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**Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
(RVWRMP III)**

Duration: 3/2016—8/2022

**Competent Authorities: Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
& Ministry of Finance, Nepal**

**Implementation: Ministry of Federal Affairs and General
Administration (MoFaGa) / DoLIDAR; Rural Municipalities of
Provinces 6 & 7**

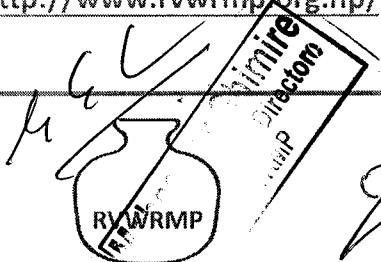
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For. Lavelle

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Table of Contents

List of Tables.....	i
List of Figures	ii
List of Annexes	ii
Abbreviations.....	ii
SUMMARY.....	1
1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
2. EXTERNAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS.....	4
3. PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED RESULTS	4
3.1 Result Area 1	4
3.2 Result Area 2	9
3.3 Result Area 3	13
3.4 Result Area 4	15
3.5 Project Purpose.....	17
3.6 Beneficiaries.....	18
3.7 Priority areas of Finland's Development Cooperation	20
3.8 Communication and Visibility	22
4. RESOURCES AND BUDGET	23
4.1 Assets, Equipment and Other Facilities	23
4.2 Human Resources	24
4.3 Financial Resources.....	25
5. RISKS.....	28
6. SUSTAINABILITY	30
7. LESSONS LEARNED	32

List of Tables

Table 1. Progress on some Key indicators.....	1
Table 2. RVWRMP Working Area.....	4
Table 3. Main Result Area 1 progress.....	5
Table 4. Main Result Area 2 targets	10
Table 5. Main Result Area 3 targets	13
Table 6. Main Result Area 4 targets	15
Table 7. Main Project Purpose targets	17
Table 8. Estimated beneficiary numbers for major project activities	18

Table 9. Summary of person months from the TA team and Home Office used so far	24
Table 10. Budget expenditure in EUR and NPR	25
Table 11. Progress of expenditure in percentage	26
Table 12. Overall TA budget	26
Table 13. Budget, release and expenditure of RM-WRDF funds.....	27
Table 14. Risks, Likelihood and Mitigations Measures Applied.....	28

List of Figures

Figure 1. Map of RVWRMP's core and proposed working RMs	2
Figure 2. Status of Service Level of Water Supply Schemes.....	8
Figure 3. Rates of menstruating women not using the toilet, by district.....	9
Figure 4 Proportions of different products grown in home gardens during 2018.....	11
Figure 5. Numbers of women and DAGs participating in capacity building and awareness-raising activities	21
Figure 6. Currency rates over the past 180 days (EUR:NPR)	23
Figure 7. Budget, release and expenditure of RM-WRDF funds, by donor	27
Figure 8. Indicator wise sustainability status of water supply schemes	31

List of Annexes

Annex 1. Results Chain Matrix - Progress reporting (FY 2074/75)	
Annex 2. List of Schemes from FY4	
Annex 3. Water Quality Testing Mechanism Pilot in Bajhang	
Annex 4. Sustainability of Water Supply Schemes	
Annex 5. Status of sanitation & hygiene in the project area	
Annex 6. Human Right Based Approach and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion	
Annex 7. Case Studies Home Gardens	
Annex 8. Progress in renewable energy and climate change adaptation: Improved cooking stoves (ICS); Micro hydropower (MHP); and improved water mills (IWM)	
Annex 9. Report on SOPHEN: International Conference on Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership and Side Event on Working with People for Clean and Healthy Villages	
Annex 10. Report on Waste Free Hygiene Conference of Province No. 7 and RVWRMP contribution	
Annex 11. Communication and Visibility	
Annex 12. Summary of the CB / Awareness activities	
Annex 13. All Districts of RVWRMP working Province 7 declared ODF	
Annex 14. Annual report on Cooperative Development Progress, FY 074/075	
Annex 15. Report on Workshops on 'Women as Decision Makers'	
Annex 16. Lists of Assets, Vehicles and Staff	
Annex 17. Overview on outcomes of the first year of project-RM cooperation	
Annex 18. Annual Financial Report on RM-WRDF Expenditure	

