officer	Consultant	
5	Dil Bahadur Giri	Technical Promoter	Project Staff	
6	Rinku Shrestha	Technical Facilitator		
7	Durga Thapa	Technical Facilitator		
8	Iswori Pant	Sanitation Promoter	Project Staff	
9	Menka Shahi	Senior Community Mobilizer	Project Staff	
10	Bhoj Raj Bhatta	Office Assistant	Project Staff	
11	Sanad Gyawali	Senior TP	Consultant	
12	Laxmi Dutta Bhatta	AT	Consultant	
13	Sarada Bhatt	AT		
14	Amrita Shrestha	Volunteer	Volunteer	
Community Mobilizers				
1	Bhan Singh Bohara	Community Mobilizer	Sirsha	
2	Raju Okhada	Community Mobilizer	Sirsha	
3	Gomati Bhatt	Community Mobilizer	Sirsha	
4	Ratna BK	Community Mobilizer	Belapur	
5	Bhim Luhar	Community Mobilizer	Belapur	
6	Bhagirathi Deuba	Community Mobilizer	Mastamandu	
7	Harkesh Bhul	Community Mobilizer	Mastamandu	
8	Kalawoti Paneru	Community Mobilizer	Rupal	
9	Daulat Tamata	Community Mobilizer	Rupal	
10	Dashrath Paneru	Community Mobilizer	Deol	
11	Karan Singh Pal	Community Mobilizer	Deol	

Annex 6. DDC Dadeldhura

SN	Organization	Post	Name of staffs	Training (Y/N)	Eval	SO Staffs/Change	Training (Y/N)	Eval	hired by
1	WDS	Team Leader	Ms. Chitra Kathayet	N	3	Ms. Bina Khadka		3	SO
2		Field Coordinator	Ms Sarita Bhatta	Y	2	Mr.Yub Raj Bhat	Y	2	SO
3		Overseer	Mr. Jaya Raj Bhatta	Y	4				SO
4		Health Promoter	Mr.Yub Raj Bhat	Y	2	Ms. Tuls Bohara	N	1	SO
5		WRT	Mr. Janak Raj Rosara	N	2	Mr. Ram C. Bhatta	Y	1	SO
6		WRT				Mr Jaya Dev Pandey	Y	4	
7		Accountant	Mr. Raghu Nath Pant		1				
1	RDPC	Team Leader		N					
2		Field Coordinator	Mr. Gajendra Shahi	Y	3	Mr. Khem Raj Bhatta		4	SO
3		Overseer	Mr. Dambar Shahi	Y	2	Krishna Raj Bhatta		1	SO
4		Health Promoter	Mr. Khem Raj Bhatta	Y	4				SO
5		WRT	Mr. Dambar Bdr. Saud	Y	2				SO
6		Accountant	Ms. Shanti Pant		1				SO
1	REC	Team Leader	Mr. Chet Raj Paneru	N	1				SO
2		Field Coordinator	Mr. Basu Dev Bhatta	N	3				SO
3		Overseer	Mr. Yogendra Bdr. Adhikari	Y	2	Mr. Manoj Singh Dhama	N	2	SO
4		Health Promoter	Mr. Surendra Prasad Bhatta	Y	2	Ms Jog Raj Kalauni	N	1	SO
5		WRT	Mr. Karbir Singh Bhandari	N	2				SO
6			Mr. Ganga Dutta Joshi	N	4				
7		Accountant	Ms Yasodha Bhatta	N	1				SO
1	IDeS	Team Leader	Mr. Rameshwor Jairu		1				SO
2		Field Coordinator	Mr. Hari Upreti	Y	2				SO
3		Overseer	Mr. Pradeep Jairu(Damai)	Y	1		Y		SO
4		Health Promoter	Ms. Bhagirathi Gurung	Y	2				SO
5		WRT	Mr. Khagendra Raj Pant	N	3				SO
6			Ms Tek Raj Pathak	N	2				
7			Mr. Yagya Raj Bhatta	N	2				
8			Ms. Chet Singh Pal	N	2				
9		Accountant	Mr. Babu Ram Shrestha	N	1				SO
1	REDC	Team Leader	Mr. Bal Bahadur Gurung		1				SO
2		Field Coordinator	Mr. Hemanta Shahi	Y	2				SO
3		Overseer	Mr. Surendra Bista	Y	1				SO
4		Health Promoter	Mr. Tilak Bahadur Shahi	Y	1				SO
5		WRT	Mr. Yadav Pd Paneru	N	1				SO
6		WRT	Mr. Pallav Awasthi	N	1				
7		Accountant	Mr. Binod Shahi		1				SO
1	RPAC	Team Leader	Ms Dipa Thapa		2	Mr. Yagya Raj Awasthi	N	1	SO
2		Field Coordinator	Ms Rupa Mal	Y	3	Mr. Yogendra Pd. Joshi	N	4	SO
3		Overseer	Mr. Bal Bahadur Thakurathi	Y	1	Mr. Chandra Chaudhari	N	2	SO
4		Health Promoter	Ms Janaki Kathayet	Y	1	Ms Nirmala Bhat	N	4	SO
5		WRT	Mr. Madan Bdr Pal	Y	1	Ms Khadak Singh Gairal	N	2	SO
6		WRT	Ms Naresh Bhat	Y	1				
7		Accountant	Mr. Megh Nath Pant	N	1				

Annex 7. Inventory list

S.N.	Description	Specification, Model	Qty.	Code No	Allocation	Remarks
Office Equipment						
1	Desk Top Computer	SyncMaster720N	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 1/001	Office	
2	Desk Top Computer	SyncMaster720N	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 1/002	Office	
3	Desk Top Computer		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 1/003	D WUMP	
4	Laptop Computer	Dell	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 2/001	Office	
5	Laptop Computer	Compac	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 2/002	Office	
6	Palm top Computer	PC Series	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 2/003	Office	
7	Printer	Canon LBP 3000	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 4/001	Office	
8	Printer	Canon LBP 1210	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 4/002	DWUMP	
9	Fax	Canon B820	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 8/001	Office	
10	Scanner	Canon	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 5/001	Office	
11	LCD Projector	OPTOMA	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 9/001	Office	
12	GPS Meter	60CSx, Garmin	2	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 12/002	Office	
13	GPS Meter	60CSx, Garmin	9	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 12/009	DWUMP	
14	Abney Level		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 13/01	Office	
15	Level Mechine	SOKKIA-446219	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 14/01	Office	
16	Tripod		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 15/01	Office	
17	Wire Gage	1505	6	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 16/06	Office	
18	Electric pocket Scale	500 gm	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 17/01	Office	
19	Vernier Caliper	150 X 0.02mm	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 18/01	Office	
20	Micrometer		2	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 19/02	Office	
21	Electric kitchen scale	5 kg	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 20/01	Office	
22	Measuring Tape	5 mtr	9	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 21/09	DWUMP	
23	10 ltr Bucket		9	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 22/09	DWUMP	
24	Stop Watch		9	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 23/09	DWUMP	
25	Calculator Normal		9	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 24/09	DWUMP	
26	Calculator Normal		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 24/01	Office	
27	Calculator Scientific		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 25/01	Office	
28	Measuring Cylinder		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 26/01	Office	
29	Gas Heater		2	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 27/02	Office	
30	Gas Cylinder		2	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 28/02	Office	
31	Halogen Heater		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 29/01	Office	
32	Inveter		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 30/01	Office	
33	Electric Water Pot	5 ltr	1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 31/01	Office	
34	Raughter		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/E - 32/01	Office	
Office Furniture						
35	Office Table		3	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 1/001	Office	
36	Office Table		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 1/002	D WUMP	
37	Office Chair, Revolving		3	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 4/003	Office	
38	Office Chair, Revolving		2	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 4/002	DWUMP	
39	Tea Table		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 5/001	Office	
40	Steel cabinet		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 6/001	Office	
41	Office Chair, small		6	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 7/006	Office	
42	Notice Board, Soft Board		2	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 8/002	Office	
43	Book Case		2	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 9/002	Office	
44	Water Filter		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 10/001	Office	
45	Telephone set		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 11/001	Office	
46	Kerosen Heather		1	RVWRMP/Dadel/F - 12/001	Office	
Other						
47	Sleeping bags		5		Staffs	
48	Matress		4		Staffs	

Annex 8. Status WUMP schemes implemented (WUMP - 1 year Plan)

SN	VDC	Scheme	Ward	Implemented by	Status	Remarks
1	Sirsha	Asurani MUS Scheme	5	RVWRMP	Completed	
2	“	Timulpakhe WSSP	2,4,8	RVWRMP	Imp ongoing	
3	“	Khitka Chida WSP	5	RVWRMP	Pre. Ongoing	Partial CBWSSP
4	“	Tusrani WSSP	9	RVWRMP	Imp. Ongoing	
5	“	Melmelchaud WSSP	3	RVWRMP	Completed	
6	“	Bhat Gadh WSP	5	DDC/DTO		
7	“	Bahadure Khola WSP	9	RVWRMP	Pre- Ongoing	
8	“	Limda WSSP	6	RVWRMP	Completed	
9	“	Doli WSSP	2	RVWRMP	Completed	
10	“	Gogan Chida	8,1	RVWRMP	Pre-Ongoing	5 year plan
11	Belapur	Nawadurga Belapur WSP	5,6	RVWRMP	Imp ongoing	
12	“	Mamme WSP	1	RVWRMP	Imp ongoing	
13	“	Jadepokhara WSP	7	RVWRMP	Imp ongoing	
14	“	Ban Maheshpur WSP	8		Drop due to Conflict	
15	“	Dharapani WSP	2			Planning
16	“	Dulaina RWH	8			Planning
17	“	Syalkota Thala Irrigation	1			Planning
18	Deol	Khada Chinna WSP	5,6	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
19	“	Guwadi WSP	4,2	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
20	“	GhatiGadh	8,1	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
21	Mastamandu	Gauli Geon WSP	8,9	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
22	“	Jhaulpani WSP	6	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
23	“	Sajala WSP	4	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
24	“	Nawalpur WSP	2.3	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
25	Rupal	Ogalekh WSP	2	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
26	“	Dunalekh WSP	4	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
27	“	Mahadev Gad WSP	8	RVWRMP	Pre ongoing	
28	“	Balada	6	PAF		
29	“	Birkham	1	Helvetas	Ongoing	
30	“	Sukalikheth	8	Helvetas	Ongoing	

Annex 9. Water Supply and sanitation schemes during 1st phase

SN	Name Scheme	VDC	Household				Population				Remarks
			D	J	O	T	D	J	O	T	
1	Tusrani	Sirsha	43		120	163	280		883	1163	
2	Limda	Sirsha		8	25	33		69	226	295	
3	Asurani	Sirsha	20			20		86		86	
4	Melmechaud	Sirsha			16	16			111	111	
5	Doli	Sirsha		6	5	11		51	52	103	
6	Timulpakhe	Sirsha	33		111	144	215		665	880	
7	Khitkachida	Sirsha	Dropped due to Technical problems								
8	Bahadure	Sirsha	6		62	68	50		417	467	
9	Gogan Chida	Sirsha	14		52	66	35		334	369	
10	Fair Matti	Sirsha			6	6			82	82	
11	Mallo Rajauda	Sirsha	11	14	21	46	71	89	138	298	
12	Naini Aam	Sirsha			20	20			153	153	
13	Khetipadh	Sirsha	4	20	5	29	37	155	41	233	
14	Jadepokhara	Belapur	15		23	38	95		139	234	
15	Nawadurga/Belapur	Belapur	90		275	365	619		1750	2369	
16	Mamme	Belapur	20		63	83	112		416	528	
17	Ogalekh	Rupal	10		14	24	75		104	179	
18	Dunalekh	Rupal	9	17	22	48	57	180	162	399	
19	Mahadev	Rupal	19		54	73	138		150	288	
20	Haldam	Mas'du	16		29	45	62		194	256	
21	Sajala	Mas'du			14	14			105	105	
22	Chorela	Mas'du	23		20	43	127		99	226	
23	Gauligeon	Mas'du	Dropped due to source dispute								
24	Chhina Patal	Deol	Dropped due to Technical problems								
25	Pakina	Deol	47		169	216	288		1283	1571	
26	Guwadi	Deol	70		380	450	496		2340	2836	
	Total		450	65	1506	2021	2757	630	9844	13231	

Annex 10. Sanitation stand alone project 1st phase

SN	Scheme	Household				Population				s)lkmot
		Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total	Dalit	Janagati	Other	Total	
1	Sunaulo Bihani I	68		41	109	408		246	654	
2	PragatiSheel	31		93	124	170		481	651	
3	Janachetana	35	1	43	79	243	5	299	547	
4	Samaiji	63	1	86	150	399	3	282	684	
5	Ajambari	16		55	71	93		315	408	
6	Sunaulo Bihani II	19		42	61	114		252	366	
7	Sunaulo Bihani II	9		31	40	64		202	266	
8	Asurani		20		20		80		80	
9	Tusarani	43		120	163	280		883	1163	
10	Limda		8	25	33		69	226	295	
11	Timul pakha	33		111	144	215		665	880	
12	Doli		6	5	11		51	52	103	
13	Melmel			16	16			111	111	
	Total	317	36	668	1021	1986	208	4014	6208	

Annex 11. Trained Farmers during 1st phase

S. NO	District	VDCs	Participants (participating)	Gender	Caste
1	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Karna Bahadur Air	M	O
2	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Tulsi Devi Bhatta	F	O
3	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Bal Bahadur Bhatta	M	O
4	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Basanta Devi Parki	F	D
5	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Indra Bahadur Karki	M	O
6	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Lok Bahadur Bist	M	O
7	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Saru Devi Air	F	O
8	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Dev Bahadur Bist	M	O
9	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Kali Devi Bist	F	O
10	Dadeldhura	Belapur	Sher Bahadur Dhami	M	O
11	Dadeldhura	Mastamandu	Bahadur Singh Bohara	M	O
12	Dadeldhura	Mastamandu	Naru Devi Bohara	F	O
13	Dadeldhura	Mastamandu	Bhaga Devi Bohara	F	O
14	Dadeldhura	Mastamandu	Ranjeet Bista	M	O
15	Dadeldhura	Mastamandu	Ranjana Bista	F	O
16	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Khadka Bahadur Gaha	M	J
17	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Jaisari Devi Subba	F	J
18	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Gopal Datta Pandey	M	O
19	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Gomati Bohara	F	O
20	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Shovan Singh Mal	M	O
21	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Dan Singh Saud	M	O
22	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Khadak Singh Thalal	M	J
23	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Saraswati Khawas	F	J
24	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Bhan Bahadur Saud	M	O
25	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Santa Bahadur Bharti Magar	M	J
26	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Man Bahadur Saud	M	O
27	Dadeldhura	Sirsha	Pasupati Devi Gharti	F	J

Annex 12. Capacity oriented training/Seminar

S.N	Description	Days	Dalit			Janajati			Other			Total		G total
			F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	T	F	M	
1	SO Orientation Training	3		1	1		3	3	21	9	30	21	13	34
2	Solid Waste Management Workshop	1	2		2	5	1	6	30	5	35	37	6	43
3	Livelihood Workshop	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	24	6	30	27	9	36
4	Off season vegetable production Training	3	4	1	5			0	9	5	14	13	6	19
5	Leader Farmer Training	5	1		1	1	3	4	13	5	18	15	8	23
6	Livelihood Coordination workshop	1	1		1		2	2	16	3	19	17	5	22
7	Cooperative workshop	1	1		1	1		1	1	14	15	3	14	17
8	IPM Refresher training for,LF	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	4	22	26	5	23	28
9	Agro vet for L. F training	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	20	20
10	poco training	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	23	24	1	24	25
11	season and offseason tarining for M.L.F	5	2	1	3	0	1	1	7	30	37	9	32	41
12	semi annual searing workshop last year	1	2	1	3	1	0	1	2	11	13	5	12	17
13	Meetram review meeting	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	31	32	3	33	36
14	WUMP preparation workshop District level	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	19	20	2	20	22
15	Sharing workshop with Dado District level.	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8	8	0	9	9
16	Livelihood agreement meeting	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	6
17	User committee poco management training	5	0	2	2	1	4	5	2	15	17	3	21	24
18	Health sanitation school teacher training	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	36	38	2	36	38
19	Water resource master plan preparation	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	24	24	1	25	26
20	Implementation facilitation workshop	3	2	4	6	0	0	0	4	8	12	6	12	18
	Total	41	19	14	33	13	20	33	138	300	438	170	334	504

Annex 13. Short Term staff for DWUMP Data collection & preparation:

1	Shantosh Panthi	Technical Facilitator		
2	Durga Pant	Social Enumerators		
3	Bhawana Bhandari	Social Enumerators		
4	Khem Raj Bhatta	Social Enumerators		
5	Rajendra Thagunna	Social Enumerators		
6	Gayendra Prasad Bhatta	Social Enumerators		
7	Jharana Bhandari	Social Enumerators		
8	Tilak Shahi	Social Enumerators		
9	Tara Prasad Bhatta	Social Enumerators		
10	Sasita Chhetri	Social Enumerators		
11	Dinesh Pant	Technical Enumerators		
12	Hari Shankar Joshi	Technical Enumerators		
13	Jay Raj Bhatta	Technical Enumerators		
14	Dipendra Khadka	Technical Enumerators		
15	Bir Pal	Technical Enumerators		
16	Ratan Bahadur Air	Technical Enumerators		
17	Ganga Datta Bhatta	Technical Enumerators		
18	Kalu Singh Pal	Technical Enumerators		
19	Yogendra Basnet	Technical Enumerators		
20	Sher Bahadur Air	Junior Technical Enumerator		

Annex 14. Status of UC by VDC and system

SN	Name Scheme	VDC	UC formation							
			Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total	
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Tusrani	Sirsha	1	1			4	3	5	4
2	Limda	Sirsha		1	2	1	2	3	4	5
3	Asurani	Sirsha			5	4			5	4
4	Melmechaud	Sirsha					5	4	5	4
5	Doli	Sirsha			4	2	2	1	6	3
6	Timulpakhe	Sirsha					4	4	4	4
7	Khitchachida	Sirsha	1	2			3	4	4	6
8	Bahadure	Sirsha	1				4	4	5	4
9	Gogan Chida	Sirsha	1				4	4	5	4
10	Jadepokhara	Belapur	3	1			2	3	5	4
11	Nawadurga/Belapur	Belapur	2	4			1	2	3	6
12	Mamme	Belapur	1	2			3	3	4	5
13	Ogalekh	Rupal	2	2			2	3	4	5
14	Dunalekh	Rupal	1	1	2	2		3	3	6
15	Mahadev	Rupal	1	2			3	3	4	5
16	Haldam	Mas'du		2			3	2	3	4
17	Sajala	Mas'du					3	4	3	4
18	Chorela	Mas'du	2				3	2	5	2
19	Gauligeon	Mas'du	1				3	3	4	3
20	Chhina Patal	Deol		1			3	5	3	6
21	Pakina	Deol	1	2			2	4	3	6
22	Guwadi	Deol	1	3			1	6	2	9
	Total		19	24	13	9	57	70	89	103

Annex 15. Recommendation for improvement of drinking water supply (Dadeldhura)

Name of scheme	Type of source	Physical quality of water	Chemical quality of water	Microbiological quality of water	Action to be done for quality improvement
Melmel chaud WSS	Fade stream	Low pH (all source & tap 3 rd)	Satisfactory	Positive (RVT to Tap)	Chlorination, cleaning of RVT, pipeline washout required.
Doli WSS	Gravity flow	Turbidity high	Phosphate seen	Negative	Embankment of source, chlorination before & after rainy season and Cleaning of RVT, Source & Pipeline at 15 days interval.
Timulpakha WSS (Uncompleted)	Fade and surface	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Negative	
Tusharani WSS	Fade stream	High pH (RVT 2 nd to Tap 3 rd)	Satisfactory	Positive	Chlorination before & after rainy season and Cleaning of RVT, Source & Pipeline at an interval of 15 days.
Limda WSS	Fade stream	Low pH (Source to Tap)	Satisfactory	Positive	Chlorination before & after rainy season and Cleaning of RVT, Source & Pipeline at an interval of 15 days.
Ashurani WSS	Fade stream	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Positive	Chlorination before & after rainy season and Cleaning of RVT, Source & Pipeline at an interval of 15 days.
Mumme WSS	Fade stream	Satisfactory	Ammonia and phosphate seen	Positive	No calcium problem. Chlorination before & after rainy season and Cleaning of RVT, Source & Pipeline at an interval of 15 days.
Chorela WSS (Uncompleted)	Gravity flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Positive	Chlorination is needed after completion.
Haldyam WSS (Uncompleted)	Gravity flow	Low pH	Satisfactory	Negative	Aeration is necessary
Sajala WSS (Uncompleted)	Gravity flow	Low pH, high Turbidity	Iron seen	Positive	Better to change source. OR(Treatment recommended)
Pakina WSS	Deoldi byapur-2,6,7,8	Surface water	Satisfactory	Negative	Chlorination is needed for before and after rainy season.

Annex 16. Present Status of O&M Fund and VMW

Name of Scheme	No of Taps	Present O&M Fund (Rs)	Water Tariff	VMW salary (Rs/ month)	Saving in O&M Fund (Rs/ month)	No of selected/ trained VMW	No of employed VMW	UC meeting after scheme completion
Asurani MUSA Sirsha	5	5000	500 per month (including tap and electricity)	500	0	1*	1 (not trained)	9
Tusarani Sirsha	25	25000	1500 per month** (talked but not practiced)	not paid yet	0	1	1	0
Limda Sirsha	7	5000	70 per tap per month	490	0	1	1	6
Melmelchaud Sirsha	7	17000	50 per tap/month	150	200	1****		5
Doli Aad Sirsha	9	35000	Rs. 10 per HH/month	Rs. 90	0	1***	1 (not trained)	3
Mamme Belapur	7	3500	Rs. 10 per HH/month	Rs. 600	240	1	1	1

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT DAILEKH

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

11 August 2010
Sushil Subedi (WRA Dailekh)

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background: District Development Committee (DDC), Dailekh and the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) signed the agreement to implement the project activities on April 15, 2007. DDC has selected 6 VDCs for implementation of RVWRMP activities. The Project period of Phase 1 is from October, 2006 to August 31, 2010. It is expected to complete all the planned activities within the project period. This is the Completion Report of the district project Phase 1 covering the period of April, 2007 to August, 2010.

Objective and purpose: The overall objective of the Project is to improve quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods through rational, equitable and sustainable planning and use of water at the village level. The Project aims at improvement of the institutional capacity of districts to enable decentralization process from the national level to the district and from the district to the users level for implementation and sustainable management of rural water resource facilities as well as improve coordination among local, central agencies and UCs for water resources management. It also aims to support in efficient planning, implementation and coordination through establishment of comprehensive Water Use Master Plan for selected VDCs of the district.

Key achievement: For efficient planning and implementation of water resources activities, all 6 working VDCs have prepared Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) with the financial and technical support from the project. WUMP has proven the very effective planning and monitoring tools to implement water resources activities at VDC level and most of users and local political leaders are well aware about WUMP and their priorities. All 6 VDCs have prioritized water supply and sanitation in top. As per WUMP prioritization, district project has implemented water supply and sanitation activities only in Phase I.

A safe drinking water supply facility was provided to 2405 households with 14,735 population and sanitation facilities to 2549 household with 15,850 populations during the project period which was the contribution of 12.28% in water supply and 26.42 % on sanitation sector to achieve the overall RVWRMP target mentioned in project document. Ecological activities were also piloted in a Rola village, Ward no 5 of Singhasen VDC.

Formation of COs and mobilization in micro finance and livelihood activities helps to rural people to increase their household income through increasing livelihood opportunity. Total 4720 (84%) household are participating in CO activities in 278 COs (Male: 106, Female: 127, Mixed: 45) with NER 3,393,661. COs are mobilizing the fund within their respective members as a soft loan for income generating activities and their needy household consumption and timely pay back rate is around 90%. Due to the social mobilization and micro finance activities within the CO members; unity and confidence power among members have been increased and also easily getting a soft loan for their urgent needs and business.

Total 422 Households with 2,532 population are involving in agro based (fresh vegetable production and marketing) livelihood activities in three VDCs (Lalikanda, Singhasen and Mehaltoli) by effective use of waste and excess water with the technical support from IDE and DADO. Due to the livelihood activities, consumption of vegetable at household level has been increased and also the household income by selling excess vegetable to near market which helps to pay for O&M of the facilities.

Capacity building at local level and Human Resources Development is one of the key strategy for the sustainability of the project activities. The project has provided various software and technical related trainings and exposure visits to enhance the institutional capacity of concern stakeholders and individual personnel. The project has also produced skilled/trained local service provider (LSP) at village level as a LLB, VMW, RWH mason, WRT, Leader farmers, Agro vet, Village Animal Health Worker, ICS mason ...etc by providing intensive training (See Annex 2: LSPs in Dailekh). However, their job opportunity in long run remains challenge and also depends on their workmanship and commitment.

For the sustainability of the completed activities through enhancing the institutional capacity of UC/functional groups, district project has initiated post construction (PoCo) activities in all 6 working VDCs. UC Trainings (Management, O&M fund mobilization, water right, operation manual, UC conference, exposure visit), affiliation to FEDWASUN, fodder development for ground water recharging, Sanitation campaign (use of latrine, hand

washing, drying rack/chang, washing platform, NOD declaration, waste management...), home gardening and livelihood activities, water safety plan (water quality improvement) are the key activities completed under PoCo.

Gender and social inclusion, environment conservation has been strongly considered while implementing the project activities, resulting; active participation of deprived ethnic groups and women is increasing gradually.

Institutional framework: District Project is functioning with the leadership of District Management Committee under DDC. At the scheme level the Users Committees as democratically elected representatives of the users have a key role to play in all activities, including planning, implementation (including procurement of construction materials, payment of labour and transportation) and O&M of all activities. DDC has mobilized eight SOs for technical and social inputs to implement scheme level activities. DDC is also coordinating and mobilizing other concern stakeholders (DADO, DISCO...) to run district project more effectively.

Budget and contribution: District Water Resources Development Fund has been established at DDC under DDF to mobilize the DDC, GoN and GOF cash contribution. As per the approved estimation of the scheme level project activities, total investment budget of the project activities is NER 133.76 millions, where as 101.68 million (76%) contributed from DWRDF and rest from local level (VDC, User cash/kind) is around NER 32 million (24%).

Out of the total district project budget, schemes implementation cost is 88.72% (NER 118.67 millions), service charge of SO and software activities is 9.80% (NER13.12 millions) and technical human resources development (LSP production) cost is 1.48% (NER 2 millions).

In addition; Project has been mobilized Technical Assistance (TA) and HRD fund in the district for WUMP preparation, capacity building of stakeholders, social mobilization, Livelihood, research/piloting activities and for staffing as well.

Technology development: The basic technological choices in the district are gravity flow water supply system and rainwater harvesting. Developing and improving the rainwater jars at hill top settlement at household level is a big success. Addressing the climate change, rainfall pattern and recommendation of RWH study, district project redesign the roofing system and increased the catchments area from 14 square meters to 25 square meters and also provided technical training to local mason on installation of CGI sheet for permanent roofing system as a catchments area. Combined Distribution chamber with RVT is also tested to reduce scheme cost and maintain sufficient head as well. In household sanitation Sulabh-type double-pit pour flush latrines are the most common type of latrine in demand. Washing platform and utensil drying rack (Chhang), household waste management, biogas and ICS have also promoted at village level. Different types of institutional latrine have been built at schools which are child friendly. Fodder development along with water resources recharging is also initiated.

Effectiveness and efficiency: All 6 Working VDCs are very remote and also road network and socio economic condition (poor education, awareness, poverty and confidence power of people) is very poor. Project implementation modality is new for this area but due to the existing practice and perception; users were used to on tendering practice; even users were behaving to UC as a contractor. In this regards; effective and efficiently resource mobilization was really very challenging but the project team has mobilized all stakeholders effectively and provided a lot of orientation, trainings to clear the role and responsibilities and project working modality as well.

Contribution to achieve project results, resources mobilization has been found very effective and also the cost-effectiveness. The district project has completed all planned activities, Human Resource Development activities, improving of roofing system of RWH system and piloting/studies of cooperative as a financial institutional at local level and fodder plantation for recharging the ground water with in allocated budget and with the existing means and resources.

Sustainability: Addressing the water resources facilities at VDC level by selecting the schemes based on WUMP priority is highly appreciated. The capacity, participation and commitment of the local stakeholders are crucial in making the water resources facilities and services sustainable. The district project has done various activities (LRPs development, trainings/awareness, PoCo activities, IG activities through micro finance/livelihood, public hearing/audit ...) to enable the users for maintaining their facilities in more sustainable way. Users are preparing

an operation guideline for running the facilities in long run under PoCo activities. An O&M fund establishment and mobilization, use of VMW, water tariff and maintaining the quality of services are the key point of the guideline. GESI and Step-by-Step approach of the project is also highly appreciated for maintaining transparency and active participation.

Constraints: Due to the political instability of the county during the project implementation, several problems (strike/bandha, road blocked ...) caused delaying the schemes implementation. Remoteness, Low education level, poverty and poor attitude of rural people of working area are also a problem. Users are behaving to UCs as a contractor, UC chairperson/secretary or treasurers are only active in most cases. Maintaining the quality of construction materials and transparency on procurement business and payments are also very difficult. It is also very difficult to mobilize users in kind contribution as per project norms. Profit motive nature of SO and frequent turnover of SO staffs was the challenge. Due to the remoteness of working VDCs and limited personnel in DDC/DTO, monitoring of the field activities was limited. Most of construction materials (pipe, fittings tools, cement, iron rod ...) are not available in the district and also problems of transportation due to poor road and geographical condition. Frequently fluctuation of market price of construction materials was also a big headache.

Experiences and lessons learned : Working with existing challenging and constraints environment, district project has a number of valuable experiences and lesson learned. VDC level WUMP is a strong planning tool for scheme selection and implementation and appreciated by all stakeholders. Working with various stakeholders in close coordination and cooperation is a good example to build up positive relation and support to each other to perform activities effectively but still the challenge remains in enhancing the capacity of stakeholders, fulfilment of vacant position in government organisation and retaining skilled/trained human resources in the respective organisation/district.

Users Committees have formed as democratically elected representatives of users fulfilling the expectations as managers of the schemes and its finances. Resulting, helped DDC capacity to implement decentralized water resources activities in sustainable way and reducing management cost as well. DDC have gradually internalizing the project in their existing system and users are developing positive sense of ownership towards the project activities but still weak in financial transparency especially in procurement business and payments of bills and also found misuse of scheme fund in some cases (Lalikanda VDC). In spite of the substantial efforts in capacity building and human resource development there is still room for improvement of awareness and training especially in new technology, conservation, livelihood sector and public hearing/audit as well.

Mobilization of local NGOs as a support organisation (SO) for social and technical inputs to implement project activities is well accepted by stakeholders, but mobilization modality needs to be improved. Skilled/qualified technical human resources are lacking and also difficult to retain qualified social staffs as well. SOs is becoming more profit motive and less responsible to field activities. Capacity building to SO personnel from project side was limited and also staffs turnover was high. SO performance monitoring was lacking.

Community mobilization/micro finance, post construction and livelihood activities have created positive intervention towards easy micro finance, active participation and ownership development in the communities and thus, enhancing the sustainability of the facilities. Cooperative development in Lalikanda VDCs is a new initiative and the progress in going positive as anticipated. Community mobilization and livelihood activities should be integrated as a part of sustainability of water resources facilities. Community mobilization is a very crucial and critical job; it needs due attention, enthusiasm and facilitation skill, but existing Community Mobilizer's (CM) qualification and facilitation skill found very poor. For the betterment, the CM selection criteria should be revisited (CM should have at least 12 grade pass with agriculture, health or forest background). Collaboration with DADO for technical inputs in promoting agro based livelihood activity is quite appreciable to link up the farmers with government permanent technical institution; but due to the lack to sufficient human resources in DADO, farmers are not getting sufficient support in time. Service charge for DADO should be based on performance indicator and directly channelled to DADO account.

Contribution of different stakeholders to implement project activities is quite appreciable but subsidy policy should be revisited especially on cash labour for local material collection, head load transportation and also for household latrine. VDCs are more resourceful and their contribution should be increased. Existing wellbeing

ranking methodology for subsidy to household latrine is not applicable and practical. Cash/kind contribution of household for RWH technology is very less.

2 Project Introduction

2.1 RVWRMP Overall Project Introduction

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase 1 (RVWRMP) has been a joint effort between GoN and the Government of Finland through cost sharing with the DDCs, VDCs and communities. The project is working in two district of Mid-west region (Dailekh and Humla) and eight district of Far-west regions (Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Bajahng, Bajura, Doti, Achham and Kailali). The project started in September, 2006 and ended on August 2010. Concern DDC is the executive agency of the district project and DMC is responsible for project administration.

2.2 Brief Introduction of Dailekh

Dailekh is one of the hill districts situated in Mid-Western development region of Nepal. The total area of the district is 1505 square kilometre and average elevation is 1448 meter (max: 4168 M, min: 544 M) with maximum 34 and minimum 5 degree celsius temperature and average rainfall is 1700 mm. As per political distribution, District has 55 VDCs and one municipality. District headquarter is accessible through 68 km gravel road from regional headquarter, Surkhet but in rainy season it is quite difficult to access by vehicle.

Total population of the district is (male: female:). Socio-economic condition of the district is very poor, literacy rate is around 52%, average life expectancy is 56 years and average annual per capita income is less than NER 4,000.00 (USD 60). Due to remoteness, low education level, limited livelihood opportunity, limited technological option and know-how, most of the population are under the poverty line and suffering from hand to mouth problems. Agricultural production is not sufficient to feed the population; hence, Dailekh is food deficit district. Seasonal migration to India for labour work is the main household income source of rural people. Dailekh district is well-off in natural resources especially in water resources, but optimal potential use and opportunity has not been studied yet.

2.3 RVWRMP in Dailekh

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Dailekh was implementing its activities in six VDCs; namely Lalikanda, Mehaltoli, Kalika, Kushapani, Bisalla and Singhasain since 2006/2007 (F/Y 2063/64). These VDCs were selected by DDC with consultation of local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on poverty, remoteness and low coverage of water resources /sanitation facilities. These working VDCs were experiencing extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities can prove to be crucial in uplifting the living standards of people in the area.

RVWRMP Dailekh implements Integrated Water Resources Management activities based on prioritization in VDC level Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) which include different components of water resources such as drinking water (Gravity, point source improvement and Rain water harvesting), sanitation (HH latrine, HH environmental improvement), multiple use of water resources and environmental protection/soil conservation etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.

The project is targeted towards the village level beneficiaries through initiation, participation, support and collaboration of the beneficiaries themselves. Registered user committee (UC) was implementing the VDC level activities. Local NGOs act as a support organization (SO) and providing social and technical support to UC. Local bodies VDCs/DDC and other stakeholders at different levels were also providing backstopping support of UC and SO for its implementation. To facilitate the entire process the project activities, the project activities were categorically divided into four different stages including Planning Phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase and Post-Construction Phase.

3 Inputs

3.1 Financial

Financial contribution to the project activities from concern stakeholder has been found satisfactory; however, DDC contribution was very less. All stakeholders had released and contributed the agreed amount and commitment within the project period. DDC had released the fund from DWRDF to UC account as per agreement and technical evaluation of works for scheme implementation.

Table 1. Project funding

Donor	FY 1	FY 2	FY 3	FY 4	Total
GoN	486,000	2,932,000	11,275,000	7,565,000	22,258,000
GoF	00	15,649,251	43,725,000	20,145,000	79,519,251
DDC	00	20,000	20,000	25,000	65,000.00
TOTAL	486,000	18,601,251	55,020,000	27,735,000	101,842,251

Table 2. Scheme level investment

FY	Scheme cost	SO Cost	Technical HRD	Total
FY 1&2	46,264,938.59	3,540,030.00	302,146.00	50,107,114.59
FY3	71,509,712.27	7,504,289.50	603,929.00	79,617,930.77
Fy 4	899,732.56	2,074,436.31	1,067,464.00	4,041,632.87
Total	118,674,383.42	13,118,755.81	1,973,539.00	133,766,678.23
Share %	88.72%	9.81%	1.48%	100.00%

Table 3. Stakeholder contribution

	Fund source	FY 1-2	FY - 3	FY 4	Total	Share %
1	DWRDF	39,164,468.10	59,988,996.87	2,530,929.56	101,684,394.53	76.02
2	DDC	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	60,000.00	0.04
3	VDC	704,700.00	2,129,530.49	63,300.00	2,897,530.49	2.17
4	UC Cash	104,600.00	221,000.00	-	325,600.00	0.24
5	UC Kind	10,113,346.49	17,258,403.41	1,427,403.31	28,799,153.21	21.53
6	Other	-	-	-	0	-
	Total	50,107,114.59	79,617,930.77	4,041,632.87	133,766,678.23	100.00

Note: DWRDF includes GoN and GoF contribution.

In addition, the project had mobilized Technical Assistance (TA) and HRD fund in the district for WUMP preparation, capacity building of stakeholders, awareness/campaign, social mobilization, Livelihood, research and piloting activities and for staffing as well.

3.2 Technical Inputs from Different Stakeholders

In overall, DDC/DTO and local political leaders response towards working modality of the project has been found positive and contributed a lot to successfully completion of Phase 1.

As per the WUMP priority, district project implemented only water supply and sanitation activities in the Phase 1. Due to the limited number of technical personnel in DDC/DTO and also their weak technical know how in Water resources sector, DDC/DTO could not able to provide technical as well as management and administrative support as anticipated. DDC nominated a focal person to look after the project activities for day to day administration and management, but during the project period his input was little. VDCs were contributed cash as per project guideline but other support was limited.

Based on MoU, DADO mobilized their personnel from service centre for technical inputs to the livelihood groups but due to the limited technical staffs with DADO, still farmers could not able to get due technical support in their field in time. Senior officers also visited to project site for technical inputs and monitoring. Coordination and tie up livelihood activities to DADO annual plan is still remain challenge. Similarly; an IDE/SIMI input was also satisfactory.

Due to the different working sector, modalities/approach, area/VDCs and limited resources; it was really very difficult to pay attention for effective coordination and providing inputs to each other. But, district project tried to build up the relation with different stakeholders (REDP, DISCO, DEO, Helvetas...) for effective resources mobilization and planning.

Realizing the district difficulty, the project has mobilized own staffs and resources to achieved project target and tried to maximized output on effective and efficient way.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

District project has selected 8 NGOs as a Support Organisation (SO) as per SO selection criteria mentioned in implementation guidelines and mobilized in 6 working VDCs. The project assumption was that Local NGOs are the pool of local skilled human resources capable to provide technical and social support for water resources activities. But; due to the lack of qualified/ skilled technical human resources in the district and very difficult to retain committed and skilled social human resources, project has faced frequent turnover of SO staffs thus, delayed in completion of the activities. Even, some SOs was found profit motive and less attention on reporting, self monitoring and follow up.

Project has provided very limited capacity building activities to the SO staffs related to WATSAN, but it was realized that SOs were weak on technical and even social expertise. Even though, project has succeeded to produce some SO personnel as a good service provider at local level and also found positive attitude.

In the future, only few but quality SO should be selected and their contract should be for whole project duration (performance evaluation and monitoring/mobilization mechanism should be strong) including capacity building activities. Qualified Individual person especially in technical (civil engineering) field could be hired and mobilize to facilitate in VDC level activities.

3.4 District Human Resources

Government organisation is permanent institution with adequate human resources for facilitation and technical inputs to development activities, but due to the remoteness and limited facilities, skilled technical human resources in all sector including water resources is lacking in the district. Even governmental officials want to transfer soon from the district and some time, vacant position being held long time. Various Government and INGOs/Donor organisations (RVWRMP, Helvetas, PAF, RAP, LWF, US aid, GTZ, OXFAM, UN, etc.) are working in the district with the aim of rural poverty reduction by mobilizing local resources, human resources development and increasing household income opportunity for better rural livelihood. These organisations have developed various types and qualified skilled human resources as a local service provider (LSPs) at VDC level, who is able to provide much more inputs at grass root level, but their inventory has not been systematic and not found in the DIDC.

The project was suffered from technical human resource especially in civil engineering sector (Engineers, overseers, Technicians) and also faced the problems of frequent turnover of SO staffs. Even, government positions are still vacant in DDC/DTO and SO could not find technical human resources easily. With realizing the fact and sort out the problem in coming future, the project has developed various types of human resources who are able to contribute in water resources sector at VDC level and the inventory has been well done and e-copy could be find in DIDC (see Annex 2: LSPs in dailekh).

3.5 Material Resources and Equipment

Suppliers of construction materials in the district are very limited and even available suppliers could not supply the quotation of all required materials. Nepalganj is the comparatively big nearest market where all external construction materials (pipes, fittings, cements, steels, tools...) could be finding, but quality of materials and transportation still remains challenge. Others office related materials (stationeries, wooden furniture...) are available but lacking computer accessories in the district. For message dissemination at mass level, FM radio, newspaper, cable TV transmission, painters and press facilities are available.

The District Project was equipped with different furniture, office and survey equipment (desktop computer/printers, laptop computers, multi media projector, abney level, altimeter, GPS meters and etc.). And also

equipped with quick water quality test kit (ENPHO kits) and accessories and construction materials quality test kits (gauge reader, venire calliper, weighing machine ...). In addition, one motorcycle was also allocated for district and in some cases rental vehicle was also mobilized for scheme monitoring purpose. (See annex: list of materials and equipment in Dailekh district)

3.6 Other

In general, Dailekh district is poor in skilled human resources especially in technical field and has challenge to retain qualified social human resources as well. DDC/DTO has very few qualified social and technical staffs and still some position are vacant. It is good to know that DDC has preparing capacity development plan for coming three years but not finalized yet. Various INGOs/Donor (RVWRMP, GTZ, RAP, REDP, LGCDP, MEDEP, LDF) related activities are implementing under DDC and they have own qualified human resources but still internal coordination and mobilization is lacking due to different working modalities.

Mobilization of NGO in social software activities has been found satisfactory but their staff's facilitation skill in trainings was found poor. Technical inputs from SO to the activities level were very poor due to not availability of qualified/skilled technical human resources in the district. Free lancers consultant/resource persons are not available but some qualified personnel from INGO/NGO or government organisation could be mobilized based on their expertise by paying their organisation norms. Mobilization of qualified government staffs in the field will be the big challenge in Phase 2 (*attitude, commitment, finance*).

4 Activities

4.1 Water Use Master Plans

WUMP is very effective planning and monitoring tools for resources inventory and mobilization and also minimized the political pressure and conflict while selecting the schemes. District project had facilitated to working VDCs in preparation of WUMP and all six VDCs have prepared. The private consultants and local NGOs were mobilized to facilitate the WUMP preparation process at VDC level and report writing. However, Singhasen, Mehaltoli, and Lalikanda VDCs have received and finalized the report and also endorsed on VDC council but Kalika, Kushapani and Bishala VDCs have got only initial draft report from the consultant, the reports could not found reliable due to variation of data. These three VDCs reports have not finalized yet.

WARM-P/Helvetas as consultant partner was provided a technical inputs and other logistic support to the project for the WUMP process in 5 VDCs. Where as, Project has piloted and gained own experience in Lalikanda VDC by mobilizing local NGOs for enhancing the capacity of COs; all information was generated at CO level; preliminary planning and priorities were made in CO level and further discussed at watershed and VDC level. District project had implemented the Water supply and sanitation schemes; based on WUMP priority.

4.1.1 Gravity System

Gravity system is the major technological option for drinking water supply facilities in hill areas. All six VDCs have prioritized the drinking water supply activities on top in WUMP. District project had implemented 30 gravity water supply schemes in six VDCs based on WUMP priority and total 13,947 populations from 2222 household were benefited.

Two schemes were dropped after completion the preparatory phase, one scheme of Lalikanda VDCs (Rakse Dhalemalu WSS) WN-9 was dropped due to the abused of scheme fund by the UC chairperson and other of Mehaltoli VDC WN-6 was dropped due to social conflict among the communities. Eight schemes were postponed to Phase II, due to insufficient fund and time limitation of Phase I.

For the sustainability of the system, users have established O&M fund, use of VMW and water tariff system. The project had provided intensive trainings to users/UCs and VMW; but due to poor attitude and culture of BIKASH KHANE (eat to development) of rural people of these area, the O&M system and maintaining water quality remains challenge.

4.1.2 Rain Water Harvesting

Due to the effect of climate change and poor human behaviour towards environment, natural water points (sources) are drying day by day. Most of hill top settlements are suffering from water facilities and women and children are spending more and more time for fetching water from far. In this regards, Rain water harvesting technology is one of the alternative technological options for safe drinking water facilities where the water sources are not available for gravity system (hill top settlements).

District project had implemented two RWH schemes in Lalikanda VDCs for 213 household with 1360 population. Rain water masons have produced by providing 14 days intensive practical trainings at local level and mobilized for construction of Jars. The project had tested the water quality of RWH to ensure quality of water of RWH, the quality was as per WHO standard and also trained local people in handling and management of the system. Considering the climate change, rainfall pattern and recommendation of RWH studies, the project has redesigned the roofing system by increasing the catchments area from 14 squares Meter to 25 square meters with enhancing the communities to build up permanent low cost house for roofing system.

RWH technology is new and people are still hesitating to drink due to less aware on use and management. RWH system is the private property and household persons should be more aware and attention on handling and management.

4.2 Sanitation

Safe drinking water and sanitation facilities are the basic human needs and right for ensuring better human life. Improved sanitation will contributes to reducing deaths of child due to diarrhoea; also improve the quality of life and human dignity, protects environment and generates economic benefits for communities.

4.2.1 Household Sanitation

Man is the source of infection for several diseases. Human behaviour and excreta disposal is an important part of overall environmental sanitation. Use of sanitary latrine is important part of sanitation drive in order to ensure proper disposal of excreta waste as well as prevent open defecation. As per the WUMP report, the sanitation condition of the working VDCs was very poor; only around 2% household had latrine and even their sanitary condition was not satisfactory.

Realizing the fact and importance of household sanitation, district project had mobilized and enhanced the capacity of rural people to build up the sanitary latrine at household level. During the project period, district project had succeeded to enhance the capacity of 2,549 household with 15,850 populations for construction of sanitary latrine by providing minimum cash subsidy based on poverty ranking; the subsidy was for only non local materials and skilled labour for very poor households. (For details see Annex 1: scheme list)

Use of latrine, hand washing practice and other sanitation activities including drying rack, washing platform, animal waste management, recycle and reuse of waste and access water, school sanitation, promotion of improved cooking stove (ICS) and biogas were the integral part of the household sanitation activities under the project. Local Latrine builders (skilled mason) and masons for ICS were developed at local level.

4.2.2 Institutional

Permanent local institution (schools, VDC, health post and other service centres....) should have safe water and sanitary latrine facilities. The provision of safe water and sanitation facilities in the schools creates a healthy physical learning environment. Child-friendly water supply system, latrines, hand washing facilities and solid waste management are the key issue of school sanitation. The project had supported 19 schools for developing their sanitary latrine and safe water facilities; VDC and local people had also contributed as per implementation guideline; child club and teachers is the main responsible for O&M of the school latrine but it still remains challenge.

4.2.3 Model EcoVillage Program

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project had initiated the concept during celebration of International Year of Sanitation (IYS) 2008. This concept was generated to bring the momentum towards sanitation more effectively to close the result of MDG sanitation target.

Rola village of Singhasen VDC WN 5 with 101 household and 758 populations was selected as a model village for implementing ecological sanitation activities. For promoting the rola village as a model village, different kinds of WATSAN activities were design and implemented including livelihood, school, social mobilization, capacity building/trainings and environment protection.

All households have got safe water from three water supply schemes and built sulav latrine (pour flush latrine), drying rack, washing platform and garbage pit. Under livelihood and social mobilization activities, 25 household had got intensive trainings on production and marketing of fresh vegetable and rest household had got kitchen gardening training with home made liquid manure technology and use of waste water, 6 households had gone in commercial vegetable farming by installing plastic (green) house with drip irrigation technology and their household income has gone up very rapidly.

Under the school programme, two water taps were built for drinking water facilities and one separate water line for school latrine. Separate latrine (for girls and boys) with hand washing facilities was also built. Dust pin and water buckets were distributed for all class rooms.

Various trainings events for communities, teachers, students and local political leaders were organised. One Sanitation Promoter from project was fully deployed for 6 months to facilitate the whole activities and SO staffs were also mobilized.

4.2.4 No Open Defecation (NOD) Status

Safe disposal of human excreta is an important part of safe environmental sanitation. District project was implemented various software activities to build up awareness of rural people to built and use sanitary latrine through various trainings, mass campaign (radio/FM, newspaper ...) and social mobilization. Every household of the area should build and use of latrine by all household members including child and school should have latrine with water facilities is the pre condition of the project to declare the NOD. Now some VDCs are going towards the NOD but only Singhsen VDC WN 1,4,5,6,8,& 9 and Mehaltoli VDC WN 1, 2 and 4 have been declared NOD area so far.

4.3 Irrigation

As per the WUMP priority, all VDCs has set the irrigation is the second priority of the communities; thus, District project didn't implement any conventional irrigation system but under the livelihood activities 49 household with 300 Population had installed micro irrigation technology (Drip irrigation set) for irrigation system of their vegetable farm.

5 Community Mobilization and Community Organizations

Social mobilization was an integral part of the project activities with aimed to improve quality of life of rural people and support in sustainable operation and management of water resources activities through developing additional household income. Organisation development (CO formation) and enhancing their institutional capacity on micro finance and livelihood activities to improved household income was the initial intervention. To enhance the equal capacity of women and men the project has initiated to form separate male and female COs in all communities based on their geographical condition, but in some case mix CO was also formed. The project had provided equal opportunities to all.

Total 8,341 community members from 4,720 households are enjoying in 278 COs. Project had mobilized two local community mobilizer (CM-one male and one female) in each VDC and they were responsible to facilitate and strengthen institutional as well as individual capacity of CO members. For details see Annex 4.

The performance of Community organisations were found in an average. It was positive intervention towards organizing people in one place for interacting on their issues, capacity/opportunity and it is also good that CO members are saving some amount monthly and mobilizing themselves. But, due to the poor attitude of rural people and also poor quality of facilitation skill and commitment of CMs; even, less priority/attention and monitoring from the project side, the performance and outcome was not found as anticipated. CO activities at Mehaltoli VDC were almost abandoned due to very poor performance and commitment of CMs.

5.1 Livelihood

Bearing in mind the food deficiency, mal-nutrition and even support to the post construction, the project piloted livelihood activities in its three (Dailekh, Dadeldhura and Doti) working districts. The piloted activities included improved farming technologies focusing on vegetable cultivation.

Dailekh initiated the activities in three VDCs Lalikanda, Mehaltoli and Sighasen with 220 HHs. The number increased to 422 HHs in total benefiting 2,532 population at the end of the project phase. Out of the total, 40% belongs to female representation and 60% belongs to male. Similarly, inclusion of Dalit, janajati and others in the piloting activities remained 33%, 5% and 61% respectively, which can be said incredible looking at the situation of the remote VDCs.

Vulnerable beneficiaries were put at front during the selection of the farmers. All the farmers were organized into 18 functional groups to share their experiences and resources. All benefited farmers were trained on basic things required for improved vegetable cultivation practices. Series of trainings on seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable production technology were conducted. Capacity development of the local farmers was the key concern of the project. Therefore the project supported in development of farmers as leader or master leader farmers who will work in the community as local service providers in the future.

The livelihood piloting activities were followed by value chain approach. The project supported in access of improved services through establishment of supply service centres like agro-vets, collection centres, marketing committee etc. at local level. Farmers who spent hundreds to purchase a seed packet from the district head quarters are buying it in NPR 10 locally.

The project trained 18 farmers as Master leader farmers, 47 as leader farmers, 6 as retailers of agro-vets, 10 as marketing facilitator, 11 as plastic house construction facilitator. 6 as value chain facilitator and one farmer as village level extension worker. All the trained are actively working for safer and healthier community.

The livelihood pilots were collaborated with IDE Nepal for technical support at the initial year. Tenure of the collaboration contributed a lot in terms of establishment of value chain approach. Bearing in mind the interests of the farmers to link them with the government agencies for the extensive support and willingness of the agency to work with well organized farmers, the project worked with tremendous support of District Agriculture Development Offices (DADO) of the respective districts from September 2009, which is found more effective.

In general, it is early to say there is change in the behaviour of the community people within about two years of intervention, but some encouraging changes are already observed in the communities. Some of them are:

1. Food habit of vegetable consumption is incredibly increased, as saying, never seen before.
2. Seasonal migration for work is reduced, as saying; males are with their females working in the vegetable garden.
3. Amount increased in regular savings at community organization.
4. Regular contribution in operation and maintenance fund increased.
5. Replication of the activity in neighbouring community started.
6. Initiation of other businesses at local level

5.2 Cooperative

The long term vision is to improve the living standards of rural communities through collective institutional development which should be community owned, reliable and self-sustainable. Thus RVWRMP has been piloting Agricultural Multipurpose cooperatives in Lalikanda VDC. It is the institutionalization of all COs/groups and UCs under apex body at VDC level. Since the intervention of idea, a series of events such as orientation on need of

VDC level apex Institution, types of community owned institutions under existing law of GON and their strength and weakness has been organized at CO and VDC level. Finally, the community of Lalikanda VDC agreed to establish and develop the multipurpose cooperatives to provide the goods and services of all for their socio-economic development and registered as per cooperative act. Under the process of cooperative development series of trainings was organized to capacitate the community to run the cooperative independently. Finally, Lalikanda Agriculture Multipurpose Cooperative was registered in December 2009 under existing law and after the account, loan and office management training; the cooperative started its business smoothly. One manager and one assistant manager amongst the community were recruited to operate the day to day functions.

Table 4. Human resources development at Lalikanda VDC for the cooperative development

Types of trainings	Dur.	Participants	Male	Female
TOT on Institutional Development	5 days	22	14	8
Cooperative Management Training (Formulation of statute, Guidelines, Linkages development)	5 days	21	11	10
Account, Loan and Office Management training and exposure visits	10 days	6	2	4
Business Plan Preparation Training	5 days	7	3	4
Exposure visit to various SFACLS ¹ at Rupandehi and Surkhet	6 days	8	6	2

The cooperative has formulated three year business plan that was organized during May 2010 with technical support of NACCF. During the plan preparation, the target of FY 2066/67 v/s its achievements are 621 shareholders, total capital of NPR 297,038 and loans outstanding 300,000.

5.3 Capacity building

Capacity building of concern stakeholders is the key intervention towards the sustainability. District project had organised various kind of events at different level to enhance the capacity of local institution (DDC, VDC, UC, SO, COs, other functional groups) and individual as well.

5.3.1 District level

Capacity building activities at district level was focused on to orient to district level stakeholders on project working modalities and approaches, progress review and enhancing the technical capacity of DDC/DTO staffs.

1. Project orientation to all stakeholders,
2. Appreciative inquiry based life coach training to DDC staffs
3. Mid term review workshop
4. Livelihood progress review workshop
5. Water Quality training to DTO staffs
6. Design Software on Gravity WSS and Irrigation to DDC/DTO staffs
7. GIS/GPS training to DDC/DTO staffs
8. Water right training
9. Project completion workshop
10. Exposure Visit (National and International)

5.3.2 VDC level

Capacity building activities at VDC level was focused on to develop skilled human resources at water resources sector by providing intensive trainings and also orient on project working modalities and approaches, resources mobilization for sustainability of the project activities. The project has developed ample of skilled human resources as local service provider at VDC level. The major trainings were:

1. WUMP related trainings
2. Water Resources Technician Training
3. Local Latrine Builders (LLB) Training
4. Village Maintenance Worker (Gravity) training

¹ Small Farmers Agricultural Cooperative Ltd

5. Rain Water Harvesting Mason Training
6. CGI sheet installation mason for RWH
7. Improved Cooking Stove Mason training
8. Leader Farmers/Agro vet training
9. Value chain (Fresh vegetable production and marketing) training
10. TOT on Institutional Development
11. Cooperative Management training (Account/loan, Cooperative Development, Business plan)
12. Social Mobilization Training
13. UC conference
14. Exposure visits (UCs, livelihood groups, Cooperative members).

5.3.3 *Scheme level*

Capacity building activities at Scheme level was focused on to enhanced the capacity of users/UC and other functional groups on smooth implementation of scheme level activities (including procurement, payments, transportation, financial management) and also oriented on GESI, Step-by-step approach, resources mobilization (human, fund and materials) for sustainability of the project activities. The major events were;

1. Orientation on project working modality and Step-by step approach
2. GESI trainings (UCs, Mother groups, FCHVs)
3. UC management training
4. Financial and store management
5. Community Action Plan
6. Seasonal and off seasonal vegetable production and marketing trainings
7. Leadership development and CO fund mobilization trainings
8. Progress review workshop
9. Orientation on public hearing/auditing

5.3.4 *Support Organisation (SOs) level.*

Capacity building activities at SO level was very limited; however some software trainings were conducted for SO staffs to enhance their capacity on GESI, working modality and approach of the project.

1. Sustainable Sanitation and Social Inclusion Training.
2. Orientation on PIG and Step by step to SO members.
3. Technical orientation for WRT.
4. ToT for Post construction activities (Water Safety plan, HSE/NOD, Conservation ...)

5.3.5 *Program Staff (Dailekh District)*

The project had organised some technical as well as software related training events to enhance the capacity of project staffs. WRA, WRE and TFs were participated;

1. Integrated Water Resource Management Training
2. Design software (Gravity wss) Training
3. GIS/GPS training
4. Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Training
5. Exposure visit (National and International)

5.4 **Specific Other Events**

5.4.1 *Improvement of Roofing system of RWH*

Two RWH schemes with 213 jars of 6.5 cubic meter size each were constructed at Lalikanda VDC and the design was replicated from Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme (Lumbini Project). The jar was designed based on minimum water demand (only drinking and cooking foods) and it was around 5 litres per capita

per day. Rain Water is being collected through CGI sheet roofing and HDPE pipe gutter system, which is called water catchments area. Previously it was estimated around 14 meters square space for catchments area. During the implementation, it was realized that the catchments area should be increased because existing 14 meters square area is not sufficient to fulfil the estimated demand and also recommendation of RWH international studies and rainfall pattern and quantity is decreasing due to effect of climate change.

Realizing the fact, the technical team redesigned the roofing system and recommended around 25 square meter catchments area should be needed to fulfil the estimated water demand (5 L/C/D). As per the recommendation, DMC had revised the design report and implemented accordingly. Two Bandal of CGI sheet (around 32 square meters) were provided to each household with NER 2000.00 cash contribution of household. The project had enhanced the capacity of 10 local people on installation of CGI sheet and gutter system and also initiated to build up low cost permanent structure for roofing system (building). The result if found very positive, people have invested to build up small but very good permanent house for roofing system and also expressing their happiness regarding quantity and quality of water.

5.4.2 Fodder Development for ground water recharging

District project has initiated fodder development activities at Rola model village of Singhasen VDC WN-5. Four gravity water supply sub-schemes were implemented for around 1400 people and all water sources are under the same watershed. All schemes are functioning well and demand of water is going up in other sector too (livelihood activities) but due to water yield decreasing at sources, community are facing conflict and other socio economic problems. While monitoring visit to Singhasen VDC, people had demanded some additional activities to minimize the problems and way to increase the yield of sources. Various discussion and clear out role and responsibilities of stakeholders were made during the visit.

Based on the demand of communities, District project has initiated fodder development activities with the aim of recharging the existing water sources and also enhancing the capacity of beneficiaries in IG activities through animal husbandry. Around 8000 fodder plants/grasses were transplanted in around two hector. Communities are responsible to take care of the activities. It was done around the mid of Ashadh, 2067 (First week of July, 2010); thus, it is quite new initiative and needs next six month for initial results. The project is following the yield of existing water resources in once a month by mobilizing local VMW.

5.4.3 Celebration of National events

National events (National Sanitation Week, World Water Day, International Women Day, and Environment Day) were celebrated each year with various kinds of activities and focused on VDC level. SO, WRMC and CMs were mobilized in facilitation and support to communities. These kinds of events were very effective to create mass awareness at community level especially on HSE and GESI.

5.4.4 Water Quality Improvement

District project had taken water quality issues very seriously from very beginning of the WS schemes. During the Preparatory phase, district technical team were mobilized with ENFO kits for initial water quality test. As per the initial result, necessary precautions were included in design report and schemes were constructed accordingly. Water quality was tested intensively in 10 competed schemes in three VDCs as per WHO standard by mobilizing qualified chemist at field level. The result showed in one water sources (scheme) of Mehaltoli VDC was found coli-form, immediately district project had taken the action and disseminated the result at communities and requested to use water purification methods until next intervention from the project side. Various discussions were made with communities for alternative options and finally agreed on to change the water source (safe spring source). The project prepared the design report and implemented the activities. It was very positive news that, diarrhoea epidemic was not seen in our six working VDC.

6 Outputs and Efficiency

The district project has completed all planned activities, Human Resource Development activities, piloting/studies of cooperative as a financial institutional at local level and fodder development for recharging the ground water

with in allocated budget and with the existing means and resources. However, DDC/DTO inputs to the project activities were very poor and their role was limited on releasing the fund to UC and SO but their support towards project activities and staffs was very positive.

Due to the remoteness, poor road network and socio economic condition (poor education, awareness, poverty and confidence power of people), it was really very difficult to produce expected outputs in given time frame and also due to the political instability of the country, series of strike/bandhas, road blocked were occurred and UCs were suffered to transport the external materials from market; even some time they were blocked 7-10 days in Nepalganj area. Project implementation modality was new for this area but due to the existing practice and perception; users were behaving to UC as a contractor and also some UC chairperson's attitude was found as a contractor. In this regards; financial transparency, effective and efficient resource mobilization was really very challenging; but the district project team had mobilized effectively and succeed to complete all planned activities and brought expected outputs with in the project period. Contribution to accomplish project results, resources mobilization has been found effective and also the cost-effectiveness.

Financial contribution of all stakeholders was found satisfactory. As per the annual work plan, GON and GOF contribution was released as per planned. District project didn't face the financial problems during the project period. DDC account section performance on record keeping was also found satisfactory; however monitoring expenditure was found unexpected.

Some points to consider for Phase 2:

1. Existing fund flow system should be continued
2. Monitoring expenditure should be included in TA fund, Not in DWRDF
3. All technical HRD related expenditure should be included in HRD/PSU fund. DWRDF should be only for scheme investment and SO service charge.
4. One account cum office secretary should be supported to district project from TA fund.
5. Some incentive mechanism to DDC/DTO staffs should be introduced.

7 Fulfillment of Objectives

7.1 Overall Project Objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

7.2 District Contribution to Project Objectives

7.2.1 WUMP

According to project document/target, VDC level WUMP target was 80 but the target was revised to 47 VDCs. Six VDCs of Dailekh district were initiated the WUMP preparation process with technical facilitation of private

consultants and financial support from project. Only three VDCs (Lalikanda, Mehaltoli and Sighasen) have been received the final WUMP reports and endorsed in VDC council but other three VDCs (Kushapani, Kalika and Bishala) could not received the final reports due to poor performance of consultant.

7.2.2 Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities

District project implemented water supply and sanitation activities at VDC level based on WUMP priority. A safe drinking water supply facility was provided to 2405 households with 14,735 population and sanitation facilities to 2549 household with 15,850 populations during the project period which was the contribution of 12.28% in water supply and 26.42 % on sanitation sector to achieve the overall RVWRMP target mentioned in project document.

Table 5. Contribution to project targets

Project Target		Achievement population	Contribution %
Sector	Population		
WS	120000	14735	12.28
Sanitation	60000	15850	26.42

7.2.3 Irrigation Facilities

As per the WUMP priority, all VDCs have set the irrigation in the second priority of the communities; thus, District project didn't implement any conventional irrigation system but under the livelihood activities 49 household with 300 Population had installed micro irrigation technology (Drip irrigation set) for irrigation system of their vegetable farm.

7.3 District level contribution – Compare to district level data

According to last year (2009) data of District Water Supply and Sanitation Subdivision Office (DWSSSO), 53% population are getting tap water and only 18 % household have sanitary latrine in the district. From the RVWRMP, additional 6.54 % populations of the district were got safe water supply facilities where as additional 7.04 % got sanitation facilities.

Table 6. Water supply and sanitation coverage of six working VDC

VDC name	WUMP Data		WS coverage			Sanitation Coverage		
	HH	Population	HH	Population	Coverage %	HH	Population	Coverage %
Singhasain	1522	6961	885	5363	77.04	850	5403	77.62
Lalikanda	796	4803	488	2975	61.94	499	3027	63.02
Meheltoli	558	2838	374	2288	80.62	379	2350	82.80
Kalika	405	2755	136	988	35.86	208	1432	51.98
Bishala	1380	7483	232	1372	18.33	232	1372	18.33
Kushapani	1770	5760	290	1749	30.36	381	2266	39.34
Total	6,431	30,600	2,405	14,735	48.2	2,549	15,850	51.8

8 Sustainability

The capacity, participation and commitment of the local stakeholders are crucial in making the water resources facilities and services sustainable. In the past, several organisations were worked and implemented various water resources activities in the district, but most of the activities are not functioning well. Poor education, attitude, poverty and awareness of the people and poor technical and management capacity of functional/user groups are the sustainability issues and also availability of technical human resources as well.

Realizing the fact; the district project has done various activities (LSPs development, trainings/awareness, PoCo activities, IG activities through micro finance/livelihood, public hearing/audit ...) to enable the users for maintaining their facilities in more sustainable way.

8.1 Financial – O&M Fund and Transparency

8.1.1 Establishment of O&M Fund

In all gravity system water supply schemes, UCs has established the O&M fund by contributing NER 500 per tap during the preparatory phase. The initial fund in O&M fund was NER 316,657 of 30 gravity system WS schemes but one UC of Mehaltoli VDC – 9 had withdrawn the amount and distributed to users. The project has provided conducted various trainings to users/UC to enhance their financial management including O&F fund mobilization capacity for the sustainability of the schemes. Some UCs have introduced and initiated water tariff system and also raising the fund through mobilization of fund and some deposit of user income/wage from project activities.

8.1.2 Micro Finance and IG Activities

Income generating activities could play vital role for the sustainability. If households are generating additional income through various commercial activities, they are able and willing to pay for the facilities. Micro finance and livelihood activities have provided various opportunities to communities to enhance their financial capacity through increasing household income.

8.1.3 LSP Development

Skilled local service provider is very essential for operation and maintenance of the activities at local level. Thus, the project had provided various technical related trainings to enhance the technical capacity of individual person and supposed to work as local service provider (LSP) at village level (LLB, VMW, RWH mason, WRT, Leader farmers, Agro vet, Village Animal Health Worker, ICS mason ...etc). They have got intensive training and have very good technical knowledge (See Annex 2 LSPs in Dailekh). However, their job opportunity in long run remains challenge and also depends on their workmanship and commitment. Some LSPs are working and well mobilized by UCs but few are not working and after the training they left the village.

8.1.4 Financial Transparency

Financial transparency of the activities is the major key issues of sustainability. District project had taken special attention while implementing the project activities. Installation of scheme hoarding board, public hearing and audit and monitoring of financial operation was the key activities done. Due to lack to financial management know-how and profit motive nature of UC chairperson some UC performance were found very poor and non transparency. It was really very difficult to make transparent of their procurement business.

8.2 Technical – VMW, Water quality

8.2.1 Technical Human Resources (VMW, LLB ...)

UC members should have very positive commitment and attitude towards their responsibilities and quick response to any kind of problems of schemes and comments of users. Trained/skilled technical human resources at local level are essential to support UC for smooth operation and maintenance of the facilities. Thus, the project has developed various kinds of human resources at local level (VMW, LLB, WRT, Leader farmers, ICS mason, RWH mason ...) by providing very intensive technical training. UCs is mobilizing VMW by paying cash or kind (grains) and it also creating income opportunity at local level.

8.2.2 Water Quality Test

District project was very conscious on water quality and initial water quality of proposed water points (sources) was examined by using ENPHO kits during preparatory phase and considered all possible option to ensure water quality while implementation. Intensive water quality test was made of completed 11 water supply schemes of three VDCs and found satisfactory result (except one gravity scheme of Mehaltoli VDC). Water quality of remaining schemes will be tested on Phase II. Safe water creates positive response of users towards the water supply system and it helps to increased ownership and sustainability.

8.3 Institutional – Ownership

Sense of ownership of beneficiaries towards the activities is very important part of the sustainability. UC as a representative of users was main responsible to implement scheme level activities including procurement of materials, payments of bills, transportation and O&M. DDC hired the local NGO and mobilized for technical and social inputs to UC. Project had introduced micro finance and livelihood activities through CO and linkage to sustainability of water resources activities.

User are the owner of the schemes and district project had tried to build up their capacity through mass campaign, public audit/hearing and radio programme to develop better ownership towards project activities. But; due to poor attitude, participation of users and also profit motive nature of UC, the ownership at user/UC level was not found as anticipated.

Lack of technical human resources (Civil engineering) and frequent turnover of staffs were the big challenges of SO. Some SOs is also profit motive and not committed towards the assign job and further linkage and support to UCs.

VDC role was limited only to release the agreement amount to UC account, and further no more support and even they didn't raise any query about the progress.

Due to the less human resources at DDC/DTO (still some vacant position) and behaving as a separate project, district project staffs had did all administrative (except financial bills) and field level activities. DDC role was very limited and found weak ownership.

9 Cross cutting themes

9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage

Project has contributed towards the achievement of MDG through various ways. Quality water and sanitation facilities help to protect environment, human health and reduced the child mortality rate as well as improved the quality of life. Development of skilled human resources and fund mobilization at local level has created the income opportunity. Project has been able to provide safe water supply facilities for additional 6.54% population and sanitation for 7 % of the district population.

9.2 Poverty

9.2.1 Livelihood

Financial evaluation of livelihood activities piloted in three VDCs of district shows that each household has generated average additional amount of Rs. 3500 per year by growing fresh vegetables with changed food habit. This has also helped to ensure good health of people and made it easier to manage basic commodities by the earnings. Also the amount received by users after their labor in scheme construction is significant. These have definitely helped to reduce poverty of rural people with reduced seasonal migration.

9.2.2 Micro Finance

Saving and credit business among COs is providing backstopping to member while lending money to run income generating activities in cheap interest rate they had set. Regular saving in monthly basis in all COs has been reaching to large amount from which members can manage their financial problems. Cooperative has been piloted at Lalikanda, growing well. Most of the COs inside Lalikanda has opened their account in this cooperative and many people have bought share.

9.3 Environment

Basic energy need for rural people is mainly covered by timbers leading to rapid rate of deforestation. Also the uncontrolled and unsystematic use of firewood has been creating health hazardous problem mainly to women who are working for kitchen. The program has produced Improved Cooking Stove promoter and installation of ICS is now being started. To reduce the use chemical fertilizer, numbers of eco-san toilets are installed and many of them are using thus collected urine for vegetable production.

9.4 Human rights

After the intervention of project, human right part also seems exercised to some extent. Access to safe water and sanitation by all is a part of human right. The program has assured this facility to target people which has helped to improve for better health condition and reduced mortality rate. Right of people to information has been assured by means of mass meeting, public hearing, public auditing, information board etc. Likewise, *chhau* tradition which was so common during starting days of this project is being reducing after several organized campaign. There are many examples of dismantling *chhau* hut for toilet construction. One of the cross cutting theme of this project GESI has been exercised well in all aspects like personnel hiring, UC formation and involvement in scheme development activities.

9.5 Gender and social inclusion

The gender and social inclusion is one of the key strategy of the project to empower the capacity of dalit, women and other deprived groups in all sector and integrated in all activities. Project GESI approach was well accepted by all stakeholders. Project has provided equal opportunity to all even special attention to women and dalit groups in all activities. District project had conducted 40 days long WRT training for women and dalit only and also had given high priority in LLB, VMW, RWH and Leader Farmer trainings. After the training some have got good opportunity to work as a skilled labour and able to add household income as well. The women, dalits and other groups have also been earned remarkable amount of cash from daily labour, mason work in scheme construction, collection and transportation of local and external materials.

Social mobilization and CO activities were created better opportunity to enhance the economic as well as social capacity of women and dalits through micro finance and various trainings/ exposure visits and are coming towards some kind of unity among them and voicing for their rights.

After project intervention, active involvement and participation of women and dalits in the scheme construction, O&M and its decision making is gradually increasing and discrimination against women and dalits is being reduced.

9.6 Disaster management and climate change

Initiation to address this issue is in the stage of piloting. To compensate the gradually reduced yield of water resources, system which can harvest runoff, allow it to infiltrate ultimately to feed existing water resources is being started at Singhasin. This system comprises of plants/grass with mini dikes to form small water pool collected from runoff which is assumed to perform multi purpose role i.e. development of fodder, soil conservation and to recharge existing water resources lying downhill. The program has paid due care and done protection works to make the built components stable against landslide and floods.

10 Conclusions: lessons learned and recommendations

While passing through its different stages of development and partnership with stakeholder, district project has learned many lessons and also has some recommendation for its betterment in the days to come.

10.1 WUMP

WUMP has been found as a comprehensive document to execute activities laid out on demand driven basis. Over exposure and lack of facilitation skill during preparation phase has risen the level of expectation of local people and grown misconception to district level people in its implementation aspect. WUMP consultant became unable to produce final WUMP report of batch II VDCs, this is because of the poor performance of the consultant. As the project is aiming to handover the responsibility of updating to WRMC or VDC, the volume should be reduced so as to bring it within capacity of target organization.

10.2 Support Organisation

Hiring of local NGOs as a support organization is restricting the involvement of competitive organization. Also the lack of human resources from SO side is causing frequent turnover and insufficient input. The part of social mobilization is found to be good but their performance on human resources development is found to be poor in

case of many. The practice district project has started not to hire sub-engineer from SO rather taking this load by district project staff made the activities to run smoother and well. Phase wise agreement was the major cause to break the continuity of SO personnel and leading them to search for new job during zero hour.

It is recommended that only few (2-3) but quality SO should be mobilized on social part only with long term agreement for better mobilization of staffs by organization. SO selection process needs some revision and performance monitoring system should be established with clear indicator. Technical matters of civil engineering should be dealt with technical consultant or by project/DDC staffs. Government line agencies could be mobilized for other technical inputs by paying their norms (DADO, DHO, DEO, DISCO, DFO.....). Option to hire qualified individual person should be open.

10.3 Social Mobilization and Cooperative

The saturation of CO business is cooperative. But sufficient time should be allowed for COs to mature first and then only to proceed for cooperative after their committed readiness. It seems a bit rush from our side to pilot cooperative at Lalikanda. GESI approach while selecting CM resulted in poor CO mobilization with personnel having low grade education and poor performance.

CM should be selected without reservation category and it should be allowed for outsider also. We should only assist matured COs to go for cooperative but not for all. COs already formed in assistance of other organization should be used rather than forming new group which is being a great problem for local people to partake in many meeting and efficiency is also decreased. One social staff should be based on district to continue monitoring and facilitation to CO business. Local Cooperatives needs better linkage with national level cooperative bank or commercial bank for outsourcing the additional required fund.

10.4 DDC/DTO Inputs

DDC role in this phase was mainly concentrated to released the amount to UC and SO with few but not sufficient monitoring. Several projects like RVWRMP inside DDC has increased the work load of DDC account section also. The ownership which is supposed to be taken by DDC seems much less here. Even small things like drafting of letters, making agreements with UCs and SOs have been done by district project. It was supposed that DTO is the main responsible for technical matter but their support was limited on management of technical trainings, not in other field level activities. Frequent turnover of DTO chief and assigned focal person is the main problem.

It is recommended that there should be provision of one focal person specially to work for this project from government. Provision of small amount of regular incentive to concern DDC/DTO staffs would yield better and reduce the misuse of fund like M&E. It will help in releasing payment to UC and SO promptly. Likewise, one sub-engineer to be stationed at DTO should be managed who will be responsible for coordinating DTO with all concerned in technical aspects.

10.5 UC Performance

Overall performance of UCs has been found some-how satisfactory, however one but serious case of fund misuse was found as well. Much higher amount of fund to UC account to be handled by them attracted people to get position in User Committee chairperson and sometime there had been election to form UC. Procurement of construction materials was major challenging job of UC and transparency as well. In few cases, UCs and supplier for non local material tried to fill three quotations using three different shops registered in different name themselves. Payment to users by UC in many cases is found to be matter of argumentation; this may be due to weak record keeping by UC and sometimes their attempt to misuse. Public auditing, the practice what we have now is being a good tool to disseminate financial information to all users.

Some sort of control mechanism to make proper utilization of UC fund should be introduced so that there will be much less handling of cash by UC people. District project should fix the bottom rate and some suppliers (at least 4-5) with required specification by competitive bidding process for non local materials. UC should be responsible to take quotation from all qualified suppliers to fix the unit rate, thus minimise the variation of price by scheme to schemes and easy to ensure the quality of materials.

10.6 Livelihood

Piloting of livelihood activities for 425 HHs in the sub-sector of fresh vegetable and spices is remarkable. Food habit of rural people has changed and has also supported on their livelihood after sale of excess amount. Linkage of rural people with governmental institution has been established after the involvement of DADO as a technical service provider. Leader Farmer produced at local level found to be performing poor or not at all in many cases. Exposure of farmer to different technological options has played crucial role to go them towards commercial.

Continuation of partnership with DADO for their technical input should be continued but it is found to better for training inputs than field level activities. Sub sector should be explored and extended after proper value chain analysis for all working VDCs. Leader Farmer who are supposed to work as LSP should be selected at least after one crop harvest so that the genuine people will be selected.

10.7 District Project Team

During the Phase 1 of RVWRMP, the involvement of district project in all aspects was dominant. This is because of large team the project has deployed for district and it resulted in lacking ownership taken by DDC.

Aiming should be targeted towards reducing the workload to district project staff while increasing onus on DDC. One account cum office secretary is recommended to look after administrative and support to DDC account section for financial activities which will reduce the workload of WRA and account section of DDC.

10.8 Fund Contribution by Stakeholder

These days VDC are getting much higher amount as compared to yesteryear. On the other hand, much less amount to paid or allocated by users and higher subsidy is definitely reducing ownership of schemes by users. Also, DDC has allocated and shared Rs. 65000 during Phase 1 which is very much less they have to pay compared to other projects they are managing to allocate as matching fund.

Existing fund flow mechanism should be continued. It is recommended that at least 5 percentage of total scheme should be shared by VDC and likewise increased sharing from DDC side. Contribution of user to develop their facilities should be same as government policy (for example: at least 1% cash and 19 % kind contribution of total scheme cost for WS). Subsidy for household sanitary latrine should be continued but with some revision and all schools should be included under WASH activities.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Description of completed schemes

	Project Name	VDC	Coverage WSS		Coverage San		Watersupply	Sanitation	UC Mgmt.	M&E	Total Scheme Cost	SO & Training Cost	Scheme Scheme Cost Contribution					Scheme Status
			HH	Pop	HH	Pop							DWRDF	DDC	VDC	Users' Cash	Users' Kind	
1	Bagjela Chhapatna WSS	Sinhasen	57	313	101	758	1718128.98	947796.51	37500.00	37500.00	2740925.49	879300.00	1704329.00	20000	57900.00	9500.00	949196.49	IPC
2	Rata WSS	Sinhasen	80	503	71	446	2686406.96	703822.86	54000.00	54000.00	3498229.82		2554709.00	0	69800.00	12500.00	861220.82	IPC
3	Bhaljemela Banjhkatiya WSS	Sinhasen	59	356	59	356	3286646.54	476914.91	62000.00	62000.00	3887561.45		3035859.00	0	48300.00	14000.00	789402.21	IPC
4	Chhepadi WSS	Sinhasen	113	667	113	667	2168738.50	638464.85	46226.00	46226.00	2899655.35	601425.00	2138528.00	0	90600.00	10500.00	660026.72	IPC
5	Kalikot WSS	Sinhasen	40	240	40	240	1570238.93	315588.37	31000.00	31000.00	1947827.30		1486808.00	0	34100.00	6500.00	420419.300	IPC
	Sub total (Singhasain)		349	2079	384	2467	11430159.91	3082587.5	230726	230726	14974199.41	1,480,725.00	10920233	20000	300700.00	53000.00	3680265.54	
6	Paltapani WSS	Meheltoli	28	182	28	182	1243481.61	225528.87	21700.00	21700.00	1512410.48	216000.00	1097500.16	0	26600.00	4000.00	384310.32	IPC
7	Budedalka WSS	Meheltoli	39	318	39	318	1182029.80	215466.01	21652.00	20495.00	1439642.81	795000.00	1013192.81	0	24600.00	6000.00	395850	IPC
8	Khandak Kholi WSS	Meheltoli	39	199	39	199	1642686.77	339682.1	30000.00	30000.00	2042368.87		1545134.13	0	44900.00	6500.00	445834.74	IPC
9	Sisne kholi WSS	Meheltoli	56	295	56	295	1790356.08	532831.27	31765.00	31765.00	2386717.35		1712327.91	0	48600.00	6000.00	619789.44	IPC
	Sub Total (Mehaltoli)		162	994	162	994	5858554.26	1313508.25	105117	103960	7381139.51	1,011,000.00	5368155.01	0	144700.00	22500.00	1845784.5	
10	Dhudhila RWH	Lalikanda	116	725	116	725	9415607.12	1190868.55	96736.64	154778.62	10857990.93	899,625.00	8723533.61	0	92800.00	11600.00	2030057.32	IPC*
11	Ghiyu Pokhari RWH	Lalikanda	100	635	100	635	7628220.29	1034448	80170.85	128273.36	8871112.50		7020399.13	0	80000.00	10000.00	1760713.37	IPC
	Sub Total (Lalikanda)		216	1360	216	1360	17043827.41	2225316.55	176907.49	283051.98	19729103.43	899,625.00	15743932.74	0	172800.00	21600.00	3790770.69	
Total (FY 2064/65)			727	4433	762	4821	34332541.58	6621412.3	512750.49	617737.98	42084442.35	3,391,350.00	32032320.75	20000	618200.00	97100	9316820.73	

F/Y 1 : 063/064(2006/007)

12	Taule khola WS	Lalikanda	22	125			667827.75	0	8658.99		676,486.74	0.00	548878.62	0	15400.00	0.00	112208.12	IPC
13	Paltapani-Jogimara WS	Meheltoli	37	222			1653501	0	11905.37	0.00	1,665,406.37	148680.00	1278032.73	0	21100.00	7500.00	358772.64	IPC
14	Tanu WS	Sinhasen	54	410			1808937.00	0	29668.00	0.00	1,838,605.00	0.00	1463060.00	0	50000.00	0.00	325545.00	IPC
	Total		113	757			4130265.75	0.00	50232.36	0.00	4180498.11	148680.00	3289971.35	0.00	86500.00	7500.00	796525.76	
Grand Total (2063/64/65)							38462807.33	6621412.30	562982.85	617737.98	46264940.46	3,540,030.00	35322292.10	20000.00	704700.00	104600.00	10113346.49	

	Project Name	VDC	Coverage WSS		Coverage San		Water Supply	Sanitation	UC Mgmt.	M&E	Total Scheme Cost	SO & Training Cost	Scheme Scheme Cost Contribution					Scheme Status
			HH	Pop	HH	Pop							DWRDF	DDC	VDC	Users' Cash	Users' Kind	
15	Byadekhola WSS	Kushapani	63	322	63	322	1792518.66	168292.22	35937	34726	2,031,473.88	1,050,532.00	1,735,306.83		65,790.00	9,500.00	220,877.05	IPC

16	Lutigade -Sano Khola WSS	Kushapani	145	932	145	932	4377754	1585549	86842	86842	6,136,987.00		4,400,810.57		149,413.00	20,500.00	1,566,263.43	IPC*	
17	Kaule Odhar WSS	Kushapani	82	495	82	495	2068266.51	232807.16	42830	42056	2,385,959.67			2,005,304.67		71,800.00	10,000.00	298,855.00	IPC
Sub total (Kushapani)			290	1749	290	1749				163624	10,554,420.55		8,141,422.07	-	287,003.00	40,000.00	2,085,995.48		
18	Tallochana WSS	Bishala	72	382	72	382	2133001.72	813426.29	41964.46	41964.46	3,030,356.93	1,276,749.00	2,121,839.09		72,294.92	9,000.00	827,222.92	IPC	
19	Kharsu Banjhpani WSS	Bishala	38	261	38	261	1720173.72	459211.66	34130.71	34130.71	2,247,646.80			1,736,707.50		50,155.00	5,000.00	455,784.30	IPC
20	Jumlilote WSS	Bishala	122	729	122	729	2500855.49	1411582	47239.39	47239.39	4,006,916.27			2,666,352.26		130,542.01	12,000.00	1,198,022.00	IPC
21	Bhawani Ma. Vi. Bishala	Bishala				464		377803	6126.18		383,929.18			235,649.18		76,786.00		71,494.00	IPC
Sub total(Bisalla)			232	1372	232	1836					123334.56		6,760,548.03	-	329,777.93	26,000.00	2,552,523.22		
22	Japla Jogidhara WSS	Kalika	37	262	37	262	1741000.41	388190.86	38512	33770	2,201,473.27	970,406.00	1,660,006.25	-	70,400.00	8,000.00	463,067.00	IPC	
23	Tindovane WSS	Kalika	73	503	73	503	3469489	820216.66	65925	65779	4,421,409.66			3,366,183.64	-	104,800.00	16,500.00	933,926.00	IPC
24	Budbude WSS	Kalika	26	223	26	223	1182029.81	215466.01	21652	20495	1,439,642.82			1,013,192.81		24,600.00	6,000.00	395,850.00	IPC
Sub total (Kalika)			136	988	136	988					120044		6,039,382.70	-	199,800.00	30,500.00	1,792,843.00		
25	Taulekhola Sanitation Scheme	Lalikanda		0	33	177		344996.19	6748	6551.14	358,295.33	1,553,977.00	125,816.52		9,900.00		222,578.81	IPC	
26	Palte Dubachaur WSS	Lalikanda	125	832	125	832	5220046.96	1300995.98	98520.47	98520.47	6,718,083.88			5,034,924.43		117,400.00	20,000.00	1,545,759.45	IPC*
27	Tallo Makutak WSS	Lalikanda	81	381	81	381	2551131.26	959026.85	51141.06	51141.06	3,612,440.23			2,611,005.62		62,400.00	11,500.00	927,534.61	IPC
28	Malika Ma.Vi. Sanitation	Lalikanda		655		655	177786.72	348121	6780	0	532,687.72			423,303.60		40,000.00		69,384.12	IPC
29	Shanti Ma.Vi. Sanitation	Lalikanda				466		347692	5490	5490	358,672.00			213,746.00		71,734.00		73,192.00	IPC
30	Kalika Ma.vi Sanitation	Lalikanda				399		345227.36	5440	5440	356,107.36			211,694.36		71,221.00		73,192.00	IPO
31	Uagada WSS	Lalikanda	44	277	44	277	2115261.88	535797.14	41963.72	41963.72	2,734,986.46			2,142,127.48		53,967.78	7,000.00	531,891.20	IPC
32	Rakse Dhalemalu WSS (Dropped)	Lalikanda					1756493.45	352452.25	33129.46	33129.46	2,175,204.62			1,689,528.85		44,267.78	5,500.00	435,907.99	IPC
Sub toal (Lalikanda)			250	2145	283	3187					242235.85		12,452,146.86	-	470,890.56	44,000.00	3,879,440.18		
33	Tanu sanitation Scheme	Sinhasen		0	51	419		659205.81	21724	0	680,929.81	1,679,481.50	236,839.71		27,942.00		416,148.10	IPC	
34	Ganesh Ma.Vi. Sanitation	Sinhasen		495		495		372530.79	7989	6155.57	386,675.36			219,257.92		40,000.00		127,417.44	IPC
35	Rola WSS	Sinhasen	176	1046	109	689	3185897	1127639	62388	62388	4,438,312.00						1,162,945.00	IPC	

													3,118,067.00		137,300.00	20,000.00					
36	Rata Kaden WSS	Sinhasen	111	689	111	689	2967681	1129181	58360	58360	4,213,582.00		2,919,285.00		131,600.00	13,000.00	1,149,697.00	IPC			
37	Mel Gaun Naua WSS	Sinhasen	137	748	137	748	2550019	1258811	54331	54331	3,917,492.00		2,674,338.00		164,554.00	13,500.00	1,065,100.00	IPC			
38	Ghutghute Lodhain WSS	Sinhasen	58	391	58	391	1,922,085.00	956497	41586	41586	2,961,754.00		2,062,220.00		111,549.00	9,500.00	778,485.00	IPC			
	Sub total (Singhasain)		482	3369	466	3431					222820.57	16,598,745.17	11,230,007.63	-	612,945.00	56,000.00	4,699,792.54				
39	Saimela WSS	Meheltoli	89	509	89	509	3,137,588.00	1,085,706.00	63470	63470	4,350,234.00		3,226,882.00		82,300.00	13,000.00	1,028,052.00	IPC			
40	Bhakaremula WSS	Meheltoli	86	563	86	563	3454930.26	870768.1	67592	67592	4,460,882.36		3,470,276.68		80,700.00	11,500.00	898,405.68	IPC			
41	Mahadev Ma. Vi. Sanitation	Meheltoli						426490.36	8453.27	7653.42	442,597.05	973,144.00	362,604.54		40,000.00		39,992.51	IPC			
42	Phalatpani Jogimara Sanitation	Meheltoli	0	42	284		499710.66	5270	0		504,980.66		197,507.86		26,114.00		281,358.80	IPC			
43	Thanta Thadokulo WSS (dropped)	Meheltoli								0			-					IPC			
	Sub total (Meheltoli)		175	1072	217	1356					138715.42	9,758,694.07	7,257,271.08	0	229,114.00	24,500.00	2247808.99				
	Total		1565	10695	1624	12547					1010774.4	71,489,712.32	7,504,289.50	51,880,778.37	-	2,129,530.49	221,000.00	17,258,403.41			

	Project Name	VDC	Coverage WSS		Coverage Sanitation		Water Supply	Sanitation	UC Mgmt.	M&E	Total scheme cost	SO & Training cost	Scheme Cost Contribution					Scheme Status			
			HH	Pop	HH	Pop							DWRDF	DDC	VDC	Users' Cash	Users' Kind				
44	Dothohale Sanitation	Kalika			72	444		770030.26	4695.24	2347.62	777,073.12	69,478.00	188,152.48	20,000.00	36,000.00		532,920.64	IPC			
45	Odharkhola Sanitation	Kushapani			91	517		970226.65	5260.6	2630.3	978,117.55	95,835.00	246,251.37		27,300.00		704,565.28	IPC			
46	Water Quality Improvement (Rehab.)	Mehaltoli	39	199			447639.48	1740256.91	9,540.00	4,794.62	2,202,231.01		412,794.71				49,179.39	IPC			
	Total		39	199	163	961					9772.54	3957421.68	165313	847,198.56	20,000.00	63,300.00	-	1,286,665.31			
POST CONSTRUCTION																					
1	Singhasen										193,272.00	152,765.00	52,534.00	-	0	0	140,738.00	IPC			
2	Mehaltoli											164,115.00							IPC		
3	Bishala											81,540.00							IPC		
	Subtotal (PoCo)										193,272.00	398,420.00	52,534.00	-	-	-	140,738.00				
	Total										9,772.54	4,150,693.68	563,733.00	899,732.56	20,000.00	63,300.00	-	1,427,403.31			

Annex 2. Local service providers developed at VDC level

TYPE OF HR	NUMBER		TYPE OF HR	NUMBER	
	M	F		M	F
VMW	45	13	RWH ROOFER	15	2
LLB	39	11	IMPROVED COOKING STOVE PROMOTER	7	0
WRT	17	9	LEADER FARMER	23	11
RWH MASON	13	7	AGROVET SERVICE PROVIDER	6	0

Annex 3. Service improvement: Water supply and Sanitation

VDC name	WUMP Data		WS coverage			Sanitation Coverage		
	HH	Population	HH	Population	Coverage %	HH	Population	Coverage %
Singhasain	1522	6961	885	5363	77.04	850	5403	77.62
Lalikanda	796	4803	488	2975	61.94	499	3027	63.02
Meheltoli	558	2838	374	2288	80.62	379	2350	82.80
Kalika	405	2755	136	988	35.86	208	1432	51.98
Bishala	1380	7483	232	1372	18.33	232	1372	18.33
Kushapani	1770	5760	290	1749	30.36	381	2266	39.34
Total	6,431	30,600	2,405.0	14,735	48.2	2,549	15,850	51.8

Annex 4. Community Organizations

Activity	Lalikanda	Sinhasain	Meheltoli	Kushapani	Kalika	Bishala	Total
Total COs	50	70	25	34	14	85	278
Female CO	26	37	12	7	3	42	127
Male CO	24	24	12	0	3	43	106
Mixed CO	0	9	1	27	8	0	45
Member	1477	1447	1026	1970	385	2036	8341
Total Fund	735,850	417,611	71,245	176,1437	77,136	330,382	3,393,661

Annex 5. List of support organizations

DDC/LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FUND	DAILEKH
SOCIAL SERVICE CENTER	DAILEKH
RURAL DEVELOPMENT SERVICE CENTER	DAILEKH
RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER	DAILEKH
EVEREST CLUB	DAILEKH
DAFE YOUTH CLUB	JAJARKOT
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	SURKHET

Annex 6. Inventory list

RVWRMP, Dailekh

S.No	Paticular	Unit	Remarks
1	Desktop Computer	2	
2	Fax/Printer(4 in 1)	1	
3	Printer (Canon 2900)	1	
4	Electric Hotpot	1	
5	GPS	3	
6	Inverter	2	1 is not working
7	Battery	2	1 is not working
5	Telephone Set	1	
6	Kerosene Heater	2	
7	Telephone Set CDMA	1	
8	Gas Heater	2	
9	Cylinder	2	
10	Laptop	2	
11	External Hard disk	1	
12	Water Filter	2	
13	Projector	1	
14	Stand fan	1	
15	Stabilizer	0	
16	Office Table	8	
17	Simple Table	1	
18	Wooden Rack Small	3	
19	Wooden Rack Large	1	
20	Tea Table	3	
21	Whiteboard	1	
22	Soft board	1	
23	Revolving Chair	2	
24	Wooden chair	2	
25	Wooden Bed	3	
26	Wooden Almira	1	
27	Steel Chair	14	
28	USB Modem With RUIM	1	Sushil Subedi

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT Darchula

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

10 August 2010
Ritu Prasad Chaulagain (WRA Darchula)

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1 Executive Summary

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Finland and the Government of Nepal. The project has started from September of 2006 and completed its first phase in August 2010. The overall objective of the project to improve quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods in the mid and Far west regions through rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at village level. 10 district of Mid and Far west regions had been covered for program implementation.

Among 10 district, Darchula is one of the project district for program implementation. In the district, total HH is 23,093 and population is 147,744 (district profile 2066). Based on the district profile (2066), 82.86% of HH have access to drinking water and 27.6% of HH have toilets including both temporary and permanent type (kacchi and pakki). Many of the drinking water supply facilities are limited to only connection of pipes in the sources and construction of few structures which are not functioning properly.

RVWRMP, Darchula is working in 5 VDC's namely Sipti, Sunsera, Chhapari, sitola and Sharmoli. The Project had supported to prepare Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) of all 5 working VDC's and have been implementing water supply, sanitation and Micro Hydro schemes based on the prioritization of WUMP. Darchula had selected 38 schemes out of which 29 schemes are completed and among them 10 schemes have also completed post construction phase. Remaining 9 schemes are preparatory phase completed. In Darchula, 5 standalone sanitation schemes, 19 water supply and sanitation schemes, 1 MicroHydro Scheme, 1 Irrigation scheme and 1 Eco-village scheme have been completed. The beneficiaries are 7271 from water supply scheme, 9317 from sanitation scheme, 3491 from MicroHydro Scheme and 243 from small irrigation Scheme.

During the project phase 1, total Budget NPR 71,241,000 had been allocated and NPR 66,519,162 had been expended as schemes cost, Support organization (SO) cost and capacity building cost. The budget and expenditures details based on fiscal years are in Table 2. In first fiscal year, allocated budget did not expend. However, the budget was revised for additional budget in 3rd and 4th fiscal year for conducting more activities in the district.

5 support organization (SOs) were involved in supporting to UCs in 5 VDCs. Total 40 persons of SOs staffs including team leader of SOs and field staffs had supported various activities of schemes. Similarly 9 CMs were involved for community mobilization. 180 COs had been supported by CMs particularly for strengthening of CO institution. Technical as well as social mobilization support had been provided from project staffs as well as DDC/DTO staffs.

Observing and analyzing the physical progress, 51 intakes, 84 RVTs, 376 taps, 44.5 Km transmission line, 57.5 Km distribution line and 1604 toilets had been constructed during 1 phase. In this 1 phase of project, 36.6 % have got drinking water facility and 47% of people have got sanitation facilities in the program VDCs. Similarly other some people have benefited from the facilities of electricity, small irrigation and Income generation activities. Various activities had been done in eco model villages Sipti. Remarkable change can be observed in the village after program implementation. Sipti (covering 7 wards) had been declared as No Open Defecation (NOD) area.

Various capacity building activities (Training, tour, workshop) had been organized at different level. SOs had conducted various training workshop at VDC and schemes level. These trainings supported increase in the capacity of users for implementing the scheme properly. Same crucial training had been organized in Districts. Total events of training and workshop were conducted where people were participated. Observation tours were organized 2 events. It was found effective for encouraging people.

Post construction (PoCo) phase activities had been conducted in 10 implementation phase completed schemes. It was found effective for sustainability of schemes. The activity has really supported to activate users and develop system for long run. In the second phase, PoCo activities should extend in more completed schemes adding more time at least one year in a scheme. In the context of social inclusion, 48.7% women and 13.8% Dalit are in User committees of schemes. Dalit and women representation in UC is almost proportional of their population. However, the role and responsibilities should be increased in schemes implementation.