Abbreviations

APR	Annual Progress Report
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
DAG	Disadvantaged Group

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annual Progress Report 2074/75 – 2017/18

DCC	District Coordination Committee
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
FCHV	Female Community Health Volunteer
FY	Fiscal Year
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
GWRO	Gaupalika Water Resources Officer
HH	Household
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
LF	Livelihoods Facilitator
LO	Livelihoods Officer
LRP	Local Resource Person
IWM	Improved Water Mill
M	Million
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)
MH	Micro-hydro
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MHP	Micro-hydro Power
MIS	Management Information System
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MoFAGA	Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
MoFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUS	Multiple Use Water System
NPR	Nepalese Rupee
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PCO	Project Coordination Office
PSU	Project Support Unit
RM	Rural Municipality / Gaupalika
RMWRDF	RM Water Resources Development Fund
RMPMC	RM Project Management Committee
RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
SO	Support Organisation
SP	Support Person (individual hired by DCC earlier)
SvB	Supervisory Board Meeting
TA	Technical Assistance
TF	Technical Facilitator
UC	User Committee (water, sanitation, micro-hydro, irrigation, etc)
VDC	Village Development Committee
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
VWASHCC	VDC Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Committee
WS	Water Supply
WSP	Water Safety Plan
WSS	Water Supply Scheme
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan

SUMMARY

This is the Annual Progress Report for the fiscal year (FY) 2074/2075 – 2017/2018 for the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project, Phase III (RVWRMP III) (the FY1 was the four months of the inception period (3-7.2016). FY2 was 2016-17, and FY 3 was 2017-18).

The FY3 was characterised by considerable change. While being a very positive step for the future, the change in the government structure, the consecutive electoral processes and the establishment of the new governance units interfered with the field work to some extent (leading to slightly slower progress than anticipated). It also required adjustments to the way the project functioned, including administrative, financial and staffing changes, in order to align with the RMs. The new HR Strategy set the course for staffing. The recruitment process was underway at the end of the FY3, and will be complete early in the FY4. RM level staff have been recruited (Gaopalika Water Resource Officers, Technical Facilitators and Livelihood Facilitators), while the Support Organisation recruitment process is almost finalised. Capacity building for the RM staff and project staff will continue during FY4, including planning, financial, administrative and technical topics. The Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) needed further development, to fit the new structures and to include Water Use policy and strategy setting at RM level. They will be completed during this FY4.

However, despite the challenges, the progress was good (See **Annex 1**: Results chain matrix framework demonstrating the progress).

The European Union joined the project in November 2017, with the agreement signed to provide delegated funding via Finland (20 mEuro).

During the FY, 99.7% of the RM-WRDF budget was released, and 90.3% of the budget was expended – a total of 794,903,563 NPR. The RM contributed 10.3% of the RM-WRDF and local contributions (cash and kind) to schemes reached 29% budgeted funds. From the TA budget, 1 314 343 Euro was spent on TA costs directly, and 1 727 610 on the TA plus Capacity building.

The entire Province 7 was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in May 2018. This was a significant achievement, given the poor state of sanitation coverage when RVWRMP began. The two districts supported by RVWRMP in Karnali Province (Province 6), Dailekh and Humla, declared ODF in 2016 and 2018 respectively. Consequently, all project districts are now ODF and the main focus has now turned to Total Sanitation, which RVWRMP has supported. This includes work on policy and strategies, both at provincial and RM level (such as supporting the “Waste free hygiene Province 7” Dhangadhi declaration), and practical community level activities, such as support for Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS), and work on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM).

Cumulative progress with regard to targets was less than expected in renewable energy, institutional sanitation and hygiene, and rural advisory services, but on target or ahead for most other indicators. The achievements against the most significant project indicators are described in this main report, and summarised below in Table 1; while the full results framework and more detail is provided in the annexes.