The program has been appreciated from the people because of working in remotest area of district with people participation. The program has learnt many things working in remotest area of remote district. Lacking of sufficient capacity of CMs, it was felt difficulties in community mobilization smoothly. There were always problem of experienced technical human resource (mainly sub-engineer) in support organization. Differences of working modality and contribution pattern of various programs in common working area have directly suffered each others' activities. Exiting contribution pattern of sanitation should be continued in 2nd phase as well for smoothly conducting sanitation activities. WUMP has significantly supported for selecting schemes without political debate. We should identify the way of activating WRMC as their potentiality.

2 Project Introduction/Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is a bilateral supported project from Government of Nepal and Government of Finland. RVWRMP Phase 1 was signed in 15th Oct., 2006 and continues till the end of August, 2010. The Project covers 8 districts from Far-western region and 2 districts from mid-western region and has been implementing water supply, sanitation, small irrigation and MicroHydro schemes in 47 VDC's of 9 hilly/mountainous districts, arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in 6 VDC's of 1 Terai district. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. The contributions Pattern for the investment budget is 80% from Government of Finland and 20% from Government of Nepal.

The overall objective of the project is to improve quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunity to improve rural livelihood in mid and Far west regions through rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village level. The key principle of the project are holistic approach in comprehensive and multi sectorial planning, Bottom Up approach in community mobilization, Participatory approach for ownership promotion, Income generation for entrepreneurship promotion, Coordination Linkage with ongoing projects and Multiple use of water for water resource management.

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

Table 1. Water supply, sanitation and irrigation facilities in the distric. (District profile 2066)

S.N.	VDC NAME	TOTAL HH	TOTAL POPULATION			BENEFICIERIES				% COVERAGE IN VDC	
						W/S		SAN.	IRRIGATION	W/S	SAN.
			FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	HH	POP.	HH	Area (ha)		
1	SIPTI	778	2242	2212	4454	642	3637	107	220	81.66	13.75
2	SUNSERA	570	1896	1952	3848	620	3211	51	98	83.45	8.95
3	SITOLA	650	1602	1584	3186	428	2612	11	45	81.98	1.69
4	CHHAPARI	513	1517	1615	3132	454	2808	19	245	89.66	3.70
5	SHARMOLI	861	2590	2636	5226	810	4314	3	76	82.55	0.35

Based on the district profile, 82.86% of HH have access to drinking water and 27.6% of HH have toilets including both temporary and permanent type (kacchi and pakki). Many of the drinking water supply facilities are limited to only connection of pipes in the sources and construction of few structures which are not functioning properly. For the lighting purpose, 250 KW small Hydropower System is installed in the district Headquarter of Darchula and 8 VDC's are benefitted from it. Among other 33 VDC's, some have already installed MicroHydro System while others rely on as usual sources for lightening purpose.

RVWRMP Darchula is working in 5 VDCs namely Sipti, Sunsera, Chhapari, Sitola and Sharmoli. The Project has prepared 5 Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) of all 5 working VDC's and have been implementing water supply, sanitation and MicroHydro schemes based on the prioritization of WUMP. Darchula has been implementing 38 schemes out of which 29 schemes are complete and among them 10 schemes have also completed post construction phase. Out of 38 schemes, 9 schemes are preparatory phase complete. In Darchula, 5 standalone sanitation schemes, 19 water supply and sanitation schemes, 1 MicroHydro Scheme, 1 Irrigation scheme and 1 Eco-village scheme have been completed. The beneficiaries are 7271 from water supply scheme, 9317 from sanitation scheme, 3491 from MicroHydro Scheme and 243 from small irrigation Scheme.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started on the 15 Oct, 2006 and will continue till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP works in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalent to EUR 4.8 million.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

The project runs all its financial activities through three types of accounts: Investment account, Office and Administration account and Project Support account.

A District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) is established under the District Development Fund (DDF) in each Project District for funding the water resource development activities. The Government of Nepal and Finland contributes 20% and 80 % respectively of the total investment budget in DWRDF. Similarly, DDC contributes 10% of the total internal revenue per year in DWRDF. All the expenditures comply the rules and regulations of GON. Expenditures incurring under DWRDF has to be approved by Local Development Officer (LDO) and has authority to sign the check.

Table 2. Budget, allocated vs. actual

	F/Y	ALLOCATED BUDGET			ACTUAL EXPENDITURE		
		GON	GOF	TOTAL	GON	GOF	TOTAL
1	2063/64	400,000	5,600,000	6,000,000	247,690		247,690
2	2064/65	2,446,000	9,764,000	12,210,000	2,446,000	8,477,488	10,923,488
3	2065/66	6,693,000	25,599,000	32,292,000	6,600,072	27,997,912	34,597,984
4	2066/67	6,147,000	14,592,000	20,739,000	6,147,000	14,592,000	20,750,000
	TOTAL	15,686,000	55,555,000	71,241,000	15,440,762	51,067,400	66,519,162

Table 3. Scheme expenditure, contribution pattern

S.N.	CONTRIBUTION PATTERN					
	ESTIMATED COST			ACTUAL COST		
1	DWRDF	GON	11,267,573	DWRDF	GON	10,683,353
2		GOF	45,070,289		GOF	42,756,561
3		DDC	832,400		DDC	832,400
4		VDC	2,797,464		VDC	2,758,374
5	USER'S	CASH	769,000	USER'S	CASH	768,300
6		KIND	27,881,649		KIND	26,589,208
7		OTHERS	7,750,000		OTHERS	7,750,000

3.2 TECHNICAL INPUTS FROM DIFFERENT STAKEHOLDERS

RVWRMP has been executing its activities in close co-ordination with different level of stakeholders in the district. Different district level stakeholders contribute their efforts as per need and support of RVWRMP.

DMC: District Management Committee is active in the district where there are representatives from DDC, DTO, WRA, WRE, WDO and other line agencies DADO and DWSS as an invitee. DMC make decisions on various issues of the project activities for its smooth run. Total 22 DMC meetings were organized during the total project period. Full participation of DMC members was observed in almost all the meetings. Focal person as well as DDC accountant participated in the meeting as an invitee based on the agenda of the meeting. Similarly, other district level stakeholders were also participated in the meeting as an invitee. Women Development Officer (WDO) participated in almost all of the DMC meetings (20 meetings). DMC performed the tasks as per need of the program management. The key decisions of the DMC meeting were as selection of Support Organizations (SO's), approval of final annual program, regular planning for monitoring of schemes, review of budget, review of SO performance and SO staff salary etc.

DDC: District Development committee is the executing agency who is key responsible body for the management of the project. Local Development Officer (LDO) is the chairperson of the project. He has signatory authority in financial matters as well as other activities. DDC was involved in regular monitoring and public auditing of schemes.

DTO: District Technical office is key responsible body for providing technical support and monitoring of technical works. District Engineer is responsible in overall technical matters starting from planning of technical works to implementation and monitoring. DTO provided technical support to UC while procuring scheme materials and also guided them in technical works in the field. DTO supported for conducting technical training (LLB, VMW) being as coordinator.

VDC: Village Development Committee is key responsible body for monitoring all the scheme level activities, resolving any conflicts in VDC during implementation of the project activities and also makes cash contribution in the implementation schemes. VDC was closely involved in regular scheme monitoring, scheme related trainings, mass awareness campaigns. VDC played an organizing role for No open defecation area declaration program in Sipti VDC. Similarly, VDC was also fully involved in WUMP preparation.

WDO, DADO, AEPC/REDP, DFO, DISCO, and DWSS: All other line agencies provide support, suggestions and feedback from their field of expertise and also participate in joint monitoring. DADO has provided technical support for conducting agricultural related training like Home Garden Training, Vegetable Farming Training. Similarly, DFO staff was involved in mass awareness related to community forestry in Sipti VDC and DISCO staff was involved in Low Cost soil conservation Training. REDP provided resource person for conducting improved cooking stove Training.

Case Study: Good Initiation of Women. Salyadi Gaun with 27 HH is located on Sunsera VDC, Northern part of Darchula District. RVWRMP had supported for water supply and sanitation schemes in this village and the scheme is completed now. After the completion of WSS scheme, women groups have initiated some constructive sanitation activities in this village. They organize regular meetings at the interval of 2 weeks. They clean the trails regularly and the trails can be seen clean now. They regularly monitor the constructed toilets and suggest them to use properly. User groups have prepared water safety plan and operation and maintenance plan in which sanitation plan is also included. As community development activities, they have started vegetable farming, constructing new trails, chang preparation without any external support. This place is developing as an environment friendly village on its own initiation. They have also been conducting meetings and sanitation activities in the neighboring village Sina.

3.3 SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS (SO)

Support Organizations are key stakeholders for supporting the UC and users from preparatory phase to post-construction phase. They facilitate users in overall planning of schemes, provide UC's different social and technical trainings and finally survey and prepare design and estimates of the schemes during the preparatory phase. During the Implementation Phase, they facilitate UC in procurement of materials, provide construction trainings at various stages and support the users by providing technical guidance during the construction of the structures. They provide support for the institutional development of UC and sustainability of the schemes in long run during the post construction phase. They provide trainings to users, facilitate UC and users in preparing water safety plan (WSP) and get approval from the community, prepare operation and maintenance plan to be carried out at fixed interval.

Based on Project Implementation guideline, proposals were called with NGO's. 15 NGO's had submitted their proposals. Based on the Project criteria mentioned in implementation guideline, 8 NGO's were pre-qualified out

of 15 NGO's. Technical proposals were asked and only 7 NGO's were qualified again securing more than 60% marks. Finally 5 NGO's with their supporting staffs were selected after interview. SO Orientation was organized to give an overview of the project modality. Five VDC's were allocated to five SO's based on their preference and merit list. Some positive aspects of SO involvement are as follows:

1. Local SO's received an opportunity for their institutional development and have gained new experience.
2. Local persons have increased their capacity to perform water resource management related activities.
3. It was possible to conduct several activities/schemes in a short period.
4. Trained and experienced human resources can be mobilized in future for sustainable development.

3.4 DISTRICT HUMAN RESOURCES

Capacity Development is the one of the major activities of RVWRMP. The project has been providing different level of technical and social trainings at the VDC and scheme level to develop necessary manpower in the VDC itself so that they are capable of implementing the schemes on its own human resources.

3.5 MATERIAL RESOURCES

Different materials were used for running day to day office activities. Materials to be used for official purpose were bought from Local market of Darchula and Indian market of Dharchula. Some materials (Laptops, printers, fax etc.) were brought from PSU, Dhangadi. For smooth communication PSTN and mobile phone services were available. The Project paid special attention for better communication and equipped with better working electronic items such as Laptops, desktop computer, Mobile phones, internet connection which supported to speed up our work and increase efficiency. The list of the materials is provided in Annex 11.

3.6 OTHER

Working with different level of human resources in the district, we have observed many findings concerned with different stakeholders.

1. DTO is key responsible stakeholder for supporting and monitoring of technical works. But DTO has less technical Human Resources and are overloaded with its own program. Hence; they have very less time in supporting in RVWRMP program.
2. There is excessive turnover of SO technical staffs. Also, there are very limited no of sub-engineers available locally in the district. Hence, there should be some strategy to retain experienced technical staffs in the district. It is recommended to provide regular monthly salary for retaining those experienced staffs.
3. Social expertise and technicians (WRT, SP) needed for the program is easily available in the district /SO.

4 Activities

4.1 WATER USER MASTER PLANS

Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are the key entry point into RVWRMP activities. WUMP process is built in participation and inclusion of women, Dalits and Janajatis as well as other economically and socially deprived communities. 5 VDC level WUMP's are prepared in 5 working VDC's of Darchula. Two consultants with technical and social human resources were involved in preparation of WUMP. The duration for the preparation of final WUMP report starting from field works to compilation of data and preparation of reports takes nearly 6 months. The process starts with the division of the VDC boundary into different sub-committees based on the watershed. All the sources present in the sub-committee is measured and possibility for different kinds of schemes is accessed. Finally prioritization of schemes is done in Sub-committee and a list is prepared. Different capacity building training is provided to users and WRMC, who is responsible stakeholder for preparing the WUMP, during the process of others technical works. Finally a compiled list of schemes from all the sub-committees is formed after discussion in the VDC level workshop and finally approved by all WRMC members and representatives of Political parties present in the VDC level workshop.

RVWRMP scheme selection thereafter follows the priority list as given in the WUMPs. WUMP has played a vital role in removing the political pressure and other conflicts in selecting the schemes. It has also established more systematic and scientific method for planning and implementing schemes.

4.2 WATER SUPPLY

Gravity system

Gravity water supply system is one of the major components of the project and have been implementing in different scales in all 5 VDC's. Gravity water supply scheme is the most prioritized in the WUMP list. The schemes are selected based on the priority list of WUMP. 19 gravity water supply schemes are completed in 5 VDCs benefiting 7271 population contributing 6 % in the expected target. Preparatory phase is completed for 8 gravity water supply schemes of Sipti and sunsera and will enter in implementation phase at the beginning of RVWRMP Phase 2.

Table 4. Scheme structures

	VDC	INTAKE	RVT	TAP	Transmission line (m)	Distribution line (m)
1	SIPTI	7	22	101	13587	15189
2	SUNSERERA	14	24	121	8052	15358
3	CHHAPARI	6	8	49	6185	3571
4	SHARMOLI	7	12	47	12560	8325
5	SITOLA	17	18	58	4240	15008
	TOTAL	51	84	376	44624	57451

Rainwater Harvesting

Rainwater Harvesting is one of options for providing water supply facilities. It is one of the better options where there is no alternative source for water supply facilities. RVWRMP has trapped the past learning and experiences from RWSSP in Lumbini for the construction of Rainwater Harvesting Jars. 25 Rainwater Harvesting Jars are constructed in 25 HH's of Sipti VDC which were not covered by the huge Chotke WSS and had no alternative source for the construction of Gravity Water Supply system. Rainwater Harvesting system is completely new technology for the Users and they are totally unaware of the methodology of its use. So proper attention should be given for its regular use. 4 users have taken Rainwater Harvesting Jar construction training. In Darchula district, RVWRMP introduced this technology for the first time.

4.3 SANITATION

Household Sanitation

Sanitation schemes are implemented both ways, standalone and merged with gravity water supply schemes. All the HH's in the scheme area are categorized in different groups based on the wealth ranking. The beneficiaries form the sanitation scheme is 16% of the expected target, i.e. 9317 population from 1918 HH of 5 VDCs. Preparatory phase is completed in 1 sanitation scheme of Sunsera VDC. The subsidy provided from the project for the construction of HH toilets was up to the Plinth level. The project provided all the non-local materials (pan, cement, pipe and fittings, and 4 days skilled labour). The remaining superstructure construction was done by the users themselves based upon their financial capabilities. VDC contributed NPR 300 for every two pit toilet and extra NPR 500 was added from the project side for the construction of slab cover for the two pits.

Table 5. Household toilets

S.N	VDC	TOT. HH	HH TOILETES CONSTRUCTED BY RVWRMP	HH TOILETES CONSTRUCTED BY OTHERS	HH TOILETES TO BE CONSTRUCTED	REMARKS
1	SIPTI	778	532	107	139	
2	SUNSERERA	570	306	51	213	
3	CHHAPARI	513	200	19	294	
4	SHARMOLI	861	340	3	518	
5	SITOLA	650	226	11	413	
	TOTAL	3372	1604	191	1577	

Institutional

Sanitation schemes are also implemented in institutional buildings like VDC office, health post, and schools based on their demands. The institutions contribute 2% of total cash as per the estimate of the scheme. All the local

materials are managed by the institution themselves. All the non-local materials and skilled labour is provided by RVWRMP. In addition to school toilets in Table 6, one toilet was constructed in VDC office building in Sharmoli VDC, 1 toilet was constructed in health post office building in Sipti VDC and 2 toilets are constructed in community buildings in Chhapari VDC. It was found very difficult to construct institutional latrines due to its kind contribution. Beneficiary were not found responsible in kind contribution.

Table 6. School latrines

VDC	School Name	Level	SchemeName	Scheme Code	Students Male	Students Female	Total Students
Sipti	Ganesh Binayak	Higher secondary	Chotke WSS	750037W02	353	211	564
	Bhairab Nath	Primary	Chotke WSS	750037W02	51	69	120
	Durga Bhawani	Primary	Chotke WSS	750037W02	74	70	144
	Bhairab Nath	Lower secondary	Kulwan WSS	750037W06	212	166	378
	Total				690	516	1206
Chhapari	Bhumiraj	Primary	Talli Malera WSS	750005W02	31	50	81
	Saraswoti	Primary	Shree Bagad WSS	750005W01	10	20	30
	Total				41	70	111
Sarmoli	Badipur	Secondary	Gajari sanitation	750033S02	166	160	326
	Hunainath	Primary	kumal kanda WSS	750033W02	43	43	86
	Kedarnath	Primary	Bittad WSS	750033W01	77	56	133
	Total				286	259	545
Sunsera	Sampal	Secondary	Thapi Aduwa WSS	750039W01	222	187	409
	Dampha	Primary	Chaukadhunga WSS	750039W05	84	65	149
	Dayadhar	Primary	Chaukadhunga WSS	750039W05	30	24	54
	Bhumiraj	Primary	Salyadi WSS	750039W04	12	27	39
	Total				348	303	612
Sitola	Salledhar	Secondary	Murai Sanitation	750038S01	224	166	390
	Bhumiraj	Primary	Chauki Bagad WSS	750038W02	25	25	50
	Chipulkedar	Primary	Dhankang WSS	750038W04	47	54	101
	Mahadev	Primary	Yardang seli WSS	750038W01	15	18	33
	Total				311	263	574
Total					1676	1411	3048

Model Eco Village Program

The concept of Model Eco-village Program was initiated in RVWRMP program during the celebration of International Year of Sanitation (IYS) 2008. At the current rate of progress, many countries will not reach the 2015 MDG sanitation target until 2026. To put the global community on track, while recognizing the impact of sanitation on all the Millennium Development Goals, the General Assembly (GA) declared 2008 the International Year of Sanitation (IYS), following a proposal brought by 48 countries at the recommendation of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB). RVWRMP selected a cluster or a whole VDC from our working VDC's based on different criteria.

A cluster of Sipti VDC covering 5, 6 and 7 wards with 325 HH's and 1766 population was selected for Model Eco-village Program in Darchula. Similarly, Ganesh Binayak Higher secondary School was selected for Model Eco-school Program. Different sanitation awareness program was designed by mobilizing students, users from the cluster and also including the construction of HH and institutional sanitation schemes.

Major components of the program are as follows:

1. **Watersupply** : Two schemes are completed in EcoVillage area. All household are benefited with water supply. Rain water harvesting Jars have constructed in some households where there were no possibilities of providing water supply by gravity schemes.
2. **Sanitation** : All households have constructed toilets. Almost toilet is in use. Some users have initiated making chang, waste pits. Before this eco village program, trails were dirty and there was open defecation. People have cleaned the trails and public place. Now, the village has been declared as No open defecation (NOD)
3. **Microhydro** : In Collaboration with REDP, microhydro scheme (Hopari Gad MHP) has been completed. All households benefit from microhydro facility in the village. This has opened various possibilities for development activities in the village like as computer center, mills, small enterprises etc.
4. **Community Mobilization**: Community organizations have been formed in the village covering all the households. People have started saving credit business. Most of COs are in mature stage. Cooperative seems necessary to federate them. People find easy to save money and taking loan from CO for conducting income generating activities in their own community.
5. **Capacity building**: Various capacity building training have been organized in the community.
6. **Awareness trainings / mass meeting** : Seven types of awareness program/ training were conducted to the users of Eco-village. The trainings were targeted to hotel owners, students, teachers, women motivators, dalit women.
7. **Awareness activities** (Hoarding boards, wall painting) : 3 hoarding board were prepared and installed in public place of eco village. Similarly, wall painting was done in various place of eco village. For the mass awareness, Video program was organized in the village
8. **Technical trainings** : Local latrine builders' (LLB) training was organized in eco village where 15 persons of Sipti VDC have got training on toilet construction. Participants of this training have supported to build toilet in whole VDC. Similarly two events vegetable farming training and one events of home garden training have been conducted.
9. **Scheme level training** : HSE training, financial management training, CAP preparation training were conducted by support organization in the scheme.
10. **Eco school activities**: Under eco village, Eco School is one of the most crucial components. Central part of the eco village, a higher secondary school, named Ganesh Binayak higher secondary school is located in very beauty full place. When eco school program had been started, the quality of education was very poor. The result of SLC was nil from 5 years continuously. Now the result is quite good by the good initiation of teachers, guardians and local leaders of political party. Various supporting activities were conducted for environment friendly model school. The key activities are as follows;
 - Conducting extra activities in school: Art competition, speech program, essay competition, quiz contest program etc were organized in the school specially focusing on sanitation, environment conservation.
 - Formation of child club: For the purpose of increasing the sanitation in eco school area, two child clubs have been formed in Ganesh Binayak Higher Secondary School, Sipti. Students have started to clean their school surroundings.
 - Construction of toilet: New school toilet has been constructed considering gender and disables friendly.
 - Sanitary library: School has established sanitary library. Sanitation related books, booklets, poster, pamphlet have been collected
 - Water facilities in school: For the purpose of providing water in school, tap with 4 outlets have been constructed. The tap has built considering child friendly.
 - Sanitary arrangement in school: Several materials such as white boards, dustbin, buckets etc have been managed in the school.
11. **Livelihood activities**: After conducting home garden training and vegetable farming training, farmers have started to produce vegetable. Before there were not practice of cultivating vegetable in the village
12. **Environment protection**: Some seedlings (500 no.) were produced for plantation in private land as well as community forestry land. Improved cooking stove training was organized in the village. Total 32 HHs have constructed improved cooking stove. Community forestry awareness campaign was organized in 10 places for protecting forest. Due to deforestation, the source of water is declining year by year.

Table 7. Participation in Sanitation related various training in EcoVillage Sipti

	Name of training	Male	Female	Total	Dalit	Ethnic	Other	Total
1	Training to Local political party leaders	8	11	19	7	0	12	19
2	Hotel Owner Orientation on hygiene & waste	21	0	21	3	0	18	21
3	Teacher and school management committee	18	2	20	0	0	20	20
4	Women sanitation motivators	0	23	23	0	0	23	23
5	Child club member training & orientation	11	9	20	3	0	17	20
6	Sanitary behavioral for dalit women	0	20	20	20	0	0	20
7	Mass meeting to HH women	0	47	47	0	0	47	47
8	Mass meeting to HH women	0	13	13	0	0	13	13
9	Mass meeting to HH women	0	62	62	0	0	62	62
	Total	58	187	245	33	0	212	245
	Percentage(%)	24	76	100	13	0	87	100

General impact of EcoVillage Sipti:

1. Sanitation status of school has improved. School has been cleaned regularly
2. Trails, public places are found clean without any open defecation
3. Basic facilities of water supply, electricity and sanitation are available.
4. All the households have constructed toilet and have been used regularly.
5. Farmers have started vegetable farming, constructing improved stove
6. Trained human resources are available locally. Women and Dalits are empowered from various activities of community mobilization and capacity building program
7. No open defecation area was declared in Sipti VDC covering 2, 3, 4,5,6,7 and 8 wards on the initiation of Users. The No open defecation area covers Kharkhola, Chukhal, Khodiyadi mela and Sekal (Chukan WSS area) from ward no.2: Dumka,Salwa,Khanidada,Mallematte (kulwan WSS area) from ward no.3;Mallematte,Kinkine,Danda (Chotke WSS area) from ward no.4;all the area from 5,6,7 wards; and Pargaira, Rudkhet (Chotke WSS area) from ward no.8. The village Development committee organized the program where users from the cluster, VDC and DDC representatives, different political party representatives, SO representatives, RVWRMP, media persons participated in the program.
8. 515 HH toilets and 4 Institutional toilets are constructed in the No open defecation area. Certain area of Sipti VDC was declared as No open defecation area during the celebration of National sanitation Week,2067.It has been decided to declare the whole VDC of Sipti as No open defecation (NOD)VDC during National Sanitation Week,2069.There are around 160 toilets remaining to be constructed yet, which will be completed within 2 years.
9. The mass meeting approved the plan for NOD and different political party representatives, VDC and DDC representatives and users presented their commitment towards sustaining No Open Defecation (NOD) area.

4.4 IRRIGATION

500 m long conventional irrigation canal and Sprinkler Irrigation scheme with 7 off takes has been completed. The scheme covers 90 ropani of land benefitting 243 Population from 45 HH. The source for the irrigation scheme is from the Forebay and tailrace canal of the completed Hopari MicroHydro Scheme.

4.5 RURAL ENERGY

MicroHydro

According to the implementation Guideline of RVWRMP, MicroHydro Schemes should be done in close co-ordination with REDP. MOU has been signed at the central level by both the parties to carry out the activities smoothly in support of each other. HopariGad MicroHydro Scheme is completed in Darchula which is the first MHS project to be completed in RVWRMP I Phase.

The cash contribution was made from RVWRMP, AEPC/REDP, DDC, VDC and Users for the completion of the scheme: RVWRMP (NPR 4,250,000), AEPC/REDP (NPR 7,750,000), DDC (NPR 700,000), VDC (NPR

1,500,000), users (NPR 583,000) and the remaining part was accomplished by the kind contribution of the users. Nepal Machine and Steel Structure Company (NMASS) was the installer selected after collection of quotations.

HopariGad MicroHydro scheme covers ward no. 1 to 7 of Sipti VDC. The source for the scheme is HopariGad River. The installed capacity of the scheme is 50 KW and benefits 3491 population of 583 HH's. All house wiring is complete in 583 HH. 5, 7, 9 and 11 watts Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) is connected in all the HH's which has saved some amount of power. The scheme contributes 50% in terms of target output power and 58% in terms of target benefitted population. The no. of HH's demanding service from the scheme is increasing and 100 HH's have been added in the scheme.

Improved Cooking Stoves

Improved cooking stove training was organized in 4 VDC's under the PoCo Phase. The training was organized to develop skilled manpower in the VDC who are able to construct smoke free and user friendly cooking stoves made from mud and stone available locally. This has made the life of people spending most of their time in the kitchen easier as this generates less smoke and also it uses less amount of firewood for cooking.

Some improved cooking stoves were constructed for the demonstration of participants during the training period. Participants have realized the benefits of improved cooking stoves from the training and have initiated constructing of stoves for their own use.

5 Community Mobilization and Community Organizations

Community mobilization is one of the integral components of the project. Community mobilization is done for strengthening the rural community socially and economically. Community organizations are formed where the members deposit small amount of money which is mobilized for their income generating activities. By doing this they also have the savings which can be utilized as operation and maintenance fund for the sustainability of schemes. Three types of community organizations, i.e., male, female and mixed depending on the members desire, are formed covering the whole working VDC. From RVWRMP, Darchula, 180 CO's are formed with the participation of 3251 HH and 4257 members

5.1 LIVELIHOOD

Home Garden Training: This is a 3 days practical training organized in the VDC itself. The concept for the training is that they will be capable for establishing Home Garden which will enhance the income generation of the users and they will contribute some of the earnings in O & M fund for the sustainability of the scheme.

This training was organized in 3 VDC's namely chhapari, sipti and Sharmoli with the participation of local farmers. During the period of training, plastic pond, poly house, drip irrigation system was constructed for the demonstration of the participants. A nursery was also established and some vegetable seeds were also distributed to the participants. Most of the participants have realized the benefits of Home Gardening and expressed their commitment towards developing home garden themselves on their own land.

Vegetable Farming Training: This training was organized in order to provide technical knowledge for Users regarding the soil conditions, and methodology of growing different types of vegetables under different environmental conditions. After the training, they will start growing vegetables for their own use at the present which will enhance their nutrition and later on commercialized based on their capacity, interest and market.

This training was organized in 4 VDC's namely Chhapari, Sipti, Sharmoli and sunsera where the local farmers having interest in vegetable farming participated. Different demonstration plots were prepared where they planted different types of vegetable seeds. Some seeds were also distributed to the participants.

5.2 CAPACITY BUILDING

RVWRMP has always focused on enhancing capabilities. It has been organizing different kinds of trainings at district level, VDC level and scheme level to different level of participants for their capacity enhancement. UC Observation tours have been organized to observe different successfully running schemes and interact with users, UC and learn from their past experiences. The list of activities mentioned below shows different kinds of activities organized at District level, DDC level and VDC level.

5.2.1 District Level

1. SO orientation
2. WUMP pre and post w/s
3. SO W/S at district level
4. PoCo W/S at district level training
5. UC management training
6. Teacher training
7. UC conference
8. Water Right training
9. Project completion w/s
10. UC observation tour

5.2.2 VDC Level

1. Local Latrine Builder's (LLB) Training
2. Village Maintenance Workers (VMW) Training
3. Financial and leadership development training to CO managers
4. Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and managers
5. Home Garden Training
6. Low cost Environment Training
7. Improved Stove Training

5.2.3 Scheme Level

1. HSE/GESI Training
2. Financial Management Training
3. CAP Training
4. Pre-construction Training
5. During Construction Training
6. Post-Construction Training
7. SOs
8. GESI, Health and Sanitation Training
9. PoCo Overview Training

5.2.4 Program Staff

1. Training on survey, Design and cost estimate of Rural water supply system
2. Training on Design and Estimation of Conventional Hill Irrigation System
3. Training on Soil conservation and watershed Management
4. Health and sanitation Training
5. Training on AutoCAD and Satellite Imagery system
6. Photography Training

5.3 Other Activities**5.3.1 Women Day Celebration**

Women Day is celebrated on 10th of March every year. Different awareness activities relating to women are organized in program VDC's every year. The no. of eager participants for celebrating the women Day is increasing in high proportion year by year. Women have started celebrating this day as a festival.

100th Women day was celebrated this year in the entire program VDC's of Darchula. There were more than 1000 participants in Sunsera VDC alone where the women members from different CO's organized rallies and presented Deuda, dance. Active Women who were involved in the scheme implementation in their VDC's were awarded in our entire program VDC's during the women Day celebration program. 102 women from our entire

program VDC's were awarded during the celebration of 100th women day. The celebration of women day in program VDC's started after the initiation of RVWRMP.

5.3.2 *Water Quality Testing*

Water Quality Testing was performed in 12 completed water supply schemes of Sipti, sunsera, chhapari and Sharmoli VDC's. SEAM-N team and RVWRMP team were involved during the testing of all the schemes. The samples were taken in every different type of structures of all the schemes. Testing lab was established in the VDC itself and the samples were tested immediately in the field. Some samples were taken to SEAM-N lab in Biratnagar and tested in more detail.

Faecal coliform was found in 4 schemes while others were found safe from biological contamination. The necessary action recommended from the water quality team is implemented in all the schemes during PoCo Phase agreement. Follow up testing will be done at the district in those 4 more risky schemes to reconfirm the results.

The detailed test result are in Annex 8.

5.3.3 *National Sanitation week celebration*

National Sanitation week is celebrated every year from 5th June to 11th June. This event is celebrated to aware the community people in sanitation activities. Different sanitation related activities and rallies are organized every year in the district headquarter and our Program VDC's as well.

National Sanitation week was celebrated this year organizing different sanitation related activities in district headquarter and our 5 program VDC's. District water supply sub-division office was the organizer for conducting the activities in the district headquarter and other line agencies along with RVWRMP had contribution in it both in cash and support. Art, debate, quiz contest, Deuda and singing competition were some activities organized in program VDC's during the sanitation week. Best toilet in the scheme area and best toilet in the VDC were awarded during the event.

5.3.4 *Water and sanitation User's Conference*

Two days water and sanitation user's conference was organized on 3rd and 4th of Ashad, 2067. The training was organized in DDC hall Darchula with the participation of 78 members. The main objective of the training was:

1. To share the learning and findings among the users during the scheme implementation process.
2. To discuss about the working modality of the project and conclude the strength of the project among the users.
3. To find out the weakness during the scheme implementation process and recommend the areas to be improved.
4. To improve relationship among the users for the sustainability of the schemes.

The training was completed successfully with the active participation of all. The users raised their concerns with the DDC, project. They also pointed out some of the strengths of the project and provided their feedback for the project II phase.

The summary of strength and recommendations from the users are as follows:

Strengths:

1. UC is responsible for overall scheme implementation and fund management. This has created the ownership for the project among the users and contributed for sustainability of the scheme.
2. Due to public auditing and financial auditing, there is fund transparency and the scheme is completed at lower cost than the estimated budget with the designed quality.
3. The existing material procurement and accounting process has increased the knowledge of UC's in the related field.
4. The materials used in the scheme implementation are of good quality and have been completed as per the design estimate.

5. Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Policy has increased the participation of women and deprived groups and also have been involved in technical works.
6. All the required support and services have been provided by the all the concerned agencies.
7. User committees (UC's) have increased their capacity by participating in various trainings.
8. Provision of Village Maintenance Worker (VMW) and regular wages, repair and maintenance fund and regular water tariff has ensured for the sustainability of the scheme.
9. UC has achieved the legal right and have been working by preparing Implementation and repair and maintenance plan.
10. Home Garden management has initiated income generation.
11. The process of regular saving and credit has started after the formation of community organizations.
12. Post construction activities have been planned and implemented in the schemes.
13. Construction of HH toilets, improved stoves, Chang, Washing Platform, solid waste pits and providing health and sanitation awareness trainings has increased the level of awareness in sanitation and hygiene. It has also changed their behavior on health and sanitation and improved HH and environmental sanitation conditions.
14. The services are also provided to the deprived groups; hence, they are heading towards model village on sanitation and have also prepared plan to declare the whole VDC as No open defecation area.

Recommendations:

1. UC's are facing problems during the material procurement as they have very less knowledge on technical aspects and quality of materials; hence, orientation should be provided to UC's on materials quality and quantity before material procurement process.
2. To improve the process of account keeping in UC's, literate and qualified persons should be selected as treasures while forming user's committee. The accounting training period should be increased and provided by qualified trainer. The existing guideline for accounting is insufficient; hence, the guideline should be revised.
3. To improve the quality of construction works in schemes, qualified technical persons should be hired in SO's.
4. The existing WRMC's are found inactive in most of the VDC's. The project should identify the role and responsibilities of WRMC's and prepare necessary policy to activate them.
5. More awareness programs should be organized to increase the participation of women and other deprived groups.
6. To ensure timely monitoring and timely payment of funds, the existing fund flow mechanism should be made easier and user's friendly. The program should be implemented through VDC to make the project more decentralized.
7. Users and UC's should be oriented and made clear on agreement principles, financial rules (VAT and income source tax) before the program implementation.
8. To ensure the sustainability of schemes, the possibilities of income generation should be studied in every VDC's and income generation activities should be implemented on the basis of the findings to increase the livelihood of Users.
9. The selection criteria of VMW should be made more effective to ensure the regular service of VMW on program implementation and repair and maintenance.
10. DDC's and VDC's should contribute some amount of cash yearly on UC's O & M fund to encourage users on scheme repair and maintenance.
11. The existing policies for toilet construction activities should be continued.
12. To make UC's more responsible and transparent, UC's role and responsibilities should be made more clear and effective.
13. Different scheme implementation steps during scheme implementation should be carried out by considering users available time and favorable weather conditions.

5.3.5 District Completion Workshop

District Completion workshop was organized to share the findings/lessons learnt from the RVWRMP I Phase, collect recommendations for RVWRMP II Phase from different involved stakeholders: DMC/DDC as implementer, line agencies and VDC's as supporter/facilitator, SO as facilitator and UC/users as owner and suggest the appropriate modality. Total 40 participants representing from DDC, DTO, UC, WRMC, Line Agency, SO and political Party were present during the Workshop.

The Participants were divided into different groups of UC, WRMC, SO, DMC, Line Agency and Political Party and their feedback was collected from different set of questionnaires. The group leader presented their feedback during the workshop. The feedback (translated into English) from groups is in Annex 15.

5.3.6 Water Right Training

Total 29 participants representing from WRMC and FEDWASUN attended the water Right Training organized at District Headquarter. FEDWASUN organized the training and the training was conducted for 3 days. The Primary objective of the training was as follows:

1. To inform about existing National and International laws and Policies on water resources right.
2. To show the way of using existing laws and policies in solving existing water resources issues and conflicts at community level.
3. To sort out the list of related stakeholders and identify their roles and responsibilities on solving water resource conflicts based on existing laws and policies.
4. To discuss on strength/weakness of WUMP and it's updating.

The Participants raised their concern on various issues related to water right and their concerns were addressed based on the existing laws and policies of the government. The discussions during the Water Right training are summarized as below:

6 Outputs and Efficiency

All planned activities in the district for the first phase of RVWRMP are complete. The planning for the activities was rigorous based upon the users' commitment, SO's capacity and working period of users throughout the year; most of the people are fully engaged in Yarsa collection during the months of May and June as it is a good source of income during the short period of time, effect of climatic conditions and farming works delay the scheme construction. Despite the effective planning, Users were seriously affected due to number of unexpected bandas which were called by different groups. The material procurement was badly affected due to bandas. In 2nd fiscal year of the project, users had to stay in Dhangadi for around 1 month due to unexpected bandas and material procurement and transportation upto the site was delayed nearly 3 months due to the rainy season following afterwards.

The fund flow mechanism of GOF funds was very appreciative for timely planning and implementing of the project activities. GOF funds were released promptly upon the request. So agreements were also made during Shrawan (first month of the fiscal year) and amount was released to UC. The Project activities in the district was not delayed due the late release of GON fund as GOF fund was available and could be used beforehand for conducting the activities smoothly. For the fourth fiscal year, less no. of agreements were made postponing some the schemes for II phase due to shortage of budget initially.

Some of the district recommendations for the Phase 2:

1. Direct funding system of GOF funds should be continuous.
2. Separate person should be assigned in DDC for operating accounts of RVWRMP program in DDC.
3. Extra incentives should be provided to concerned GON personnel supporting the project activities.
4. Project should provide allowance for DMC members in DMC meeting (except project staffs).

There are expected outputs from most of the schemes as planned. There are some schemes like Timilsai DWS and Dholibada DWS in Dhakari VDC which have not given the expected output. Annual Work Plan vs. Annual progress are realistic and adequately prepared and are according to action plan except on 2nd year of the project

which is seen in the financial input above. It was due to busy preparatory phase. There is good cooperation between DMC & the team: Also the quality of programme organization and management has been found better as per Phase 1 completion workshop. Due to bandhas and instability in district offices many times works have been hampered by increased rate of materials, transportation cost, UC management cost and irritated the user committees. Both the GON and GOF financed outputs have been appropriate, sufficient, timely, well-coordinated and efficiently procured and delivered. To operate more efficiently in Phase 2 there should be provision of an accountant in each district RVWRMP office unit.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

7.1 Overall Project Objectives:

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and water Users committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 KW each).

7.2 District contribution to project objectives:

RVWRMP Darchula has significantly contributed in sanitation (16%) and MicroHydro (58%). Satisfactory level of contribution can be observed in water supply. Scattered settlement and remoteness has decreased the number of beneficiaries from water supply schemes. The schemes implemented from RVWRMP were left out previously by other organizations due to remoteness, scattered settlement; hence the per capita cost of all the water supply schemes is high than predicted. All the completed water supply schemes are new ones. Water supply and sanitation schemes are the most prioritized in WUMP than irrigation schemes.

Table 8. Beneficiary population and household, compared to project objectives

Scheme type	Objective	Pop.	Pop. contrib (%)	HH
W/S	120000	7271	6	1270
SANITATION	60000	9317	16	1604
MHP	6000	3491	58	583
IRR.	15000	243	2	45
Total		22088		3502

7.3 District level contribution:

According to District profile Darchula, 2067, the total coverage for water supply is 82.6% and for sanitation is 23% in the district. RVWRMP executed its activities in 5 remote VDCs with its major focus on water supply and sanitation. The population coverage in water supply and sanitation sector from 5 working VDC's of Darchula is presented in Table 9. RVWRMP contributes 4.9 % coverage in water supply and 6.3 % in sanitation sector.

Table 9. Contribution within district

	VDC	Total Pop	Beneficiary		% Contrib. in district		% Contrib. VDC	
			W/S	SAN.	W/S	SAN.	W/S	SAN.
1	SIPTI	4454	2567	2834	1.7	1.9	57.6	63.6
2	SUNSERA	3848	1906	1906	1.3	1.3	42.8	42.8
3	SITOLA	3186	927	1465	0.6	1.0	20.8	32.9
4	CHHAPARI	3132	801	1217	0.5	0.8	18.0	27.3
5	SHARMOLI	5226	1070	1895	0.7	1.3	24.0	42.5
	TOTAL	19846	7271	9317	4.9	6.3		

8 Sustainability

Sustainability of schemes is the most challenging aspect of water resource management. The overall coverage of water supply in the district is nearly 83% and many water supply schemes have already been completed successfully in the district. But, at the present most of the schemes are not functioning properly. We can find many cases where the schemes have collapsed and in no function after the completion of just of 1 or 2 years. Realizing these problems, Project has initiated various activities in the district focusing on the operation and maintenance of the schemes. The main essence of Post Construction (PoCo) Phase is to promote sustainability of schemes. 10 schemes have completed PoCo phase in Darchula District.

8.1 Financial

O&M Fund

All the UC's from RVWRMP supported schemes have created an operation and maintenance fund. UC's have started to collect water tariff on the monthly basis from each benefitted HH's. The collected money is spent for the operation and maintenance of the scheme as well as for paying monthly salary of VMW. Some UC's have shown good commitment by contributing some amount from their daily wages in the operation and maintenance fund of their scheme. This is a positive sign of user's ownership for scheme sustainability.

Transparency

Project has paid special attention for financial transparency of scheme. For this, users prepare hoarding boards showing all the financial matters of the scheme and install it in open place of the VDC. All the financial records of the scheme are updated and kept in different ledgers in the scheme area. Public Auditing is done from time to time.

Micro Credit/Income generation

Community Organizations (CO) have been formed in Program VDC's. They have started saving and credit business. This has supported in collecting water tariff for the scheme. Vegetable Farming Training was organized in 8 scheme area. Seeds were also distributed to the participants during the training. Users have started vegetable farming in their own land. The produced vegetable is utilized as home consumption at the present and after scaling up the production, this can contribute for the income generation.

8.2 Technical

Capacity Building

VMW Training had been organized in ShreeBagad Kalaun Scheme area in Chhapari VDC. 25 users from different scheme areas participated in the training. Similarly, refresher training was also organized to the same VMW's so that their capacity is further enhanced and they are able to work individually as skilled labours. 20 trained VMW's are fully engaged in construction activities as well as operation and maintenance of the scheme. LLB Trainings were organized in all the VDC's where 93 users participated in the training. This has produced skilled manpower in the VDC itself for the construction of toilet.

VMW Arrangement

Trained VMW are available in each schemes. They are providing technical support for operation and maintenance of the scheme.

Water Quality

Water Quality Testing has been completed in 13 completed schemes. Some of the construction activities have been done in the scheme area for the improvement of the scheme based on the recommendations of the water quality team: Fencing works, Diversion walls, Plantation are some of the key activities.

Others

Plantation is done surrounding the intake and along the pipeline route in...no of schemes. Low Cost soil conservation Training had been conducted in 4 VDC's for soil conservation and watershed protection with their own efforts.

8.3 Institutional

Users have contributed 12% on an average as kind contribution during water supply and sanitation scheme implementation in the district. Likewise, they have also contributed as cash. User's cash and kind contribution supported to create ownership in the scheme. Regular monthly meeting, conduction of general assembly, Public auditing system has supported to institutionalize the UC's. Inclusive representation and participation has been ensured in UC, WRMC and different capacity building activities. 9 UC's have already prepared their water safety and operation and Maintenance Plan. Based on this plan, User's have initiated to conduct different activities....women tap groups have been formed and training has been provided to them. Operation and Maintenance regulation has been prepared and approved in 9 schemes from the user's general assembly. Different types of activities has supported for institutional development of User's group/committee which finally, supports to the scheme sustainability

9 CROSS CUTTING THEMES**9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage**

The MDGs are drawn from the actions and targets contained in the Millennium Declaration that was adopted by 189 nations-and signed by 147 heads of state and governments during the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000.Nepal is one of the 189 countries committed to the MDGs.The Millennium Development Goals. (MDGs) are the most broadly supported, comprehensive and specific development goals the world has ever agreed upon. These time-bound goals provide concrete, numerical benchmarks for tackling extreme poverty in its many dimensions. MDGs are eight goals to be achieved by 2015 that respond to the world's main development challenges. If these goals are achieved, world poverty will be cut by half, tens of millions of lives will be saved, and billions more people will have the opportunity to benefit from the global economy. The eight MDGs are as follows:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a Global Partnership for Development

RVWRMP has supported to achieve the goals of MDG particularly goal 1, 3, 5 and 7 directly. At district level, out of total population, 4.9 % of people have got save drinking water and 6.3 % people have got sanitation facilities from the program. Program has directly and indirectly supported environmental sustainability.

9.2 Poverty**Livelihood and Home Garden Management Program**

In the schemes, users are getting wages. Around NPR 20 million of money have distributed to the users as wages (transportation materials, skilled and unskilled labor, local material collection and transportation etc) in scheme area. Home garden training and vegetable farming training have been conducted in the schemes. Required seeds have been distributed to the users. They have started to produce vegetable.

Community Organizations' saving fund and O&M Fund mobilization

In the program VDCs, CMs have supported for community mobilization. 180 COs have been formed and supported. Total 3427 HH have been participation in COs. The details of COs and their saving credit status are in Annex 13 and Annex 14.

9.3 Environment

RVWRMP works on Integrated Water Resources Management Concept and its activities are closely related to environmental issues in many ways. The awareness activities and small scale infrastructure development on multiple sector such as water supply, Environmental sanitation, Irrigation, Renewable energy, Soil conservation and watershed Management, livelihood activities have direct impact on the environment.

Darchula has conducted environmental awareness activities during the Eco-village/Eco-School program: Trail improvement, strengthening of user's Group by forming different clubs, construction of toilets and sanitation awareness programs are some of the activities which address environmental qualities directly. Completion of Hopari MicroHydro Project and construction of Improved Stoves has reduced dependency on fuel wood consumption and, though in small scale, has positive impact in the environment. Under sanitation scheme, 1604 toilets are constructed which has reduced open defecation and kept water sources and surrounding environment clean. During the Post Construction Phase, activities which directly focus on environmental issues by watershed and water source protection, water safety plan, operation and maintenance plan and water Quality Testing are carried out.

9.4 Human Rights

During the implementation of RVWRMP activities, ensuring Human rights of all the users is one of the major objectives. Inclusive representation based on class, ethnicity, and gender is assured in all user group formation, meetings, tours and trainings. Public audits institutionalized at the community level have ensured right to information for all the users. This is an integral part of the scheme completion and financial clearance process. In the public audit, the Users Committee describes in detail the planned budget, various contributions and the actual expenditure in detail, item by item, together with the overall scheme status. These figures are subject to public comments. These meetings are also an opportunity to solve any pending issues and possible disputes. Hoarding Boards installed in every scheme area showing the total estimated budget, actual expenditure budget, operation and maintenance fund in the scheme has provided overall information of the scheme.

9.5 Gender and Social Inclusion

Gender Equity and Social Inclusion (GESI) is one of the major cross cutting issues of RVWRMP. This is one of the integral parts where RVWRMP provides larger attention and is committed in promoting GESI approach in all of its infrastructure development and awareness activities. The analysis in different aspects reflects consideration of GESI approach in Darchula while implementing its activities.

1. Representation in UC,WRMC,CM,SO and key position (caste wise, gender wise—in tabulated form)
2. Benefited HH analysis (HH/Population)
3. Technical expertise (Dalit/women)
4. Minute Book Analysis
5. Earning from scheme (comparative chart for male and female)
6. Women day celebration and reward for women
7. Female led schemes
8. Role of women/Dalit in committee

9.6 Disaster Management and climate change

Climate Change has been the great challenge in implementing the project. The discharge in the sources has been depleting and some of them have already dried. It is a great risk for large schemes where the discharge is already depleted than the designed one and the users are forced for intermittent water supply during the dry period. The regular rainfall during the usual rainy seasons is not observed during the last 2 years. Similarly, the pipeline are badly affected due to the landslides. Realizing the effect of climate change on our schemes, Post construction

activities have been initiated in the completed schemes. The key activities conducted during the post construction phase for the protection of water sources and conservation of watershed is as follows:

1. Plantation Program surrounding the water sources.
2. Mass awareness on community forestry program in Sipti VDC.
3. Plantation of fruit species in the private land in Sunsera.

10 Conclusions: Lessons Learned and Recommendations

WUMP is one of the comprehensive approved documents prepared with the participation of Dalits, Janjatis and deprived groups of the community. Preparation of WUMP has been the key entry point for RVWRMP in the VDC. It has prioritized list of different categories of schemes such as water supply and sanitation, Irrigation, MicroHydro etc. The different categories are again merged into one final list of prioritized schemes. It includes a 5 year plan with a list of prioritized set of schemes. The schemes are selected based on the prioritized list. WUMP has removed the conflicts and political pressure in selection of schemes. However, it has some of the shortcomings which should be updated. Based on the wealth ranking of the VDC, subsidy has been provided for the toilet construction. The accuracy of wealth ranking depends upon the facilitation done by SO. Hence, principally the concept is good, but the accuracy of wealth ranking may vary from VDC to VDC.

Community Mobilizer (CM): They are the key supporters for community mobilization process in the VDC before and during the scheme implementation process. The performance of some CM's is very good while some of them are very passive and some of them are less capable to perform their role and responsibilities. One capable CM is sufficient in one VDC rather than providing two less capable CM's in one VDC. Project should emphasize to strengthen old CO's rather than forming new one and CO's should be limited only to our scheme area and in close co-ordination with other line agencies forming CO's in the VDC's.

Support Organization (SO): The performance of some support organizations (SO) is really appreciative. They have established site office in centre of program VDC and all the staffs are fully engaged in the field for the scheme activities. They have adapted themselves well in the field, hence the scheme performance and social mobilization is good. But, few staffs are less responsible towards their works and less motivated to stay in the field. These are the recommendations for the II phase regarding the SO's:

1. SO's are not able to hire and retain well-experienced technical human resource (Engineer, sub-engineer) in the district. Due to this they are not able to provide adequate technical support in the construction activities of the schemes. Hence, it is recommended that SO's should carry out only social works and technical staffs should be hired by project itself and their duty station should be placed in DTO.
2. Salary to SO staffs should be provided on monthly basis based on approved monthly progress report.
3. Technical staff (specially sub-engineer) duty station should be placed in DTO on contract basis. DSA should be provided to them from TA fund of the project.
4. Principally, hiring a single SO for social part is cost effective and easy for management. But, our Program VDC's are so remote and scattered that a single SO is not familiar in all VDCs.

Consultancies/OJT: Gender equality and social inclusion is the major concern of the project. It is better to hire local women, Dalit as OJT from the social inclusion point of view as it supports to increase their capacity. Similarly, local person from the district having required experience can be used as a resource person trainer rather than hiring from outside.

Others: Existing scheme monitoring and support from DDC and DTO is not sufficient. Project should think seriously for promoting DDC/DTO role. Special Incentives should be arranged for all staffs from DDC/DTO. DSA should be paid directly from TA fund to GON personnel on monitoring visits to mobilize them more effectively.

Higher size schemes have higher risks. So schemes should be divided in sub-schemes as much as possible. They are easy to implement, manageable and can have long life from the point of sustainability.

Sanitation schemes agreement should be done only after the superstructures are ready. This makes easy for the implementation of schemes and ensures all the toilets will be complete

ANNEXES

Annex 1. List of completed schemes

S.N.	NAME OF SCHEME	SCHEME TYPE	WARD NO.	HH	POP	STATUS	REMARKS
SIPTI							
1	Mulpani WSS	WSS	5,6	63	337	PoCo	
2	Chotke mul WSS	WSS	3 to 8	316	1543	IPC	
3	Chukan mul WSS	WSS	2	63	320	PoCo	
4	Pankhola sanitation	WSS	4	56	306	PPC	
5	Kulwan WSS	WSS	3	54	367	IPC	
6	Ganwadi Sanitation	WSS	3	32	183	PPC	
7	Hopari gad MHP	MHP	1 to 7	583	3491	IPC	
8	HopariGad Irrigation Scheme	IRR		45	243	IPO	
9	Eco-Village Sipti			325	1766	IPC	
		Sub-Total		1537	8556		
SUNSERA							
10	Thapi Aduwa WSS	WSS	4	29	155	IPO	
11	Daha WSS	WSS	6	47	283	PoCo	
12	Kuwapani WSS	WSS	7	39	240	IPC	
13	Salyadi WSS	WSS	9	28	183	PoCo	
14	Chaukhadunga WSS	WSS	4,5,8	111	720	PoCo	
15	Bhulchaura WSS	WSS	6	14	89	PoCo	
16	Dov WSS	WSS	6	38	236	IPO	
		Sub-Total		306	1906		
CHHAPARI							
17	Shree Bagad Kalaun WSS	WSS	8	56	313	IPC	
18	Okhal, Sirad Talli Malera WSS	WSS	3,5	76	488	PoCo	
19	Lasku Chhapari sanitation	ES	8,9	63	385	IPC	
20	Malli Malera sanitation	ES	5	30	190	IPO	
		Sub-Total		225	1376		
SHARMOLI							
21	Bitthada WSS	WSS	3	125	664	PoCo	
22	Kumal Kanda WSS	WSS	8	71	406	PoCo	
23	Sarmoli Sanitation	ES	1	89	576	IPC	
24	Gajari Sanitation	ES	2	55	249	PoCo	
		Sub-Total		340	1895		
SITOLA							
25	Yardangseli Pangchimphu WSS	WSS	6	32	179	IPC*	
26	Chauki Bagad Salyad WSS	WSS	8	29	204	IPC*	
27	Phute Paira Ijar WSS	WSS	7	44	327	IPC*	
28	Dhankang Kuti WSS	WSS	7	35	217	IPC*	
29	Murai Sanitation	ES	2,3	86	538	IPC	
		Sub-Total		226	1465		
		TOTAL		2,634	15,198		

Annex 2. List of preparatory phase completed schemes

S.N.	NAME OF SCHEME	SCHEME TYPE	WARD NO.	HH	POP	STATUS	REMARKS
SIPTI							
1	Bhirkor WSS	WSS	2	44	276	PPC	
2	Pankhola WS	WSS	4	56	306	PPC	
3	Panabanja WSS	WSS	8	31	190	PPC	
4	Ganwadi WS	WSS	3	32	183	PPC	
		Sub-Total		163	955		
SUNSERA							
5	Naumunya	WSS	4,5	31	223	PPC	
6	Okhat WSS	WSS	4	40	232	PPC	
7	Binala WSS	WSS	8	16	99	PPC	
8	Tusarpani WSS	WSS	8	24	154	PPC	
9	Sina Sanitation	ES	1,2	154	1021	PPC	
		Sub-Total		265	1729		
		TOTAL		428	2,684		

Annex 3. Estimated scheme cost

		DWRDF			UC		VDC	REDP	CONTINGENCIES			TOTAL
		GON	GOF	DDC	CASH	KIND			MGMT. COST	MONITORING	CONS.	
	SIPTI											
1	Mulpani WSS	257868	1031473	11400	6000	841913	53200			20,000		2,221,854
2	Chotke mul WSS	2028629	8114514	0	28000	3757330	284840			125,870		14,339,183
3	Chukan mul WSS	458079	1832317	0	8500	841089	53100			31,044		3,224,129
4	Pankhola WSS	34783	139130			376753	9900					560,566
5	Kulwan WSS	503161	2012642	0	10000	1218587	53937			21,553		3,819,879
6	Ganwadi WSS	35532	142126			372237	9900					559,795
7	Hopari gad MHP	850506	3402024	700000	583000	1314005	1500000	7750000				16,099,535
8	HopariGad Irrigation Scheme	139689	558756			814937						1,513,381
9	Eco-Village Sipti											-
	SUNSERA											
10	Thapi Aduwa WSS	368425	1473701	0	6000	607283	33404					2,488,813
11	Daha WSS	266288	1065150	0	8000	668082	41400					2,048,920
12	Kuwapani WSS scheme	156051	624204	0	5000	439805	34800					1,259,860
13	Salyadi WSS scheme	377765	1511060	0	8000	582268	28908					2,508,001
14	Chaukhadunga WSS	527903	2111611	0	16500	1549739	108260					4,314,013
15	Bhulchaura WSS Scheme	79852	319407	0	2500	236175	13600					651,534
16	Dov WSS	393895	1575578	80000	12000	874528	35703					2,971,703
	CHHAPARI											
17	Shree Bagad Kalaun WSS	358057	1432229		11000	696445	41352					2,539,083
18	Okhal, Sirad Talli Malera WSS	658387	2633547		13500	1429658	70072					4,805,164
19	Lasku Chhapari sanitation	53355	213422	0	0	757717	18900					1,043,394
20	Malli Malera sanitation	34294	137178			318365	9124					498,961
	SHARMOLI											
21	Bitthada WSS	1129808	4519232	0	17500	2325322	103836					8,095,697
22	Kumal Kanda WSS	483755	1935020	0	5500	1254578	46000					3,724,853
23	Sarmoli Sanitation	84740	338961	0	0	1052677	27637					1,504,014
24	Gajari Sanitation	120916	483666			798543	47979					1,451,105
	SITOLA											
25	Yardangseli Pangchimphu WSS	393324	1573295	0	7500	833661	28552					2,836,331
26	Chauki Bagad Salyad WSS	333090	1332359	0	4500	598002	30103					2,298,053
27	Phute Paira Ijar WSS	629127	2516508	41000	10000	1424698	45900					4,667,233
28	Dhankang Kutu WSS	307866	1231465	0	6000	758880	33242					2,337,453
29	Murai Sanitation	202429	809717	0	0	1138374	33815					2,184,335
	GRAND TOTAL	11267573	45070289	832400	769000	27881649	2797464	7750000	0	198466	0	96566842

Annex 4. Support Organizations

S. N.	SO STAFF	NAME OF SUPPORT ORGANIZATION (SO)									
		SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY (SWS)	PERIOD (YRS.)	COMMUNITY RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY (CRDS)	PERIOD (YRS.)	MARMALI YUVA CLUB (MYC)	PERIOD (YRS.)	SANKALPA YUVA CLUB (SYC)	PERIOD (YRS.)	RAJAKOT YUVA CLUB (SYC)	PERIOD (YRS.)
1	TEAM LEADER (TL)	Raghubir Singh Thagunna	2.5	Prakash C.Mishra	2.5	Bahadur Singh Dhami	2.5	Manorath Joshi	2.5	Dhiran Singh Budhathoki	2.5
2	FIELD CO-ORDINATOR (FC)	Harimal Thagunna	2.5	Ashok Raj Ojha	2	Jagat singh Thagunna	1.5	Hansi Raj Joshi	2.5	Krishna Singh Thagunna	2
				Bhawani Datta Awasthi	0.5	Janak Singh Dhami	1			Gokarna Dev Badu	0.3
3	HEALTH PROMOTER	Dharamati Budhathoki	2.5	Gomati Badu	2.5	Kalpani Bhattra	1	Manju D Khatri	2.5	Laxmi Kunwar	2.5
						Sharmila Rijal	0.5				
4	SUB-ENGINEER (SE)	Rajendra Bhatta	1	Birendra Badal	0.5	Santosh Panthi	1	Narendra Khadayat	0.8	Madhav Singh Bista	1
		Birendra Chandra	1.5	Nabin Paneru	1	Lal Bahadur Budha	1	Amar Nath	1	Laxmi Joshi	0.6
5	WATER RESOURCE TECHNICIAN (WRT)	Narendra Thagunna	2.5	Ramesh Raj Bhatta	0.5	Gagan Singh Mahar	0.5	Buddhi Pallab Joshi	0.5	Lal Singh Badal	1.5
		Pratap Singh Thagunna	1	Ram Bdr.Pal	2	Nar Bdr.Airi	1	BirBhadra Joshi	2		
				Hardev Bohara	2	Badal	1				
6	RANK										

Annex 5. Performance of Support organization, Darchula

Sn	Indicators	Marks	CRDS	SWS	MYC	SYC	RYC	Remarks
1	Social Mobilization Support to UC	20	10	18	11	13	14	
2	Technical support to UC	20	11	15	12	12	11	
3	Coordination with Stakeholders	10	7	7	6	6	6	
4	Planning and Reporting	10	6	7	5	6	6	
5	Ownership/responsibility/Dedication	10	6	9	6	6	6	
6	Quality of Works	20	13	15	13	14	14	
7	Staff management and mobilization/institutional support	10	6	7	6	6	6	
	Total	100	59	78	59	63	63	
	Categories		C	A	C	B	B	

Annex 6. List of community mobilizers

SN.	NAME	VDC	SEX	ETHNICITY	MONTHLY SALARY	APPOINTED DATE	RENEWED DATE	REMARKS
1	Kaman Ram Tamata	Sipti	Male	Dalit	5,000.00	15.06.2007	2066.04.01	
2	Ganga Thagunna	Sipti	Female	Others	5,000.00	16.07.2008	2066.07.01	3 months unpaid leave (shrawan to Ashoj 2066)
3	Bhagrathi Khatri	Sunsera	Female	Others	5,000.00	18.07.2007	2066.04.01	
4	Dev Ram Kami	Sunsera	Male	Dalit	5,000.00	18.07.2007	2066.04.01	
5	Parwati Devi Joshi	Sarmoli	Female	Others	5,000.00	01.11.2007	2066.04.01	Resigned from 16.05. 2066
6	Rajendra Ram Lawad	Sarmoli	Male	Dalit	5,000.00	01.11.2007	2066.04.01	
7	Saraswoti Devi Mahata	Sitola	Female	Others	5,000.00	01.11.2007	2066.04.01	
8	Dila Ram Tamata	Sitola	Male	Dalit	5,000.00	01.11.2007	2066.04.01	
9	Lila Devi Luhar	Chhapari	Female	Dalit	5,000.00	01.11.2007	2066.04.01	

Annex 7. Training at District level

S.N.	Training/ Exposure visit	Date	P. Year	Duration	Dalit		Janjati		Other		Total		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	SO orientation	2064.08.10-2064.08.12	II	3days	0	0	2	0	25	6	27	6	33
2	WUMP pre and post w/s	2065.02.12	II	1 Day	2	0	0	0	30	7	32	7	39
3	SO W/S at district level Darchula	2065.12.24/25	III	2 day	0	0	1	1	22	5	23	6	29
4	Poco W/S at district level training Darchula	2066.03.26	III	1 day	0	0	4	0	24	2	28	2	30
5	UC management training Darchula (1st event)	2066.08.09 - 2066.08.13	IV	5 days	2	2	0	0	13	8	15	10	25
6	Teacher training Darchula	2066.08.15 - 2066.08.26	IV	2 days	0	0	0	1	24	3	24	4	28
7	UC management training Darchula (2nd event)	2067.02.02-2067.02.04	IV	3 days	2	0	0	0	15	7	17	7	24
8	UC conference	2067.03.03-2067.03.04	IV	2 days	3	4	0	1	41	22	44	27	71
9	Water Right training	2067.03.06-2067.03.08	IV	3 days	0	3	1	1	16	8	17	13	30
10	Project completion w/s	2067.03.05	IV	1 day	2	1	0	1	31	7	33	9	41
11	UC observation tour	2065.12.10 - 2065.12.19	III	10 days	1	0	1	0	19	2	21	2	23
12	UC observation tour	2066.12.28-2067.01.06	IV	10days	0	0	0	1	16	5	17	6	23
	TOTAL				9	6	9	5	276	60	298	99	396

Annex 8. Water test results

S.N.	NAME OF SCHEME	TYPE OF SOURCE	QUALITY OF WATER			ACTION TO BE DONE FOR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
			PHYSICAL	CHEMICAL	MICROBIOLOGICAL	
1	Okhal, Sirad Talli Malera WSS-(Chhapri VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Cleaning should be done at an interval of 15 days, covering & fencing is required for source-2.
2	Shree Bagad Kalaun WSS-(Chhapri VDC)	Gravity flow	Turbidity high	Calcium Seen in Source-2	Not Seen	Cleaning of source, RVT, pipeline wash out is necessary at an interval of 7 days in order to avoid un-dissolved calcium hydroxide scaling
3	Salyadi WSS-(Sunsera VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Proper covering, fencing and locking system are recommended in source Cleaning of source, RVT and pipeline washout is recommended at an interval of 7 days
4	Kuwapani WSS-(Sunsera VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Proper covering and drainage system are required at source. Cleaning is needed at an interval of 15 days for drinking purpose
5	Bhulchaura WSS-(Sunsera VDC)	Gravity Flow	Low pH (Source to Tap)	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Covering system should be implemented at the source Awareness is needed for good health & sanitation to the community
6	Daha WSS-(Sunsera VDC)	Fade stream	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Bacteria Seen	Treatment system like slow sand filter & trickling filter are recommended for bacterial removal. Chlorination is required twice a year before and after rainy season for bacterial removal
7	Chaukhadunga WSS-(Sunsera VDC)	Gravity Flow	Low pH	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Awareness is needed for the protection of structure and safe water practice. Cleaning is needed at an interval of 15 days for drinking purpose
8	Thapi Aduwa WSS-(Sunsera VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Uncompleted
9	Mulpani WSS- (Sipti VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Covering of source is needed in source-2
10	Chukan Mul WSS-(Sipti VDC)	Surface Water	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Bacteria Seen	Treatment option like slow sand filter should be implemented Chlorination is recommended before & after rainy season
11	Chotke Mul WSS-(Sipti VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Not Seen	Proper cleaning is needed at an interval of 15 days for drinking purpose
-	Chotke Mul WSS/RWH-(Sipti VDC)	Rain Water	Turbidity High	Satisfactory	Bacteria seen in SN-2	Improvement of catchment (shade) & washing is recommended for safe rain water collection
12	Bithada WSS-(Sarmouli VDC)	Gravity Flow & Fade Stream	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Bacteria Seen	Protection of source-1, source-2 & chlorination are recommended for drinking purpose
13	Kumal Kanda WSS-(Sarmouli VDC)	Gravity Flow	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Bacteria Seen	Protection of source & chlorination are recommended for drinking purpose

Annex 9. Training at VDC level

S.N.	Training/ Exposure visit	Date	P. Year	Duration (days)	Dalit		Janjati		Other		Total		
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	LLB training, Sipti	2065.02.12 - 2065.02.25	II	14 days	3	1	0	0	6	5	9	6	15
2	LLB training, Chhapari	2065.02.28 - 2065.03.09	II	14 days	3	2	0	0	10	4	13	6	19
3	LLB training, Sarmoli	2065.03.05 - 2065.03.18	II	14 days	3	0	0	0	7	10	10	10	20
4	LLB training, Sunsera	2065.10.02 - 2065.10.15	III	14 days	1	3	0	0	13	4	14	7	21
5	LLB training, Sitola	2065.10.21 - 2065.11.05	III	14 days	1	1	0	0	11	6	12	7	19
6	VMW training, Chhapari	2065.11.13 - 2065.11.26	III	14 days	2	0	0	0	19	2	21	2	23
7	VMW training (refressor, Sipti)	2066.10.05 - 2066.10.18	IV	14 days	2	0	0	0	21	1	23	1	24
8	Financial and leadership development training to CO manager in Sarmoli, Badipur	2065.06.04 - 2065.06.06	III	3 Days	1	0	0	0	9	8	10	8	18
9	Financial and leadership development training to CO manager in Sarmoli, Dharmghar	2065.06.07 - 2065.06.09	III	3 Days	2	1	0	0	7	10	9	11	20
10	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Chhapari, Lasku	2065.12.22 - 2065.12.25	III	4 Days	1	1	0	0	8	14	9	15	24
11	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Chhapari, VDC hall	2065.12.26 - 2065.12.29	III	4 Days	1	1	0	0	15	12	16	13	29
12	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sunsera VDC	2066.01.02 - 2066.01.05	III	4 Days	4	2	0	0	11	16	15	18	33
13	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sunsera VDC	2066.01.06- 2066.01.09	III	4 Days	1	0	0	0	9	17	10	17	27
14	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sipti, Health post	2065.12.24 - 2065.12.27	III	4 Days	2	2	0	0	7	14	9	16	25
15	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sipti, Danda	2065.12.28 - 2065.12.31	III	4 Days	0	0	0	0	19	4	19	4	23
16	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sipti, Hopari	2066.08.26 - 2065.08.29	IV	4 Days	2	0	0	0	16	6	18	6	24
17	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sitola, Dhankang	2066.08.15 - 2065.08.18	IV	4 Days	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	13
18	Financial and leadership development training to CO chairperson and manager in Sitola, Golpha	2066.08.20 - 2065.08.23	IV	4 Days	1	1	0	0	8	11	9	12	21
19	Home garden training, Malera, Chhapari	2066.12.05 - 2066.12.07	IV	3 days	0	0	0	0	2	23	2	23	25
20	Home garden training, Sipti	2066.12.09 - 2066.12.11	IV	3 days	0	0	0	0	4	21	4	21	25
21	Home garden training, Bitthad, Sarmoli	2066.12.16 - 2066.12.18	IV	3 days	0	0	0	0	12	11	12	11	23
22	Home garden training, Badipur, Sarmoli	2066.12.19 - 2066.12.21	IV	3 days	0	1	0	0	9	15	9	16	25
	TOTAL				30	16	0	0	223	227	253	243	496

Annex 10. Actual expenditure

SCHEME NAME	TOTAL INVESTMENT (ACTUAL)							UC MANAGEMENT COST	MONITORING COST
	DWRDF		DDC	VDC	USER 'S CASH	USER 'S KIND	TOTAL		
	GON	GOF							
SUNSERA									
Thapi Aduwa WSS	357,657	1,430,630	0	32,481	6,000	566,555	2,393,323	28796.8	23054.8
Daha WSS	246,096	1,007,531	0	41,400	8,000	668,657	1,971,684	25911	19650.4
Kuwapani WSS scheme	149,956	599,825	0	34,800	5,000	439,500	1,229,081	18751.2	13747.9
Salyadi WSS scheme	351,773	1,407,091	0	28,908	8,000	546,295	2,342,066	33114.7	29223.2
Chaukhadunga WSS	514,923	2,059,691	0	108,260	16,500	1,560,945	4,260,319	50881.2	36090.2
Bhulchaura WSS Scheme	78,422	313,687	0	13,600	2,500	236,035	644,243	7534.23	5476
Dov WSS	384,716	1,538,864	80,000	36,048	12,000	888,901	2,940,529	27079.7	9026.55
TOTAL	2,083,543	8,357,318	80,000	295,497	58,000	4,906,888	15,781,245	192,069	136,269
SIPTI									
Mulpani WSS	247,857	991,428	11,400	53,200	6,000	820,612	2,130,498	31442.3	20000
Chotke mul WSS	1,958,479	7,833,916	0	284,395	27,300	3,646,369	13,750,460	134376	125870
Chukan mul WSS	429,096	1,716,386	0	53,100	8,500	841,089	3,048,171	44934.9	31043.7
Pankhola SS	34,870	139,478		9,900		375,058	559,306		
Kulwan WSS	467,342	1,869,367	0	53,976	10,000	1,219,431	3,620,117	40467	21552.9
Ganwadi SS	35,522	142,090		9,900		372,237	559,749		
Hopari gad MHP	850,506	3,402,024	700,000	1,500,000	583,000	1,314,005	8,349,535		
TOTAL	4,023,672	16,094,690	711,400	1,964,471	634,800	8,588,803	32,017,836	251,221	198,466
SITOLA									
YardangPangchimphu WSS	363,044	1,452,176		28,481	7,500	838,868	2,690,070	33571.4	16785.7
Chauki Bagad Salyad WSS	320,266	1,281,062		30,035	4,500	566,924	2,202,786	28228.3	20325
Phute Paira Ijar WSS	597,713	2,390,852	41,000	45,900	10,000	1,345,191	4,430,656	56411.8	28205.9
Dhankang Kutu WSS	278,001	1,112,005		33,144	6,000	702,510	2,131,659	25163.6	20325
Murai Sanitation	158,249	632,995	0	0	0	702,613	1,493,857		
TOTAL	1,717,273	6,869,090	41,000	137,559	28,000	4,156,106	12,949,028	143,375	85,642
SHARMOLI									
Bitthada WSS	1,089,369	4,357,477	0	103,831	17,500	2,455,809	8,023,987	112960	96366.1
Kumal Kanda WSS	441,832	1,767,326	0	46,000	5,500	1,250,682	3,511,340	49037.7	39976.6
Sarmoli Sanitation	78,437	313,747	0	26,700	0	1,034,198	1,453,082	8213.41	4106.71
Gajari Sanitation	128,468	513,871	0	48,821	0	709,166	1,400,325	8583.82	0
TOTAL	1,738,105	6,952,421	0	225,352	23,000	5,449,855	14,388,734	178,795	140,449
CHHAPARI									
Shree Bagad Kalaun WSS	339,360	1,357,440	0	41,352	11,000	763,748	2,512,901	35620.4	31553.2
Talli Malera WSS	610,548	2,442,190	0	68,818	13,500	1,314,305	4,449,361	56046.1	58215
Lasku Chhapari sanitation	44,197	176,790	0	16,200	0	646,917	884,104	6967.73	0
Malli Malera sanitation	34,293	137,173		9,124		318,365	498,956		
TOTAL	1,028,398	4,113,593	0	135,495	24,500	3,043,335	8,345,321	98,634	89,768
HopariGad Irrigation Scheme	92,362	369,449	0	0	0	444,222	906,033	20000	
Eco-Village Sipti									
TOTAL SUMMARY	10,683,353	42,756,561	832,400	2,758,374	768,300	26,589,208	84,388,197	884,094	650,594

Annex 11. Inventory list

Inventory list of RVWRMP, Darchula (with Items code Number)				
updated in May, 2010				
S.N	NAME OF ITEMS	QTY (No.)	ITEMS CODE NO.	REMARKS
1	Desktop Computer	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-1/001	with LCD Monitor
2	Laptop Personal Notebook	3	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-2/001-003	with RPC, RN, MB
4	Samsung Scx- 4300	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-6/002	Photocopy/ printer
5	Samsung ML 1640	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-6/002	Printer
6	Fax	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-8/001	Canon
7	Multimedia Projector	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-9/001	
8	Telephone set	2	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-10/001-002	CDMA, Landline
9	GPS	2	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-12/001-002	
10	Abney's level	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-14/001	
11	Altimeter	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-15/001	
12	Pedometer	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-16/001	
13	Measuring tape	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-17/001	30m.
14	Stop watch	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-19/001	
15	Measuring cylinder	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-22/001	
16	Generator	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-26/001	Honda
17	UPS	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-30/001	
18	Electric Heater	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-37/001	
19	External drive	2	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-38/001-002	with RPC, RN
20	Hot Pot	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-41/001	
21	Extension cords	4	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-42/001-004	
22	Calculator	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-43/001	
23	First aid kit box	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-44/001	
24	Tin box	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-45/001	
25	Wall watch	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-46/001	
26	Screw driver set	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-47/001	
27	Volt guard	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-48/001	
28	Stapler Machine (Large)	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-49/001	
29	Office Table	4	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-1/001-004	
30	Meeting Table	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-2/001	
31	Revolving Chair	2	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-4/001-002	
32	Folding chair	6	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-6/001-006	
33	Steel cabinet/Almirah	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-9/001-002	
34	Soft Board	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-13/001	
35	White Board	2	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-14/001-002	
36	Plastic Chairs	8	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-18/001-008	Plastic
37	Steel open rack	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-19/001	
38	Computer table	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/F-20/001	
39	Electronic kitchen scale	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-50/001	
40	Electronic pocket scale	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-50/002	
41	Micro meter	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-50/003	
43	Vernier caliper	1	RVWRMP/Darchula/E-50/004	

Annex 12. Number of participants in PoCo Phase

SN.	Training	Duration	Dalit		Janjati		Other		Total		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total
1	Home garden training	3 days	0	1	0	0	27	70	27	71	98
2	Vegetable Farming	3 days	6	11	0	0	43	79	49	90	139
3	O & M training	3 days	6	7	0	0	50	56	56	63	119
4	Tap Group	3 days	0	17	0	0	0	116	0	133	133
5	Improved stove training	7 Days	1	4	0	0	17	14	18	18	36
6	Low cost soil conservation	3 days	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total			13	40	0	0	137	335	150	375	525

Annex 13. Community organization (CO) supported by RVWRMP Darchula

S.N.	Items	Progress		Remarks
		Unit	End of the phase 1 status	
1	Total Households	No.	3427	
2	Participated households	No.	3251	
2.1	Participated households	%	95	
3	Organizational Development by Category:-	No.	180	
3.1	Male COs	No.	47	
3.2	Female COs	No.	88	
3.2	Mixed COs	No.	45	
4	CO by Type	No.	180	
4.1	New	No.	121	
4.2	Existing	No.	59	
5	Members in COs	No.	4257	
5.1	Male	No.	1626	
5.2	Female	No.	2631	
6	Members Households			
6.1	By Ethnicity	No.	3251	
	Dalit	No.	347	
	Janjati	No.	22	
	Others	No.	2882	
6.2	By Poverty	No.	3251	
	Poorest of Poor	No.	1059	
	Poor	No.	1721	
	Medium/Others	No.	471	
7	Missing Households			
7.1	By Ethnicity	No.	176	
	Dalit	No.	10	
	Janjati	No.	3	
	Others	No.	163	
7.2	By Poverty	No.	176	
	Poorest of Poor	No.	45	
	Poor	No.	117	
	Medium/Others	No.	14	

Annex 14. Saving and Credit Mobilization in community organization, Darchula

S.N.	Items	Progress of first phase		Remarks
		Unit	July, 2010	
1	Capital Generated through various sources:	Rs	3,601,790	
1.1	Savings	Rs	2,674,102	
1.2	Interest Earned	Rs	609,746	
1.3	Other Income	Rs	284,787	
1.4	Seed/Credit Capital Support	Rs	-	
1.5	O & M fund	Rs	33,155	
2	Disbursement/Lending			
2.1	Male	No.	432	
		Rs	1,055,100	
2.2	Female	No.	815	
		Rs	1,283,377	
2.3	Total	No.	1247	
		Rs	2,338,477	
3	Loan Collection/Repayment	Rs	1,109,420	
3.1	Principal amount	Rs	925,827	
3.2	Interest Earned	Rs	180,768	
3.3	Penalty	Rs	2,825	
4	Overdue Amount	Rs	55000	
5	Repayment Rate			
6	Benefited Households			
6.1	By Ethnicity	No.	1647	
	Dalit	No.	178	
	Janjati	No.	4	
	Othes	No.	1465	
6.2	By Poverty	No.	1647	
	Poorest of Poor	No.	633	
	Poor	No.	720	
	Medium/Others	No.	294	
7	Sectorwise Investment	Rs	2,338,477	
7.1	Household Consumption	Rs	191,000	
7.2	Income Generation Activities	Rs	2,047,050	
7.3	Micro Enterprise	Rs	100,427	

Annex 15. Summary of district completion workshop

1. DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR POLITICAL PARTY LEADERS :

- **Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.**
- Water Supply facility
- Sanitation facility
- VDC (Sipti) electrification
- Environment Improvement,
- support in income generation

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial crisis, Illiteracy, groups that cannot reach upto the government mechanism, Dalit, Deprived groups, Inclusive, Environmental problems, Population density, remoteness should be the criteria for VDC selection.

b. WUMP and it's implementation

How the identified schemes can be implemented in support of other agencies?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By co-ordination with other line agencies.
What else can be included in the WUMP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WUMP should be updated. • Education should be included in WUMP. • Income generation area should be given preference.

c. SO selection process and its role

What are the strengths of SO's involvement in scheme area?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization at local level. • Transparency • Completion of schemes in time.
How would you suggest on involvement and selection process of SO in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preference should be given to local SO's.

d. Role of DDC/DMC

How would you evaluate the role played by DDC/DMC in project implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties are not included in monitoring process.
What are the benefits you felt to work in this modality (working under DDC)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectiveness in Budget mobilization • Less chance of scheme duplication. • Co-ordination among each other. • Easy for Repair and maintenance etc.
What should be the role of DDC/DMC in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good co-ordination /relationship should be retained.

e. Monitoring Supervision and Quality of construction

How effectively DDC/All party mechanism became able to monitor the activities in field? (how many of the people participating this workshop have personally been involved with any field trip? what was the experience? + or - ?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political parties were included during the monitoring process, so don't know in detail about positive and negative aspects of schemes.
How do you evaluate the quality of construction materials and workmanship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't know about quality of works as we were not included in monitoring process.
How the monitoring system (from district) can be made effective in future to ensure quality of materials and workmanship?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial auditing process is good. • All political party representatives at VDC level should be participate during the public auditing.

f. Future support to UC by DDC

How DDC can support UC/scheme in future for sustainable O&M?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDC should contribute to O & M fund an equivalent amount of UC (50%, 50%) or as per need of the scheme.
What do you suggest for sustainable O&M of the schemes? How could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
What do you recommend for the UC's on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UC's in their efforts in improving their VDC's across the sectors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UC's should approach to other district level stakeholders by UC networks. • Approach with other line agencies should be done with district level networks.

2. DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR DMC MEMBERS :

- Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.
 - Facility of good quality of water supply.
 - Awareness of health and sanitation has changed behaviour of people.
 - Capacity Building
 - Increment in Income generation and work opportunities.
 - No open defecation.

a. WUMP preparation process and it's implementation

How DMC evaluate the WUMP preparation process (mention +ve and -ve aspects)	<p>Positive Aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy for scheme selection (no conflicts) • All the sources in the VDC are identified. • Has assisted for project planning. • Information about the current situation and coverage on water and sanitation. <p>Negative Aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less attention is given on multiple uses of water resources. • Less Multi-sectorial specialist were involved.
How DDC can/should coordinate to implement WUMP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate discussion should be done before formation of WUMP. • Monitoring should be done during the formation of WUMP. • DDC should bear some of the expenses for the formation of WUMP (for ownership) • DDC should provide its materials, resources and information.
What would be the best way to prepare WUMP or similar kind of plan and its effective implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on WUMP should be done during DDC meetings, VDC level, Ilaka level and District council meetings. • WUMP should be taken into consideration while implementing other water related schemes from other sources.

b. Role of PSU/WRA and coordination among stakeholders

What are the strengths of present modality of role and responsibilities of DMC and WRA and PSU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easy of program planning and implementation. • Support in Project Planning, implementation and monitoring (from district support unit) • Support from PSU during monitoring and capacity building activities.
What should be the role of project/PSU/WRA in decision making process in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of program documents. • Preparation of Yearly program. • Co-ordination among other agencies. • Regular monitoring • Capacity Building.
How better coordination can be maintained in the future among all stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program should be implemented only after a lot of discussion in District Management Committee. • Regular co-ordination and discussion should be done with SO's and other district level line agencies.

c. Technical support to UC enough?

Could support from DTO/DMC be provided efficiently to the community in scheme implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support is provided but due to less technical human resources in DTO, regular support in scheme areas has been difficult.
What mechanism would be the best to support UC during implementation period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option I: Project should hire regular staffs. • Option II: A person should be hired with his/her duty station in DTO to look after only RVWRMP activities. The monthly salary is provided from DTO itself and other DSA is provided from the project sided itself.
How DTO/DDC can support UC effectively in future for operation and maintenance of constructed schemes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize capacity building trainings. • Prepare a Category of UC status of whole district and support them as per need. • Establish O & M fund and support some cash in it.

d. DTO's capacity to deal with technical aspects

What kind of challenges has DTO faced in supporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less support for RVWRMP activities due to less
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RVWRMP financed schemes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> no. of technical human resources in DTO. Geographically Remote and no transportation facilities.
Does DTO have sufficient and capable technical human resources to support schemes in the future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTO is responsible for all the development works of the district; hence, present human resources are very less.
What modality would be best for future? Where should UC go for support in case of need for rehabilitation or extension or other improvements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repair and maintenance should be done from O & M fund if possible. DDC provides cash support for repair and maintenance from yearly program and technical support is provided from DTO.

e. Support from other agencies

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the scheme implementation, support is provided from different line agencies such as DAO, DFO, DISCO, etc. Different activities such women day, sanitation week have been organized in close co-ordination with other line agencies. MicroHydro scheme has been implemented with support from REDP.
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory till now and co-ordination is increasing.
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas for support from different line agencies should be identified and support plan should be prepared from the planning stage to operation and maintenance.
What do you recommend for the UC's on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UC's in their efforts in improving their VDC's across the sectors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FEDWASUN should be strengthened and its activities should be made more effective. Preparation of District level WUMP.

3. DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR LINE AGENCIES :

- Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

- Construction of Toilets : No open defecation area
- Water supply and environment protection : Saving of time
- MicroHydro
- Change in behaviour

a. Contribution to implement WUMP by the agencies

How far agencies became able to contribute in WUMP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDP :MicroHydro DEO: Providing Information about schools and students RRRSDP,DFO,DAO: awareness activities
How they can contribute for implementation of the schemes as prioritized in the WUMP's?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generation (cash crops, vegetables, fruits): DAO, DFO. School Information sharing : DEO Plantation, watershed conservation : DFO Improved stoves, Biogas, MicroHydro :REDP Small Irrigation : RRRSDP
What may be the best way of agencies' involvement in similar planning process in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District level Networking (energy sub-committee, water resources sub-committee, environment conservation sub-committee). Organize Interaction workshop Regular co-ordination
What do you recommend for the UC's on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DOI, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UC's in their efforts in improving their VDC's across the sectors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making co-ordination more effective. Awareness.

b. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDP : MicroHydro, Improved Cooking Stoves, community mobilization
How effectively the line agencies are coordinated for joint action?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very effective

What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular meetings and monitoring by district level networks.
c. How they can support for PoCo activities and sustainability	
How agencies have been involved in implementation PoCo activities	
Can the agencies include PoCo activities in their regular annual work plan as requested by the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REDP for end use of Hopari MicroHydro
What mechanism should be set ensure effective support to community by respective service centres of line agencies in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and co-ordination. Awareness
d. Duplication of the activities in the VDC	
Is the programme duplicated with line agencies in same VDC? if yes how it can eliminated in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDC should play the leading role in removing duplication.
How uniform modality in sanitation program implementation (toilet subsidy) can be implemented?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By following norms provided by GON.
How social mobilization process (CO) can jointly be implemented in the VDC's?	

4. DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR SO :

- Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.
 - Construction of HH latrines in every house has significant change in environmental sanitation.
 - Consumption of Safe drinking water has reduced the waterborne diseases in rural communities.
 - Implementation of integrated water supply and sanitation schemes shows the sustainability of schemes.
 - Use of waste water from taps into home garden has begun.

a. Role of SO in different phases

Was the role given to SO in different phases is manageable by the SO staffs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. SO's were successful in completing all the responsibilities given by the project.
What roles you suggest to add to SO in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social mobilization along with all responsibilities of technical works.
What of the SO's role should be removed in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is good to remove witness role of SO in future.

b. Institutional aspect of SO

Is NGO institutionally capable to implement similar kind of program in future? If yes what are the institutional strength of NGO?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SO's are capable. Capacity for Community mobilization, sound skills for technical works and skill in organizational management.
If NGO are not capable how its capability be improved?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building trainings should be given to staffs of SO's.
How NGO can support in future by their own effort/means for O&M and sustainability in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the sustainability and O&M fund, SO's will co-ordinate with different line agencies and also get support from their other programs.

c. Support from DDC/DMC/Project in scheme implementation

How would you evaluate the support received from DTO/DDC/project in scheme implementations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult to evaluate. Support has been received from time to time.
What mechanism should be set in future for better support to SO from DMC/Project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Direct and group monitoring process.
Does SO have some grievances in overall support from DDC/DTO/Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely monitoring not done. Difficulty at the last stage. Instalment not released timely.

d. SO's capacity/HR in technical facilitation

Was NGO able to deliver capable technical human resources/efficient technical support in different phases of scheme implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, SO's were capable but project did not provide continuation for technical staffs.
What would you suggest better technical support modality in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project should be designed for the regularity of technical staffs.
How NGO can retain technical human resources in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SO's cannot retain good technical staffs because they cannot hold their staffs when they get better opportunities.

e. SO involvement modality

What the positive aspects are of present SO involvement modality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Mobilization Significant change in Environmental, HH and personal sanitation and hygiene. Regular technical services.
What are the negative aspects of the present SO involvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No uniformity in agreements with all support

modality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> organizations. No capacity building trainings. Non regularity of technical persons.
How this modality can be made more efficient in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffs should be regular Yearly agreement. Capacity Building of staffs. SO's should be made more responsible.

5. DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR VDC SECRETARIES

- Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.
 - Safe drinking water facility
 - Good facility of sanitation
 - Clean Environment
 - Saving to time
 - Improvement in health conditions.

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes
Were VDC's adequately involved in the selection process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VDC's provided correct data and information of VDC's.
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remote and backward VDC's from development works, on the basis of available information.

b. WUMP updating and implementation

How VDC evaluate WUMP preparation process and content of the WUMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VDC all party political networks should pay attention for WUMP.
Were VDC's adequately involved in the WUMP preparation process?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, adequate.
How VDC used WUMP in their regular planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not used. VDC level all party political network has not paid attention to it.
What is the plan of VDC to update WUMP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, WUMP should be updated.
How VDC can search external resources to implement schemes identified and prioritized in the WUMP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Co-ordination with different related line agencies.
What else can be included in the WUMP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road, transportation and other infrastructure works.

c. Contribution pattern

How is the present contribution of VDC? How much is that from the VDC's annual available financial resources? (% roughly is ok)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate. As per the agreement and as decided by district council.
What would be the best contribution pattern for different kind of technologies of WATSAN in the VDC in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the basis of benefitted Population and capacity of VDC.
What should be done to increase ownership of the scheme among communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness and self investment.

d. VDC's role in monitoring and facilitation

Amongst the participants, how many VDC's are you looking after? How much other staff do you have? Considering the other tasks of VDC, xxxx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 person 1 VDC, there are 2 support staffs.
How effectively VDC performed its role of monitoring and evaluation of the scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resources are insufficient for monitoring development works.
What should be the role of VDC in future in similar kind of project/scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active role
What are the challenges faced by VDC during monitoring and other support to community in scheme implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulty in monitoring due to financial support but VDC has provided support to users as much as possible.

e. Ownership by VDC

How VDC can take responsibility of scheme operation and maintenance in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing trainings for increasing awareness Also cash support for operation and maintenance.
How VDC can provide technical/managerial support for the schemes in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing services from existing technicians. Providing trainings as per need.
What is plan of VDC for institutional support to community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan to support as per need.

6. DISCUSSION TOPICS FOR UC

• Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC

- Safe drinking water facility
- Construction and use of toilets in all HH's of scheme area.
- Trails are clean.
- Capacity building of women and other deprived groups.
- Home garden management / Vegetable production.

a. Support from SO/DMC/Project

How do you feel the support provided by NGO in different aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training: Medium • Social support: Good • Technical support: Good
Do you have any grievances in support provided by DDC/DMC/project (if yes pls mention the cases)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in release of UC installments. • No timely monitoring of schemes.
What would you suggest to get better support in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process for releasing the UC installments and monitoring should be made quick and efficient. • UC Installments should be made directly through VDC for implementing schemes at VDC level.

b. Procurement

Have the participants in this workshop gone through similar procurement process with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement process in RVWRMP is different than other programs. RVWRMP provides technical support to UC and overall responsibility for material procurement lies on UC. While, in other programs, either materials are procured directly from program itself or if given the responsibility, technical support is not provided. • However, additional orientation should be provided to UC from RVWRMP before material procurement.
Was the guidance on how to do procurement clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
What problems do UC faced in procurement procedure?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nepal Banda, indefinite strike. • Road blockage due to rain which caused delay in material transportation. • Due to less knowledge on material quality to UC, they faced difficulty during additional material procurement. • Due to irresponsibility of Suppliers, the left out items were not provided to UC later on.
What are the merits of present procurement modality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material Procurement is done in presence of DTO, Project side and SO. • Material procurement is done by collecting quotations.
What procurement modality should be applied in the future? Does the present practice need changes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existing modality is good. More orientation should be provided to UC before material procurement. • Project should facilitate to UC for selecting good suppliers.

c. Handling of fund, transparency and public audit

Was the guidance on how to handle funds, operate the Bank Account and how to do public audit clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was easy to carry out all the mentioned works due to support from SO and Project. • UC's were provided timely information on income source tax and VAT by DDC; Hence, DDC, SO or Project should inform UC's about financial details and account management beforehand.
Have the participants in this workshop operated funds in a similar way with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization process is different in RVWRMP than other programs. RVWRMP conducts timely public auditing for transparency of funds. To make more transparent, fund flow mechanism and public auditing should be made more effective in future.
Have all the participants in this workshop been involved in organizing a Public Audit? What are your experiences in practice is it worth doing? What are the reactions from the community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. UC's have realised the transparency of funds after public auditing.
What are some of the main challenges faced by UC in handling of funds, maintaining transparency and public auditing?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less knowledge on account keeping. • The account keeping system is not good, so it is

	<p>difficult to convince the users on the transactions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDC doesn't provide receipt of income source tax, so it is difficult to convince users for these expenses.
What are the positive aspects of present working modality on handling of fund by community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the financial transactions can be cleared transparently. UC gets all the information of income and expenditures and can proceed for forfeiting any unclear amount. • UC gets all the information of daily wage payments.
What improvement would you suggest for better transparency in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the concerned agencies (DDC, DTO, project, SO) should participate in public auditing, financial auditing.
d. Contribution pattern	
What are the positive aspects of present SO involvement modality?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
What are the negative aspects of the present SO involvement modality?	
How this modality can be made more efficient in future?	
e. GESI approach	
Have the participants in this workshop attended any GESI related sessions? What is GESI in RVWRMP?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of all groups, gender, and caste for community works is known as GESI approach.
What are the changes made in participation of women? What are the changes made in participation of DAGs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation of women is significantly increasing. • Women are capable of speaking about their schemes in front of big mass. • Dalits are capable of take leadership and responsibilities.
Is the changes enough for social development?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. This is just a beginning. More work has to be done for uplifting them.
What would you suggest to bring the voice of all groups into the decision making process in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and Dalits should be given the responsibility with cash handling. • All the member s should provide necessary assistance to them.
f. HSE	
What has changed in the community after implementation of the sanitation scheme/construction of the latrines?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant change has been achieved. Trails are clean, water is clean, hand washing habit has developed, and vegetable farming and consumption has begun.
Why all constructed toilets are not used? What should be done to avoid such condition in future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All are in use.
Did wealth based subsidy policy work? If not worked what should be the best policy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes it has worked. But more focus has to given in its effective implementation and some clear criteria has to be developed for wealth ranking.
Is hygienic behaviours practiced in scheme areas? if not what should be done to ensure such behaviour by all?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hand washing habit has developed. • A person who has not developed his habit has to be made more aware.
How close to "NOD" are your VDCs? Can they become NOD? What would it take to make your VDC NOD?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sipti- after 2 years • Sitola – after 5 years • Chhapari- after 2 years • Sunsera- after 4 years • Sharmoli – after 7 years
g. Institutional aspect for O&M	
What are the lacking capabilities of the community for sustainable O&M in future	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of finance • Technical Knowledge
What trainings need to be added in preparatory and implementation phase?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Account management Training. • Construction related VMW training. • UC Management Training (scheme area) • Women Tap group training
What are the efforts for the sustainability of the scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of water tariff. • Hiring of Operation and Maintenance worker. • Monitoring by UC
What is the quality of your constructed scheme?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good
What kind of programs should be organized during and after scheme implementation for the sustainability of schemes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income generation activities. • Education is the foundation for all development; hence adequate support should be provided for increasing the level of education

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT Doti

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

10 August 2010
Ram Bahadur Thapa (WRA Doti)

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1 Executive Summary

Total of 35 schemes are completed in the Phase 1 by RVWRMP in Doti. Among the schemes there are 21 water supply and sanitation, 2 water supply only, 1 rain water harvesting, 3 sanitation standalone, 3 landslide protection, 2 multiuse schemes, 1 school environment sanitation, and 2 rain water harvesting with water supply & sanitation.

These schemes were successful in providing services of water, health and sanitation to 2730 households including land slide protection & school sanitation schemes and 14269 population. Schemes consist of 303 taps, 1869 toilets and pipeline (including transmission and distribution line) of 57,359 m.

During the project in District, RVWRMP Doti undertook the capacity building process as a key strategy to develop professional competency at its program and organizational level and to contribute to an improved performance in the water and the Sanitation sector.

Throughout the first phase, RVWRMP provided various opportunities to capacitate communities, SOs and staff and other water sector stakeholders. The sector capacity building and trainings on quality control and maintaining minimum standard, health and sanitation awareness, safe and effective development in conflict.

As RVWRMP works with the co-ordination of DDC and the local NGOs as support organizations (SOs) are hired for social & technical support and instead of their support project provide at least two CMs in each VDC for social support. Due to the lack of efficiency with SOs staff & CMs, district project could not achieve outputs as expected from SOs & CMs. By this reason, all project activities were not completed with standard of quality. Thus, many of the schemes encountered technical and social problems. Also the DMC did not play active role for monitoring of schemes and controlled the final payment. It also acts as a catalyst for the poor quality of schemes.

As per the district project lesson learned, users committee is not active and the communities are also not aware on their responsibilities. The reason is less effectiveness of social mobilization. It looks to perform/complete ongoing schemes only not as transformation of community in the long run. So, the social part needs to be strengthened at first and only then the program should be launched.

Altogether, NPR 51.35 million expenditure (DWRDF) occurred & 35 numbers of schemes has been completed.

2 Project Introduction/Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started from 15 Oct, 2006 and continued till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP district level program has taken momentum in the field effective from April 2007. The District Development Committee is main responsible agency for developing the use of water resources to benefit the target population of the district. As an executing agency of the district investment programs, DDC with support from other sector line agencies and MLD were updated existing district plans for water use (drinking water, irrigation, micro hydro) and sanitation as per WUMP. These plans were developed in the participation of community and as per the planning process prescribed by National Planning Commission. User Groups (UG)/User Committees (UC) and Community Organizations (CO) are the main implementing agencies of the schemes.

So, RVWRMP implemented its activities through district development committee (DDC). The project is targeted towards the village level beneficiaries through initiation, participation, support and collaboration of the beneficiaries themselves. Registered user committee (UC) is main implementing partner of schemes. Local NGOs act as a support organization (SO) and providing social and technical support to UC. Local bodies (DDC/VDCs) and other stakeholders at different levels are also provided backstopping support of UC and SO for scheme implementation. To facilitate the entire process the project activities are categorically divided into four different stages including Planning Phase, Preparatory Phase, Implementation Phase, and Post-Construction Phase.