Table 1. Progress on some Key indicators

Indicator	Achievement in FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries (and domestic water supply schemes)	61,368 (completed) 50,466 (ongoing)	111,944 (495 schemes)	351,000 (900 schemes)
1.6 Number of institutions/ schools/public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	20 (completed) 23 (ongoing)	31 (24 school toilets and 7 institutional)	220 (200 school, 20 institutional/public)

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annual Progress Report 2074/75 – 2017/18

2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries	60,306	131,983	275,000
2.5 Families trained in income generating activities (counted in beneficiaries)	10,850	23,480	60,000
Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes	8,588	12,957	50,000
Shareholders of cooperatives	11,550	20,339	20,000
3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (other than MHP)	50,952	74,454	170,000
3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g. cooking stoves and improved water mills (in MT CO2)	32,241	44,541	250,000
4.6 RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget	90% overall expenditure (98% investment, 83% recurrent)	90%	80%
4.8 Percentage of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems, power plants, etc.	29%	24%	20%

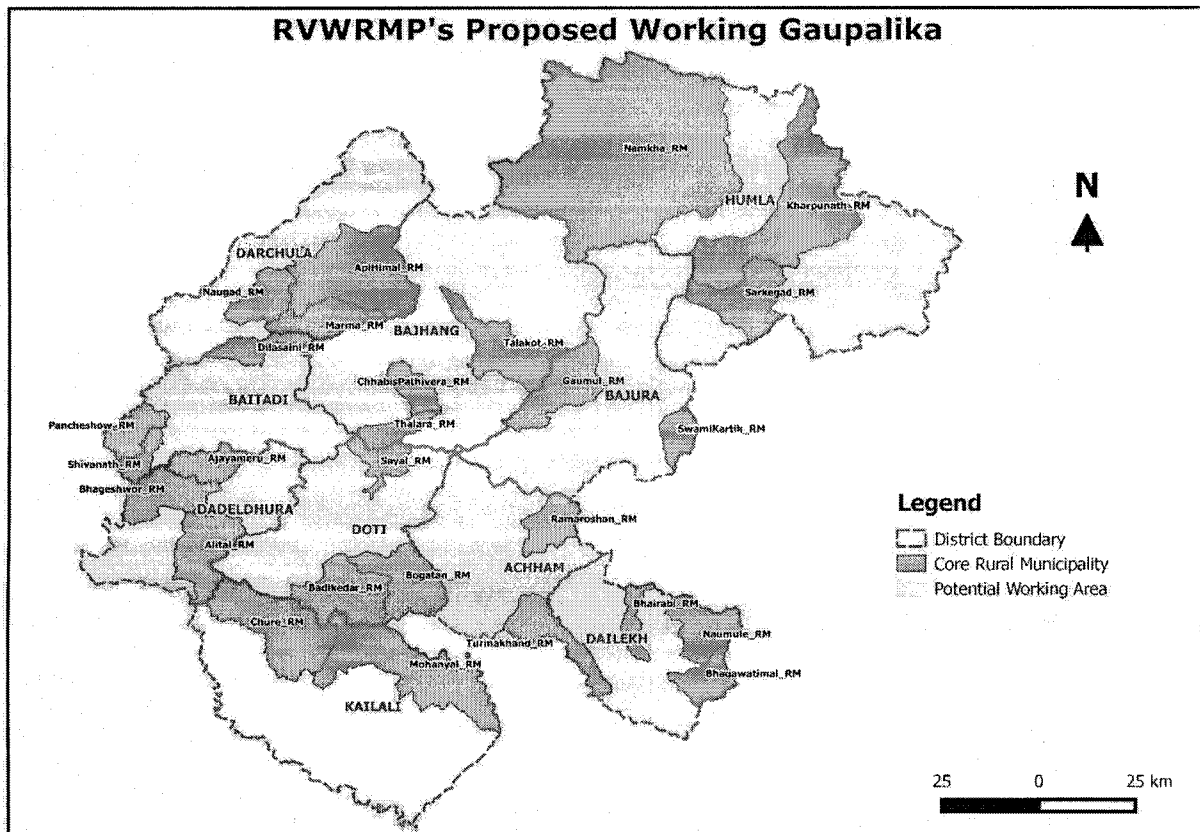


Figure 1. Map of RVWRMP's core and proposed working RMs

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

RVWRMP III, supported by the Government of Finland (GoF), the European Union and the Government of Nepal (GoN), aims to make the best use of water for human development in the poorest and driest area of Nepal: the Far and Mid-Western hills and mountains.

The project competent authorities are the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and the Ministry of Finance of Nepal. Since late 2017, the project has also been supported by the European Union, via a delegated funding arrangement with the MFA Finland. The executing authorities are the Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development/Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads, Nepal, together with participating Local Level Governments. However, during the project period the project has moved from implementation under the districts and village development committees, to the new rural municipalities. Also involved in the project is the newly re-organized Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development and its Departments. This project is implemented by FCG International Ltd.