Among ten working districts of RVWRMP, Doti is one. Doti is hill district situated in Far-Western development region of Nepal. It adjoins with six districts: Dadeldhura and Baitadi in the West, Bajhang in the North, Kailali in the South and Accham and Surkhet in the East. Doti Headquarter is accessible through 165 km all-weather black top road from Dhangadhi.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Doti is implementing its activities in five VDCs namely, Girichauka, Chhapali, Simchaur, Kedarakhada & Kanachaur since 2006/2007 (F/Y 2063/64). These VDCs were selected by DDC in close consultation with local political parties and concerned stakeholders based on the set criteria (poverty, remoteness, low coverage of water resources, sanitation facilities, etc.). These working VDCs experience extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities may be crucial in lifting the living standards of people in the area. In addition to above VDCs, we worked in Ghanteshower VDC jointly with WARM-P/Helvetas for No Open Defecation (NOD). Among the five core project VDCs, two VDCs (Kanachaur & Girichauka – first batch VDCs) are taken as a livelihood pilot VDCs.

RVWRMP Doti implements Integrated Water Resources Management activities based on prioritization in VDC level Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) which include different components of water resources such as multiple use of water resources, drinking water, sanitation (HH latrine, HH environmental improvement), environmental protection/soil conservation etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable & sustainable manner.

3 Project Inputs

3.1 Financial

Among the ten districts, Doti has consumed less amount of project budget in compare to other districts. However, at the end of year 2010 there are still balance fund in some district on DRWDF, but we faced fund deficit even we were stopped one MH scheme of Kanachaur VDC. Altogether approximately NER 51.35 million was used and 35 schemes were completed. We have no carry-over schemes to Phase 2. All scheme work has been completed and no payment are pending to UCs and others. We have been completed RVWRMP Phase 1 completion workshop in the presence of all concern stakeholders. District Project Completion Workshop outcomes are presented in Annex 7. Scheme wise expenditure with beneficiary households and population is presented in Annex 6.

The percentage of cost sharing in scheme investments together by GoN, Local authorities (DDC & VDC), users (kind + cash) and others recorded well. The RVWRMP introduced a new financing modality to be operated by the DDCs. The District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDF) were efficiently and effectively mobilized and internalized into regular DDC/DDF code of practice. Sufficient budgets were released to the District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDF) from GoN, GoF, DDCs and VDCs for the investment in the schemes.

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

The Engineer of DTO had been working as focal person of the project, DDC/DTO employed one sub engineer (overseer) to look after the project activities from district level. Other staffs (water technicians) were also assigned as per the request and need of project. DDC/LDO is the main actor at district level and key governmental officials involved in District Projects. During the last 6 years, DDC/VDC has not elected political party representative. So, LDO & VDC secretaries were acting as chairperson of DDC & VDC respectively. GoN officials had vested the role of DDC/VDCs Chairperson in managing the day to day affairs of the DDC/VDCs. DTO technical staff were supported in technical issues and DDC accountants in financial matters.

As per the Project Document, district project has formed a District Management Committee and organize regular meeting to make decision on project. There has been total 38 DMC meetings for smooth implementation of project activities in the district. WARM-P/Helvetas supported to prepare WUMP with the support of external consulting firms. And Local NGOs (SOs) were also supported for social assessment in WUMP preparation.

In the last one year of the RVWRMP Phase 1, the NGOs (SOs) performance was bad, they were failed to support UCs and then DMC decided to support UCs directly thru government (DTO) and project staff. The technical assistance team for district project have one WRA, two WREs (other for two months only), one TF, two STP/TP, two short term consultants, one agriculture technician (AT) and 11 CMs. Detail list of district staff name is presented in Annex 2.

IDE/Nepal for first year (FY-3) and now DADO provided technical support of livelihood activities. The performance evaluation of DADO is not done yet. Their performance should be evaluated before entering in to the RVWRMP Phase 2. In the second last year, district project recruited one AT full time & one short term trainee AT

as a consultant. District Soil Conservation Office was supported UC in the implementation of land slide protection schemes & related training.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

Efficiency and effectiveness in successful implementation of the program depends on quality and commitment of the staff of support organization. Staff is not only the most important assets for successful implementation of the program but also equally important for the development of institutional values, culture and ethics of SOs as well. DDC/RVWRMP has been implementing its program with the facilitation of SOs. Support Organizations are required to form and register User Committees and User Groups and to facilitate in managing and implementing the schemes. Their main role was to act as community facilitator. As per project document provisions; district project can be engaged public agencies and private organizations, such as local NGOs, consulting firms, local clubs etc. In this connection, project explored SO/NGO selection criteria and selected them as SO based on pre-qualification and competitive bidding. District project was not exercised for the involvement of private sector service providers, particularly consulting firms and other potential support organizations. List of SOs and their performance is in Annex 3.

During the first phase period, all SO were not able to retain their staff in their own organization and as a district project support staff. In the last year of project, NGOs (SOs) were not able to complete assigned job within the contract period and as per agreement. There were total 5 SOs with 30 staff, out of which 17 changed jobs, ie. 57 % staff turnover. The staff turnover was very high which hampered the work and ultimately planned activities in some of the schemes were not completed in time. Turn over is significantly higher in technical staffs especially WRT & overseer. Due to short contract period, low remuneration or salary benefits, and better opportunities elsewhere were major causes. In the last year of Phase 1, all SOs were not able to perform their assigned job as agreed in the contract. Therefore, the quality of constructed scheme structures is not as per specification and design. Survey, design & estimate of all schemes (preparatory and implementation phase) was also not performed well.

3.4 Material resources

District office in Doti has limited office supplies from project side. We used DDC furniture with two rooms for working and one for store. Project has provided computers, survey equipments, and digital camera and so on. The detail list of district materials inventory is presented in Annex 5.

3.5 Others

So far as NGO/SO staff, they were only competent for social work. In the last year of Phase 1, most of scheme related technical work has been done with the support of DTO and project staff. All partners NGOs/SOs staff was dropped out and no new staff was hired by NGOs/SOs to complete the scheme work. As per our observation all selected NGOs were not committed and professional. They are just learning on development work (learning by doing). Especially, we could not able to get technically sound staff in the district. Due to the absence of elected DDC/VDC executive body, project has suffered in many cases like implementation of schemes, allocation of matching fund & so on. Our district experience has showed that the current modality is not perfectly functioned in the district. Therefore, DMC has suggested implementing second phase schemes through DDC or DTO by hiring of competent staff in DDC.

4 Activities

4.1 Water Use Master Plans

Water use master plan is a basic planning tool or document to implement water resources activities prepared by the community. Preparation of water use master plan of the VDC insures proper implementation of water resources activities in the VDC. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supporting community to prepare WUMP of five project VDCs. WUMP document was approved by VDC assembly and owned by VDC and DDC. The approved WUMP was also endorsed in the DDC District Assembly. Due to delay in receiving WUMP final report (second batch, 3 VDCs), VDC level assembly could not endorse whole WUMP report. They are planning to endorse whole WUMP document in the first year of second phase after review

(revisit) of WUMP document. The priority WUMPs have been endorsed and passed in the VDC and DDC assembly. The post WUMP workshop is planned after completing of all ongoing schemes in mini work plan August to December, 2010 (before entering Phase 2 activities).

As per the WUMP prioritization, 35 schemes were implemented in the project VDCs, out of 35 schemes one scheme NOD VDC toilet construction work is out of project working VDC. It is jointly implemented with WARM-P/Helvetas. The details of completed schemes list is presented in Annex 1. Due to the gross negligence of SOs, Doti district project could not implement 15 preparatory phase schemes. It will be implemented in the first year of RVWRMP Phase 2. Similarly, Doti district project could not implement single MH scheme in the district. Therefore, district has planned to implement at least 2 MH schemes, one new Water Supply & Sanitation scheme comes from Girichauka VDC assembly and 15 preparatory phase schemes in the first year of Phase 2. Thus, we have all together 18 scheme for first year of Phase 2, as presented in Table 1

Table 1. Preparatory phase schemes to be implemented in the first year of Phase 2

SN	Name of VDC	Name of Scheme	Ward	Proposed Budget	Remarks
1	Girichauka	Gogankhola WSS	1	800000.00	PPC
2		Bedunaulo Source Improvement	7	250000.00	PPC
3		Vairy WSS	8	500000.00	PPC
4		Sailygaad MH	8 & 9	1500000.00	TRC passed by AEPC
5	Chhapali	Jadbasyaodar WSS	2	1850000.00	PPC
6		Chuinapani WSS	9	2000000.00	PPC
7		KulibanBanmul WSS	8	1800000.00	PPC
8	Kedarakhada	Simkhola WSS	1 & 2	2000000.00	PPC
9		Dossellypani WSS	3 & 4	1500000.00	PPC
10		Garanju IWM	1 & 2	75000.00	PPC
11	Simchaur	Thaplekhola WSS	5 & 6	1200000.00	PPC
12		Pkhodhara WSS	4	1250000.00	PPC
13		Paiyatukure WSS	3	1500000.00	PPC
14		Vabarpani WSS	1	1200000.00	PPC
15		Chapartola Landslide Control	5	300000.00	PPC
16	Kanachaur	Melta MUS (microhydro+irrigation)	1	1500000.00	PPC (approved by AEPC)
17		Jugune WSS	9	1000000.00	PPC
18		BadarepaniLodeghat WSS	1	1200000.00	PPC

4.2 Water supply

Gravity system

Out of 28 water supply system in the district, only two schemes were implemented as standalone gravity water supply system. It covers only 131 household & 856 populations. In the scheme area, project has implemented sanitation scheme in first and later on water supply separately. This kind of approach is not found appropriate. It was proved that just reverse process is good: water supply in first and then sanitation (toilet construction) schemes has better performance & rationale as well.

Similarly, district project has implemented 22 schemes of water supply with sanitation. These schemes serve water supply facility of 1552 household with 9364 populations. At the same time, 1240 household having toilet and 90% toilet use is observed. Community people at cluster level are suggested project to cover all household with Water supply & sanitation facility at a time. This kind of working modality will perfectly functioned in the second phase of RVWRMP.

Rain Water Harvesting

The community for whom it is impossible or very costly for the separate scheme of WSS, the Rain Water Harvesting technology seems to be effective in the district. This RWH technology is not new in the district. WARM-P/Helvetas has been already introduced out of our project VDC. We launched two RWH schemes along with gravity flow WSS as sub schemes & one separate stand alone RWH also completed. RVWRMP district

project Doti has built a total of 32 RWH jars (6.5 and 2 cubic meters) in difficult cluster of project VDC. Now, these schemes (RWH) are functioning well and serving safe drinking water facility to 132 populations.

4.3 Sanitation

As per the information of Regional Monitoring and Supervision Office (water supply), out of 43745 household of district, the sanitation covered only 21.64% of households (toilets with pit & water shield). Far west sanitation coverage is also very low, only 24.86%. The main objective of sanitation system is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease.

The national sanitation policy of GoN has been published in document Nepal National Sanitation Policy & Guidelines for Planning & Implementation of Sanitation Programme by the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), July 1994. The policy has essentially adopted the key elements of guiding principles of international initiatives, statements and declarations relevant to the sanitation sub-sector. Sanitation is also one of the priority programs of the national development plan with its incorporation into the related sector program like water, health, education and the local development. In this connection, DDC 14th district assembly (June 14, 2010) also approved to prepare district sanitation strategic plan and implement all sanitation related activities according to the developed plan.

Household Sanitation

Total 1866 household pit latrines were constructed in all five project VDCs including 367 latrines in Ghanteshower NOD VDC. At the same time chang, garbage pit and regular village clean-up campaigns were also organized in the community. Similarly, personal hygiene and health related training also conducted at community organization and UCs level.

Institutional Sanitation

With the support of project, secondary schools of Kanachaur & Chhapali VDC built two toilets, separate for boys and girls. In Kanachaur school 200 boys and 100 girls and in Chhapali school 275 boys and 175 girls benefit from these institutional toilets. Separate boys and girls toilets are constructed with water facility for washing hands and cleaning of toilets. District project Doti has organized five days training to teachers (health and head teacher) of each school in project VDC and health post in-charge on school environment sanitation at district head quarter. Similarly, project has launched school environment sanitation workshop in 10 different sites of scheme area of project VDC for school management committee with all other teachers of selected school.

No Open Defecation status (Ghanteshower)

Ghanteshower is one NOD VDC, where project has supported technically and financially to built 367 toilets with chang and garbage pits. Already six wards out of nine declared NOD. They are planning declare NOD in whole VDC within the end of Aug 2010. This NOD VDC program is jointly launched with WARM-P/Helvetas since last year (FY-3). Other project VDCs, some cluster/wards are planning to announce NOD in the days to come (may be in first year of second phase).

4.4 Irrigation

Only two water supply (multiuse) schemes have irrigation facilities, in which 55 household and 287 population benefit. It irrigates around 1.5 ha of land. These two schemes have 2 irrigation pond and 12 uptakes for pipe irrigation, where 24 sprinklers can be operated at a time. The beneficiary farmers formed two farmer livelihood groups and are growing vegetable/spices crops for their own home consumption and marketing purposes. These communities are very happy with this new irrigation system with WSS. So, more of these schemes should be implemented in the second phase of RVWRMP.

4.5 Rural energy

District project Doti was plan to implement one MH in Kanachaur VDC, due to time constraint in the Phase 1, we could not able to start MH scheme. This scheme will be implemented in the first year of second phase.

5 Community mobilization and community organization

Community mobilization is the process of bringing together all feasible and practical inter-sectoral social allies to raise people's awareness of and demand for a particular development program, to assist in the delivery of resources and services and to strengthen community participation for sustainability and self-reliance.

Table 2. Community Mobilization process and its objectives

Stages	Objectives
Appraisal and rapport building	Initiates dialogue
Social analysis	Assesses the situation
Social capital and group formation	Creates social capital through group formation
Social action	Develops and implements the programme
Alliance building	Networks and builds coalitions
Advocacy	Raises awareness towards solutions
Social reflection	Enhances advocacy for policy and value changes

Source: SNV Social Mobilization Tool Kit

It is essential to have a well-organized community that is capable of promoting and managing community resources/inputs to water resources activities, and other software activities. The project has been supporting specific activities to promote active participation of the community in all stages of project cycle.

5.1 Community Organizations (COs)

Community development promotes dynamic and participatory process of empowering people, especially the poor and the socially excluded, for their socio-cultural, political and economic growth in a sustainable manner. The aim of social mobilization therefore, is to harness the dormant potentiality and willingness of people to help them. Project is supporting community people to form COs covering all households of the VDC. Total of 139 COs was formed, out of which 56 female COs, 50 male and 33 mixed COs. The COs cover 86 % of households.

Table 3. Status of COs

SN	VDC	Total HHs	Participating HH	COs			Total
				F	M	Mixed	
1	Kanachaur	691	643	10	9	7	26
2	Kedarakhada	528	416	9	9	1	19
3	Simchaur	998	833	18	18	0	36
4	Girichauka	767	662	4	2	22	28
5	Chhapali	882	764	15	12	3	30
	Total	3866	3318	56	50	33	139

So far COs chairperson and managers training on book keeping and financial management was completed in all 5 project VDCs. Refresher training is also conducted to all COs chairpersons and managers.

The CO members have regular saving practice and also have had their own regular saving practice from the past. So far 139 COs of 5 VDC have able to saved NPR 836,117 out of that NPR 577,454 distributed as a loan to the community members. Total 448 households have taken loan from the saving amount.

Table 4. status of saving/loan/interest of COs (end of Ashar 2067)

VDC	COs	Saving Amount	Loan investment	Interest	Other income	Total Amount
Girichauka	28	152,262	95,928	22,726	8,355	183,343
Chappali	30	116,120	103,830	9,429	3,190	128,739
Kanachaur	26	150,938	186,031	35,773	8,000	194,711
Kedarakhada	19	132,080	107,620	16,897	-	148,977
Simchaur	36	152,947	84,045	19,437	7,817	180,347
Total	139	704,347	577,454	104,262	27,362	836,117

5.2 Livelihood

The project piloted growing of vegetables and spices to increase the income of the community in Kanachaur and Girichauka. Objective of livelihood program is to increase household income from on-farm agriculture activities, creating seasonal job opportunities within their farm, promote regular saving in COs and making them able to contribute in operation and maintenance fund of their completed water supply scheme. The total beneficiaries are 151 households, out of which 73 are female beneficiaries and 78 are male beneficiaries.

In the first year, IDE/SIMI was provided technical support to the community farmer groups for the implementation of livelihood activities of the district. Later on DADO is supporting technical aspects of 12 livelihood farmer groups of two project VDCs. Also 87 soil samples from farmers' soil have been tested in Girichauka VDC with the support of DADO and Regional soil testing office, Dhangadhi.

Table 5. VDC and ethnicity of beneficiary households in livelihood program

	VDC	Dalit		Janjati		Others		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Kanachaur	10	11	0	0	21	33	75
2	Girichauka	4	2	0	0	43	27	76
Total		14	13	0	0	64	60	151

5.3 Capacity building

RVWRMP district project has launched different kinds of trainings and workshops, helping all concerned stakeholders to run smooth implementation of project activities. During the training/workshop conducted in the district the participation of the female is recorded as 22%. The coverage of the training is of various sectors. Table 6 and Table 7 shown district and VDC level trainings. Scheme level training information is updated in scheme card and details are available in PSU record.

Table 6. List of District level Training/ workshop

	Type of Training	Duration From	To	Participation		
				Male	Female	Total
1	SO Orientation	2064/8/23	2064/8/25	34	2	36
2	SO Orientation	2066/1/2	2066/1/2	6	1	7
3	Review Workshop	2066/2/10	2066/2/12	9	2	11
4	PoCo Workshop	2066/4/2	2066/4/2	29	2	31
5	Teachers Sanitation Training 1st shift	29 Dec 2009	30 Dec 2009	34	5	39
6	Teachers Sanitation Training 2nd shift	31 Dec 2009	1 Jan 2010	19	2	21
7	CM Orientation Training	18 Jan 2010	21 Jan 2010	3	5	8
8	O&M UC management training	31 Jan.2010	4 Feb 2010	9	19	28
9	Water right training for WRMC	7 Feb 2010	9 Feb 2010	15	5	20
10	Livelihood interaction program	20 Jun 2008	20 Jun 2008	18	3	21
11	Livelihood Coordination meeting	3 July 2008	3 July 2008	7	4	11
12	Leader farmer refresher training	2065/12/16	2065/12/18	15	7	22
13	Interaction & coordination between suppliers & leader farmers	2066/2/30	2066/2/30	13	2	15
14	Seasonal/of seasonal vegetable training for Leader Farmers	2066/7/19	2066/7/22	18	8	26
15	VMW Training, Chhapali	12 Jun 2009	25 Jun.2009	15	5	20
16	VMW Training, Simchaur	28 May 2009	10 Jun 2009	13	9	22
17	VMW Training, Lyanti	4 May 2008	17 May 2008	15	1	16
18	LLB Training, Inada	25 May 2008	8 June 2008	11	8	19
19	LLB Training, Sabkhola	25 May 2008	8 June 2008	9	3	12
20	Water Quality maintenance training, Kanachaur	1 Jun 2010	10 Jun 2010	17	2	19
21	FEDWASUN activation workshop	15 Jun 2010	15 Jun 2010	29	11	40
22	Projection Completion workshop	16 Jun 2010	17 Jun 2010	61	6	67
Total participants:				399	112	511

Table 7. List of VDC level Training/ workshop

	VDC	Type of Training	Duration From	To	Participation		
					M	F	Total
1	Kanachaur	COs Capacity Building	14Feb.2010	16Feb.2010	36	21	57
2	Kedarakhada	COs Capacity Building	24Feb.2010	26Feb.2010	28	21	49
3	Simchaur	COs Capacity Building	14 feb.2010	16Feb.2010	33	36	69
4	Girichauka	COs Capacity Building	21Feb.2010	23Feb.2010	19	24	43
5	Chhapali	COs Capacity Building	23 Mar.2010	25Mar.2010	31	29	60
6	Ghanteshwor	School Teachers Sanitation training	12 Nov.2009	13 Nov.2009	14	4	18
7	Kanachaur	School Teachers Sanitation training	27June2010, 29June-2010	28 June2010, 30 June-2010	46	8	54
8	Kedarakhada	School Teachers Sanitation training	To be conducted by Dec 2010 as per mini work plan				
9	Simchaur	School Teachers Sanitation training	June 18, '10, June 21 '10	June 19, '10, June 22 '10	53	9	62
10	Girichauka	School Teachers Sanitation training	June 22, '10	June 23 '23	57	9	66
11	Chhapali	School Teachers Sanitation training	June 30 '10	July 1 '10	34	8	42
12	Girichauka	PoCo Workshop	28May.2010	28 May 2010	24	5	29
13		Tap maintainance by women group	1-June-2010	3-June-2010	0	47	47
14		Quality of water & sustainability	29 May2010	31-May-2010	14	12	26
15	Kanachaur	PoCo Workshop	26-Jan.-2010	26-Jan.-2010	28	11	39
16		Tap maintainance by women group	1-July-2010	3-July-2010	0	45	45
17		Quality of water & sustainability	13 June2010	15-June-2010	19	11	30

5.4 District level Water Supply & Sanitation Strategic Plan

Doti District assembly dated on June 14, 2010 decided to prepare water supply and sanitation strategic plan. Workshop was completed in the district with the participation of all district level water supply and sanitation sector agencies. FEDWASUN district chapter, district politician, WRMCs, UCs and DDC/VDC were participated. This workshop was jointly organized by DDC & FEDWASUN with the financial and technical support of NEHAW & RVWRMP. Now, some other INGOs (International Relief & Development/IRD and Unicef) are also interested to support in the development of strategic plan. During the pre workshop, seven groups of participants (76 participants from different disciplines – politician, UCs, local bodies, WRMC, GoN line agencies & NGOs/INGOs) were provided water supply & sanitation areas' weakness, strength & future recommendations in written form with different thematic areas. These thematic areas are:

1. Implementation Approach & matching fund
2. Fund management & Transparency
3. Gender & social inclusion
4. Quality of work & construction materials
5. Sustainability
6. Institutional development
7. Health & sanitation

At the end of strategic planning workshop, participants suggested to follow the following steps by hiring external expert consultant with two local consultants (social and technical):

1. Pre-workshop on strategic plan – already done
2. Workshop finding & situation analysis
3. Stakeholders workshop & secondary data analysis
4. Prepare draft strategic plan of both Water supply & Sanitation sector
5. Post sharing workshop on draft strategic plan
6. Endorse in DDC & implement accordingly by all agencies

6 Outputs and Efficiency

Based on WUMP of district, water related schemes are implemented in 5 different VDCs. By coordinating with DDC, WRMC, DMC suitable planning and decision was taken and executed in behalf of the project. It is not away from the fact that the local agencies' support is very essential for the success of any project. May this was the main purpose of agreement with the local SOs for technical support for the project. And the project was also expected the minimum support from the community also. Based on above foundation the working modality was prepared by the project and also the weekly, monthly and annual planned was done for the implementation of program by the district.

RVWRMP Doti worked with different local agencies through different partnership models; program partnership with selected district level NGOs, CBOs & line agencies. The partnership document introduced a provision of authorizing partners to hire the local staff to projects. However, the turnover trend of partner staffs (technicians and field co-coordinator) has been observed to be very high, hampering progress of the program. This has been a great challenge to project also in terms of resources spent to capacitate them; extra efforts made to manage the gaps arising from this, and making new staff familiar with the projects within a limited span of time. Based on the learning from this process, RVWRMP need to review the existing model to over come such challenges.

The annual planning of the project period has to reflect its reasonable output at the end of year. So, it has to be prepared based on real condition of districts. Among 5 working VDCs in Doti, the expected target for pure and safe drinking water distribution, irrigate the cultivated land and lighten the rural cottage through small scale hydro power has not meet. The cause may be variable but at the time of planning the counter fort factors have to be analyzed and the realistic and adequately prepared planning should be done and raise the degree of adherence of action plans.

In addition, the DMC stands in district as a steering committee of the project along with the DDC. The parental role has to be reflected from such team.

As the representative is not broad some gaps are also noted. For example there is lack of represent from project itself and also from concerned stake holders. So, the boundary line of committee has to be drawn for organizational set up and monitoring of the concerned project activities should be effective. And the co-ordination with DMC, project team, DDC, VDC, SOs, CBOs and community should be in chaining order.

To run the project in the full race, the various seen and unseen parameters also have to be analyzed which may retard the progress. The frequent strike (banda) and threatening by various groups as well as donation propaganda (harassment) are also the major catalyst of the obstacles in project progress. A lot of precautions had to be taken to mobilize and ensure safety of projects and program staffs as planned for the year. Different kinds of verbal & written Incident report prepared & shared to higher authorities for the mitigation of raised issues. So, a regular risk analysis, frequent communication and sharing has to be done for monitoring and decide to the future.

Also the inflation has played some role. During last two years, the financial crisis has been marked with high market instability especially in the case of construction materials. The price fluctuations remained throughout the project period.

Further more; the instability in the district offices has also some role. The strike in the DDC office, the changes of manpower (DTO chief, LDO, Accountant and other technical staffs) have not less share for achieving goal of the project. Delay release in instalment of users committee, not timely submission of monthly progress report and MB from SOs have also additional role.

RVWRMP is a bilateral project and has the parallel system of financial record keeping. The MoLD and the Finnish government have agreement to allocate the budget for the project the budget pattern is divided in certain percentage. As the financial year of both governments is not same there is a problem for matching the fund. The trimester budgeting pattern of GoN also retarded the financial speed of the project. The allocated budget seems not expended totally because of work progress speed, actual works in field and it is also hampers the supporting activities like capacity building, livelihood activities and other income generation activities due to the limited time frame, cultivated pattern of communities etc.

The outcomes and learning of the Phase 1 will obviously be the suggestive for the Phase 2. The notable points of improvements for Phase 2 can be concluded as:

1. Analyze the real need of Project for District
2. DDC's participation in project and its responsibility should be framed
3. Local government agencies' role and responsibilities for the project should be well documented
4. Selection criteria of the Support Organizations/consultants and its continuity should be analyzed
5. Composition of water committees in district i.e DDC, VDC wise, Cluster wise or Scheme wise
6. Bidding process of procuring construction materials should be cleared
7. Monitoring Pattern of PSU and District team should have guideline.
8. Qualification of WRA and their advisory skill can be reanalyzed
9. Performance evaluation system should be developed for all project staff.
10. The guarantee of project staff, their facilities (economical as well as physical) should be revised and the duration of contract should be throughout the project period.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

7.1 Overall project objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each)

Achievements:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 5 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the Doti district.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, district level agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
3. Out of 17485 people in working VDCs 11648 people including school have access to safe drinking water supply facilities. Still 5837 population is unaddressed.
4. Out of 19587 people in working VDCs including Ghanteswor VDC, 14202 (73 %) people have access to household toilet facilities.
5. 252 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 1.5 ha of irrigated land).
6. 2102 people benefited by environmental/ landslide protection and protected from vulnerability.

8 Sustainability

Safe water supplies and environmental sanitation are vital for protecting the environment, improving health, and alleviating poverty, as well as for many traditional and cultural activities. The following sustainability analysis encompasses the various elements that make the WSS facilities and services sustainable. Generally sustainable community development requires consideration of:

1. Social well-being of the community, including public health and safety.
2. Environmental integrity, including protection of natural resource values and functions.
3. Financial/economic viability of the community.

Furthermore, peace and security are prerequisites for achieving sustainable results. The main threat to sustainable development in Nepal is the present conflict which can undermine development activities in many ways.

8.1 Financial – O & M fund, transparency

The RVWRMP Phase 1 aimed to develop approaches and technologies which were sustainable, replicable in the communities, and self-reliant at district level. RVWRMP Phase I was actively seeking technical and institutional solutions applying minimum cost principles. The basic approach was to help reduce the financial burden of GoN and be in line with the ultimate goal of self-financing with little or no external financial support in districts pronounced in the national sector strategy of GoN. Towards the end of the Phase I, DDC/VDCs were financing a number of schemes by themselves. Per capita costs were affordable for majority of the communities.

For the economic and financial sustainability of the schemes, especially in the post construction phase, UC has prepared O & M guideline with annual community action plan. Before implementation of scheme, as per project guideline user community has been allocated NPR 500 per tap for O & M Fund and this fund is now in their bank account or lending within their users as loan. Also a water charge tariff collection process is now started as per their O & M guideline. For this project has supported various types of income generating activities.

One of the key elements in RVWRMP is the participation of the user-beneficiaries from the beginning of the implementation and a complete take-over of projects after the investments have been completed. Operation and Maintenance Funds are also used for minor repair & maintenance as well as contribute money over the operating life of the equipment.

8.2 Technical – VMW, water quality

Lack of sanitation facilities is the major cause of water contamination in the district. Studies have shown that the contaminated water is principal factor for diarrhea & other water born diseases. Last year, project VDC community suffered from diarrhea epidemic and project has supported UCs for medicines and this year, district project has been conducted water quality improvement training for 19 VMW for 10 days of different WSS schemes with support of NEST Pokhara. This water quality improvement training enhanced the capacity of VMW & project expecting to utilized their in their respective schemes.

WHO produces international norms on water quality and human health in the form of guidelines that are used as the basis for regulation and standard setting, in developing and developed countries world-wide?

Need of Water quality and safety

The need of the water quality program is to prevent and clean up water pollution and to help communities make sustainable choices that reduce and prevent water quality problems. The program also needs to provide knowledge on water quality, its parameter, remedies technical, management and awareness assistance. In this regard project has conducted water quality test in the completed seven schemes as pilot test with support of SEAM/N. some major results are as follows:

1. The faecal (E. Coliform bacteria) is observed in most of the schemes.
2. The carbonate content is also observed.
3. The ammonia and nitrate content is also observed in some schemes(basically in intake)
4. The PH value is also not in range in some of cases

Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs) are trained on the water quality improvement and they are implementing in real practice hence, improving the water quality of schemes at present.

8.3 Institutional – ownership

The capacity, participation and commitment of the local stakeholders are crucial in making the WSS facilities and services sustainable. The institutional capacity in the districts was an issue of utmost importance for RVWRMP which operated through district-based projects. UCs together with VDCs and DDCs were the key actors making or breaking the sustainability of the RVWRMP efforts. In this connection, district project has been lunched water right training, FEDWASUN activation, preparation of water supply & sanitation strategic plan and so on.

DDC Registered UCs is now affiliated with their umbrella organization FEDWASUN. Under this umbrella organization UCs are advocating their rights and lobbying for their sustainability (Operation & Maintenance of their schemes as well quality of water & structures)

There is always need support to UC for the sustainability of schemes & knowledge development, FEDWASUN can support on their capacity strengthening on technical, financial or refresher training. To institutionalize the UCs technical services and financial monitoring is required from district level as per the spirit of decentralization as routine services from a DDC to the VDCs, and from a VDC to communities and the UCs.

RVWRMP now envisions post-construction (PoCo) phase as an effective combination of the activities related to water safety plan, environmental conservation and watershed management to ensure water security and safety, operation and maintenance plan based on the Water Users' Committee Regulation to ensure physical, financial and institutional sustainability, and continued hygiene and sanitation promotion.

For the sustainable operation of the constructed facilities, operation and maintenance (O&M) is key issue and is found one of the lacking part of the sector in Nepal. To ensure the sustainability the constructed facilities, RVWRMP has developed comprehensive Step by Step procedure to involve the beneficiary community in planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and each decision making process during the course of project implementation as well as post construction phase activities. Project has envisaged that these post construction activities strengthen the capacity of UC and they will take the ownership of the schemes.

Further work is continued with the Community Organizations in institutional development and income generation, as well as in scaling up livelihoods activities for food security and income in second phase of RVWRMP. To meet the objective of project, district has done agreement with UCs for conduction of PoCo activities in Girichauka and Kanachaur VDCs.

Still, there is lack of ownership about completed project of UCs due to which constructed structures are unsafe and sustainability at risk. For this project has launched different awareness building & skill development training to the UCs. Awareness rising may play major role for sustainability of completed schemes in PoCo phase.

9 Cross Cutting Themes

9.1 Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage

There is enough water for everyone. The problem we face today is largely one of governance: equitably sharing this water while ensuring the sustainability of natural ecosystems. Water is a factor of production in virtually all enterprise, including agriculture, industry and the services sector. Improved nutrition and food security reduces susceptibility to diseases, including HIV/AIDS, malaria among others. Access to electricity is key factor to improving quality of life in the modern age. Competition between the various sectors must be balanced by policies that recognize the ability and responsibility of all sectors to address the issues of poverty and hunger.

Based on water related indicators of MDG, RVWRMP, Doti launched the program in water scarce area. Distribution of pure and save drinking water, irrigate the cultivated land through small scale irrigation schemes, and multiple use of water resources for the overall benefit of rural community is the main slogan of the project. The underground as well as surface water contribution to the community and the capability of the villagers to run such implemented schemes was analyzed at the preparatory phase of the project. For the remedy of water logging in soil and also silting up the cultivated land was priority of the project while selecting the scheme.

JaGaDaMBA concept is applied in each activity in order to put effort to lighten the superstitious and traditional community. Hence, individual and overall development of rural society is noted and the access to information, participation and justice in water decisions to all. Improvements in access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation in working VDCs helped to prevent diarrhea, and lay a foundation for the control of soil-transmitted helminthes and schistosomiasis among other pathogens and thus controlling water borne diseases. This is noted fruitful for the reduction of the child mortality. Keeping in mind these field realities and realized the rights of people following LSGA and present changed context DDC Doti organized two days stakeholder consultation workshop on WASH in coordination with RVWRMP & NEWAH.

9.2 Poverty

As the project has been working in the remotest area and the poor communities of the district, the social and resource issue based on project document to be addressed. The extracted social issues which are the catalyst of poverty are:

1. Lower sense of community cooperation in the project area; seasonal labor and outmigration to India and other places of country.
2. Household incomes are lower, not regular and unwisely spent.
3. Caste system is strictly followed; participation and empowerment of low-income, lower caste people is more difficult. Women's social status very low.
4. Limited access of household to micro-credit facilities
5. Limited financial resources availability.
6. Lower household financial capacity and demand to sustain the facilities.
7. Resource allocation decision not based on user demand.
8. Mismanagement of available resources.

So, to address the above issues the RVWRMP, Doti did a lot of exercise, the main zist of issues is extracted and then the proper implementation is executed in project VDCs. The activities such as livelihood & Kitchen Garden Management Program (In Girichauka and Kanachaur as a pilot project), Community Organizations' saving fund, O&M Fund mobilization and other income generation program are launched in working VDCS that really gives the expected outcome. In Phase II, it will be broaden in an effective manner as the programme is proven a milestone for uplifting the miserable wealth condition of community.

Livelihood and Home Garden management program:

The total beneficiaries in two VDCs are 151 households. Out of which 48 % are female participants and 16.88 % are Dalit female. From Kanachaur 77.67% dalits participates in the training and remaining 22.33% from Girichauka. Different production and problems based agriculture training; market linkages as well as market development activities are running in Livelihood program. The main training and activities held during the Livelihood are:

1. Nursery raising training: Seasonal and Off-seasonal
2. Integrated Pest Management Seasonal based
3. Integrated vegetable, crop, spices production training
4. Market led production plan training
5. Soil solarization training
6. Establishment of collection center and Haat bazaar
7. Agro vet training for pesticides management and seed quality
8. Formation and building governance capacity of marketing committees.

Besides these revolving fund strengthening training, micro irrigation repair and maintenance training are other important training held.

Community Organizations' saving fund and O&M Fund mobilization

It is the supply of basic financial services to poor and low income households and their micro enterprises. It comprises of several financial tools such as savings, credit, leasing, insurance and cash transfers. Microfinance experiences has shown, access to safe and flexible saving services can play a vital role in poor people's strategies

for minimizing risks, mitigating income facing unexpected expenditures and emergencies and building a small assets base overtime. By realizing above facts the Community organizations are formed and the saving habit is developed on them. Total 139 nos. of COs are formed in five working VDCs. Among them 28/ 30 nos in Girichauka/ Chapplai and 26, 19, 36 nos. in case of Kanachaur, Kedarakhada and Simchaur respectively. A total of NPR 704,347 saving, loan investment NPR 577,454, NPR 104,262 interest and NPR 27,362 from other income are recorded and total amount of NPR 836,117 is collected. This collected amount will obviously give financial support for income generation work and in O&M fund mobilization. This is the noteworthy achievement of the community.

9.3 Environment

According to the Environment Protection Act, 1997 (and related Rules) Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) or Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) are not mandatory for small sized water supply, sanitation, irrigation, energy etc. schemes to be implemented as part of the project. Nevertheless, EIAs or IEEs (as appropriate) was included in pre-feasibility and feasibility studies for all schemes. Thus, an environmental and social impact is identified and mitigation measures for possible negative impacts designed.

Natural environment: Impacts on land uses, aquatic environment, forest resources, watershed areas, wild life, river flow dynamics, water quality, landslides, and erosion, etc. have to be considered.

Economic environment: Changes in watercourse and amounts of water in the river may change the daily livelihood of the community relying upon the fisheries, and other water based economic activities. Population growth and movement may create uncontrollable micro-economic activities in the community level.

The project is aware on a net positive effect on the environment. Scheme pre-feasibility and feasibility studies were carried out prior to construction and included an environmental assessment. To mitigate the identified adverse environmental impact the require steps are followed. Plantation around source, catchments protection, drainage of water, fencing around source, well drainage system are the major remedies taken for the environment protection. Thus, the program increased the capacity to manage local environment in this manner.

The community is trained from trainings, meetings and seminars as well as with some economical support for solving the minor environment related problems in coming days. The O & M fund, saving behavior and responsibility feelings are generated in the mind of community and utilization of local materials for strengthening local capacity to solve environment problems.

The present world is getting narrower day by day. The development of vehicles and introducing the industries has been increasing the environmental pollution and the relation between CO₂ content Vs temperature graph is diverging in a rapid way. That results the global warming, green house effect and the hole in the ozone layer. So, each community has equal share in such environmental problem. To minimize the problem the improved gas stoves, awareness program against the deforestation, sanitation behavior changes by no open defecation etc. are some steps implemented by the Doti project to contribute in solving the problem. May this effort helps on present global issue of environment protection.

9.4 Human rights

Access to safe drinking water is a basic human right. Millennium Development Goals (MDG) also emphasized it as "halve by 2015 the proportion of people without; sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation". Safe drinking water is important for health and sanitation (DHS 2001). Around the world, both biological and chemical pollutants are compromising water quality (UNEP, UNICEF, WHO, 2002). Before appealing the rights, self responsibility has to be known. On the basis of this fact, the project focuses the activities (Discussion meeting, orientation training & other right approach to development etc.) were held in the participatory way. That helps marginalized, vulnerable, exploited groups and gender group to go ahead in the mainstream of development and hence their right is secure some extend. Which will automatically helps to strengthen the role and capacity of civil society.

It is impossible to imagine the succeed society and public in the absence of local Governance. As in the district project, the DDC is the main implementing agency & have main responsibility. For the smoothness of any project it has to be coordinate with all political parties, local alliances and ground level community. A chain has to be

formed from policy level to beneficiaries in the presence of democratic practices. By this fact the modality of RVWRMP acts as a bridge joining rural communities and local government and which strengthen the democratic institutions and responsible government.

Numerous private institutions have been working in Doti districts in the WASH sector and all of them have different modality for implementation. To compete with them a solid and strong guideline needs to draw which had driven the project in success. So, for the survival of fittest obviously the project helps to strengthen the competence of public sector. Furthermore, the project is based on WUMP of VDCs and which is prepared based on the priority ranking and the ground demand of community. By selecting the schemes from rural villages and forwarded to DDC through VDC councils as well as DDC councils no chances of fraud ness and pressure on selection. Which results no power, no bias and no politicize hence respecting the rules and rights, lead to govern efficiently and in democratic manner.

9.5 Gender and social inclusion

Gender issues addressed since the very beginning viz. the planning phase. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project has a successful experience of addressing gender related issues, which could be replicated to other community initiated development activities. The basic tool for this is the Community Mobilization Process adopted by the project and the gender sensitive planning at every level. The RVWRMP CM process envisages for the separate Community Organizations at the grassroots for male and female. But at the time of undertaking any initiatives, specific Functional Groups are formed, where there is equal participation of both male and female. As the Functional Groups are the decision making bodies, both male and female representing for the entire beneficiary COs can have a stake in the decision for implementation. Furthermore, it is also very important to have gender disaggregated data for gender sensitive planning. Among the various development interventions in the community, water supply and sanitation programs are the classic examples of activities that are almost exclusively carried out by women. Water supply and sanitation sector is gender sensitive; hence gender sensitive planning should be carried out so as to address gender issues. The prevalent decision-making system is dominated by men whereas the key actors in determining water use in households and sanitation related activities are the female.

As in all culture, gender and its social explanation is an important aspect in the whole national culture. Such type of existence is perceived between the castes, ethnic groups, people of different ages and places, geographic locations etc. However, there is distinct prevalence of socially made norms and understandings that has established anti-female social, economic and political structure. Establishment of hereditary, patriarchal distribution of property could be considered as the principal basis for the aforementioned disparities and unjust social establishments. Likewise, the desire to have son in the family, the more exposure and mobility of men to women, women's engagement in household chores that are supposed to be unproductive have also widened these disparities. The gender component was included in all the training schedules and progress was reflected in balanced male/female presentation in the Users Committees and in most of the training events. The percentage of women in technical training (Village Maintenance Worker, Local Latrine Builder, rainwater jar masons) increased in the last later stage of project.

9.6 Disaster management and climate change

Due to the climate change & global warming is warning to us in scarcity of resources, including water in some of the project VDCs. The quantity of water is gradually decreasing and the productivity of crops also decline. Last year 2009, project VDCs' community suffers from diarrhea epidemic & project has supported medicine as well as organized awareness campaign to control the diarrhea outbreak. Similarly, project is organizing/supporting district stakeholder for conduction or celebration of national sanitation week, world water day, and world environment day and so on. Similarly, this year 2010 also allocate budget NPR one lakh for diarrhea response preparedness plan. As per the district disaster management committee & DMC decision, project has shared few amounts (NPR 20000.00) in the district disaster emergency fund as all concerned stakeholders also contributing in these days.

10 Conclusions: Lessons Learned and Recommendations

A project completion workshop was organized on 3rd of Ashad, 2067 in the presence of CDO, LDO, DTO , planning officer, all political Party's representatives, local partners, GOs / NGOs/INGOs working in WASH sectors, VDC secretary and other stake holders, User's committee chairpersons, SOs representatives, Coordinator of Water Resources Management Main Committee, in DDC hall. Many of the drawbacks are self realized by project during working in 1st phase. Additionally, some notable issues rise from the participants and speakers are:

1. The concept of JaGaDaMBa has no alternate.
2. Selection of VDCs should be exercised from broad discussion with top to bottom level.
3. DDC/DTO plays not so satisfactory role for project.
4. Money minded behavior is the obstacle of fairness.
5. SOs did not show at least minimum performance basically in technical part due to lack of coordination with project office, own staff and with working communities, minimum presence in community and lack of technical knowledge.
6. Some user committee present with irresponsible behavior.
7. Working modality should be revised and the working VDCs should be extended
8. Livelihood program should be broaden
9. Different water committees should be formed from DDC to users
10. Technical staffs should be direct from project office.
11. Trainings, Capacity building, refreshment training should be increased
12. Social mobilization should be strengthened.
13. Provision of reward and punishment
14. It is realized that the District Support Office of RVWRMP should be apart from DDC office.

The group work was also done in the project completion workshop dividing into 7 groups. The composition of groups and the questionnaires format with feedback is presented in Annex 7.

In general the project seems to be success in the district though few drawbacks are noted. The implementation guideline is noteworthy though the revision may do in phase II. The selection of SOs, the user committee efficiency, user's kind and subsidy for toilet construction and the flow of budget may reanalyze for the 2nd phase. As many local and national NGOs and INGOs have been working in districts, the project should be implemented in an effective manner. As the project is the group work the individual performance should be reflected in ethical manner. The professionalism should be demonstrated from all the partners such as local NGOs, contractors, VDC based staff (CMs, individual consultants and short term consultants, OJTs etc). By this there is no doubt for the success of the project in any remote areas of the country.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Scheme details and expenditure

Name of Scheme	HHS	Populat ion	Nos.o f Toilet	Comple ted Year	Estimated Amount	Budget Cash estimated	DWRDF Expenditure	GO-F	GO-N	DDC / DisCO/ RVWRMP	VDC	UC- Cash	UC- Kind	Total Expenditure	Remarks
Melta WSS	127	794	62	065/066	4229083.83	3314125.98	3200725	2561900	638825	2200	98000	11000	1025939	4337864	
Kotila WSS	18	122	18	066/067	1631489	1225220	1060156.48	883130.4	177026.08	0	17626	4000	350000	1431782.48	
Chhanada WSS	57	329	41	064/065	2728735	1892916	1790316	1432252	358064	1200	43500	0	835819	2670835	
Gaukopani WSS	31	184	31	063/064	511642	302406	274706	219766	54940	0	27700	0	277096	579502	
Kartike WSS	24	143	10	066/067	759116	584838	542970.79	434376.632	108594.158	0	17300	2500	160599	723369.79	
Lyanti WSS	47	203	47	064/065	3490839	2568630	2514862	2021961	492901	2200	23900	0	887643	3428605	
Kiplagarada WSS	73	487	39	066/067	3118345	2509212	2296642	1837313.6	459328.4	0	62200	7000	510110	2875952	
Mallochalsa WSS	63	433	40	066/067	1735916	1213731	1075996	860796.8	215199.2	10000	55700	5000	351564	1555690	
Bich Chalsa WSS	87	487	51	066/067	2607079	1889346	1566364.66	1253091.728	313272.932	0	75000	5500	589558	2236422.66	IPC*
Pokhari WSS	69	539	61	066/067	3089974	2177826	2087920	1670336	417584	0	74900	5500	1077804.38	3246124.38	
Lafada WSS	50	338	49	066/067	1905148	1267034	1293773.59	1035018.87	258754.72	0	48500	5000	445030	1792303.59	
Kantai WSS	78	562	58	066/067	4113415	3152272	2955385	2364308	591077	30000	79100	7500	927170	3999155	
Boriwol WSS	49	299	28	065/066	1787567.73	1400075.67	1360455	1070360	290095	1200	38300	5100	455470	1860525	
Panada Sabkhola WSS	40	240	23	066/067	778868	519506	476521.61	381217.288	95304.322	0	20300	3500	247306	747627.61	
Khaniikhola WSS	249	1332	202	065/066	5609352.76	3694631.26	3454631	2765665	688966	1200	193800	12000	2657378	6319009	
KandapatalDhantwada WSS	29	171	19	066/067	1875216	1561625	1502327.37	1201861.896	300465.474	0	19700	5100	176017.26	1703144.63	
GoganPtalkhola WSS	56	285	56	066/067	2211078	1576350	1528200.8	1222560.8	305640	0	46200	6500	228540.24	1809441.04	
Silimpatal WSS	265	1552	265	066/067	7348242	4608453	3376806	2701444.8	675361.2	0	260000	21500	0	3658306	
Chedigaun WSS	52	313	52	066/067	1211856	697703	508293	406634.4	101658.6	0	57150	3000	0	568443	
Kauradi WSS	88	551	88	066/067	3294521	2244533	1710433	1368346.4	342086.6	0	85200	9000	0	1804633	
Kanachaur School WSS	1	300	2	066/067	734460	600769	548564	438851.2	109712.8	0	14147	1000	143034.3	706745.3	
Total	1553	9664	1242		54,771,943	39,001,203	35,126,049	28,131,193	6,994,856	48,000	1,358,223	119,700	11,346,078	48,055,480	
Inada WS	51	302	0	066/067	1042415	776840	677303.39	541842.712	135460.678	5000	30200	3500	230000	946003.39	
Dhaulabasti WS	80	554	0	066/067	1237357	979143	863574	690859.2	172714.8	0	55400	6000	246728.63	1171702.63	
Total	131	856	0		2279772	1755983	1540877.39	1232701.912	308175.478	5000	85600	9500	476728.63	2117706.02	
Palma MUS	28	166	22	066/067	2234081	1686540	1579425	1263540	315885	0	31500	5250	530267.5	2146442.5	0.5 Ha.
Aily Thala MUS	27	121	20	066/067	1854984	1508796	1408475.38	1126780.304	281695.076	40000	26925	7500	400136.5	1883036.88	1 Ha.
Total	55	287	42		4089065	3195336	2987900.38	2390320.304	597580.076	40000	58425	12750	930404	4029479.38	
Inada Dhaulabasti Sanitation	88	242	88	065/066	1074689.41	520130.04	493529	394824	98705	200	26400	0	575419	1095548	
Sabkhola	70	419	70	066/067	793577.05	327799.05	260560.9	208449.2	52111.7	200	21000	0	434609.45	716370.35	
Total	158	661	158		1868266.46	847929.09	754089.9	603273.2	150816.7	400	47400	0	1010028.45	1811918.35	
Bahungaun RWH	11	65	0	066/067	771220	728892	688619	550895.2	137723.8	0	5500	1100	41227	736446	
Total	11	65	0	066/067	771220	728892	688619	550895.2	137723.8	0	5500	1100	41227	736446	

29	Kandagaun WSS+RWH	50	229	46	064/065	1621852	1082980	1025180	828548	196632	1700	56100	0	138872	1221852	RWH jar=19
30	Kalena WSS+RWH	12	97	12	066/067	1124314	973005	954328	763462.4	190865.6	0	12400	1800	151309	1119837	RWH jar=3
	Total	62	326	58		2746166	2055985	1979508	1592010.4	387497.6	1700	68500	1800	290181	2341689	
31	Chhapali School Sanitation	1	450	2	066/067	352928	207048	131692.8	105354.24	26338.56	20000	6331	0	0	158023.8	Students Nos.
	Total	1	450	2		352928	207048	131692.8	105354.24	26338.56	20000	6331	0	0	158023.8	
32	BukeKhare Landslide	75	329	0	066/067	312891	188285	184285	147428	36857	4000	0	0	124615	312900	
33	Kanda Landslide	68	441	0	066/067	287821	199221	186546.24	155455.2	31091.04	4000	0	0	88600	279146.24	
34	Silla Pipeline Protection	249	1332	0	066/067	162160	147339	146145.2	116916.16	29229.04	2000	0	0	15499.9	163645.1	
	Total	392	2102	0		762872	534845	516976.44	419799.36	97177.08	10000	0	0	228714.9	755691.34	
35	Ghanteshwor Total Sanitation	367	2202	367	066/067	6614934	1264108.54	753000	602400	150600	400000	105700	0	5030125.66	6288825.66	Site of Helvetas not included in expenditure.
	Total	367	2202	367		6614934	1264108.54	753000	602400	150600	400000	105700	0	5030125.66	6288825.66	
	Grand Total	2730	16613	1869		74,257,167	49,591,330	44,478,713	35,627,947	8,850,766	525,100	1,735,679	144,850	19,353,488	66,295,260	
PoCo Phase Schemes																
1	Melta WSS	127	794	0	066/067	60572	43295	33682	33682	0	1192	0	0	0	34874	
2	Chhanada WSS	57	329	0	066/067	62658	35241	29248	23398.4	5849.6	0	1233	0	27417	57898	
3	Gaukopani WSS	31	184	0	066/067	49446	33789	27366	21893	5473	0	980	0	11917	40263	
4	Lyanti WSS	47	203	0	066/067	143550	79563	62610.8	50088.8	12522	0	2866	0	63988	129464.8	
5	Boriwol WSS	49	299	0	066/067	69423	46197	39845	31876	7969	0	1368	0	23226	64439	
6	Khanikhola WSS	249	1332	0	066/067	60508	37593	33874	27099	6775	0	1190	0	22023.4	57087.4	
7	Kandagaun WSS+RWH	50	229	0	066/067	59703	33066	29385	23508	5877	0	1174	0	26637	57196	
	Total	610	3370	0		505860	308744	256010.8	211545.2	44465.6	0	10003	0	175208.4	441222.2	
Support Organization Cost																
1	Shrijanshil Samaj Nepal					1245666	1245666	1235612.36	988490.53	247121.83	0	0	0	0	1235612.36	
2	Community Development Center					1043687	1043687	816749.90	653399.92	163349.98	0	0	0	0	816749.90	
3	Source Nepal					1853276.5	1853276.5	1790570.25	1432456.20	358114.05	0	0	0	0	1790570.25	
4	Community Development Forum					1628426	1628426	1628426.00	1302740.80	325685.20	0	0	0	0	1628426.00	
5	Development Group Nepal					1142645	1142645	862679.05	706015.44	156663.61	0	0	0	0	862679.05	
	Total SO					6913700.5	6913700.5	6334037.56	5083102.888	1250934.672	0	0	0	0	6334037.56	
1	PoCo Training Cost	2	VDCs		066/067	40000	40000	35000.00	28000.00	7000.00	0	0	0	0	35000.00	
2	Monitoring Cost for DDC Staff	All	VDCs		066/067	245093.34	245093.34	245093.34	196074.67	49018.67	0	0	0	0	245093.34	
	Total					285093.34	285093.34	280093.34	224074.67	56018.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	280093.34	
	Total of Project	2730	16613	1869		81,961,821	57,098,867	51,348,855	41,146,670	10,202,185	525,100	1,745,682	144,850	19,528,696	73,350,613	

this colour ► shaded rows indicate completed but financially not completed.
this colour ► shaded rows indicate remaining last installment.

Annex 2. District staff

S.N	Name of Staffs	Designation	Gender	
			Male	Female
1	Ram Bahadur Thapa	Water Resources Advisor(WRA)	1	
2	Bishnu Bahadur Katwal	Water Resources Engineer(WRE)	1	
3	Bijay Ram Dahal	Water Resources Engineer(WRE)	1	
4	Rajendra Prasad Bhatta	Technical Fascilator (TF)	1	
5	Harka Badahur Saud	Senior Technical Promoter(STP)	1	
6	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	Technical Promotor (TP)	1	
7	Mansingh Thagunna	Agriculture Technician (AT)	1	
8	Bhuvan Malla (Bom)	OJT (Agriculture Technician		1
9	Chackra Malla	PoCo Consultant	1	
10	Dhansara Hamal	Community Mobilizer, Kanachaur		1
11	Harish Dholi	Community Mobilizer, Kanachaur	1	
12	Dan Bahadur Ghartimagar	Community Mobilizer, Kedarakhada	1	
13	Bhawana Bom	Community Mobilizer, Kedarakhada		1
14	Kamala Saud	Community Mobilizer, Simchaur		1
15	Khadka Bahadur Ghartimagar	Community Mobilizer, Simchaur	1	
16	Min Bahadur B.K.	Community Mobilizer, Simchaur	1	
17	Chandrika Joshi	Community Mobilizer, Girichauka		1
18	Dhani Damai	Community Mobilizer, Girichauka	1	
19	Janaki Deuba	Community Mobilizer, Chhapali		1
20	Suresh Nepali	Community Mobilizer, Chhapali	1	
21	Bhaggu Dhami	Messenger		1
Total			14	7

Annex 3. SO and their working VDC

S.N.	Name of SOs	Working VDC	Remarks
1	Source Nepal	Kanachaur	Average performance
2	Shrijanshil Samaj Nepal	Simchaur	Average performance
3	Community Development Center	Kedarakhada	Poor performance
4	Community Development Forum	Girichauka	Poor performance
5	Bikas Samuha Nepal	Chhapali	Poor performance

Annex 4. SO staff ethnicity and gender

SN	Postion	Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1	Team Leader					1	4	1	4
2	Field Coordinator		1				4		5
3	Asst. Engineer						5		5
4	Health Promoter	1		2		1	1	4	1
5	Water Resources Technician				1	1	7		9
6	Accountant						1	4	5
	Total	1	1	2	1	3	22	6	24

Annex 5. Inventory list

Ref No.	Item	Make & Model	Type	Serial No*	Remarks
A	WRA/Ram Thapa				
1	Lap top computer	COMPAQ	Presario V3000	RVWRMP/E1	
2	External hard disk	IBM	250 GB	RVWRMP/E2	
3	Sleeping bag	Nepali	Feather	RVWRMP/E3	with inner liner
4	Calculator	Chinese	CASIO FX 88	RVWRMP/E4	
5	Matress	Nepali	Normal	RVWRMP/E5	
B	TF/Rajendra Bhatta				
6	Measuring tape	Chinese	5mtr	RVWRMP/E6	Damage
7	GPS	GARMIN 60CSx	118110344 CAN210	RVWRMP/E7	
8	Pedometer	Yamax	CR400 (B)	RVWRMP/E8	Lost
9	Calculator	Casio	Fx-100MS/Scientific	RVWRMP/E9	
10	Lap top	latitude	D63	RVWRMP/E10	
11	Abney level	Japanese		RVWRMP/E11	
12	Measuring Tape	Korean I600	30mtr	RVWRMP/E12	
13	Stop Watch	Chinese		RVWRMP/E13	
14	Sleeping bag with inner liner	Local		RVWRMP/E14	
15	Matress	Chinese		RVWRMP/E15	
16	Digital weighing machine	Chinese		RVWRMP/E16	
17	Guage scale	Indian	steel	RVWRMP/E17	
18	Level Mechine auto			RVWRMP/E18	
19	Electronic scale			RVWRMP/E19	
20	Micrometer	SMIEC	Wooden box	RVWRMP/E20	
21	Vernier caliper	SMIEC	Wooden box	RVWRMP/E21	
22	Digital balance (big)	EK3350	CAMRY	RVWRMP/E22	
23	Digital balance (small)	EHA351	CAMRY	RVWRMP/E23	
C	TP/Chandra Bahadur Gurung				
24	Sleeping bag	Normal	feather	RVWRMP/E24	Damage
25	Matress	Chinese	Normal	RVWRMP/E25	
26	Calculator	Casio	Fx-100MS/Scientific	RVWRMP/E26	Damage
27	Measuring Tape	Normal	5 mtr	RVWRMP/E27	Lost
D	STP/Harka Bahadur Saud				
28	Sleeping bag	Normal	feather	RVWRMP/E28	with inner liner
29	Matress	Chinese		RVWRMP/E29	damage
30	Calculator	Casio	Fx-100MS/Scientific	RVWRMP/E30	lost
31	Measuring Tape	Normal	5 mtr	RVWRMP/E31	damage
E	Water Resource Engineer/Bishnu Bahadur Katuwal				
32	Sleeping Bag	Normal		RVWRMP/E32	
33	Matress	Chinese		RVWRMP/E33	
34	Calculator	Casio	Fx-100MS/Scientific	RVWRMP/E34	return to PSU
35	Measuring Tape	Normal	5 mtr	RVWRMP/E35	lost
36	GPS	GARMIN 60CSx	118110344 CAN210	RVWRMP/E36	return to PSU
37	Lap top computer	latitude/DELL	D630	RVWRMP/E37	return to PSU
38	External harddisk	IBM	250 GB	RVWRMP/E38	return to PSU
F	General office equipment				
39	Steel glasses	Steel		RVWRMP/E39	lost
40	Tea tray	Steel		RVWRMP/E40	
41	Kerosine Heater	Japanese	Toshibha	RVWRMP/E41	
42	Kerosine Heater	Japanese	Toshibha	RVWRMP/E42	
43	Thermoflask (Hot pot big)	Chinese	Electrical 2.5 ltr	RVWRMP/E43	damage
44	Cup set	Chinese	Normal	RVWRMP/E44	few damage
45	Bucket 2 PCs	Plastic	With cover & tap	RVWRMP/E45	
46	Multi-media	Chinese	Optoma	RVWRMP/E46	
47	Telephone set	DRN	Chinese	RVWRMP/E47	
48	Water filter (Steel)	Local	10 ltr	RVWRMP/E48	
49	Hole punch	Kangaro	800	RVWRMP/E49	
50	Stapler Machine	Kangaro	HD1217	RVWRMP/E50	
51	Printer/scanner/photocopy	Canon	PIXMA MP180/MP160	RVWRMP/E51	damage

52	Fax machine	Canon	JX300	RVWRMP/E52	not working
53	Voltage stabilizer	Remson		RVWRMP/E53	
54	Voltage stabilizer	Remson		RVWRMP/E54	damage
55	Voltage stabilizer	Stavolt		RVWRMP/E55	taken by Padam Grg
56	Telephone set	CDMA	Normal/White	RVWRMP/E56	
57	Extension cord	MDO5-5	5 Gang	RVWRMP/E57	damage
58	Extension cord	MDO5-6	5 Gang	RVWRMP/E58	
59	Extension cord	MDO5-7	5 Gang	RVWRMP/E59	
60	Electrical Heater	Chinese	Jasun	RVWRMP/E60	
61	Electrical Heater	Chinese	Jasun	RVWRMP/E61	
62	Desktop computer set	Local	LCD monitor + CPU	RVWRMP/E62	
63	Printer Canon	Canon	LBP2900	RVWRMP/E63	
64	UPS (Invertor)	Sukam		RVWRMP/E64	not working
65	Dry batteries 1 pcs	Sukam		RVWRMP/E65	
66	Water testing box	ENPHO	Blue	RVWRMP/E66	
67	Generator	HONDA	INDIAN	RVWRMP/E67	taken by Padam Grg
68	scanner	Canon		RVWRMP/E68	
69	ADSL router	TP link	Chinese	RVWRMP/E69	

Ref No.	Item	Make & Model	Type	Serial No*	Remarks
1	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F1	
2	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F2	
3	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F3	
4	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F4	
5	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F5	
6	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F6	
7	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F7	
8	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F8	
9	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F9	
10	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F10	broken
11	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F11	broken
12	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F12	broken
13	Steel cupboard	Local made		RVWRMP/F13	
14	Revolving chair	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F14	
15	Revolving chair	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F15	
16	Revolving chair	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F16	
17	Tea table	Normal		RVWRMP/F17	
18	Open rack (steel)	Steel/local		RVWRMP/F18	
19	White board	wooden		RVWRMP/F19	
20	Soft board	wooden		RVWRMP/F20	
21	Wooden rack (simple)	wooden		RVWRMP/F21	
22	Wooden rack (simple)	wooden		RVWRMP/F22	
23	Simple table	local wooden		RVWRMP/F23	

Annex 6. Completed scheme list and beneficiaries

S.N.	Scheme Name	Sector	HHs	Population	Nos.	Toilet nos.	Remarks
1	Melta WSS	WSS	127	794	1	62	
2	Kotila WSS	WSS	18	122	1	18	
3	Chhanada WSS	WSS	57	329	1	41	
4	Gaukopani WSS	WSS	31	184	1	31	
5	Kartike WSS	WSS	24	143	1	10	
6	Lyanti WSS	WSS	47	203	1	47	
7	Kiplagarada WSS	WSS	73	487	1	39	
8	Mallochalsa WSS	WSS	63	433	1	45	
9	Bich Chalsa WSS	WSS	87	487	1	46	IPC*
10	Pokhari WSS	WSS	69	539	1	61	
11	Lafada WSS	WSS	50	338	1	49	
12	Kantai WSS	WSS	78	562	1	58	
13	Boriwol WSS	WSS	49	299	1	28	
14	Panada Sabkhola WSS	WSS	40	240	1	23	
15	Khanikhola WSS	WSS	249	1332	1	202	
16	KandapatalDhantwada WSS	WSS	29	171	1	19	
17	GoganPtalkhola WSS	WSS	56	285	1	56	
18	Silimpatal WSS	WSS	265	1552	1	265	IPC*
19	Chedigaun WSS	WSS	52	313	1	52	;
20	Kauradi WSS	WSS	88	551	1	88	IPC*
21	Kanachaur School WSS	WSS	1	300	1	2	Students Nos.
	Total		1553	9664	21	1242	
22	Inada WS	WS	51	302	1	0	
23	Dhaulabasti WS	WS	80	554	1	0	
	Total		131	856	2	0	
24	Palma MUS	MUS	28	166	1	22	0.5 Ha.
25	Aily Thala MUS	MUS	27	121	1	20	1 Ha.
	Total		55	287	2	42	
26	Inada Dhaulabasti Sanitation	Sanitation	88	242	1	88	
27	Sabkhola	Sanitation	70	419	1	70	
	Total		158	661	2	158	
28	Bahungaun RWH	RWH	11	65	1	0	
	Total		11	65	1	0	
29	Kandagaun WSS+RWH	WSS+RWH	50	229	1	46	RWH jar=19
30	Kalena WSS+RWH	WSS+RWH	12	97	1	12	RWH jar=3
	Total		62	326	2	58	
31	Chhapali School Sanitation	Sanitation	1	450	1	2	IPC*
	Total		1	450	1	2	
32	BukeKhare Landslide	Environment	75	329	1	0	
33	Kanda Landslide	Environment	68	441	1	0	
34	Silla Pipeline Protection	Environment	249	1332	1	0	
	Total		392	2102	3	0	
35	Ghanteshwor Total Sanitation	Sanitation	367	2202	1	367	
	Total		367	2202	1	367	
	Grand Total		2730	16613	35	1869	

Annex 7. Outcome of District Level Lessons Learnt workshop

Group – one (political party group work & their views/perspective)

1. Discussion Topics for District level Political Party Leaders

A. Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

1. Water supply facilities are available in rural level.
2. Awareness rising in Sanitation, health and hygiene.
3. Development of community organization (CO) as well as awareness.
4. Increase in multi use system of water resource.
5. Improvement on employment, income generation and lifestyle.

B. What will be the improvement for effective implementation?

1. Priority should be given for effective monitoring of schemes.
2. Corruption should be controlled and punished who are involved.
3. Payment should be made by DDC in time as per need and valuation of works.
4. Technical support should be provided in time to UCs from concerned service providers or offices.
5. Only approved quality construction material in construction works.
6. Priority should be given for coordination and cooperation at all levels.

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	- Disadvantaged VDC should be prioritised for selection.

b. WUMP and it's implementation

How the identified schemes can be implemented in support of other agencies?	- One door system, coordination with other stakeholder.
What else can be included in the WUMP?	- Safe drinking water, sanitation, energy, industry, Irrigation, irrigation and livelihood program.

c. SO selection process and its role

What are the strengths of SO's involvement in scheme area?	- try to maintain transparency, skill person power and capacity of UCs enhanced.
How would you suggest on involvement and selection process of SO in future?	- Above mentioned criteria should be applied for SO selection process.

d. Role of DDC/DMC

How would you evaluate the role played by DDC/DMC in project implementation?	- Weakness in monitoring and evaluation part.
What are the benefits you felt to work in this modality (working under DDC)?	- Financial support to DDC, increase in participation and committed to single door policy.
What should be the role of DDC/DMC in future?	- Outcome oriented, devoted to people and service oriented.

e. Monitoring Supervision and Quality of construction

How effectively DDC/All party mechanism became able to monitor the activities in field? (How many of the people participating this workshop have personally been involved with any field trip? What was the experience? + or - ?)	- Busyness.
How do you evaluate the quality of construction materials and workmanship?	- No involvement in monitoring
How the monitoring system (from district) can be made effective in future to ensure quality of materials and workmanship?	- NA
What is your experience in procurement process, transparency and public auditing process of UCs? Which type of improvement will require in future for existing transparency process?	- Authority should be given to local UCs and quality should be controlled.
Which type of monitoring process will require for quality control in this district?	- Participatory monitoring with technical person power.

f. Future support to UC by DDC

How DDC can support UC/scheme in future for sustainable O&M?	- Establishment of repair maintenance fund and technical training.
What do you suggest for sustainable O&M of the schemes? How could	- Should be included political parties, concerned people, INGO/NGO, users federation, related specialist, and local users.

Group – Two (DMC group work & their views/perspective)**2. Discussion Topics for DMC members****A. Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.**

1. Implementation of Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes
2. Preparation of Water Use Master Plan
3. Formation of Users Committee and register in District Water Resources Committee.
4. Formation of Community Organizations on the basis of social inclusion and beginning saving & credit program
5. Improvement of living condition/life status of poor and marginalized group from the service delivery of drinking water

B. Mention the improvements that should be done for the effective implementation of program in future.

1. Sustainable management of completed scheme
2. Monitoring provision by fixing full responsibility of Operation & Maintenance
3. Support Organizations should be employed for the purpose of Social Mobilization only
4. WRA/WRE and other project staff's responsibility should be assigned under the DDC/DTO according to the work description.
5. Activate the users committee and make responsible for all kind of losses.

a. WUMP preparation process and it's implementation

How DMC evaluate the WUMP preparation process (mention +ve and -ve aspects)	Positive- Preparation of program by accumulation of all water resources of concerned VDC. Negative- Difficult in implementation
How DDC can/should coordinate to implement WUMP?	-Implementation through one door system by uniting all stakeholders' organization that works in Water sector (e.g water Supply, irrigation, micro hydro etc.)
What would be the best way to prepare WUMP or similar kind of plan and its effective implementation	-Preparation and Implementation of program from co-investment of central government, donor agencies, local sectors and beneficiary.

b. Role of PSU/WRA and coordination among stakeholders

What are the strengths of present modality of role and responsibilities of DMC and WRA and PSU	Co-ordination and Co-operation, meeting/ discussion and solution, Acquire group responsibility.
What should be the role of project/PSU/WRA in decision making process in future?	- Bias less & effective - Active and responsible - Devoted and qualified
How better coordination can be maintained in the future among all stakeholders	- Regular meetings and mutual exchange of experiences

c. Technical support to UC enough?

Could support from DTO/DMC be provided efficiently to the community in scheme implementation?	- demand based support provided to community/UC
What mechanism would be the best to support UC during implementation period?	- Management of Private Sector Consultant through DDC/DTO
How DTO/DDC can support UC effectively in future for operation and maintenance of constructed schemes?	- By Providing fund management training - By monitoring of Schemes - By providing timely suggestions

d. DTO's capacity to deal with technical aspects

What kind of challenges has DTO faced in supporting RVWRMP financed schemes?	- No provision of DSA from Project - No effective monitoring in time
Does DTO have sufficient and capable technical human resources to support schemes in the future?	- Adequate but needs capacity building events in the area where capacity is lacking.
What modality would be best for future? Where should UC go for support in case of need for rehabilitation or extension or other improvements?	-DTO (through VDC and Regional level conference)

e. Support from other agencies

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities	-Effective in district level but insufficient in VDC level
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action	- Co-ordination done but not effective
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	- Lack of commitment
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other	- Formation of Rural Water Resource Committee in each VDC

district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	and activate them.
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Group – Three (Line agencies group work & their views/perspective)

3. Discussion Topics for Line agencies

A. Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

1. Availability of safe drinking water.
2. Improvement of environment.
3. Increase in income generation.
4. Ownership feeling developed towards scheme.

B. What will be the improvement for effective implementation?

1. Project implementation should be on the basis of rural level demand.
2. Regular coordination and cooperation with stakeholder on the time of project implementation.
3. Monthly organised joint monitoring of schemes for effective implementation of projects.
4. project should support for the development polices & implement policy for sustainability of constructed structure.

a. Contribution to implement WUMP by the agencies

How far agencies became able to contribute in WUMP implementation	-GOs and NGOs provided support satisfactorily.
How they can contribute for implementation of the schemes as prioritized in the WUMPs?	- Technical and financial support to related field.
What may be the best way of agencies' involvement in similar planning process in future	- Coordination, discussion and transparency
What do you recommend for the UCs on how to approach other district level stakeholders for support? (DWSO, DFO, DADO, DOI, DSCO, ... others) Who can support UCs in their efforts in improving their VDCs across the sectors?	- Formation of rural level network including proper policy development and cooperative implementation.

b. Coordination and cooperation among stakeholders

How effectively the agencies involved in RVWRMP schemes/activities?	- Positive
How effectively the line agencies be coordinated for joint action?	- Increased beneficiaries due to cooperation with related stakeholder.
What may be the best way to get support in the future for joint action?	- Utilization of related stakeholders' coordination and cooperation.

c. How they can support for PoCo activities and sustainability

How agencies have been involved in implementation PoCo activities	- Positive involvement.
Can the agencies include PoCo activities in their regular annual work plan as requested by the community?	- it depends on demand of community and working modality of related office.
What mechanism should be set ensure effective support to community by respective service centres of line agencies in future	- Increase in co-ordination and co-operation for beneficiaries of project coverage area.

d. Duplication of the activities in the VDC

Is the programme duplicated with line agencies in same VDC? if yes how it can eliminated in future	- Should be conducted coordination meeting, cooperation and discussion before planning & implementation of project activities.
How uniform modality in sanitation program implementation (toilet subsidy) can be implemented?	- Toilet or sanitation activities should be implemented with one door policy within district and should be create proper rules and regulations.
How social mobilization process (CO) can jointly be implemented in the VDCs.	- COs should be mobilized under the concerned VDC and VDC should create rules and regulation for smooth implement strictly.

Group – Four (SO group work & their views/perspective)

4. Discussion Topics for SO

A. Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

1. Availability of safe drinking water.
2. Improvement of environment.
3. Increase in income generation.
4. Ownership filling towards scheme.

B. What will be the improvement for effective implementation?

1. Project implementation should be on the basis of rural level demand.
2. Regular coordination and cooperation with stakeholder on the time of project implementation.
3. Monthly effective joint monitoring for effective projects.
4. Should be effective policy and policy implementation for sustainability of constructed structure.

a. Role of SO in different phases

Was the role given to SO in different phases is manageable by the SO staffs	- Yes
What roles you suggest to add to SO in future?	- Effective co-operation with support organization also not only with staffs.
What of the SO's role should be removed in future?	- Mistrust on Support Organizations(In case of Doti)

b. Institutional aspect of SO

Is NGO institutionally capable to implement similar kind of program in future? If yes what are the institutional strength of NGO?	- Yes. Direct participation with community. - Organization has its fixed strategy. - Well social mobilization - Expert Technicians - Transparency in organization. - Experience in different nature of works.
If NGO are not capable how its capability be improved?	
How NGO can support in future by their own effort/means for O&M and sustainability in future?	-Yes. (Fund Raising, co-ordination with local agencies & other stakeholders, necessary technical support etc.)

c. Support from DDC/DMC/Project in scheme implementation

How would you evaluate the support received from DTO/DDC/project in scheme implementations?	- Not effective and supportive role
What mechanism should be set in future for better support to SO from DMC/Project.	- Financial Transparency & good governance - Activeness of DMC & participation of Support organization in DMC.
Does SO have some grievances in overall support from DDC/DTO/Project	- No evaluation in time - Budget of Support Organization & User committee not release in time.

d. SO's capacity/HR in technical facilitation

Was NGO able to deliver capable technical human resources/efficient technical support in different phases of scheme implementation?	- Yes
What would you suggest better technical support modality in future?	- Technical should be for long period
How NGO can retain technical human resources in future?	- As a devotee of organization - Part time support

e. SO involvement modality

What the positive aspects are of present SO involvement modality?	- Adequate Social Mobilization & Skilled technicians. - Direct participation of community and trust
What are the negative aspects of the present SO involvement modality?	- Not able to complete the schemes in time due to the late payment of SOs and user committee.
How this modality can be made more efficient in future?	- Give overall responsibility of Social Mobilization as well as technical support to SOs and RVWRMP has to bear only evaluation part. - Donor organization should support externally and not interfere.

Group – Five (VDC secretaries group work & their views/perspective)**5. Discussion Topics for VDC Secretaries**

A. Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

1. Water and sanitation facilities.
2. Developed of saving behaviour.
3. Developed in behavioural change for group.
4. Developed in community unity.
5. Job opportunity.

B. What will be the improvement for effective implementation?

1. Project should be implementing as per master plan.
2. Should be activating the WRMC and VDC.
3. Scheme should be implemented by Project with cooperation of WRMC.
4. Financial provision should be managed as per work load of WRMC.
5. Certain fund should be provided by UCs for WRMC management. Also fund should be managed for monitoring.

a. VDC selection process

Is the VDC selection process of RVWRMP correct?	Yes
Were VDCs adequately involved in the selection process?	-Informed actual status of VDC,
What would you suggest best way to select VDC in future?	- As per remoteness, disadvantaged group settlement and need base VDC selection.

b. WUMP updating and implementation

How VDC evaluate WUMP preparation process and content of the WUMP	- Good
Were VDCs adequately involved in the WUMP preparation process?	- Yes
How VDC used WUMP in their regular planning process	- Discussion and approved in VDC council
What is the plan of VDC to update WUMP?	- No planning for WUMP update yet.
How VDC can search external resources to implement schemes identified and prioritized in the WUMP?	- VDC recommend to implement the WUMP prioritized project for related stakeholder
What else can be included in the WUMP?	- WASH including road, bridge, electricity, education and health.

c. Contribution pattern

How is the present contribution of VDC? How much is that from the VDC's annual available financial resources? (% roughly is ok)	2%
What would be the best contribution pattern for different kind of technologies of WATSAN in the VDC in future	2.5%
What should be done to increase ownership of the scheme among communities	- Raising of awareness
	- Minimum

d. VDC's role in monitoring and facilitation

Amongst the participants, how many VDCs are you looking after? How much other staff do you have? Considering the other tasks of VDC,	- One to three
How effectively VDC performed its role of monitoring and evaluation of the scheme?	- One
What should be the role of VDC in future in similar kind of project/scheme?	- Human resource should be increased as per responsibility.
What are the challenges faced by VDC during monitoring and other support to community in scheme implementation?	- loneliness(Isolation)

e. Ownership by VDC

How VDC can take responsibility of scheme operation and maintenance in future?	- Financial support
How VDC can provide technical/managerial support for the schemes in future?	- Nothing can be supported
What is plan of VDC for institutional support to community?	- No

Group – Six (VDC wise five group work & their views/perspective)**6. Discussion Topics for UCs (in each VDC level – complied)**

A. Please list any five most significant changes that RVWRMP brought to your district/VDC.

1. Water supply facilities
2. Environmental sanitation
3. Livelihood program
4. Skill development
5. Equal opportunity
6. Organizational development

B. What will be the improvement for effective implementation?

1. UC management training should be conduct in time.
2. Technical human resource should be providing at site.
3. Skill development is required for UC about construction material.
4. WUMP prioritized project should be implement.
5. Decrease in community contribution %
6. RVWRMP should work with the support of VDC.

a. Support from SO/DMC/Project

How do you feel the support provided by NGO in different aspects	- Tainting Conduct: Poor - Social mobilization: Good - Technical support: Poor
Do you have any grievances in support provided by DDC/DMC/project (if yes pls mention the cases)	- Monitoring not in time, technical manpower is not provided, and delay in instalment release
What would you suggest to get better support in future?	- Technician should be mobilized at site and frequent monitoring required

b. Procurement

Have the participants in this workshop gone through similar procurement process with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	- Yes - Procured construction material from authorized supplier. - Project procurement process is good but suppliers couldn't supply material in time, poor quality and increase in rate of material after quotation.
Was the guidance on how to do procurement clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next?	- No - Technical person is not provided for quality test.
What problems do UC faced in procurement procedure?	- Supplier didn't supply in time also supply less quantity. Could not identify the quality of materials.
What are the merits of present procurement modality?	- Quality test of construction material and provide standard materials. Procurement of material in the presence of UC.
What procurement modality should be applied in the future? Does the present practice need changes?	- Quotation calling and required material supply in time. - SO technical manpower and UC jointly in procurement process involved.

c. Handling of fund, transparency and public audit

Was the guidance on how to handle funds, operate the Bank Account and how to do public audit clear? Who gave it? Was timely support available in case it was not clear what was supposed to be done next	- Yes - RVWRMP
Have the participants in this workshop operated funds in a similar way with other projects? How the others were similar or different, does RVWRMP stand out somehow different to others?	- Yes - Backward community supported by providing WASH, livelihood, skill development program.
Have all the participants in this workshop been involved in organizing a Public Audit? What are your experiences in practice is it worth doing? What are the reactions from the community?	- Yes - Equal participation of women, Dalit and backward community. - Skill development - Demand of program in future.
What are some of the main challenges faced by UC in handling of funds, maintaining transparency and public auditing?	- Lack of awareness, skill, and account related training community. - Less public participant.
What are the positive aspects of present working modality on	- Mass meeting with representative of DDC and support

handling of fund by community?	organization. - Regular public hearing.
What improvement would you suggest for better transparency in future?	- Account related training to UC for skill development. - Should be provided stationary.
	- Capacity development with some % increase in both cash and labour.

d. GESI approach

Have the participants in this workshop attended any GESI related sessions? What is GESI in RVWRMP?	- Yes - JaGaDaMBa
What are the changes made in participation of women? What are the changes made in participation of DAGs?	- Positive change - got equal opportunity
Is the changes enough for social development?	- Yes
What would you suggest to bring the voice of all groups into the decision making process in future?	- Address all type of community peoples' thinking.

e. HSE

What has changed in the community after implementation of the sanitation scheme/construction of the latrines?	- Change in Environmental and personal hygiene sanitation, decrease in illness, control on open defecation.
Why all constructed toilets are not used? What should be done to avoid such condition in future?	- Required awareness and punishment program.
Did wealth based subsidy policy work? If not worked what should be the best policy?	- Support should be provided as per category. Special support required for poorest of the poor.
Is hygienic behaviours practiced in scheme areas? if not what should be done to ensure such behaviour by all?	- Yes, satisfactorily - Required more awareness and street drama program.
How close to "NOD" are your VDCs? Can they become NOD? What would it take to make your VDC NOD?	- No - Constructed toilet should be used. - Remaining HH should construct toilet.

f. Institutional aspect for O&M

What are the lacking capabilities of the community for sustainable O&M in future	- Lack of skill development, unknown users and lack of VMW commitment
What trainings need to be added in preparatory and implementation phase?	- Technical and financial skill development training.
What would be the best training delivery mechanism in future?	- Repair and maintenance fund, VMW and maintenance of structure.
Quality of your scheme?	- Good
Which type of strategies is required for sustainability of schemes?	- Skill development and local level skill technician.
What is required for sustainability of COs?	- Should be activating. Establish cooperative and required regular meeting.

Livelihood (only for Kanachaur and Girichauka)

Did you realise increase of agricultural product in your area?	- Yes
Did you get technical support in agricultural support as required?	- No
Did you get qualitative agricultural facilities?	- Yes
Did you get facilities from Kitchen garden management?	- Yes
Did you realise the project support to poverty reduction in your area?	- Yes
In your opinion livelihood program required only in vegetable production or required in other agricultural sector.	- Required other crops as well
Did you get support from Agricultural Service Center (ASC)? If not how can you get support from ASC?	- No - Seeds , technical support and monitoring

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT HUMLA

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

11 August 2010
Krishna Prasad Bhandari (WRA Humla)

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1 Executive Summary

Humla district is the most remote district of Nepal. It lies in Mountain region and land structure is also rocky and too steep slope. In this district, there is no good arable land and less than 1% of total land is appropriate for cultivation. Production is hardly sufficient for 3 - 4 months. Main occupation is animal keeping, basically goat, sheep and yak rearing in a mobile grazing system. District has no road linkage and still is rely on 7 - 8 days walking distance away from road access. The only transportation means is aeroplane and that is costly. People are dependent on government for supply of food for the rest month. Life in Humla is very hard and it is difficult to fulfil the minimum requirement of daily needs

Having such difficult scenario in this district, Rural Village Water Resources Management Project started in Humla district in March 2007. This programme is jointly launched with Nepal and Finland Government's cooperation for a period of 4 years, namely Phase 1. It has aimed to support Nepal government in fulfilling basic requirement of the people living in remote areas of Midwestern and Far western region of Nepal. Main focus of the programmes are drinking water supply, sanitation awareness and toilet construction, support in conventional and non-conventional irrigation, micro-hydro and institutional development through social mobilization by establishment and capacity strengthening of community organizations in each cluster level.

In the beginning of first year, Rodikot and Shreemasta VDCs were selected. Mimi, Kalika and Maila VDCs were selected in the second year based on different 5 parameters developed by the project. Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) at the Village Development Committee Level was prepared in above mentioned VDCs and prioritization of schemes was done with the involvement and active participation of villagers and political parties. Based on WUMP, different activities/schemes were implemented in 5 VDCs for a period of 3 years.

Within this first phase, RVWRMP Humla has launched 15 drinking water supply schemes. From that, 5351 population of 807 houses have been benefited from safe drinking water facility. Like wise, sanitation projects were implemented and 6658 population of 957 directly received sanitation facility and contributed to reduce diarrhoeal diseases. One micro-hydro scheme with 4 kW capacity has been constructed with joint collaboration of Rural Area Development Centre(Govt. Office) and 47 HHs are getting electricity facility in Nepka village of Shreemasta VDC.

Regarding Community Organization's institutional capacity strengthening and their mobilization, some weaknesses experienced and could not be succeeded in this district. Cause behind may be the less number of field base staffs and regular input/activities at CO level.

Some difficulties faced while implementation of big schemes and institutional capacity strengthening. These areas should be thought and corrected in Phase 2.

Lessons Learnt: In general, many efforts has been made for development initiative from different government line agencies and non governmental organization in the district. But, Humla has experienced many difficulties for arrangement/transportation of non local material and to get skilled technical human resources in the district. It has directly affected in quality of work and timely completion of activities in a satisfactory way. Other difficulties are geographical condition, poor economic condition of the local people and education/awareness level is very low. Having such difficult condition, it takes time, more human and financial resources and more effort to do any developmental activities in this district. Hence, people in this district can be benefited gradually and their living condition will be improved in the long run.

Some other factors have affected/lesson learnt from 4 years working experiences. Some of them are:

1. Difficulties in transportation of nonlocal material from Nepalgunj and Surkhet. The only way of transportation means is helicopter and aeroplane charter which is quite expensive and almost impossible to handle and manage by User Committee themselves and could not complete in time.
2. As per Local Self Governance Act, Users are the owner and implementer of the schemes but, there is no proper transparency in User Committee and non-punishment culture has affected the programme. When, UC do not follow the terms and clauses mentioned in the agreement paper and in some cases UC has mishandle and misuse of work advance and schemes are incomplete and Government has not taken any

- steps for correction and punishment. That has affected the development programme, violating the terms and condition of agreement paper by the user committee and villagers. Ultimately, not trusting each other and increased level of non-cooperation is very difficult for implementation activity.
3. Some organizations working same type of work in same VDC, but they have no same modality or contribution pattern. That is why people have more flexibility of choices and options to get more benefit and attracted towards those organization who gives more benefit. That is also a drawback and bottleneck for effective and efficient implementation of the programme.
 4. Community awareness and education level is very low in our working area and as a whole in Humla district. Many hardware activities have been done in the past but, hardly 3-4 years found in operation and damaged or broken and no any plan and not interested for repair and maintenance work and waited for new scheme. Activities are not found effective and good quality as expected. Therefore, social awareness programmes should be given more emphasis rather focusing only infrastructure work in future.
 5. Data base system is essential and capacity-strengthening part for leading organization is necessary for effective programme planning and to reduce duplication.

2 Project Introduction/Background

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GON) and the Government of Finland (GOF). It started on the 15 Oct, 2006 and will continue till the end of Aug 2010. RVWRMP works in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project is NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in Mar 2009 the total is EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) is estimated at NPR 475 million equivalents to EUR 4.8 million.

Humla district is the remotest district of Karnali Zone. It is situated in far west north corner of Nepal. This district Lies in between 29 ° 35 to 30° 70 latitude in north and 81 °18 to 82 °10 in southern longitude. The total area of the district is 5655 square kilometers. It has 27 Village Development Committees and been divided into nine Ilakas. RVWRMP has been working in 5 VDCs namely Rodikot, Shreemasta, Mimi, Kalika and Maila. Out of 5 VDCs, Rodikot, Shreemata and Mimi are in east southern part and located in same location where as Kalika and Mila are in South west part of the District.

3 Inputs

3.1 Financial

Financial part for the programme was allocated and managed efficiently from the both Government of Nepal and Finland. Matching fund from Village Development is also done as per the document. But, DDC has not matched fund to the programme. Expenditure made within the period of first phase is shown in Table 1. Separate expenditure of all schemes, social organization and other cost has maintained. It gives actual expenditure of each item (GON, GOF, DDC, VDC, Users) and is in Annex 1.

Table 1. Total Expenditure in First Phase (4 year period)

FY	Approved Budget (NPR)			Actual Expenses (NPR)		
	GoN	GoF	Total	GoN	GoF	Total
063/064	486,000	5,514,000	6,000,000	486,000	752,375	1,238,375
064/065	2,446,000	9,764,000	12,210,000	2,446,000	9,624,025	12,070,025
065/066	3,485,000	13,515,000	17,000,000	3,485,000	12,098,872	15,583,872
066/067	3,542,000	8,089,000	11,631,000	1,221,170	5,342,015	6,563,185
Total expenditure						35,455,457

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

Programme main aim is to support Nepal Government for achieving their yearly target as well as MDG and people can get benefited from this project. Main implementer of the project is District Development Committee

and took management responsibilities and District Technical Office for technical and quality assurance part. For smooth operation of this project there is a provision of District Management Committee(DMC), consisting of LDO, DTO, WDO, DADO and WRA and other line agencies as a invitee when felt necessary. This committee played crucial role for decision making of activities to be implemented and other administration as well. Other stakeholders like VDC also involved for prioritization of Schemes and contribution as mentioned in the project document.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

District Development Committee Humla had public notice in news paper for prequalification (PQ) and based on that, SOs were selected locally. SOs and their working area are in Table 2. These SOs were involved for facilitation of Social & technical work of RVWRMP from Dec 2007 to Nov 2008. Their performance was not found good and all SOs contract were discontinued. There after another option sought and DDC hired field staffs directly as Individual SO as directed by Project Implementation Guideline.

Table 2. Support Organizations working in Humla

	SO	VDC	Staff
1	Himalaya Conservation & Development Association	Rodikot & Maila	7(3 partial)
2	Snow land Integrated Development Centre	Shreemasta & Mimi	7 (3 partial)
3	Women Peace Society Nepal	Shreemasta	3
4	Welfare Programme for Marginalized & Poor	Kalika	7 (3 partial)

It is experienced the scarcity of local technical resources in Humla district. Human resources from outside the district are not willing to stay in remote areas of Humla with this working modality and our salary structure. It causes low quality of construction work in Humla. Beside this, NGO working culture is also not so much promising and committed in this district. Expenditure made for Social organization and individual staffs of field staffs for a period of Phase 1 is NPR 3,594,351.

3.4 District human resources

Following staff are involved from RVWRMP to support the programme at district level.

Table 3. RVWRMP staff to support at district level

SN	Name	Position
1	Ram Bdr Thapa	Water Resources Advisor
2	Vijay Singh Shrestha	Water Resources Advisor
3	Shambhu Shah	Water Resources Advisor
4	Krishna Bhandari	Water Resources Advisor
5	Bijay Ram Dahal	Water Resources Engineer
6	Narbir Aidee	Technical facilitator
7	Jogmal Shahi	Technical Promoter
8	Ganesh Dhakal	Senior Technical Promoter
9	Ms Kyamma Lama	Sanitation promoter
10	Urgen Lama	Sanitation promoter
11	Hojar Dolma Lama	Office Assistant

Frequent changes of staff in Humla affected programme planning and timely decision making process and sometimes caused delay to complete the activities in the district. In addition, water resources engineer and some consultants were also hired for short period.

3.5 Material resources

Different technical instruments were used in Office and field level to ensure the performance, accuracy and quality of the schemes in working VDCA. Details of the used materials resources list are in Annex 5.

4 Activities

DWSS, irrigation, household and institutional sanitation and microhydro infrastructure schemes have launched in the district. About formation of community organization and its capacity strengthening in the district, CO formation and capacity strengthening was done. From this effort female, male and mixed COs were established and started to raise fund regularly in monthly basis and loan disbursed among the group members. There are various reasons: education and awareness level of the villagers is weaker, very limited number of activities at CO level and less number of RVWRMP field staff to support and monitor at the CO level are the major bottlenecks.

Table 4. Major Activities

Scheme Name	VDC	Scheme Type	Pop
Kanke DWS	Kalika	Gravity+conventional irrigation	265
Tamach Khola, Thudang	Kalika	DWSS	307
Gothipata Okhadi	Kalika	DWSS	227
Ghattekholra	Kalika	Conventional Irrigation	592
Shiyali Simkhana	Maila	Conventional Irrigation	492
Dharmodaya Secondary	Maila	School DWSS	339
Nilkantha	Maila	DWSS	279
Thapagoan	Maila	DWSS	189
Gurupaina	Maila	DWSS	258
Aidibada	Mimi	DWSS	435
Rokabada	Mimi	DWSS	71
Lekmekhala	Mimi	DWSS	223
Kalambada	Mimi	DWSS	174
Phucha	Rodikot	DWSS	378
Thula Goan	Rodikot	DWSS	678
Karki, Dalit Bada	Rodikot	DWSS	327
Nepka Mus	Shrimastha	DWSS+irr.+microhydro (peltric set)	319
Mathipali	Shrimastha	DWSS	220
Tallo Pali	Shrimastha	DWSS	204
EFMV, Piplang	Shrimastha		289
HH sanitation	Maila	HH Sanitation	2071
HH sanitation	Kalika	HH Sanitation	1403
HH sanitation	Shreemasta	HH Sanitation	566

4.1 Water Use Master Plans

Beginning of first year, Rodikot and Shreemasta (2 VDCs) were selected and WUMP were prepared and other three VDCs Mimi, Kalika and Maila were selected in second year and Master Plan prepared accordingly. This plan became very helpful for scheme prioritization at VDC level and reduced dispute among the villagers while selecting the schemes. Some of the events in WUMP Preparation are mentioned below

4.2 Water supply

Gravity piped water supply system: In almost all cases spring sources were tapped but some stream source were tapped for drinking water schemes and supplied through pipes for safe drinking. Water quality testing is not done yet. It should be done in Phase 2. Benefited population is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Drinking Water supply coverage

VDC	Total HH VDC	Total POP VDC	Benef. HH in WS	Beneficiary POP in WS								Cove rage (%)	
				Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			Total
				F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Rodikot	430	2611	217	112	135	186	205	347	411	645	751	1396	50.47
Shreemasta	172	1053	172	18	19	144	175	320	338	482	532	1014	100
Maila	681	4023	150	196	206	0	0	330	514	526	720	1246	22.03
Kalika	490	2948	122	83	107	148	161	141	153	372	421	793	24.90
Total	1956	11768	807	409	467	576	666	1447	1786	2432	2919	5351	41.26

4.3 Sanitation

Household level toilets were built to improve personal hygiene and sanitation conditions as well as reduce the diarrhoeal diseases in the working areas. Having compact settlement system in Humla, there is scarcity of land for toilet construction, facing difficulties to cover all clusters. Although, many toilets have been constructed and nowadays settlements have become cleaner and hygiene condition is improved in the villages and neighbors are also impressed and asking for support.

House Hold Sanitation: Total 957 number of HH toilets have been constructed in 5 VDCs and altogether 6658 population are directly benefited and diarrhoeal disease cases are decreases from this support and personal hygiene and sanitation condition has been improved in 5 VDCs. Details are in Table 6.

Table 6. Households and population benefiting from sanitation

VDC	Total POP VDC	Total HH VDC	Beneficiary POP in Sanitation								Ben HH	Cover age (%)	
			Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total				Total
			F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M			
Rodikot	2611	430	92	111	186	205	141	168	419	484	903	143	33.26
Shreemasta	1053	172	18	19	156	162	418	436	592	617	1209	172	100
Mimi	1133	183	0	0	59	60	156	184	215	244	459	64	34.97
Maila	4023	681	237	244	0	0	964	1131	1201	1375	2576	351	51.54
Kalika	2948	490	218	219	190	189	344	351	752	759	1511	221	45.10
Total	11768	1956	565	593	591	616	2023	2270	3179	3479	6658	957	48.93

Institutional sanitation: Toilet has built in Dharmodaya Secondary School in Maila VDC. Now school environment is clean and toilets benefit 339 pupils. It has directly created favourable environment to girls to take education for higher level and indirectly it has helped to transfer their practice to their family and helped for sanitation condition improvement at the village level.

Model Eco Village program: Eco Model Village programme was implemented in Piplang village of Shreemasta VDC. This village was very poor hygiene and sanitation condition before our programme implementation, but after this programme, 42 houses constructed water seal toilets, installed 42 sets of improved cooking stoves and organized different awareness programme. Hygiene condition is totally changed in 42 houses and diarrhoea is almost disappeared.

No Open Defecation status: In some clusters of working area, communities have been declared no open defecation area (Table 7).

Table 7. No Open Defecation clusters

Name of VDC	Cluster	Houses
Rodikot	Karkibada/Dalitbada	51
Shreemasta	Piplang	42
Maila	Kattel bada, Kathe Okhar	104
Maila	Khatikbada	52

4.4 Irrigation

Conventional: Ghattekhola Irrigation, Kalika

In this scheme RVWRMP has supported for repair and maintenance work which has been running since long time. But, there was problem of landslide and water lost in such part was improved by using Polythene pipe.

Table 8. Conventional irrigation beneficiary (HH 98)

Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total		Total
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
40	46	222	246	18	20	280	312	592

Non-conventional Irrigation: Shreemasta VDC, Nepka MUS

This scheme is comprises of drinking water supply, irrigation and microhydro system. From this activity, total 319 people of 47 houses have been benefiting and got safe drinking water, grain production is increased from irrigation and supporting for food sufficiency and lighting facility from peltric set installation in the village.

4.5 Rural energy

Micro-hydro

Two Microhydro projects were started in Humla. But, one 4 kW capacity scheme is completed and 319 population of 47 households have been benefited in Nepka village of Shreemasta VDC. Another MHP of 100 KW capacity in Kalika VDC (Kukurfalna MHP) was started in 2009. It could not be completed due to various reasons. Main reasons being weak community participation and weak daily management. Also it was difficult to collect money from the community and other partners stated in the agreement paper. Other major problem is transportation of non local materials through helicopter. During the project, the cost estimate became doubled.

Improved cooking stoves

42 sets of metal stove have been distributed and 42 houses benefited in Piplang Village of Shreemasta VDC. From this activity, women respiratory health problems has been decreased directly and other families health problems also decreased indirectly. Along with this, from the support of this type of cooking stove and its efficiency, consumption of firewood for cooking purpose decreased and contributed for protection of forest.