The overall objective of the project is to **improve health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area**. It concerns measures of improved health, especially through reduced excreta-related and water-borne diseases, and improved dietary nutrition through enhanced food security and the ability of citizens to earn an income to pay for basic household goods.

Impact level indicators are at a high level and are planned for measurement only at the end of the project, hence they are not reported on here.

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Improvement in the Human Development Index (HDI) in the project RMs;2. Proportion of population living below national poverty line at RM/district or region/province level3. Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years old has reduced in the Project RM/districts |
|--|

The project purpose is to achieve **universal access to basic WASH services, and improved livelihoods with establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses and livelihood in the project working area**. The interventions are grouped under four result areas: 1. Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene; 2. Livelihoods development; 3. Renewable energy and climate change; and 4. Governance. The priority of water is for drinking water purposes. In addition, RVWRMP III supports community-based irrigation, micro-hydro power, improved cooking stoves and water mills, a variety of environmental improvements, as well as food security, nutrition, sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building.

The key project purpose level indicators are discussed in Chapter 3.5.

The project began with an inception phase 3.2016-7.2016 (counted as FY1), and the first full year of implementation began from 7.2016 (FY2). RVWRMP works in 48 local levels (27 core-program rural municipalities and 21 program rural/municipalities (non-core). The User Committees (UCs) plan, implement and later operate village/RM level water supply and sanitation schemes. These schemes are based on the priorities as identified in each Water Use Master Plan (WUMP). UCs are supported by the Support Organizations (SOs) and the Rural Municipalities/Municipalities. The project also supports Home Garden Groups and Cooperatives, with both nutritional and income generating aims. The project addresses renewable energy and climate change via identification and implementation of sustainable energy sources such as micro-hydropower schemes (MHP) and Improved Water Mills (IWM); and capacity building on disaster risk reduction (DRR). To ensure sustainable implementation within the local government system, the project supports planning and capacity building within the community and at government levels. The progress is discussed under each result area in Chapter 3.

2. EXTERNAL FACTORS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS

Until July 2017 RVWRMP worked through District Development Committees (DDCs) and implemented activities in ten districts of the Far and Mid-Western Nepal: Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Humla, and Kailali. From the beginning of FY 2074/075 there was a major change in the project administration and the project began to work with the newly established Rural Municipalities (RMs) and Municipalities (Ms). They replaced districts as implementing agencies. RMs/Ms in the Project working area were formed by merging one to eight Village Development Committees (VDCs). The 4th Supervisory Board Meeting (June 16, 2017) decided on the following phased working area and incorporated it in the final project document in the newly structured (Rural) Municipalities, as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. RVWRMP Working Area

Fiscal year	Core program levels	Program (non-core) local levels	Total	Remarks
FY 2074/2075	27	21	48	No physical construction in two RMs in the FY (Only WUMP preparation)
FY 2075/2076	27	42	69	27 core program RMs. 14 other program RMs continued 28 other program RMs (new) Date of MoU end in 7 other program RMs
FY 2076/2077++	27	28+	55+	27 core program RMs 28 other program RMs Date of MoU end in 14 other program RMs Other new RMs selected as per proposal

In addition, the project has called for proposals for additional schemes – both from within the RM (but not on the priority scheme list), and from non-project RMs. The first round of proposals have been received and they will be assessed during the coming FY. In the case where schemes from non-project RMs are approved, an SO will be recruited and the teams from nearby RMs will support.

The number of working RMs will be flexible, based on the demand and commitments received from the RMs. No new schemes from the proposed additional scheme list will be added to the program after July 2019. The Project plans that all the new proposals will be received by the end of December 2018. New MoUs between the RM and DoLIDAR will be prepared for new RMs.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED RESULTS

The result framework, approved by the Supervisory Board on March 5, 2018, contains outputs with their respective indicators (see **Annex 1**). The progress towards the achievement of the main expected results is reported below for each Result Area and Project Purpose. However, progress was not anticipated or reported for some outputs, and hence these are not highlighted in the boxes of indicators. Not all indicators have baselines or targets, and not all measure progress every year, but rather, in a cumulative fashion by project end.