5 Community Mobilization and Community Organizations

Social mobilization is the crucial for awareness raising and capacity enhancement of the community. And it helps community for better planning of their prioritized activities and implementation through bottom up planning and sustainable development at the community level. With the aim of this objective, project has started to form community organization at each cluster and supported for their capacity enhancement as well. Details of Community Organizations is as under

Table 9. Community Organizations

Activities	First Batch VDC		Second Bath VDC			Total
	Rodikot	Shreemastha	Kalika	Maila	Mimi	
Female	11	11	14	8	10	54
Male	11	8	15	27	10	71
Mixed	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	22	20	29	35	20	126

Different level of trainings were organized in Humla district. Trainings that were conducted in district headquarter are in Annex 2 and Annex 4. Different trainings were conducted at scheme level with the aim of capacity enhancement of community people and skill development for timely operation and maintenance of scheme for sustainable and optimum benefit. Total expenditure made in UC level is NPR 980074. Detail of training events are in Annex 3.

Ecosan toilet having two room constructed at Girl's Hostel in Man sarobar Secondary School, Simkot. Drainage canal, 206 meter constructed (From Nepal communication Office to Lade bada) in upper simkot Bazar. This activity was jointly initiated and implemented by DDC Humla and RVWRMP TA fund. It has helped to the people come to the market and school children going to School in upper simkot Bazar. Toilet constructed at DDC office (Karmachari Milankendra). RVWRMP Humla has not implemented livelihood activities per se but, drinking water supply schemes have been supported for growing vegetables by using waste water and Irrigation schemes has contributed to increase grain production. From these, certainly be contributed for livelihood development of the community.

6 Outputs and Efficiency

6.1 Annual Work Plan vs. Annual progress

Planning was prepared based on community prioritization and projects were prepared and implemented accordingly. While implementing, project faced many difficulties for non local material transportation from Nepalgunj. It is because, Humla has no any transportation means except plane and helicopter. It is quite difficult to arrange/manage cargo service and is beyond capacity of User committee. Beside this, User committees of the most Schemes were not able to keep well record of materials and financial transaction. In some cases UC did not maintained transparency and it affected in community participation. Therefore, most of the Scheme did not complete in stipulated time frame.

External factors: Transportation means in Humla is only air transport ie plane and helicopter. It is quite difficult to arrange/manage cargo service and they demand charter fare before hand and then start transportation accordingly. But, as per the LSGA, User committee gets only up to 50 % advance as first installment and that money is not sufficient for transportation and also beyond capacity of User committee. Along with this, district rate for materials transportation never meets for helicopter and always deficit with estimated amount. It was always hectic to complete the project. Both Government's GON and GOF finance pattern was appropriate and sufficient and well coordinated but, in some cases could not release fund in time to User Committee due to remoteness and some time bank cant provide fund as required affects timely purchasing and complete the construction work in time and also affected due to frequent changes of LDO in the district..

6.2 Suggestions for Phase 2

DDC and DTO has limited number of human resources and could not be able to give time for technical support and in planning and field programme monitoring in this phase. Therefore, RVWRMP should think in this matter and need to change phase wise agreement modality with Social Organization. Better potion might be the package agreement at least for one year period. And also, arrangement of human resources is felt necessity at DDC for looking after this programme.

6.3 Efficiency

It was very difficult to manage procurement process. It is because; Non local materials are not available in Humla and need to go Nepalgunj for procurement and transportation via Air cargo. Once estimate is done but, some time after cargo freight again increased by airlines and cargo services. There is a system but do not follow and they do monopoly in this sector and always-faced problem and do not match with district rate. So, this part was not efficient and can't deliver in time. It is a great challenge for Humla District.

7 Fulfillment of objectives

The main objective of RVWRMP is to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use. This objective will be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water is thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management;
3. 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
4. 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.
5. 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 ha of irrigated land).
6. 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (five micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

Progress: There are significant changes made in 5 working VDCs from Drinking water facility, HH sanitation, microhydro, irrigation and other development activities. These are mentioned below in figure

Table 10. Progress Comparisons before and after RVWRMP

Name of Activity/VDC	Total House Hold	Coverage before RVWRMP	Coverage %	Benefitted from RVWRMP	% Benefitted from this Program
Drinking Water Supply					
Rodikot	430	49	11.4	217	50
Shreemastha(Rehabilitation)	172	51	29.7	172	100
Mimi	183		0.0	144	79
Kalika	490	226	46.1	122	25
Maila	681	29	4.3	150	22
Hygiene and sanitation					
Rodikot	430	2	0.5	143	33
Shreemastha	172	1	0.6	172	100
Mimi	183	5	2.7	64	35
Kalika	490	1	0.2	221	45
Maila	681	3	0.4	351	52
Microhydro					
Shreemastha	172		0.0	47	27
Irrigation					
Shreemastha	172				0
Kalika	490				0
Maila	681				0

Table 11. District level contribution

Name of activity	Total Target Population	Benefitted Population in Humla	District contribution in %
Drinking Water Supply	120000	5351	4.46
Hygiene & Sanitation	60000	6658	11.10
HH Sanitation		6658	
Inst. Sanitation			
Irrigation	15000	1176	7.84
Micro Hydro System	5000	319	6.38

8 Sustainability

Financial – O&M fund, Transparency: Operation and management fund was established at the time of Project planning period. In some scheme, they have been operating and raising fund but, in some schemes not managing properly and UC has not been keeping recorded well as expected. Users have collected NPR 178,500 as O&M fund for repair and maintenance of their schemes and it will help to sustain scheme for longer period.

Technical – VMW, Water quality: Different trainings were conducted in Scheme level and district Level but, less effective. It is because, in Humla most of the people have shifting cultivation and trend of seasonal migration practice. Income age groups hardly stay about 2-3 month to their permanent residence. Their skills some how has supported but, could not be utilized as expected for repair and maintenance of the scheme.

Institutional – Ownership

District Level: District Development and District Technical Office found less active to lead this programme. Reason may be the our working modality ie RVWRMP has deputed more staffs rather than just to provide advisory services or due to vacuum in elected body at district level. Another reason might be of overloaded staffs and could not give time to our project.

VDC level: Humla district very remote district and literacy level is very low and villagers are innocent. These people do not want to be a UC executive, but, elites are clever and they hold most of the user committee position. They do not follow the terms and conditions agreed in the agreement paper as well a do not keep record well & transparent. That is a great challenge to work with User Committee in Humla District. Another cause is that, there is no any alternative of road access except aeroplane. Due to this difficulty, tools and materials are not available in local market and UC cannot do repair and maintenance work in time and remain none repaired for the long time and non functioning. Another cause is due to vacuum of elected body at VDC level.

Critical issues for sustainability in this district

Assess the prospects and condition for future sustainability of project activities in particular with regard to funding, maintenance and institutional aspects / management and in terms of benefits to the target group.

For further sustainability of the projects, and reaching the benefits among the target group, more software parts should be given more priority and certain module should be developed. Based on that, follow up, interaction and skilled trainings should be done after completion of infrastructure activities. Critical issues for sustainability in this district:

1. Transportation of Non local materials
2. Monitoring in time from Govt. and PSU
3. Community participation/contribution
4. Lack of ownership feeling from Beneficiaries and User Committee

Recommendation for Phase II: More attention towards awareness raising and capacity enhancement programme first and later on hardware programme launching would be more effective and sustainable.

9 Cross Cutting Themes

Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage:

To address MDG targets, RVWRMP Humla have launched different activities and contributed to fulfill the Millennium Development Goals. Basically, Drinking water supply and sanitation programme has provided facilities around 50 % people of the working area/VDCs. Sanitation awareness and promotional activities and water quality training were also given to Government and Non government organizations working in WASH sector in Humla district. Beside this, coordination meeting and sharing among the stakeholders were also takes place for the better performance and quality assurance in providing good service to the beneficiaries.

Gender and social inclusion

Some awareness level is increased and opportunities have been increased due to mandatory of minimum representation in UC and different training but, these are not only the way and sufficient for them to boost up and RVWRMP has no adequate activities for Gender inclusion and social awareness in first phase. Therefore, more activities should be planned in II Phase for their capacity enhancement.

10 Conclusions: Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Time period for planning phase was limited and maximum participation of the beneficiaries in different steps of the program was not strong. It caused some weaknesses in some schemes for implementation and completion of the project and its functionality. Big schemes are complex and quite difficult to implement and manage by the user committee. In the long run, such schemes cannot function well during designed period. It is because it is difficult to handle big number people and fulfill their desires equally. People in remote areas have no such skill. It is difficult to get materials and cannot do repair and maintenance work. Ultimately huge investment becomes worthless and villagers will not be benefit. We learnt that small schemes function well, are maintained timely and last for longer period rather big schemes. For example: MHP in kalika VDC namely Kukurfalna MHP of 100 kW capacity could not be completed at this phase. We have very good lesson to learn from this scheme. Big projects in remote areas should not be implemented. Such scheme has many obstacles from fund

arrangement/management, transportation of nonlocal materials to day-to-day management of construction work and leadership role by User Committee.

Community Organization capacity strengthening part was weak in Humla. It may be due to the hiring of less qualified community mobilizers, remoteness, less support staff and very limited number of activities for community awareness and capacity strengthening. It needs rethinking and should be given more attention to this area in future for sustainability of other infrastructure activities.

Recommendations and alternatives

Technically simple, small and community manageable and affordable schemes should be given priority for implementation rather than covering big population by a single scheme. Community also cannot repair and maintain such big schemes and do not last longer. Humla team recommends for Phase 2 that non-local materials purchase and transportation up to helipad/airport should be done directly from the project and rest by the User Committee. There should not be universal model in all areas of the project. *Technical options* should seek and applied based on contextual and situation without hampering the people's need and minimum requirement. Preparation of WUMPs as strategy was not working properly as stipulated in the project document. Activities were started before getting final report of WUMP. It is due to the short period of the project and preparatory part was done in rush.

Phase wise agreements with Support Organization (i.e preparatory, Implementation, post construction etc) model is not appropriate in remote areas and non-motivating to field staffs due to discontinuation in between different phases. Therefore, at least one year agreements are recommended. There should be flexibility in hiring professional contractors. It will create conducive environment for competition between SO & Contractors and will help to achieve project goals. *Community awareness and sensitization* activities were found very limited and inadequate. Hence, such areas for instance, Community Organization capacity strengthening, frequent interactions at cluster level in different aspects and so on need to focus more for sustainability of the hardware project.

DDC and DTO could not fulfill their obligations and did not take ownership as per Project document. There might be various reasons such as vacuum of elected body, frequent changes in staff and limited number of staff in relation to work amount. It should be analyzed seriously from different levels and should be corrected and minimize such shortcomings in Phase 2. Among the various options, one is to arrange/deputation of staffs from GON side looking after of RVWRMP programme directly at DDC & DTO. Hiring of Local NGO for long term partnership would be the good option to get qualified staffs and retention. CM's qualification provision should be higher than in First phase. Project preparation/planning work should not be done in a rapid way and needs adequate time, human resources and effort. There is saying, " if planned well, half work is done". Humla team feel that, it was not adequate in first phase.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Expenditure details per scheme

Scheme name	Pop DWS	HH DWS	Pop San	HH San	Actual expenditure (DWRDF)					
					GON	GOF	DDC	VDC	UC cash	UC kind
Phucha WSS	378	60	378	60	434,929	1,739,714	-	69,786	2,500	633,390
Karkiwada WSS	327	53	327	53	331,195	1,324,782	-	48,600	2,500	360,000
Thulgaun WSS	678	104	185	30	321,785	1,287,141	-	94,889	5,000	420,571
Total	1383	217	890	143	1,087,909	4,351,637	-	213,275	10,000	1,413,961
Mathipali WSS	220	30	0	0	101,889	407,557	-	22,000	2,500	199,761
Nepka WSS+Irrigation+ Peltric set	319	47	190	28	590,384	2,361,536	-	90,300	113,900	498,022
Tallopali WSS	204	53	107	28	289,132	1,156,527	-	69,400	1,000	402,873
Sanitation scheme			566	78	161,460	645,840	-	23,400		685,420
Total	1024	172	1144	134	1,142,865	4,571,460	-	205,100	117,400	1,786,076
Rokayabada WSS	71	12	42	7	126,498	505,993	-	9,200	500	126,735
Aidibada WSS	435	68	180	28	497,861	1,991,442	-	51,900	3,500	453,954
Kalambada WSS	174	29	102	17	326,288	1,305,152	-	22,500	1,000	232,195
Lekhamekhala WSS	223	32	77	12	188,204	752,815	-	25,900	2,000	244,987
Total	903	141	401	64	1,138,851	4,555,402	-	109,500	7,000	1,057,871
Nilkhante WSS	279	50	0	0	79,854	319,414	-	27,900	500	149,135
Gorupaina WS	258	44	88	15	177,203	708,810	-	30,300	1,500	256,740
Thapagaon WS	189	30	70	11	132,300	529,200	-	22,200	1,000	110,082
Dharmaday School WS	409	1	409	1	230,192	920,768	-	50,216	500	70,214
Shiyali Shimkana Irrigation	831	128		0	27,000	108,000	-	12,000	8,000	588,347
Sanitation scheme			2071	323	245,442	981,768	-	96,900	-	2,500,000
Total	1966	253	2638	350	891,990	3,567,961	-	239,516	11,500	3,674,518
Kanke WSS	271	43	271	43	104,138	416,552	-	39,400	8,500	214,387
Tamachkhola & Thudang WSS	301	45	0	0	103,429	413,715	-	47,300	4,500	154,560
Gothipata WSS	244	39	92	16	673,360	2,693,440	-	65,800	5,000	345,229
Ghattekholra Irrigation	592	98	0	0	65,044	260,176	-	15,000	15,000	298,747
Kukurfalna MHP	2948	490		0	650,000	2,600,000	-	400,000	-	2,702,806
Sanitation scheme			1403	203	160,000	640,000	-	60,900	-	2,160,152
Total	4637	750	1766	262	1,755,971	7,023,883	-	628,400	33,000	5,875,881
Total (A+B+C+D+E):	9913	1533	6839	953	6,017,586	24,070,343	-	1,395,791	178,900	13,808,308
Activities from TA fund					GON	TA Fund(GOF)	DDC	VDC	UC cash	UC kind
Piplang Env.Friendly Model village HH toilet & Smoke less stove - 42 HH & WS	281	42	281	42		2,034,650	-	30,300	1,500	256,740
Simkot drainage construction						200,000	400,000		-	18,602
Ecosan toilet construction at secondary school's ladies hostel						90,000			-	9,275

Annex 2. District level trainings

	Name of event	Organizer	Venue	Time	days	M	F	D	J	O	Total
1	So Orientation Training	Humla	Humla	5-7 Dec 08	3	4	27	5	1	25	31
2	Sanitation awareness program	Humla	Ladies Feeder Hostel, Simkot	23 April, 2008	1	16	0	1	2	13	16
3	Pre WUMP Workshop	Humla	Simkot	17 May, 2008	1	1	12	1	0	12	13
4	SOs Review Workshop	Humla	Simkot	27-Jun-08	1	5	12	4	3	10	17
5	CMs Review Meeting	Humla	Simkot	29-Jun-08	1	6	6	2	5	5	12
6	CMs Review Meeting	Humla	Simkot	29-Sep-08	1	6	6	1	5	6	12
7	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Kalika, Humla	1-3 Nov. 08	3	10	14	9	14	1	24
8	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Kalika, Humla	13-15 Nov. 08	3	10	22	4	8	20	32
9	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Maila, Humla	4-6 Nov. 08	3	3	25	3	0	25	28
10	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Maila, Humla	7-9 Nov. 08	3	8	13	0	0	21	21
11	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Mimi, Humla	10-12 Nov. 08	3	8	11	0	4	15	19
12	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Mimi, Humla	3-5 Nov. 08	3	14	6	0	0	20	20
13	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Srimastha, Humla	22-28 Oct. 08	3	4	4	0	8	0	8
14	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Srimastha, Humla	25-27 Nov. 08	3	13	13	2	0	24	26
15	Capacity Building Training to COs	Humla	Rodikot, Humla	26-28 Dec. 09	3	16	24	6	14	20	40
16	exposure visit of DMC, WRMCs & UCS	Humla	Out of District	4-11 Jan. 09	8	4	14	1	3	14	18

Annex 3. Scheme level trainings

Phase	Training	Dalit		Janjati		Other		Total		Total
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Prep Phase	Project Orientation Meeting	103	45	107	64	237	113	447	222	669
Prep Phase	UC formation	83	47	96	68	192	119	371	234	605
Prep Phase	Cap finalization meeting	12	9	30	25	63	36	105	70	175
Impl Phase	Public hearing 1	10	7	11	7	45	45	66	59	125
Impl Phase	Public hearing 2	9	5	26	25	93	97	128	127	255
Impl Phase	Public Auditing	0	0	0	0	8	6	8	6	14
Prep Phase	UC HSE & Gender	5	6	25	19	48	24	78	49	127
Prep Phase	UC Financial Management	5	6	25	19	48	24	78	49	127
Impl Phase	UC CAP	10	9	19	10	49	25	78	44	122
Impl Phase	Preconstruction seminar	9	6	24	15	50	32	83	53	136
Impl Phase	During construction seminar	9	5	18	14	58	36	85	55	140
Impl Phase	Post construction seminar	10	5	4	5	66	60	80	70	150
Impl Phase	O&M Plan and general Meetings	1	2	0	0	16	6	17	8	25
	Total:	266	152	385	271	973	623	1624	1046	2670

Annex 4. VDC level trainings

S.N.	Name of trainees	Name Of VDC	Type of Training	Name of scheme	Facilitation by	Organized date	Type of Participants				
							F	M	D	J	O
1	Chhaka Rawal	Rodikot	VMW	Karkibada WSS	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
2	Jasbahadur Shahi	Rodikot	VMW	Thulagaun Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
3	Ramkrishna Budha	Rodikot	VMW	Phucha Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1		1	
4	Arjun Budha Thoki	Shrimastha	VMW	Mathi Pali Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
5	Devilal Jaishi	Shrimastha	VMW	Tallopali Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
6	Gorachandra Budha	Mimi	VMW	Rokayabada Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
7	Shubha Parsed Upadhya	Mimi	VMW	Kalambada Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
8	Man Bdr Budha	Mimi	VMW	Aidee Bada Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
9	Birkha bdr Rokaya	Mimi	VMW	Lekh Mekhala Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
10	Bala Bohora	Kalika	VMW	Barigun Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1		1	
10	Ain bdr Shahi	Kalika	VMW	Kanke Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
11	Karna Bir Katwal	Kalika	VMW	Gothipata Okhadi Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1	1		
12	Bal Bdr Thapa	Maila	VMW	Thapagaun Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
13	Nara bdr Malla	Maila	VMW	Dharmodaya Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
14	Gorkha bdr Shahi	Maila	VMW	Gurupaina Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1			1
15	Take Bdr Nepali	Maila	VMW	Chautarigaun Wss	NEST	16-29 /12/065		1	1		
	Sub-Total:						0	16	2	2	12
1	Ratan Karki	Rodikot	WRT	Karkibada WSS	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
2	Bir bdr Rokaya	Rodikot	WRT	Phucha Wss	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1		1	
3	Jhul Bdr .Shahi	HCDA/Rodikot	WRT	WRT Rodikot	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
4	Ratna Jaishi	Shreemastha	WRT	Tallopali Wss	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
5	Hark Rokaya	Shreemastha	WRT	WRT Shreemastha	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
6	Chandra B.K.	Shreemastha	WRT	Piplang Wss	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065	1		1		
7	Nara Jan Aidee	Mimi	WRT	Aidee Bada Wss	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
8	Santosh Budha	Mimi	WRT	Mimi	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
9	Helu Mahatara	SIDC/	WRT	WRT MiMi	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
10	Ratan Tamata	Mimi	WRT	Kalika Lamahai	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1		1	
11	Kamala Shahi	Kalika	WRT	Kalika 4 Kaegai	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065	1				1
12	Nanda Parsad Jaishi	WPMP/Kalika	WRT	WRT Kalika	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			1
13	Partima malla	Maila	WRT	Maila 4 Khatheokhar	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065	1				1
14	Ammalal Sunar	Maila	WRT	Maila 4 Khatheokhar	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1	1		
15	Dhanrup Sarki	Maila	WRT	Maila 4 Laurbada	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1	1		
16	Paldan Sunar	HCDA/Maila	WRT	WRT Maila	NEST	5/5-To 6/3 065		1			
	Sub-Total:						3	13	3	2	10
1	Chandra Lal B.K.	Rodikot	LLB	Redav Gaun	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1	1		
2	Jalsara Hamal	Rodikot	LLB	Maj Bada Gaun	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065	1				1

3	Obha Parsed Kafale	Rodikot	LLB	Panimul 9 rodikot	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
4	Gobinda Shahi	Shreemastha	LLB	Piplang 2 Shreemastha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
5	Bachu B.k.	Shreemastha	LLB	Piplang 2 Shreemastha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065	1		1		
6	Jaibir Shahi	Shreemastha	LLB	Piplang 1 Shreemastha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
7	Dhalagaljan Tamang	Shreemastha	LLB	Nepka 7, Shreemastha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1		1	
8	Devilal Jaishi	Shreemastha	LLB	Tallopali	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
9	Bhadra Bir Budhathoki	Shreemastha	LLB	Mathi Pali	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
10	Nanda Parsad Upadhaya	Mimi	LLB	Mathambada	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
11	Tul Raj Chaulagai	Mimi	LLB	Kalambada	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1			1
12	Rangmal Aidee	Mimi	LLB	Aidee Bada	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1		1	
14	Dhiranda Katel	Kalika	LLB	Kalika 5 Palsha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1		1	
15	Budhi Guring	Kalika	LLB	Kalika 6 Palsha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065	1			1	
16	Ratan Sunar	Kalika	LLB	Kalika 9 Pamsha	DDC/RVWRMP	5-18 /2/065		1	1		
	Sub-Total:						3	12	3	4	8
	Total:						6	41	8	8	30

1	Udhapraj BK	WSST	WQ & SP	WSSSO	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2066		1	1		
2	Shiva Kumar Kamati	WSST	WQ & SP	DTO	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2067		1		1	
3	Retesh Kumar Gupta	Sub-Engineer	WQ & SP	DTO	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2068		1		1	
4	Bisho Jha	Engineer	WQ & SP	KIRDARC	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2069		1		1	
5	Prakash chandra Khatiwada	Project Manager	WQ & SP	KIRDARC	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2070		1			1
6	Saumati Aidee	Member	WQ & SP	Adanchuli	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2071	1			1	
7	Ganga Rokaya	Accounten	WQ & SP	RPUDP	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2072	1				1
8	Kalibdr Bhandari	Programme Coordinator	WQ & SP	SHIP-Nepal	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2073		1			1
9	Raj Bdr Dhamai	JTA	WQ & SP	RDP	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2074		1			1
10	Tukaram Adhikari	Police Subinsp.	WQ & SP	DPO	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2075		1			1
11	Netra Bhandari	Voice chairperson	WQ & SP	FEDWASAN	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2076		1			1
12	Bhim Bdr Budha	WSST	WQ & SP	CBWSSP	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2077		1			1
13	Nirparaj Hamal	Member	WQ & SP	Karnali Bikash	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2078		1			1
14	Jagadish Rokazya	Ass. Sub Eng.	WQ & SP	SIDC	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2079		1			1
15	Kamala Matah	Member	WQ & SP	WPSN	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2080	1				1
16	Dhanlal Jaishi	SM	WQ & SP	WIPAP	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2081		1			1
17	Hari Bdr Rawat	Tresury	WQ & SP	Garmin BikashKa Lagi Shashaktikarnan	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2082		1			1
18	Dabale Rawat	Secretary	WQ & SP	Simikot WSSS	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2083		1			1
19	Prashuram Thapa		WQ & SP	Ranasure Gulma	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2084		1			1
20	Kalibhadur Bohara	SM	WQ & SP	HCDA	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2085		1			1
21	Nima Lama	SM	WQ & SP	WDO	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2086	1			1	
22	Gobinda Lama	Technicians	WQ & SP	HDI/NIDS	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2087		1		1	
23	Jogmal Shahi	Tech Promoter	WQ & SP	RVWRMP	DDC/RVWRMP/SNV	24-27/5/2088		1			1
	Total:						4	19	1	6	16

Annex 5. Inventory list

Ref No.	Item	Make & Model	Type
5	Measuring tape	Chinese	5mtr
6	Conductivity meter	HACH	06080C 750186
7	GPS	GARMIN 60CSx	118110344 CAN210
8	Pedometer	Yamax	CR400 (B)
9	Calculator (two)	Casio	Fx-100MS/Scientific
10	Lap top	Acer	
11	External hard disk 250GB	IBM	
12	Abney level	Japanese	
13	Measuring Tape	Korean I600	30mtr
14	Measuring Tape	Chinese	3mtr
15	Stop Watch	Chinese	
16	Measuring cylinder	Plastic	
17	Spring balance	Plastic	
18	Matress	Chinese	
19	Dom tent	Chinese	Atlas II
20	Walking stick (two)	Nepali	
21	Helmet	Plastic	
22	Sleeping bag with inner liner	Local	
23	Matress	Chinese	
24	Digital weighing machine	Chinese	
25	Lifestraw (water filter)	Cylinder	
26	Guage scale	Indian	steel
27	Abney level	Japanese	
31	Calculator	Casio	Fx-100MS/Scientific
32	Measuring Tape	Normal	5 mtr
45	Calculator	Panatatech	PA -12TV
46	Thuraya Satellite phone set	Korean	35601300- 355070-7
47	Satellite phone car charger	Korean	
48	Satellite phone Solar charger	Korean	
49	Frying pan (2 PCs)	Hawkins	Futura
50	Pressure cooker (2 PCs)	Hawkins	Contura
51	Dinner Plate (4 PCs)	Steel	Khande Thal
52	Bowl big with cover (2 PCs)	Steel	
53	Glass (6 PCs)	Steel	
54	Tea tray	Steel	
55	Spatula (4 PCs)	Steel	
56	Big spoon (1 Dozen)	Steel	
57	Kerosene Heater	Japanese	Toshibha
58	Kerosene Heater	Japanese	Toshibha
59	Thermoflask (Hot pot big)	Chinese	Electrical 2.5 ltr
60	Thermoflask (Hot pot big)	Chinese	Electrical 2.5 ltr
61	Thermoflask (Hot pot small)	Chinese	normal 1lit
62	Cup set 1 Dozen	Chinese	Normal
63	Glass (Plastic) 1 Dozen	Chinese	Normal
64	Bucket 2 PCs	Plastic	With cover & tap
65	Multi-media	Chinese	Optoma
66	Water purifier (Filter)	AquaSure	Forbes
67	Telephone set	Micro - tel (Chinese)	KX-T7680ID
68	Telephone set	Micro - tel (Chinese)	KX-T7680ID
69	Telephone set	Red	Panaphone
70	Telephone set small	Indian	Orpat 200
71	Water filter (Steel)	Local	10 ltr
72	Hole punch	Kangaro	800
73	Stapler Machine	Kangaro	HD1217
74	Printer/scanner/photocopy	Canon	PIXMA MP180/MP160
75	Fax machine	Canon	JX300
76	Dom tent (Two)	Chinese	Atlas II
77	Walking stick	Nepali	
78	Helmet	Plastic	
79	Helmet	Plastic	
80	Voltage stabilizer	Stavolt	1 KVA
81	Voltage stabilizer	Stavolt	1 KVA
82	Voltage stabilizer	Stavolt	1 KVA
83	Voltage stabilizer	Stavolt	1 KVA
84	Voltage stabilizer	Stavolt	1 KVA
85	Telephone set	CDMA	Normal/Black
86	Extension cord	MDO5-5	5 Gang
87	Extension cord	MDO5-6	5 Gang
88	Extension cord	MDO5-7	5 Gang

89	Electrical Heater	Chinese	Black & Decker
90	Electrical Heater	Chinese	Black & Decker
91	Desktop computer set	Local	LCD monitor + CPU
92	Printer HP	HP laser jet	P1505
93	Brother printer	DCP 7030	3 in 1
94	UPS (Invertor)	Sukam	1400VA 24 Volt
95	Dry batteries 2pcs	Sukam	70ab
96	Solar panel set	Lotus	360 Watts
97	Water testing box 2 PCs	ENPHO	Black
98	Ice box	Indian	Green
99	Vernier caliper	SMIEC	Wooden box
100	Micrometer	SMIEC	Wooden box
101	Digital balance (big)	EK3350	CAMRY
102	Digital balance (small)	EHA351	CAMRY
103	Emergency light	Indian	Orpat
104	Matress	Chinese	Yellow
105	Matress (two)	Chinese	Black
106	Electrical water heating jug	Chinese	

Ref No.	Item	Make & Model	Type	Serial No*
1	Plastic Chair	Dolphin		RVWRMP/F1
2	Plastic Chair	Dolphin		RVWRMP/F2
3	Plastic Chair	Dolphin		RVWRMP/F3
4	Plastic Chair	Dolphin		RVWRMP/F4
5	Plastic Chair	Dolphin		RVWRMP/F5
6	Plastic Chair	Dolphin		RVWRMP/F6
7	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F7
8	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F8
9	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F9
10	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F10
11	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F11
12	Folding Chair	Chinese		RVWRMP/F12
13	Steel cupboard	Local		RVWRMP/F13
14	Computer table	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F14
15	Computer table	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F15
16	Computer table	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F16
17	Revolving chair	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F17
18	Revolving chair	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F18
19	Revolving chair	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F19
20	T/table	Taiwan		RVWRMP/F20
21	Open rack	Steel		RVWRMP/F21
22	Round table	Plastic		RVWRMP/F22
23	White board	wooden		RVWRMP/F23
24	Soft board	wooden		RVWRMP/F24
25	Corner Rack	wooden		RVWRMP/F25
26	Open rack	wooden		RVWRMP/F26
27	Sunnica table 2 PCs	wooden		RVWRMP/F27
28	Arm Chair 4 PCs	wooden		RVWRMP/F28
29	Soft board	wooden		RVWRMP/F29
30	White board	wooden		RVWRMP/F30
31	Table	wooden		RVWRMP/F31
32	Computer table	local wooden		RVWRMP/F32
33	Sunnica rack	local wooden		RVWRMP/F33
34	Cup board	local wooden		RVWRMP/F34

Government of Nepal
Ministry of Local Development

Government of the Republic of Finland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

DISTRICT COMPLETION REPORT KAILALI

**Phase 1
2006 – 2010**

11 August 2010
Ram Hari Devkota (WRA Kailali)

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1 Executive Summary and Lessons Learned

RVWRMP is a joint initiative of the Government of Nepal and the Government of Finland. Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) are the central level executing body, where as RVWRMP works in coordination with the District Development Committee (DDC) and Village Development Committees (VDCs) are the implementing partners at district and local level. Similarly, it worked with legally formalized users committees (UCs) or existing community based organizations (CBOs)/LNGOs at grass-root levels. All micro, meso and macro level Government institutions and its line agencies, policy makers, planners, public and private sector entrepreneurs, academic institutions and farmers/users were the beneficiaries of the program.

It was in operation since 6th May 2007 (2064/1/23) in six VDCs (Terai) of Kailali district, Far-Western Region of Nepal and ended on August 2010. With the main thrust to support the District and Village Development Committees in decentralized planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating water supply, sanitation, waste management and energy development activities and to build up their institutional capacity in line with the Local Self-Governance Act. Environmental Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation activities were planned and implemented to develop community managed sustainable water, sanitation, waste management and energy systems in the community.

A total of 2,072 Arsenic bio-sand filters (ABFs) were distributed and benefiting 13,773 populations with in 3 yrs of project interventions. Similarly, a total of 3,381 Sulav toilets are constructed and benefiting 24,323 populations. Awareness level in use of arsenic filters and toilets are incredibly increased with environmental sanitation with the result of Open defecation free area declaration initiated. Arsenic concentration of 3,258 new tube wells water tested and 163 tube wells (5%) have found above 50 ppb arsenic concentration. Different two models of ABFs (Ferro cement and RCC Robust types) developed, tested and distributed to the users. Awareness campaigns organized on safe drinking water, environmental sanitation, GESI at schools, communities during different functional days and occasions. A total of 14 skilled human resources are developed on ABF production and 935 can operate ABFs. Similarly, total 16 LLB, 20 care taker are developed at local level. A combined set of the project activities has established entrepreneurship development and generated employment opportunities at local level. Household practices include safe and hygienic use of sanitation facilities. Bearing in mind the concern of ownership, community contribution approach was applied in implementation of the activities. Collaboration and coordination among relevant organizations is strongly established in the districts and VDC as well. Support of the DDC and the VDC in terms of implementation of the activities remained very appreciative whereas mobilization of SOs in the district could not be effective.

Implementing RVWRMP through DDC, VDC with mobilizing UCs had the effect of creating strong feelings of empowerment and ownership of water and sanitation agendas. Presence of elected body in the VDCs and DDC is expecting for taking ownership. The decisive role of DDC/VDC/UCs on program planning and implementation, hiring local mobilizers, sufficient technical manpower in the DDC, participatory planning process and avoid duplication on resources mobilization are needed for better output. Stakeholders should be sensitive on their roles and resources shearing, avoid duplication on activities implementation.

2 Project introduction

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) has been implementing in ten districts (53 VDCs) of Far and Mid-Western regions of Nepal since September, 2006 with the support of Government of Nepal (GoN) and Finland (GoF) with an aim to improve quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods through rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village level. RVWRMP worked in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and environmental sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The core thrust of RVWRMP was to support the District and Village Development Committees of the participating districts in decentralized planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating water supply, sanitation, irrigation and energy development activities and to build up their institutional capacity in line with the Local Self-Governance Act. RVWRMP always put poor, backward, women and community in its mainstream. Establishment of community

managed sustainable water, sanitation, irrigation and energy systems are the key strategy. The project is facilitated at the centre level by the Ministry of Local Development (MLD) and Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR). It started on 15th October 2006 and ended on 31st August 2010. The overall budget of the project was NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Steering Committee of March 2009, the total budget was EUR 15.8 million.

RVWRMP Kailali has been implementing Environmental Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation activities in six VDCs (Choumala, Kotatulsipur, Dododhara, Sadepani, Bhajani and Lalbhaji) of Kailali district since beginning of year 2008 in coordination with the DDC Kailali and related VDCs. Drinking water and environmental sanitation users committees had been formed and formalized in each VDC to implement project activities. Likewise, six local Support Organizations (SOs) one in each VDC were provided technical and social support to UCs on activities implementation. WARM-P Helvetas also was involved to provide technical as well as social support on square (old model type and Ferro-cement type arsenic bio-sand filters (ABF) production and distribution in three program VDCs. UC is the main actor on VDC level activities interventions; planning, implementation, monitoring and financial management. DDC, District Technical Office (DTO), VDCs, and UCs are directly involved on community level program activities implementation.

Kailali district is situated in Far-Western region of Nepal. Most part of the district lies in Terai, plain area and some in Churia hilly range. Indian border is attached in the southern part where as Kanchanpur & Dadeldhura in West, Doti and Surkhet districts in the North and Karnali River and Bardiya district in the East. District headquarter is situated in Dhangadi, (main market of FWR) 14 Kilometer South from East-West high way Attariya. Area of the district is 3,235 Sq. km where as 40.3% and 59.7% lands are in Hilly and Terai area respectively. Land coverage of the district is about 64.83% forest, 27.8% agriculture, 5.43% river & lakes and 1.94 pasture land. Temperature varies from 7.5 to 44°C. District is situated in between 109 to 1950 Mtr. high from mean sea level. Kailali district has 42 VDCs and two Municipalities within 13 Ilaks and six Constitutional election areas. Total population of the district is 6,16,697 in 94,430 HHs (Kailali DDC profile, 2006).

Table 1. Kailali working VDCs

	VDC	HHs	Area Sq.Km
1	Chaumala	4775	143.38
2	Dododhara	2247	57.52
3	Kotatulsipur	2016	20.99
4	Laalbojhi	1492	27.41
5	Sandepani	2647	69.23
6	Bhajani	1964	28.98
	Total	15,141	347.51

3 Inputs

Financial as well as technical inputs were provided by the Project to the DDC to implement Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation activities of the district. Effective supports for activities planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and supervision was also provided from the DDC/DTO and program VDCs. Financial, technical, social mobilization supports from the GoN, DDC, VDC, users (in cash and kinds), schools, health posts and other related partners were provided for activities implementation. District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) has been established in the DDC to implement program activities. Budget was expended as per the decisions of the District Management Committee (DMC)/DDC. All total NRS 63.1 Millions amount was expended from different sources (GoF, GoN, DDC, VDCs, Users) whereas user's contribution in kind was equal to NRS15 millions. Similarly, value of the technical as well as social contributions/supports from the project, DDC/DTO, VDC and other stakeholders were equally valuable.

3.1 Financial

DWRDF, a basket fund has been established in the DDC to implement sanitation and water resources related activities in the district. Principally 80% and 20% fund from the GoF and GoN respectively collected in the DWRDF as well as other cash contribution from the DDC, VDC and other stakeholders were also collected in the fund. Budget is a curtail part for activities planning and implementation. Prior Approval of the budget and annual

program from the district as well as VDC council is needed. Annual plan was based on approved budget and contribution from the stakeholders. Contributions in terms of cash and kind for activity implementation from DDC/VDC/users are mentioned on detail cost estimate of the schemes. Budget provided to the UCs to implement approved schemes from the DWRDF and UC is responsible to mobilize all budgets as per the agreement. Cash support from DOLIDAR NRS 600,000 to implement IYS activities, 15 millions kind contributions from the users and cash support from TA fund were also used to succeed planned activities and fulfill the GOALS of the project.

Table 2. Financial (Cash) inputs from different stakeholders

DWRDF		Local Govn		Users	Total
GoF	GoN	DDC	VDC	Cash	
27,830,000	8,635,000	700,000	1,034,800	14,932,765	53,132,565

3.2 Technical inputs from different stakeholders

Technical inputs on activities planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of Arsenic and Sanitation activities were provided by different district as well as VDC level stakeholders.

Technical human resources were provided from the District Technical Office (DTO) to implement over all schemes supported by DWRDF. Technical human resources were partly assigned by the DTO. DTO technicians were responsible to prepare detail survey, design, cost estimate, monitoring and technical evaluation reports of arsenic mitigation and sanitation schemes. Technical support was provided for seventeen Sanitation, seven arsenic mitigation, four each soil conservation and arsenic testing schemes implementation. DDC/DTO were also responsible for organizing technical trainings; quality control of the construction materials, procurement, handling, final evaluation and approval for payment. Providing support to trainee, UCs, users, LLBs in field level activities implementation.

Inputs from district water supply and sanitation division office (DWSSDO), Women Development Office (WDO), District Arsenic Coordination Committee (DACC), district soil conservation office, district public health office and district education office on activities planning, human resources development, monitoring and implementation. Technical support was provided by WARM-P Helvetas for ABF production; 343 square type and 583 Ferro type ABFs were produced and distributed in Chaumala, Lalbhaji and Kotatulsipur VDCs. ABF Operation and Maintenance (O&M) training was also provided for 65 ABF users.

3.3 Support Organizations (SOs)

Six local SOs were selected to provide technical and social support on program activities planning and implementation each one in all program VDCs of Kailali. SOs were hired by the DDC/DMC with following project implementation guideline. Phase wise agreements between the DDC and SOs were made with giving specific TOR, roles and responsibilities to the staff and SOs. Orientation on project implementation guideline and working approaches of the project provided to SOs and assigned field staffs. Due to SOs' weak work performance DDC decided to discontinue the support of SOs after completion of first agreement with the SOs. Field based SO staffs were irregular in assigned VDCs and provided very less support to UCs as well as users on activities implementation. They didn't follow their assigned duties. Frequency of changing staff was high. So due to the weakness of the SOs, project couldn't meet the targets on Yr 3. Similarly, other NGOs were used for NOD, arsenic testing in new tube wells water, lively hoods activities, ABF O&M training etc. All NGOs were hired by the DDC. Name list of the SOs are mentioned in Annex 4.

3.4 District human resources

A Program Officer was assigned as a focal person by the DDC to coordinate with the Project related activities. Similarly, DMC members were also involved on program planning, monitoring, monitoring and district level decision making processes. Planning and account sections have also been providing support on administrative and financial works as well as field activities monitoring. Technical supports were provided by the District Technical Office (DTO). Involvement of DTO technicians in all process/steps of scheme implementation is mandatory. Two assistant engineers were partly assigned for over all project activities. But their involvement on field activities implementation support was very less. Likewise, human resources from the project site also very less in Kailali. Only a WRA and a Sanitation promoter were assigned for over all project works. There was no technical

manpower from the project site. It was difficult to deal with the DTO technicians about the technical matters. Similarly, six Sanitation Promoters (SPs) one each in every program VDC has been providing support to UCs for VDC field level activities implementation. Two staffs each in every program VDC were assigned from the SOs at the beginning of project interventions. Contract with the SOs have already finished from June, 2010 and not renewed. List of the human resources see Annex 5 and Annex 6.

3.5 Material resources

Scheme level non local (external) materials are purchased by the UCs by using DWRDF with following approved cost estimate. Non local construction materials were purchased from local markets whatever available with following government material purchasing rules. Users are contributing for local materials. Local entrepreneurship were also promoted and established for ABF, latrines and agriculture related materials.

3.6 Other

Technical human resources in the DDC/DTO are not enough for proposed work load. Technicians are given additional work responsibilities and over loaded. There is a train of transferring DTO staff with in two years, when trained and became familiar with the project rules. DDC need to depute separate technicians to support project activities. Local human resources are available in program VDCs, using them for specific work would be more sustainable and effective. Some NGOs have experienced human resources and expertise on NOD, water quality test, social mobilization, health and sanitation. Contractors are more profit oriented and are not interested to work in software parts. Using local experienced human resources to provide support in field level activities would be more effective in 2nd phase rather than hiring SOs. Work efficiency of locally hired field staff was high. Hiring a single NGO (Mother NGO) and give over all responsibilities on activities implementation of all program VDCs would be another option. Similarly, hiring several NGOs on phase wise contract basis will be not effective. Working through the VDC with developing capable human resources would be another option to make program sustainable and ownership feeling.

4 Activities

4.1 Environmental Sanitation

Total 17 environmental sanitation schemes are implemented in six program VDCs within the project period through UCs. HHs latrines construction is the main activity. Program is focused on ecological sanitation; school led total sanitation, personal hygiene, household and community sanitation and other innovative activities. Users have to contribute unskilled labor and all non local materials for toilet construction. Project provides subsidy according to well being ranking very poor, poor and moderate (A, B, C) category. It will assure the people's involvement, gender and inclusion issues in decision making, planning, managing local resources, implementation and monitoring. Total 3,381 latrines are constructed and 24,323 populations are benefited. No of toilet users are increasing. Similarly, plate form improvement, drainage, Chang construction at house hold level also increased. Project has been implementing sanitation activities in coordination with the VDC, UC and other related partners. DDC/DTO has been providing technical support on over all activities implementation. Open defecation free area declared in five wards of 4 program VDCs. Different activities were conducted on the occasion of Year of International Sanitation 2008.

Inadequate sanitation has direct effect on health of individual, family, communities and nation as a whole. Simply, having sanitation facilities increases health well- being and economic productivity. A huge amount of economic loss due to diseases burden and unproductive human energy is one of the factor of poverty in Nepal. This loss can be prevented through improved water supply and sanitation. Improved sanitation only can reduce diarrhoea morbidity by 32 %. Hygienic behavior and sanitation is linked to our day- to-day life. Sanitation is not merely a physical and environmental issue but social as well. It is not only individuals concerned but mass at large. It includes social responsibility voluntarily. So, it needs joint effort and commitment to develop the healthy environment where every body enjoys and shares the benefits directly or indirectly for their health and well-being.

Ownership filling, realization and responsibilities filling of the DDC, VDC School and local groups has been increased. Using students, youth and child clubs for env sanitation activities found effective. Hand Washing

practice is adopted by the students and their family. VDC authorities are committed to initiate "open defecation free" area in the VDC. Regular village cleaning routine and action plans are prepared in some settlements. Local Youth Clubs and groups became aware on importance of sanitation and committed to initiate sanitation activities in their area. Some VDCs are suggesting/initiating to form VDC level sanitation coordination committee and fund raising systems. Positive commitment from the DDC and VDCs authorities to initiate sanitation activities. More than 20% toilets are in use.

Table 3. EnvSan expenses (budget)

Total Schemes	DWRDF	Cash Contribution				Users' Kind	Total Expenses
		DDC	VDC	Users	Kind		
17	20,877,481	100,000	850,100	14,479,964		11,264,469	47,572,015

Activities initiated:

1. Mass awareness, Trainings & workshops
2. Eco-san & Sulav latrines construction, No Open Defecation
3. Plate form improvement, Chang and drainage construction
4. Solid and liquid waste management with special focus to household level towards Zero waste (reuse, recycle, reduce at sources, dispose at site)
5. Bio-gas plants, kitchen gardening
6. School led sanitation program; latrine, plate form, drainage,
7. Water quality safety plan; source protection

Household sanitation: Using toilets, hygienic water, Chang, Biogas plants, clean kitchen utensil, Tube wells and Platforms improvement, hand washing practices are initiated by the family members. Community members are aware on household sanitation. 3,381 Sulav latrines including 116 Eco San latrines, 1,473 drainage and platform, 3,548 Chang are in use. Similarly, safe drinking water provided to 13,773 users from 2,072 ABFs.

Institutional: Toilets in schools are used by the students. Uses of toilets, school compound and class room cleaning habits improved in students. Waste collection, management and school cleaning campaigns were organized in schools. Students are mobilized to provide support on implementation SLTS activities.

No Open Defecation status : All program VDCs are towards NOD activity. Resources from the DDC/VDC and other agencies are used for NOD activity. Total 4 wards 1,160 HHs of four project VDCs are in process of open defecation free area. RVWRMP and DDC organized observation visits to NOD model village of Kailali. Local NGO has been mobilized for NOD declaration in low cost.

4.2 Rural energy

Biogas: Toilet connected Biogas plants are constructed in program VDCs in coordination with Nepal Biogas plant Promotion Association (NBPA) and SNV Nepal. Total 97 plants are functioning in program VDCs. Program becoming popular and effective for environment conservation and household sanitation. Manure from the plant also effectively used on farm land. Awareness creation on local level is necessary.

Livelihood: Rural poor are getting benefits from the project interventions directly or indirectly. Users who participated in skill development training are getting employment opportunity at local level. LLB, ABF technician and arsenic testing are getting employment locally. Some are upgraded and getting nice opportunity also. Similarly, Home Garden management training participants (56) are producing vegetable for house hold consumption and selling. Improved health condition and hh sanitation as well as some are sending their children to school. Quality of life of the people of project area is improving some how.

Solid Waste Management: Sulav latrines having two pits are constructed and in use. Bio-gas plants in connection with toilet, dry waste from the toilet is used in agriculture field for vegetable production. Similarly, Eco-San latrines are also in use. Urine collected and effectively used for vegetable production. Waste pit, composting, recycle and reuse of waste is also practiced in program area. Awareness and financial support was provided in coordination with related partners.

4.3 Capacity building

District level

1. Multimedia production training 3 persons, DDC staff
2. Hill Irrigation training 2 persons, DDC staff
3. Autocad training 2 persons, DDC staff
4. Soil conservation & Watershed Management 1 persons
5. Water quality and sustainable sanitation 3 persons, DDC staff

VDC level

1. Observation visit to observe NOD activity 26 persons
2. Observation visit to DDC/VDC/UC members 32 persons
3. VDC level Programme Orientation
4. VDC level program planning
5. Teacher's work Shop, 150 persons
6. Home Garden Management, 132 persons

Scheme level

1. Observation visit to UC, VDC secretary 16 persons
2. ABF management 42 persons
3. ABF Mistri (Ferro Type) 15
4. ABF O&M training, 934 persons
5. Orientation on RVWRMP; step by step, GSI, role & responsibilities of UCs, persons 68
6. Financial, book keeping, store management , procurement process, persons 150
7. Community action plan (CAP) preparation, contribution pattern, O & M, M & E, NTP, persons 145
8. GESI 104 persons

SOs

1. Orientation training
2. SP, UC members orientation training

Program Staff

1. Soil conservation and watershed management

4.4 District Specific Activities

Arsenic Mitigation Program: Project had implemented Arsenic Mitigation activities in highly affected six VDCs of Kailali. Total 2,072 different models of ABFs distributed and benefited 13,773 people from 10 separate arsenic mitigation schemes. Activity was implemented in coordination with the DACC and Helvetas through UCs. The contamination of drinking water sources by Arsenic is a significant new challenge to public health. Global experience with successful mitigation is limited. Arsenic contamination in ground water of Terai areas has been identified as a new emerging problem of drinking water supply of Nepal. Actors involved in arsenic related activities in Kailali district to date are, DWSSD, WARM-P, Helvetas, CODECS, and NEWAH. DWSO has been conducting blanket testing activities in all VDCs of Kailali district but mitigation activities are not started yet. District Arsenic Coordination Committee

Implemented Activities/Initiatives:

1. Arsenic testing in new tube wells to know the level of arsenic contamination, Total 3,258 new tube wells tested so far, 163 (5%) Tube wells have above 50 ppb arsenic concentration. Testing is completed in all six program VDCs.
2. Organized different awareness activities, mass campaigns to make community people aware and informed people about risk of arsenic contaminated water. Total 669 people were benefited.
3. Maintained close coordination with sector organizations and national arsenic steering committee. Activated and functionalized District Arsenic Coordination Committee, Kailali with organizing regular meeting, activity monitoring and other arsenic related issues.
4. Monitoring of tube wells, about 1,473 Tube wells improvement work completed.

5. Prepared maps of arsenic contaminated area and ABF distribution (GIS) of Kailali district.
6. Institutional Development; DACC in the district
7. Six User's committee formed, formalized and capacitated.
8. The Information and Education Campaign (IEC) materials were distributed. IEC materials were prepared by National Arsenic Steering Committee (NASC) and RVWRMP. Organized Mass Awareness program to affected wards and other area also.
9. District Arsenic Mitigation Master Plan (DAMMP) prepared and endorsed by the DDC council
10. HH survey was done in all 6 program VDCs
11. Entrepreneurship development; one RCC ABF production Industry established near by the project VDCs and local people are getting employment opportunity. Similarly, 14 local users are trained and developed as skilled ABF technicians.
12. Organized awareness and training activities to 11,353 affected populations. Training program conducted for health personals, NGOs, Health Workers, Teachers, Women Groups, Clubs, Mistries etc.

Training programs were launched to train local people for long term sustainability and giving responsibilities to local people. The project constructed and installed bio-sand filters to affected households. Total 2,072 ABFs: square type (old Lumbini model), ferro type, RCC Robust type and Plastic (Kanchan) Filters distributed to affected 13,773 population of program VDCs Kailali to prevent further exposure of arsenic contaminated water from suction tube wells or from other existing sources.

Table 4. Arsenic Bio-Sand Filters (ABFs) Distribution

	Types of ABF	Distributed			Total
		Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	
1	Square type (Old model)	343	0	0	343
2	Ferro type	31	552	0	583
3	RCC Robust type	0	351	435	786
4	Plastic – Kanchan			360	360
	Total				2,072

Table 5. Benefited Population

No of Participants								Remarks
Dalit		Janajati		Others		Total		
F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	
589	574	3238	3539	2962	2871	5773	5983	Including Chaumala Scheme

Table 6. Expenses (Budget)

Total Schemes	DWRDF	Cash Contribution				Users' Kind	Total Expenses
		DDC	VDC	Users	Others TA		
10	11,548,341	39,750	184,700	452,800	360,000	157,385	12,382,976

Implementation Process: Users committee formation at local level and UC was responsible to manage the scheme. Technical support was provided by the RVWRMP and Contribution of DDC, VDC, Nepal government and users were matched in total investment However, beneficiaries HH has to contribute NRs 50, 200 and 500 per filter in cash (based on wealth ranking category) other remaining cost of filters and other activities were shared by the RVWRMP, DDC and VDC.

Strengths/Recommendation:

1. Difficult to verify the arsenic contaminated tube wells from the blanket test record. Arsenic test certificates are lost by the users.
2. Plastic Kanchan ABF is not accepted by the users and has weak durability.
3. Users are aware on effects of arsenic contaminated water, high demand of ABFs
4. DACC is not well functioning

5. More than 60% Square model (old type) arsenic bio sand filters in Chaumala and 15% Ferro type ABF in Kotatulsipur have leaking problem
6. O&M training to ABF users is very much necessary for sustainable uses
7. It is recommended for the long run to combine arsenic monitoring programme with general water quality monitoring programme. The wells included to the nail box study should be also included later to this programme.
8. The piped networks should be included to the general water quality follow-up programme. (DROPPED)
9. Regular monitoring from DACC or DTO , system development is necessary
10. District basket funding concept in the DACC, not success

Activities Initiated for Arsenic mitigation:

1. Construction and installation of arsenic bio-sand filters (arsenic >50 ppb)
2. Mass awareness campaigns,
3. Arsenic test in new tube wells, water quality testing, efficiency test of filters
4. Capable human resources developed on ABF production and management
5. Performance monitoring of ABF
6. ABF user's manual developed for handling, operation & maintenance (O&M)
7. Preparation of GIS map of Arsenic affected area of the district
8. District arsenic mitigation master plan (DAMMP) preparation

Soil conservation: Soil conservation activities have been implemented in coordination with District Soil Conservation Office, Kailali. Low cost soil management, bio engineering technology were practiced. Training was provided to the users before implementation and users managed by themselves. Technology has been forum effective users are replicating such practices. Total 3 events and School buildings are protected.

5 Outputs and efficiency

Environmental Sanitation: Sulav and Eco-San latrines constructed as per plan and are in use. House hold sanitation and personal hygiene increased, waste water used for vegetable production, Plate form and drainage improvement. Access to safe drinking water and HH sanitation improved. Students and mother group members are aware on importance of latrines and safe drinking water. Skilled and capable manpower developed at community level. School teachers and students are mobilized for NOD activities.

Arsenic Mitigation: ABFs produced at local level and distributed to users. Users were directly involved on ABF production. Communities are aware on effects of Arsenic contaminated water. HH owner mostly women can manage and operate ABFs. Awareness level increased on effects of arsenic contaminated water. ABF production enterprise established at local level, employment opportunity increased. School students are also aware on arsenic contaminated water. ABF operation and maintenance training provided to ABF user's hhs members. Arsenic test in new tube wells is helping to find the arsenic concentration in water.

District Management Committee (DMC) an executive body was actively involved on activities planning and implementation. Various decisions were made on user's friendly activities implementation. Absence of elected bodies in the VDC and DDC, biasness on planning and budget distribution from district level political party representatives, frequent Bandas, strikes from the DDC and VDC staffs, demand for donations created some difficulties to run project activities. Delaying on approving and releasing annual budget from the GoN site. It takes long time and process to release budget. Budget was not sufficient for NOD activity. Likewise, delaying on preparation of scheme cost estimate, approval, monitoring, evaluation and payment due to less availability of technical manpower from the DDC. Budget releasing systems from GoF is on time and systematic. Similarly, it is not practical to follow GoN procurement rules in rural areas, VAT and tax related issues during material procurement. It should be flexible in rural remote area. Revision of scheme cost estimate due to fluctuation of non local materials rate caused delaying on scheme implementation. Working through the VDC would be more efficient and effective. Coordination among district as well as VDC level stakeholders and line agencies during activities planning is necessary to minimize duplications. Users committees became capable to manage implement schemes in coordination with related partners. They increased their areas of accesses for external resources.

6 Fulfillment of objectives

District contribution to project objectives

1. One District Arsenic Mitigation Master Plan prepared
2. 6 environmental sanitation and drinking water (arsenic mitigation) user's committees (UCs) formed and registered in District Water Resources Committee. User's committees became capable to manage implement schemes in coordination with related partners. They increased their areas of accesses for external resources.
3. 13,773 people have access to arsenic free safe drinking water facility. Total 11.48% contribution in water supply sector.
4. 24,323 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities, latrines. Total 42.17% contribution in sanitation sector.

District level contribution

1. 3,281 new tube wells water tested to know the level of arsenic contamination
2. 1 473 Drainage and Plate form improved, 3, 548 Changs constructed, waste management,
3. NOD area declared, 4 places of four program VDCs
4. Capacity development of local CBOs, users and Government institutions
5. All HHs having arsenic concentration above 50 ppb has access to arsenic free water.
6. 43% and 79% contribution respectively in water supply and sanitation to the VDCs.

7 Sustainability

7.1 Financial – O&M fund, Transparency

O&M fund collection has not practiced in Kailali. O&M fund monitoring from the government institutions and VDC would help to use fund in appropriate work. Contribution from the VDC for O&M fund also provides support for the sustainability of schemes. Participatory decision making, book keeping, following material procurement rules and public auditing are the indicators of maintaining transparency.

7.2 Institutional – Ownership

Profile of all schemes and events should be kept and updated by related Government Institutions. Users' are habitual on damaging old schemes immediately after completion and looking for another donors for same scheme. Such tradition should be discouraged by the Government. Duplication on resources sharing should also control from leading institutions. Coordination in the district as well as VDC is needed. Coordination among the Government Institution and local users should be on time and regular. Capacity strengthening of local users on O&M is necessary. Providing support on major damages, which is not possible with out external support is reliable. Felt need based plan and more contribution from the users has to follow. Government line agencies should be strong on follow up, monitoring and updating records. Need to have coordination with related stake holders and line agencies and expend more time for planning.

1. In this district, District Arsenic Coordination Committee is not so active on implementing arsenic mitigation activities in the district.
2. Providing O&M training to ABF users is necessary to handle ABF
3. Single pit latrine would be more reliable in flood effected are
4. Formation of VDC level Arsenic coordination committee and started ABF O&M fund

8 Cross cutting themes

Contribution to MDGs and WASH coverage: Number of toilets users increased, NOD area declared, improving hand washing habits before and after taking foods, cleanliness surroundings, Changs used for drying kitchen utensils. Communities are benefited from safe drinking water through distributing ABFs, plate form and drainage improvement, waste water management, arsenic concentration checking. Schools are leading sanitation schemes. 33,571 rural population are directly covered by WASH.

Poverty - Livelihood and Home Garden Management Program: The project supported in establishment of home gardens tapping the economic value of water. Cultivation of vegetables, fruits and fodders saplings, farm yard manure management, waste water management, bio waste management etc were the major components under home gardens. The home gardens are expected to contribute in food security and nutrition including support to income generation.

Environment

1. Skilled human resources for latrine construction and waste management
2. VDCs have initiated regular annual budget to implement environment related activities
3. Local institutions, Schools, clubs and groups are aware and involved, developed system to celebrate World Environment day every year. Organic farming system initiated.
4. Plantation, cleaning campaign, waste collection and management (recycle, reuse), fire control, water resources protection, NOD activities are regularly organized by the community and institutions.

Human rights: The programme has strengthened the role and capacity of the community people. Through its capacity building run up, the project has secured the opportunities of arsenic free drinking water and sanitation. Further, capacity enhancement in environmental sanitation has clearly reduced waterborne diseases like diarrhoea, dysentery and other like malaria etc and secured the life of the people to some extent. Similarly, establishment of home gardens has supported the vulnerable community people to have fresh and nutritious food and schooling their children through the income.

Gender and social inclusion: GESI is considered as key concern in the project and accordingly females and socially excluded groups are responded as pre-dominant beneficiaries at all level of the project activities. 40% women are involved on UC committee member. Similarly, more than 14,000 women are benefited from safe drinking water and sanitation activities, participation in training and other activities. Project has been provided more subsidy and other opportunities to women, Dalit, and Janajati members with following well being ranking. Chaupadi, enrolment of girls in school, other social discriminations have been decreased slowly. Out of 16, 7 Female LLBs have been working as skilled technician (Mistries) to build toilets. Similarly, 4 among 8 ABF OJT participants are upgraded as ABF Mistri. More than 90% women ABF users can easily handle, operate and manage ABFs. Women are effectively replicating messages on sanitation and safe drinking water as well as NOD. Employment opportunity at local level. Improved in quality of life and already started new jobs which were not done by female like LLB and ABF technician, machinery works. Involved on home gardening, vegetable production, selling and support to children for their education.

Presence of women's/JAGADAMBA in UC key positions shows that they are involved on decision making process. Similarly, women's participant and voice comes during public auditing and mass meetings. Program also improved access to basic health with providing awareness campaign, mobilizing FCHVs. Girls students are rewarded during functional days and encouraged to use school toilets. Providing support on waste management and drinking water at school. Project has been able to protect and promote human rights women with organizing different awareness campaign, during international women's day and every steps of activities implementation. Project also facilitated for employment opportunities, enrolment of schools, participation in training, decision making process and every events of activities implementation to women's/JAGADAMBAs.

Disaster management and climate change: Soil conservation and water shade management, plantation, use if Biogas plants for cooking purposes are initiated. Reducing uses of chemical fertilizers, insecticides and pesticides for agri farm and vegetable production. Initiating organic farming systems. Making people aware on importance of natural beauties and conservation practices. Practices on waste disposal also improved in project areas.

9 Conclusions, Lessons Learned and Recommendations

Over three years of implementation in Kailali, this program has left a lesson that awareness gives energy to empower communities rather than providing high subsidies. Personal and household sanitation conditions of rural areas have been improved after realizations and commitments of local communities.. Toilet construction with Bio-gas plants and NOD campaigns are initiated in all program VDCs. Locally hired field staff are committed to fulfill

given responsibilities rather than field staffs hired from outsides. Coordination among the district level line agencies and stakeholders can help to reduce duplication on external resources mobilization. All communities of project VDCs have access to arsenic free drinking water and preventing people from exposure of arsenic contamination. Skilled Mistries are developed locally on Bio-sand filter production and provide technical assistance to the users. Enterprises established at local level to produce ABFs. Skilled and capable human resources developed in water and sanitation sectors and getting employment opportunities. Livelihoods of project are improved. Regular coordination with the Government institutions is essential to run the program efficiently. Home gardens are managed at some households to address food security and nutrition.

Lessons Learned:

1. Local resources based skill development and training creates employment opportunity and support on livelihoods.
2. Field staff should be responsible either with the Project or DDC to run program efficiently. Hiring SO for short term contract basis created difficulties to retain experienced staff. Selecting reliable service providers becoming a challenging task.
3. Subsidy policies of all stakeholders should be similar for similar activities.
4. Wealth ranking should be realistic and poorest of the poor should get more subsidies.
5. Purchasing capacity of the users should be considered before designing high cost RCC ABFs.
6. Users committee members are capable to coordinate with related institutions for further resources.
7. Providing high subsidy makes people dependent and always expecting external supports.
8. Mobilizing school teachers and students for sanitation campaigns is very much effective to aware communities on sanitation activities.

Recommendations:

1. Implementation of Project activities through VDC with providing capable human resources would be more efficient and sustainable rather than working with the DDC.
2. Giving all program activities management responsibilities to a single but reliable LNNGO in annual contract basis would be an alternative option to implement project activities efficiently.
3. Creating awareness of local communities would be sustainable than providing high subsidies on latrine construction.
4. Deputation of separate human resources/technicians from the DDC/DTO for project work is highly recommended.
5. Hiring individual consultant from the DDC for technical as well as social support of field activities would be more effective.
6. Subsidy policies on same activity should be similar at the district.
7. Continuation of sanitation program towards NOD and VDC coverage is recommended.
8. Commitment of all district level stakeholders is needed to extend Arsenic Mitigation activity in other affected VDCs. Implementation of School Sanitation and Hygiene Education (SSHE).
9. Regular monitoring and supervision of DDC/DTO and project activities from the Government Authority/Project Steering Committee would be helpful to benefited rural communities on time.
10. Arsenic mitigation activity should be extended in all affected VDCs of the district.

ANNEXES

Annex 1. Benefited people and households from sanitation and arsenic mitigation

VDC	Scheme	Population								Total HH	Total Popn
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Lalbhoji	Lalbhoji Sanitation I	231	180	163	168	180	113	574	461	175	1035
Bhajani	Bhajani Sanitation I	13	20	298	364	15	18	326	402	135	728
Chaumala	Khurkhurya Sanitation I										
Dododhara	Dododhara Sanitation I	236	239	198	201	34	33	468	473	147	941
Kotatulsipur	Jharjhariya Sanitation I	82	98	165	190	97	107	344	395	132	739
Sadepani I	Sadepani Sanitation 3,4 I	9	6	104	108	204	230	317	344	191	661
Sadepani II	Sadepani Sanitation 7,9 II	368	394	658	689	1738	1794	2764	2877	371	5641
Grand Total		939	937	1586	1720	2268	2295	4793	4952	1151	9,745

FY 066/67											
VDC	Scheme	Population								Total HH	Total Popn
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Lalbhoji	Lalbhoji Sanitation II **	188	192	159	148	223	216	570	556	167	1126
Bhajani	Bhajani Sanitation II	0	0	378	403	35	35	413	438	106	851
Dododhara	Dododhara Sanitation II	552	568	288	322	330	346	1170	1236	452	2406
Chaumala	Khurkhurya Sanitation I 65/66	107	128	147	182	205	208	459	518	155	977
Chaumala	Khurkhurya Sanitation II	190	211	242	299	304	342	736	852	251	1588
Chaumala	Langadi Sanitation Scheme	14	21	185	176	84	82	283	279	70	562
Sadepani	Sadepani 3-4 Sanitation III	48	58	668	714	1032	1146	1748	1918	481	3666
Sadepani	Jurpani Sanitation Scheme	10	12	712	710	15	22	737	744	285	1481
Kotatulsipur	Jharjhariya Sanitation II	375	318	557	476	257	225	1189	1019	295	2208
Kotatulsipur	Nauniya Purainatal Sanitation	151	146	157	168	110	107	418	421	135	839
Total		1635	1654	3493	3598	2595	2729	7723	7981	2397	15704
Deducted		188	192	159	148	223	216	570	556	167	1126
Grand Total		1447	1462	3334	3450	2372	2513	7153	7425	2,230	14,578

Summary of Population VDC Wise, Sanitation Scheme											
S#	VDC	Population								Total HH	Remarks
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
1	Sadepani	435	470	2142	2221	2989	3192	5566	5883	1328	11449
2	Dododhara	788	807	486	523	364	379	1638	1709	599	3347
3	Kotatulsipur	608	562	879	834	464	439	1951	1835	562	3786
4	Chaumala	204	232	427	475	388	424	1019	1131	321	2150
5	Bhajani	13	20	676	767	50	53	739	840	241	1579
6	Lalbhoji	231	180	163	168	180	113	574	461	175	1035
	Total	2279	2271	4773	4988	4435	4600	11487	11859	3,226	23,346

TOTAL OF FY 65/66, 66/67											
VDC	Scheme	Population								Total HH	Population
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
6	17	2386	2399	4920	5170	4640	4808	11946	12377	3,381	24,323

FY 065/66											
VDC	Scheme	Population								Total HH	Total Popn
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Dododhara	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	143	140	188	199	250	237	581	576	150	1157
Sadepani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	43	40	131	584	538	446	712	1070	101	1782
Bhajani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	0	0	390	399	208	181	598	580	100	1178
Kotatulsipur	Arsenic Mitigation, Ferro ABF	40	45	444	468	181	199	665	712	511	1377
Lalbhohi	Arsenic Mitigation, Ferro ABF	64	65	26	24	41	52	131	141	41	272
Chaumala	Arsenic Mitigation, Square	151	151	260	260	420	420	831	831	374	1662
Total		441	441	1439	1934	1638	1535	3518	3910	1,277	7,428

FY 066/67											
VDC	Scheme	Population								Total HH	Total
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
Dododhara	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	143	140	188	199	230	237	561	576	120	1137
Sadepani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	30	35	280	240	120	140	430	415	130	845
Sadepani	Arsenic Mitigation, Plastic ABF	40	42	351	325	1009	976	1400	1343	360	2743
Bhajani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	86	67	715	608	75	69	876	744	185	1620
Total		299	284	1534	1372	1434	1422	3267	3078	795	6,345

VDC Wise Population and HHs											
S#	VDC	Population								Total HH	Total
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
1	Chaumala	151	151	260	260	420	420	831	831	374	1662
2	Dododhara	286	280	376	398	480	474	1142	1152	270	2294
3	Sandepani	113	117	762	1149	1667	1562	2542	2828	591	5370
4	Kotatulsipur	40	45	444	468	181	199	665	712	511	1377
5	Bhajani	86	67	1105	1007	283	250	1474	1324	285	2798
6	Lalbhoji	64	65	26	24	41	52	131	141	41	272
Total		740	725	2973	3306	3072	2957	6785	6988	2,072	13,773

TOTAL OF FY 65/66, 66/67											
VDC	Scheme	Population								Total HH	Total Popn
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
6	10	740	725	2973	3306	3072	2957	6785	6988	2,072	13,773

Other Schemes											
S#	Name of the Scheme	Population								Total HH	Total Popn
		Dalit		Janajati		Other		Total			
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		
1	SCWM activity	35	54	103	191	253	299	391	544	350	935
2	Arsenic test in new tube wells	200	300	150	225	345	426	695	951	3000	1,646
	Total	235	354	253	416	598	725	1086	1495	3,350	2,581

Annex 2. Scheme wise Expenses of Arsenic and Sanitation schemes of Phase 1, Kailali

VDC	Name of the Schemes	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
Lalbhoji	Lalbhoji Sanitation I	175	1035	1,451,807.0	-	52,500.0	477,312.0	1,159,526.5	3,141,145.5
Bhajani	Bhajani Sanitation I	135	728	903,731.0	-	40,500.0	474,609.0	1,338,840.0	2,757,680.0
Chaumala	Khurkhurya Sanitation I	0	0	1,098,165.0	-	46,500.0	623,813.0	1,338,840.0	3,107,318.0
Dododhara	Dododhara Sanitation I	147	941	1,280,352.0	-	44,100.0	385,104.0	1,157,791.7	2,867,347.7
Kotatulsipur	Jharjhariya Sanitation I	132	739	1,173,351.0	-	39,300.0	341,712.0	914,829.0	2,469,192.0
Sadepani I	Sandepani Sanitation 3,4 I	191	661	1,477,051.0	-	54,000.0	477,312.0	1,053,201.0	3,061,564.0
Sadepani II	Sandepani Sanitation 7,9 II	371	5641	1,402,306.0	-	54,300.0	477,312.0	1,053,201.0	2,987,119.0
Total		1306	10722	8,786,763.0	-	331,200.0	3,257,174.0	8,016,229.2	20,391,366.2
VDC	Scheme	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
Dododhara	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	150	1157	1,314,537.0		15,000.0	33,650.0	-	1,363,187.0
Sadepani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	101	1782	936,749.0		25,000.0	56,150.0	-	1,017,899.0
Bhajani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	100	1178	903,731.0	3,155,017.0	10,000.0	22,500.0	-	4,091,248.0
Kotatulsipur	Arsenic Mitigation, Ferro ABF	511	1377	2,254,592.9		51,100.0	153,300.0	144,770.7	2,603,763.6
Lalbhohi	Arsenic Mitigation, Ferro ABF	41	272	210,306.0		4,100.0	8,800.0	12,614.3	235,820.3
Chaumala	Arsenic Mitigation, Square	374	1662	NA					
Total		1,277	7,428	5,619,915.9	3,155,017.0	105,200.0	274,400.0	157,385.0	9,311,917.9
Grand Total of 066/67		2,583	18,150	14,406,679	3,155,017	436,400	3,531,574	8,173,614	29,703,284

Env. Sanitation FY 066/67											
VDC	Scheme	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost							
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total		
Lalbhoji	Lalbhoji Sanitation II **			329,000.0	-	50,100.0				379,100.0	
Bhajani	Bhajani Sanitation II	106	851	574,461.4		31,800.0	786,453.2	174,788.3		1,567,502.9	
Dododhara	Dododhara Sanitation II	452	2406	2,928,774.9		25,600.0	2,200,302.9	723,713.7		5,978,391.5	
Chaumala	Khurkhurya Sanitation II	251	1588	1,251,130.0		78,600.0	1,999,391.2	435,615.7		3,764,736.9	
Chaumala	Langadi Sanitation Scheme	70	562	363,670.9	100,000.0	-	184,303.0	94,191.7		742,165.5	
Chaumala	Khurkhuriya I 066/67	155	977	103,794.0							
Sandepani	Sandepani 3-4 Sanitation III	481	3666	3,269,837.9	-	44,300.0	2,309,209.1	763,815.9		6,487,162.9	
Sandepani	Jurpani Sanitation Scheme	285	1481	1,120,359.0	-	-	1,064,473.7	383,494.6		2,568,327.4	
Kotatulsipur	Jharjharya Sanitation II	295	2208	1,369,526.4	-	88,500.0	2,072,534.2	480,200.3		4,010,760.9	
Kotatulsipur	Nauniya Purainatal Sanitation	135	839	883,958.0	-	-	606,123.5	192,420.1		1,682,501.6	
Total		2,230	14,578	2,194,512.4	100,000.0	518,900.0	11,222,790.8	3,248,240.2		27,284,443.5	

VDC	Scheme	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
Dododhara	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	120	1137	1,345,884.2	6,000.0	12,000.0	27,000.0	-	1,390,884.2
Sadepani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	130	845	1,470,335.3	6,500.0	13,000.0	29,150.0	-	1,518,985.3
Sandepani	Arsenic Mitigation, Plastic ABF	360	2743	1,272,465.9	18,000.0	36,000.0	81,000.0	-	1,407,465.9
Bhajani	Arsenic Mitigation, RCC ABF	185	1620	2,136,015.4	9,250.0	18,500.0	41,250.0	-	2,205,015.4
Total		795	6,345	6,224,700.7	39,750.0	79,500.0	178,400.0	-	6,522,350.7

Other Schemes									
VDC	Scheme	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
1	SCWM activity	350	935	148,556.0					
2	Arsenic test Caumala	604		149,500.0					
3	Arsenic test Bhajani,Lalbhoji	603		149,000.0					
4	Arsenic test Dododhara	703		148,000.0					
5	Arsenic test Kota,Sadepani	1111							
	Total	3,350	935						

S#	VDC	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
1	Sandepani	1328	11449	4,390,196.9	-	144,300.0	3,373,682.8	1,147,310.5	9,055,490.3
2	Dododhara	599	3347	2,928,774.9	-	125,600.0	2,200,302.9	723,713.7	5,978,391.5
3	Kotatulsipur	562	3786	2,253,484.4	-	88,500.0	2,678,657.7	672,620.4	5,693,262.5
4	Chaumala	476	3127	1,614,800.9	100,000.0	78,600.0	2,183,694.2	529,807.3	4,506,902.4
5	Bhajani	241	1579	574,461.4	-	31,800.0	786,453.2	174,788.3	1,567,502.9
6	Lalbhoji	175	1035	329,000.0	-	50,100.0	-	-	379,100.0
	Total	3,381	24,323	12,090,718.4	100,000.0	518,900.0	11,222,790.8	3,248,240.2	27,180,649.5

S#	VDC	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
1	Chaumala	374	1662	NA					
2	Dododhara	270	2294	2,660,421.2	6,000.0	27,000.0	60,650.0	-	2,754,071.2
3	Sandepani	591	5370	3,679,550.1	24,500.0	74,000.0	166,300.0	-	3,944,350.1
4	Kotatulsipur	511	1377	1,958,318.0	-	51,100.0	153,300.0	144,770.7	2,307,488.7
5	Bhajani	285	2798	3,039,746.4	3,164,267.0	28,500.0	63,750.0	-	6,296,263.4
6	Lalbhoji	41	272	210,306.0	-	4,100.0	8,800.0	12,614.3	235,820.3
	Total	2,072	13,773	11,548,341.7	3,194,767.0	184,700.0	452,800.0	157,385.0	15,537,993.7

TOTAL OF SANITATION SCHEMES, FY 65/66, 66/67									
VDC	Scheme	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
6	17	3,381	25,300	20,877,481.4	100,000.0	850,100.0	14,479,964.8	11,264,469.4	47,572,015.7
TOTAL OF ARSENIC MITIGATION SCHEMES, FY 65/66, 66/67									
VDC	Scheme	Total HH	Total Popn	Summary of cost					
				DWRDF	DDC	VDC	USER'S Cash	USER'S Kind	Total
6	10	2,072	13,773	11,548,341.7	3,194,767.0	184,700.0	452,800.0	157,385.0	15,537,993.7
Grand Total		5,453	39,073	32,425,823	3,294,767	1,034,800	14,932,765	11,421,854	63,110,009

Annex 3. Outcomes of District Level Lessons Learnt Workshop

Workshop Date: 9th July, 2010, Dhangadhi, Kailali

Total Participants: 54 (LDO, NPC, district level political party representatives; representatives from district offices, district level line agencies and stakeholders, VDCs, UCs, field staff, partner NGOs, journalists and RVWRMP experts)

Major Changes:

1. program VDCs and villages are towards open defecation free area, number of toilet users are increased
2. Increased awareness level on importance of personal hygiene and HH sanitation, changing behavior on hand washing and wastes management
3. Users' capacity developed on decision making, increased participation on social works, development activities and ownership feeling
4. Access to arsenic free and safe drinking water
5. Communities became aware on effects of using arsenic contaminated drinking water, decreasing waterborne disease in program VDCs
6. All VDCs should be covered by the program to implement sanitation and arsenic mitigation activities
7. DDC has to select capable NGOs in coordination with the project with following selection criteria strongly
8. DDC/DMC has to play leading as well cooperative roles to manage the program.
9. Technical monitoring from DDC on quality control is weak, quality of RCC ABF found good rather than Plastic ABF
10. Government rules are followed during materials procurement process which is effective and transparent.
11. Roles and responsibilities of the DMC, WRA and PSU are cooperative, transparent and flexible on decision making and project management.
12. Very less technical support to UCs from District Technical Office (DTO) due to less technical human resources in the district. Separate technical staff for project activities is recommended.
13. Roles of district level stakeholders on project activities implementation was less, need to mobilize partners on resources utilization.
14. Formation of Village Management Committee (VMC) as an apex body at VDC level is recommended to make VDC more responsible and accountable.
15. Work efficiency of individual consultant found more effective than the SO staff.
16. Plan should be endorsed in VDC council; VDCs contribution on arsenic mitigation is nominal and need to give first priority for arsenic issues during planning time.
17. Less human resources in the VDC, capacity development of the VDC on is necessary.
18. Working process of the DDC is discouraging to UCs, DDC has to follow time for agreements, monitoring & evaluation and necessary payments to UCs.
19. Capacity development of UCs on financial as well as group management is recommended.

General comments and suggestions:

1. Need to apply Multi Use System Application (MUSA) concept in Kailali
2. Extend program in Hilly VDCs on DWS, Micro hydro and Sanitation
3. Capacity development activities for VDCs, DDCs, DTOs, UCs and political party representatives
4. High priority should be given to awareness raising activities on Arsenic and sanitation
5. Low cost SCWM, river control activities are effective and need to be replicated
6. Promotion of overhead tanks in potential areas instead of distributing ABFs to compare cost and efficiency
7. Encourage users to construct toilet in connection with Biogas plant and promotion of Improved cooking stoves (ICS) has to be increased
8. Program should be extend in all VDCs of the district, at list Arsenic Mitigation activity need to extend in all arsenic affected VDCs and Municipalities
9. Subsidy policy of different agencies should be similar in the district
10. Agreements should be done on time, there is a trend of making agreements at the end of FY
11. Awareness is important rather than providing high subsidy

12. Minimize resources duplication and DDC has to play active role to coordinate with related stakeholders in the district
13. Program should be continuous in Kailali for five years of project 2nd phase
14. PSU office should remain in Dhangadhi as usual, shifting PSU from Dhangadhi to Dadeldhura should be discouraged
15. Public hearing and auditing is encouraging and helpful to maintain transparency
16. DDC is committed to follow project rules and provide regular support to project.

Annex 4. Support organizations involved in VDC level project activities

S#	VDC	Name and address of the SOs	Contract Date
1	Choumala	Creation of Creative Society– CCS (Sirjansil Samajko Sirjana), Dhangadhi, Kailali	07/01/2008 – 21/05/08 (2064/09/23 -065/02/08)
2	Sadepani	Center For Social Transformation – CST (Samajik Rupantaran Kendra), Dhangadhi, Kailali	07/01/2008 – 21/05/08 (2064/09/23 -065/02/08)
3	Kotatulsipur	Far-Western Community Development Forum - FCDF (Sudurpashim Samudayik Bikas Munch), Dhangadhi, Kailali	07/01/2008 – 21/05/08 (2064/09/23 -065/02/08)
4	Dododha	Landless Rise Society – LRS (Sukumbasi Uthan Samaj), Geta, Kailali	07/01/2008 – 21/05/08 (2064/09/23 -065/02/08)
5	Bhajani	Gramin Sewa Nepal – GSN, Bhajani, Kailali	07/01/2008 – 21/05/08 (2064/09/23 -065/02/08)
6	Lalbojhi	Nepal Rural Development Association-NRDA (Nepal Gramin Bikas Snagh), Geta, Kailali	07/01/2008 – 21/05/08 (2064/09/23 -065/02/08)

Other NGOs Involved:

1. Community Development and Conservation Society (CODECS), Dhangadhi, Kailali; Arsenic test and Open Defecation Free program; Solid waste management
2. Kantipur Janashakti Bikas Kendra, Kailali, Dhangadhi; Home Garden Management
3. Thapa Tyel and Block Industry, Lamki, Kailali; RCC ABF production

Annex 5. Name of the field based staff; hired by the DDC

S#	Name	Designation	Duty station	Contract Date	Remarks
1	Bhuwaneshwary Bista	Sanitation Promoter	Chaumala	2066/10/1 to 2066/12/30	Resigned
2	Karbir Saud	Sanitation Promoter	Chaumala	2067/01/01 to 2067/03/32	
3	Shyampati Chaudhary	Sanitation Promoter	Kotatulsipur	2066/10/1 to 2067/03/32	
4	Bhat Bdr Malla	Sanitation Promoter	Dododha	2066/10/1 to 2067/03/32	
5	Sangita Ojha	Sanitation Promoter	Bhajani	2066/10/1 to 2067/03/32	
6	Chattra Budha	Sanitation Promoter	Lalbojhi	2066/10/1 to 2067/03/32	

Annex 6. Project staff

S#	Name	Designation	Duty station	Remarks
1	Draupati Chaudhary	Office Helper	DDC, Kailali	23 July, 2008
	Prabhu Nath Neupane	Social Mobilizer	Sadepani	27 May, 2008
2	Dhruva Hamal	S Technical Promoter	DDC, Kailali	26 April, 2007
3	Ram Hari Devkota	Water Resources Advisor	DDC, Kailali	18 April 2007

Annex 7. Name of User Committees

Name of UC	Address	Members	Formation Date	Reg. Date
Khurkhuriya Env Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation	Chaumala	11	065/01/15	065/02/14
Sadepani Env Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation	Sadepani	9	065/01/18	065/02/14
Jharjhariya Env Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation	Kotatulsipur	11	065/01/24	065/02/14
Dododhara Env Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation	Dododhara	13	065/01/26	065/02/14

Kanda Env Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation	Bhajani	9	065/01/27	065/02/14
Lalbhoji Env Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation	Lalbhoji	11	065/01/29	065/02/14

Annex 8. Trainings, workshops and observation visits conducted in Phase 1

S#	Name of the events/ Training	Organizer	Events	Training Duration (Days)							All Total
					Dalit		Janajati		Others		
					F	M	F	M	F	M	
1	SO staff Orientation	PSU	1	3	1	3	2	6	3	20	29
2	Orientation on RVWRMP; step by step, GSI, role & responsibilities of UCs	SOs	7	1	5	3	13	12	16	19	68
3	FCHV s/ Female CO's chairperson: HES, GSI	SOs		1	9	9	51	23	38	20	150
4	U.C Financial, book keeping, store management , procurement process	SOs	7	2	6	15	33	39	24	28	145
5	UC /Users: Workshop on community action plan (CAP) preparation, contribution pattern, O & M, M & E, NTP	SOs	7	2	4	7	19	30	20	24	104
6	GESI	SOs	7	1	3	10	21	28	15	19	96
7	Local Latrine Builders (LLB) Training	DDC/DTO	1	14		5	5	4	2		16
8	Home Garden Management training	DDC/RVWRMP	4	3	3	2	29	41	16	23	114
9	Teachers' WS	DDC/RVWRMP	4	2	1	0	10	24	29	64	128
10	ABF Operation and maintainance Training	DDC/RVWRMP	31	1	55	20	210	98	140	79	602
11	Local Latrine Builders (LLB) - 14 days	Prs.	1	15	1	2	3	6	2	4	18
12	ABF Mistri (Ferro Type)	Prs.	4	7	1	1	3	7	0	0	12
13	Obsrevation visit to observe NOD activity	Event	2	2	3	4	12	7	10	5	41
14	Observation visit to DDC/VDC/UC members	Prs.	1	2	2	3	3	2	3	5	18
Total Participant					94	84	414	327	318	310	1541

Annex 9. Environmental Sanitation and arsenic mitigation, constructed structures

Sn	VDC	Plate form	Drainage	Chang	Waste Management Pit	Waste water management pit	Biogas Plant	Ecosan Latrine	Sulav Latrine	ABF
1	Chaumala	295	295	476	395	110				
2	Sandepani	383	383	1328	1210	285				
3	Kotatulsipur	216	216	562	430	98				
4	Dododhara	250	250	599	433	320				
5	Bhajani	169	169	241	230	100				
6	Lalbhoji	160	160	342	100	0				
	Total	1,473	1,473	3,548	2,798	913	97	116	3,381	2,072

Annex 10. Subsidy policy

Details of contribution patterns for household latrine construction (up to plinth/pan level) (As agreed in a DDC meeting on 13th May 08)

A VERY POOR HOUSEHOLD

SN	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Cement	bag	1
2	HDPE Pipe Ø 110mm/2.5kgf	mtr	2.5
3	Latrine pan, Ceramic	set	1
4	110mm PVC Bend 45	pc	1
6	110mm PVC Socket	pc	1
7	Precast Circular ring 90 cm dia for two pit	No	8
8	Precast Cover 5 cm thick	No	2
9	Skilled labour	Workday	2

B POOR HOUSEHOLD

SN	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	Cement	bags	1
2	HDPE Pipe Ø 110mm/2.5kgf	mtr	2.5
3	Latrine pan, Ceramic	set	1
4	110mm PVC Bend 45	pc	1
6	110mm PVC Socket	pc	1
7	Brick II class	Nos.	600

C MODERATE POOR HOUSEHOLD

SN	Item	Unit	Quantity
1	HDPE Pipe Ø 110mm/2.5kgf	mtr	2.5
2	Latrine pan, Ceramic	set	1
3	110mm PVC Bend 45	pc	1
4	110mm PVC Socket	pc	1

Contribution of VDC is NPR 300 per SULAV latrine. Transportation of those non-local materials from market to road head and road head to scheme. site will be will be average of 1kosh and supported up to 1 kosh by project .Rest of transportation(if needed) will be done by HH themselves. Rest of all contributions (including labour and local/non-local materials) by the user household DMC will release final payment to UC only after completion of superstructures of the latrines by user households

House Hold Latrines

Wealth Ranking/ Level of poverty	DWRDF + VDC	Users HH
A Very poor	All non-local materials and skilled labour	Rest of all including labour and materials
B Poor	Pan, pipe and cement	
C Moderate poor	Pan and pipe	
VDC will contribute NPR 300 for Twin Pit and NPR 150 for Single pit		
Household Latrine & Community will contribute for superstructure.		

Institutional latrines

Institution	VDC	Users/Institution	DWRDF
School	2% of Total Cost (Cash)	Trench/Pit Digging and Stone Collection	Rest of all including Labour and materials

Arsenic Mitigation:

- Partnership with WARM-P/Helvetas : Sharing Cost and Human Resource
- Coordination with DDC/DTO, VDC, District Arsenic Coordination Committee, WSSD, NEWAH,

WARM-P

Wealth Ranking/ Level of poverty	Users' Cash/household	Users Kind
A Very poor	NPR 50	Unskilled labour for Bio Sand Filter construction and Locally Available Materials
B Poor	NPR 300	
C Moderate poor	NPR 500	
VDC Contribution	VDC RS 100 per ABF	

Annex 11. Arsenic test result of New Tube wells FY 066/67

	Name of the VDC	Total Tasted tubewells	Arsenic Concentration		Remarks
			0-50 ppb	>50 ppb	
1	Lalbhoji	252	250	2	
2	Bhajani	351	327	24	
3	Dododhara	703	683	20	
4	Kotatulsipur	577	508	69	
5	Sandepani	771	732	39	
6	Chaumala	604	595	9	
Total		3258	3095	163	

Annex 12. DWRDF Record, Income and Expenses of Phase I FY (064/65-066/67)

Yr.	FY	INCOME NRS						EXPENSES NRS					Balance	Advance
		Balance of prvs yr	Deposited in this yr	Total of GoF	GoN	DDC	Total NRS	GoF	GoN	Freezed	DDC/DOLIDAR	Total NRS		
1	063/64	-	-	2,750,000	0	0	2,750,000	0	0		0	0	2,750,000	
2	064/65	2,750,000	3,900,000	6,650,000	2,446,000	0	9,096,000	4,340,804	1,630,000	816,100	0	5,970,804	2,309,096	
3	065/66	2,309,196	8,000,000	10,309,196	3,485,000	200,000	13,994,196	7,264,316	3,485,000	0	0	10,749,316	3,244,880	
4	066/67	3,244,880	13,180,000	16,424,880	3,520,000	500,000	20,444,880	16,224,880	3,520,000	0	549,465	20,294,345	150,535	758,600
	Total			36,134,076	9,451,000	700,000	46,285,076	27,830,000	8,635,000	816,100	549,465	37,014,465	150,535	
	%			78	20	2		75.2	23.3		1.5	100		%

DWRDF Details of FY 066/67

Total Budget NRS	20,444,880
Total Expenses NRS	20,294,345
Balance amount in DWRDF NRS	150,535

Annex 13. Budget plan and DWRDF expenses of schemes

	Name of the Scheme	VDC, Address	FFY	Estimated amount	DWRDF	VDC	People's participation		Total Amount	First Installment		Second Installement		Third Installement		Total Amount paid	Conti gency and M & E deduct ed	Grand Total	Progre ss %	Remarks
							Cash	Kind		Amount	Paym ent Date	Amount	Paym ent Date	Amou nt	Paym ent Date					
1	Sadepnni Env.Sanitation I	Sadepani Ward # 3, 4	065/66	27,24,391.35	1,617,189.7	54,000.0	0.0	1,053,201.6	2,724,391.4	588,069.0	065/3/18	860,021.0	065/10/6	0.0	066/3/24	1,448,090.0	28,961.0	1,477,051.0	91.3	860,021.0
2	Sadepani Env. Sanitation II	Sadepani Ward # 7, 9	065/66	2,729,600.0	1,624,338.1	54,300.0	0.0	1,050,961.9	2,729,600.0	590,134.0	065/3/18	682,815.0	065/10/6	101,113.0	065/3/24	1,374,062.0	28,244.0	1,402,306.0	86.3	783,928.0
3	Kanda Env. Sanitation	Bhajani Ward # 8	065/66	1,945,725.0	933,909.4	40,500.0	0.0	1,338,840.0	2,313,249.4	371,807.0	065/3/18	0.0		342,810.0	066/3/24	713,988.0	14,572.0	728,560.0	78	342,181.0
4	Lalbhaji Env. Sanitation	Lalbhaji Ward # 6	065/66	2,873,863.3	1,661,836.9	52,500.0	0.0	1,159,526.5	2,873,863.3	604,304.0	065/3/18	699,905.0	065/11/18	121,100.0	066/3/25	1,425,309.0	26,498.0	1,451,807.0	87.4	821,005.0
5	Jharjhariya Env. Sanitation	Kotatulsipur Ward # 2	065/66	2,211,560.4	1,257,431.4	39,300.0	0.0	914,829.0	2,211,560.4	457,418.0	065/3/18	529,414.0	065/11/18	164,570.0	066/3/25	1,150,889.0	22,462.0	1,173,351.0	93.3	693,471.0
6	Dododhara Env. Sanitation	Dododhara Ward # 7	065/66	2,616,475.5	1,414,583.8	44,100.0	0.0	1,157,791.7	2,616,475.5	514,394.0	065/3/18	595,773.0	065/10/28	145,700.0	066/3/25	1,255,867.0	24,485.0	1,280,352.0	90.5	741,473.0
7	Khurkhuriya Env. Sanitation	Chaumala Ward# 1	065/67	2,886,132.0	1,399,305.0	46,500.0	0.0	1,440,326.0	2,886,131.0	499,700.0	065/3/19	598,465.0	065/10/29	0.0		1,098,165.0		1,098,165.0		598,465.0
	Sub Total			15,263,356.2	8,291,404.5	277,200.0	0.0	7,062,275.1	15,630,879.6	3,037,757.0		3,106,372.0		874,510.0		7,018,280.0	116,261.0	8,611,592.0		4,840,544.0
1	Sadepani Arsenic Mitigation - RCC	Sadepani 1-9	065/66	2,333,575.0	2,252,424.7	25,000.0	56,150.0	0.0	2,333,574.7	885,000.0	065/7/1	0.0		27,300.0	066/3/24	912,300.0	24,449.0	936,749.0	41.6	912,300.0
2	Bhajani Arsenic Mitigation - RCC	Bhajani VDC 1-9	065/66	954,080.0	921,580.0	10,000.0	22,500.0	0.0	954,080.0	362,000.0	065/7/1	0.0		517,805.0	066/3/24	879,805.0	23,926.0	903,731.0	98.1	879,805.0
3	Dododhara Arsenic Mitigation	Dododhara 1-9	065/66	1,387,754.8	1,339,104.8	15,000.0	33,650.0		1,387,754.8	526,000.0	065/7/1	0.0		754,500.0	066/3/25	1,280,150.0	34,387.0	1,314,537.0	98.2	1,280,150.0
	Sub Total			4,675,409.8	4,513,109.6	50,000.0	112,300.0	0.0	4,675,409.6	1,773,000.0		0.0		1,299,255.0		3,072,255.0	82,762.0	3,155,017.0		3,072,255.0
																				0.0
1	Lalbhaji Arsenic Mitigation - Ferro type	Lalbhaji 1-9	065/66	243,990.2	218,475.8	4,100.0	8,800.0	12,614.3	243,990.2	158,891.0	065/3/18	0.0		41,531.0	065/11/18	200,422.0	9,884.0	210,306.0	96.3	51,415.0
2	Kotatulsipur Arsenic mitigation	Kotatulsipur 1-9	065/66	2,603,763.6	2,254,592.9	51,100.0	153,300.0	144,770.7	2,603,763.6	901,837.0	065/3/18	817,100.0	065/12/26	141,737.0	066/3/25	1,860,674.0	97,644.0	1,958,318.0	86.9	1,141,218.0
	Sub Total			2,847,753.8	2,473,068.7	55,200.0	162,100.0	157,385.0	2,847,753.8	1,060,728.0		817,100.0		183,268.0		2,061,096.0	107,528.0	2,168,624.0		1,192,633.0
1	Arsenic test in new of new Tube wells	Chaumala 1-9	065/66	149,500.0	149,500.0				149,500.0	89,700.0	066/3/8	0.0		59,800.0	066/3/24	149,500.0		149,500.0	100	149,500.0
2	Doda river control - SCWM activity in school compound	Sadepani-9 Belar School	065/66	264,820.0	150,000.0	50,000.0		64,820.0	264,820.0	85,500.0	066/3/18	0.0		57,000.0	066/3/25	142,500.0	7,500.0	150,000.0	100	142,500.0
3	Arsenic test in new of new Tube wells	Bhajani, Lalbhaji 1-9	065/66	149,500.0	149,500.0				149,500.0	89,700.0	066/3/25					89,700.0		89,700.0	60	89,700.0
	Sub Total			563,820.0	449,000.0	50,000.0	0.0	64,820.0	563,820.0	264,900.0		0.0		116,800.0		381,700.0	7,500.0	389,200.0		381,700.0
	Support Organization	Working VDC								4,098,485.0								0.0		9,487,132.0
1	Social Transformation Center-CST,	Sadepani 3, 4	065/66	259,550.0	259,550.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	259,550.0	51,910.0	065/3/23	103,820.0	065/10/6	103,820.0	066/3/24	259,550.0	0.0	259,550.0	100	207,640.0
		Sadepani 7, 9	065/66	259,550.0	259,550.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	259,550.0	51,910.0	065/3/23	103,820.0	065/10/6	103,820.0	066/3/24	259,550.0	0.0	259,550.0	100	207,640.0

	Dhangadi										23		0/6	20.0	24					
2	Gramin Sewa Nepal-GSN, Bhajani	Bhajani 8	065/66	213,100.0	213,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213,100.0	42,620.0	065/3/23	0.0		166,930.0	066/3/24	209,550.0	0.0	209,550.0	98.3	166,930.0
3	Nepal Rural Development Association-NRDA, Geta	Lalbhoji 6	065/66	213,100.0	213,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213,100.0	42,620.0	065/3/23	85,240.0	065/1/18	136,240.0	066/3/25	264,100.0	0.0	264,100.0	124	221,480.0
4	Landless Rise Society-LRS, Geta	Dododhara- 7	065/66	213,100.0	213,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213,100.0	42,620.0	065/3/23	85,240.0	065/1/0/28	68,790.0	066/3/25	196,650.0	0.0	196,650.0	92.3	154,030.0
5	Creation for Creative Society-CCS, Dhangadhi	Chaumala Ward # 1	065/66	213,100.0	213,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213,100.0	42,620.0	065/3/23	85,240.0	065/1/0/28	0.0		127,860.0	0.0	127,860.0	60	85,240.0
6	Far-Western Community Development Forum -FCDF, Dhangadhi	Kotatulsipur Ward # 2	065/66	213,100.0	213,100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	213,100.0	42,620.0	065/3/23	85,240.0	065/1/0/28	0.0		127,860.0	0.0	127,860.0	60	85,240.0
	Sub Total			1,584,600.0	1,584,600.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,584,600.0	316,920.0		548,600.0		579,600.0		1,445,120.0	0.0	1,445,120.0		1,128,200.0
	Grand Total			24,934,939.8	17,311,182.8	432,400.0	274,400.0	7,284,480.1	25,302,462.9	6,453,305.0		4,472,072.0		3,053,074.0		13,978,451.0	314.051.0	15,769,553.0		