3.1 Result Area 1

Result Area 1 is *Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technologies and sanitation and hygiene behaviour*. The progress against all Result Area 1 targets is shown in the Result Matrix in **Annex 1**. The FY 2074/2075 progress as per the main indicators of Result Area 1 is presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Main Result Area 1 progress

Indicator	Achievement by end of FY 2073/2074	Achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Target for FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
1.1 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase III provide improved water supply services defined as improved and functional fulfils the QARQ criteria.	96%	99%	-	99% ¹	97%
1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries	50,576	61,368 (completed) 50,466 (ongoing)	73,400	111,944	351,000
Number of domestic water supply schemes ²	105	191	179	296	900
1.3 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in phase III apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	New indicator	85%	-	85% ³	90%
Number of institutions/ schools/public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	11	20 (completed) 23 (ongoing)	19	31 (24 school toilets and 7 institutional)	220 (200 school, 20 institutional/public)

Output 1.1 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase III provide improved water supply services defined as improved and functional fulfils the QARQ criteria

All completed schemes are tested and 99% of schemes meet QARQ criteria. All the QARQ indicators are fulfilled except quality. The data show that 99% schemes are free from bacteriological contamination verified by the PA vial test at the end of FY 2074/75. The list of completed and on-going schemes of the project is available in **Annex 2**.

RVWRMP is supporting the establishment of water quality testing mechanisms at RM level. The project has piloted the mechanism development in Thalara, Masta, Talkot, Chhavispathivera, and Bungal of Bajhang District (**Annex 3**). The objective is to improve capacities at RM level to measure their water quality in the field. If successful, this will support the measurement of QARQ indicators.

The project aims to deliver improved water supply services defined as improved and functional, and fulfilling the QARQ criteria (in 97% of schemes):

- Quantity (preferably 45 lpcd or more lpcd), but in no case less than 25 lpcd
- Accessibility within 15 minutes return trip
- Reliability (12 months water supply per year)
- Quality (verified as free from bacteriological contamination – mainly faecal coliforms)

¹ The total number of physically completed schemes is 296 (including WS components of MUS schemes), whereas the number of schemes financially cleared is 233. Out of the 233 schemes, 230 fulfill the QARQ criteria.

² There are no set RVWRMP III targets for the number of schemes. This indicator has been added to concretize the necessary physical work to achieve the targeted number of beneficiaries.

³ The schemes applying WSP with CCA/DRR component represents 85% of the 233 schemes.

Collaboration in Water Quality testing: Coloured water, no matter what colour it is, is not acceptable for public use. Field staffs of Kailali hill rural municipalities reported that many sources have coloured water. RVWRMP reported this to the DWSS and WHO. The DWSS/WHO initiated a study on "Assessment of water quality in the suspected areas (colour and pesticides)".

RVWRMP became a partner in this study providing field support in the assessment of colour in the schemes of Kailali Hill. The project collected, preserved and transported five water source samples from Chure and Mohayal RM of Kailali during February to June 2018. Some basic parameters were tested at field level and in the regional laboratory of DWSS. The final report is not yet available.

Output 1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries.

When considering the number of completed schemes only, the target for FY3 was not reached. If we also count only completed schemes at the end of FY3, 32% of the total target is achieved (61,368 beneficiaries in FY3). But if we count the schemes still under work at the end of the FY (a further 50,466 beneficiaries), we have reached 46% of target beneficiaries, and the implementation rate is increasing. The cumulative number of beneficiaries of completed schemes is 111,944.

The scheme beneficiary targets were optimistic in the AWP for the FY. This was because the figures were provided from the WUMP but at feasibility study stage it was found that not all schemes were possible (Kailali and Doti), for reasons of source scarcity and social disputes. In addition, the electoral changes impeded field work. However, progress towards the overall target is good and likely to be achieved or even exceeded.

The design of the water schemes is changing in some RMs. Private tap connections are under construction in four schemes in Bajhang. This is considered a more sustainable option. However, in other RMs, the scheme beneficiaries have been reluctant to provide the needed higher cash contribution. In Darchula, a large scheme is combining public and private taps, with meters provided by the water supply division. In the non-project RMs that have submitted requests, it is anticipated that approximately 80% will include at least some private tap connections.

1.2a Number of domestic water supply schemes – there are no set RVWRMP III targets for the number of schemes. This indicator has been added to concretize the physical work to achieve the targeted number of beneficiaries. At the end of FY3 the project has completed 495 of an anticipated 900 schemes, or 55% - if sub-schemes are also counted (advice of DoLIDAR). If we look only at main schemes that have achieved IPC and passed through the PoCo stage, there were 301.

Output 1.3 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in phase III that apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component

Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP) with CCA/DRR components in all water supply systems is mandatory. In the detailed feasibility study, there is special section to address the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) issue. Hence, every scheme has been considered to include some DRR components. In this line, safety measures for source protection, plantation, surface water diverting drains, structures improvement, water recharging pit and animal drinking troughs, etc. are the major activities accomplished during the time.

This is further developed in the post construction stage, when Water Safety Plans are developed together with the RM. These incorporate O&M, climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR activities. By the end of the FY, 85% of schemes had prepared a WSP and were implementing it (it is anticipated that by project end 90% of schemes should be applying a WSP). Total 1360 WSP team members have been trained (689 women and 671 men) in different steps of WSP formulation.

Output 1.4 Percentage of User Committees (UCs) of water supply schemes in the project core-program RMs that are active and able to maintain service level

A water supply scheme is considered to be sustainable when it functions throughout its design life period at the expected service levels. In order to design and measure its sustainability, various indicators are taken in to consideration. In connection with result indicator: 1.4, followings parameters which are defined in the Post-Construction Manual are used to ensure the sustainability of the scheme.

A	Core Indicators
1.4.1	UC registration and renewing
1.4.2	Functional status of the scheme
1.4.3	SMW/VMW appointment and mobilization
1.4.4	Implementation of O&M regulation
1.4.5	Existence of O&M fund and regular water tariff collection
1.4.6	UC regular meeting
1.4.7	Implementation of water safety plan
B	Supportive Indicators
1.4.8	UC having fulfilled members
1.4.9	Annual general assembly and reporting to Rural Municipality
1.4.10	Reviewing annual plan including O&M and WSP and its implementation status every year
1.4.11	Management of spare parts and tools
1.4.12	Book keeping and documentation
1.4.13	Membership/Affiliation with cooperatives

We can also consider the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) water supply service ladder, by which definition almost all of the RVWRMP completed schemes comply with Basic standard (Drinking water from improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for round trip, including queueing). The Highest JMP service level is – Safely Managed: Drinking water from improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. However, most RVWRMP schemes to date do not include private connections, making this unattainable.

In line with the measures of sustainability outlined in the Post-Construction Manual, all schemes (301 completed) are functioning well and providing water supply service as anticipated. In order to retain the service level of improved water supply in sustainable manner, post construction activities (PoCo) and establishment of the O&M system are crucial.

When analysing the water supply schemes as defined in Project result indicator 1.4, 67% of UCs (201 of 301 schemes) are able to maintain the service level of water supply (ie. fulfilling all the criteria) (see Figure 2). As most of the schemes were constructed in FY 2074/75 and post construction training and activities are still ongoing, as per the step-by-step process, the service level remains lower than the target but is anticipated to improve rapidly (discussed further in **Annex 4: Sustainability**).

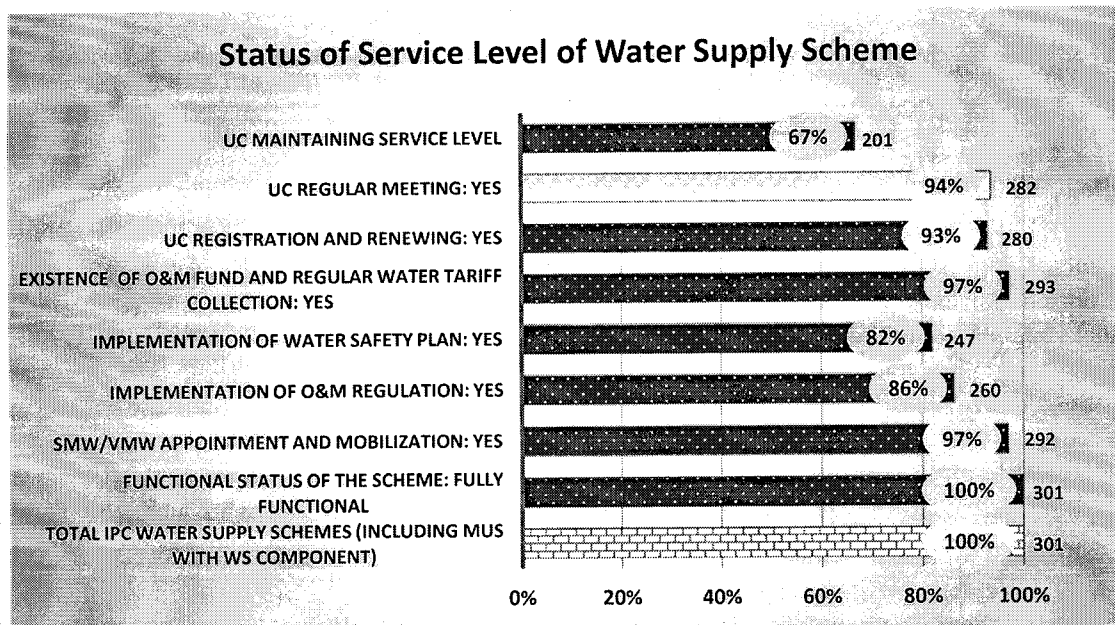


Figure 2. Status of Service Level of Water Supply Schemes

Output 1.5 Key positions (chair, vice chair, secretary, joint secretary and treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the Project core-program RMs are held by women and by minority populations (Dalits and Janajati)

The gender balance in UCs of water supply and MUS schemes is 53% women to 47% men. Representation of Dalits (16%), Janajatis (9%) and Others (75%) is generally in line with the proportions in the beneficiary population. However, when it comes to leadership roles, while women hold approximately half the posts (47%) there is a clear difference in the types of roles held – with men dominating the Chairperson and Secretary roles (92% and 85% men), and women in the Treasurer and Vice-Chair roles (87% and 79%).

Output 1.6 Number of institutions/schools/ public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing

In FY3, 20 schemes were completed, and 23 were ongoing. The cumulative figures for Phase III were: 29,246 students and teachers of 149 schools have benefited from water facilities in schools. 7,619 students and teachers of 24 schools have benefited from sanitation facilities (school toilets) in schools. The school toilets were constructed / improved to achieve Child, Disability and Gender Friendly standards, along with meeting the national standard of 1:50 ratio for toilets. However, it is noted that disabled-friendly access is not feasible in many locations, due to the difficulty for persons with mobility difficulties to even access the school. In addition, the Ministry of Education is also constructing toilets in many schools in the project RMs. Hence, it may not be feasible to reach the overall target. In addition, by nature, public/institutional toilets don't have direct beneficiaries, hence participation of community is more problematic to obtain. Construction works fully depend on the management committee, and in most cases the management/construction committee has limited motivation to complete the scheme on time. Therefore, it is typical that the construction of public/institutional toilets takes longer than expected. The scenario is anticipated to negatively affect the total target on institutional/public/school toilet target of Phase III. For more about WASH status, see Annex 5.

Output 1.7 Drinking water supply schemes in core-program RMs have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital

By the end of FY3, 14% of the WSSs have affiliated with cooperatives and are banking there. This is an improvement over the FY1 and 2, where only 6% were affiliated, but is short of the project target of 40%. However, only 5% of O&M funds are banked with the cooperatives. This issue requires patient work to

change attitudes. Many in the community are historically suspicious of cooperatives, and don't dare entrust their funds there, due to concerns that they could be lost. Most of the UCs have deposited their amount in banks. However, the bank does not provide interest on the O&M funds, and inflation leads to diminishing O&M funds. In addition, there are advantages to utilizing the capital for loans within the community, and enriching the WSS members; and cooperatives establish O&M relief funds, with 5 to 10% of net profit annually.

Output 1.8 Menstruating women able to use the toilet in project core-RMs

This is the most difficult target to measure in RVWRMP, due to the serious taboos associated with menstruation. Even the baselines are unclear. The project has carried out data collection in a variety of manners, including via mobile phone surveys across whole districts in Phase II; via a small sample using the Kobo Toolbox application in late 2017; and via regular data collection by the SOs and SPs (field level staff). The latter uses household monitoring of sanitation and hygiene behaviours, including toilet and tap use during menstruation (then reported to the project via the bimonthly meetings). The latter is probably the most accurate measurement to date, as the community level facilitators are living in the communities. However, even this data is not certain. For instance, there is also variation depending on whether the figure for only the wards where the project works, or a sample of the whole RM are considered. The sex and attitude of the enumerator may have a strong influence on the result.

During FY3, RVWRMP has introduced MHM training and sanitary pad making workshops at RM level. This has been very positively received. The more that knowledge is shared and menstruation is discussed openly as a normal part of life, the more likely it is that menstruation taboos will lose their power and women will be permitted to use toilets and touch taps during menstruation. See Annex 6 on GESI related activities for more information.

As can be seen in Figure 3 below, most districts are registering decreases in non-use of toilets during menstruation, compared with the previous year. The target is for 80% of women to use the toilet during menstruation. A lot more work is needed on measurement techniques.

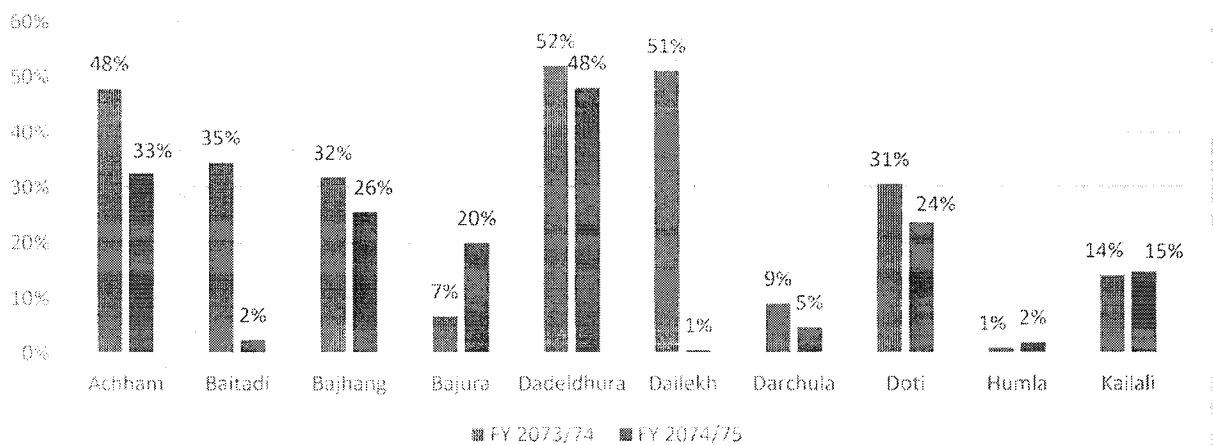


Figure 3. Rates of menstruating women not using the toilet, by district

3.2 Result Area 2

Result Area 2 is *Improved and sustainable nutrition, food security and sustainable income at community level through water resources based livelihoods development*. The progress against all Result Area 2 targets is shown in the Result Matrix in Annex 1. The FY 2074/2075 progress as per the main indicators of Result Area 2 is presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Main Result Area 2 targets

Indicator	Achievement by end of FY 2073/2074	Achievement for FY 2074/2075	Target for FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries	71,677	60,306	50,000	131,983	275,000
2.2 Percentage of women among home garden training recipients, trainer of trainers and Lead Farmers	77.3%	73%	24%	75.2%	50%
2.3 Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden training	26.5%	31%	24%	28.8%	24%
2.4 Number of people receiving rural advisory services	NA (new indicator)	98,987	50,000	98,987	500,000
2.5 Families trained in income generating activities (counted in beneficiaries)	12,630	10,850	10,000	23,480	60,000
2.6 Percentage of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives held by women	48.7%	53.6%	50%	53.6%	50%
2.7 Percentage of Multiple Use Systems (MUS) among the RVWRMP supported schemes	9.7%	8.5%	10%	8.6%	10%
Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes ²	4,369	8,588	8,500	12,957	50,000
Shareholders of cooperatives ⁴	8,789	11,550	7,500	20,339	20,000

Most of the targets for Result 2 have been exceeded in this fiscal year and are on track to reach the end-of-project targets.

Output 2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries

The project supports formation and training of home garden groups consisting of around 25 households each. The beneficiaries are encouraged to grow vegetables, fruits, spices and fodder-crops in their home-gardens. Depending on the geographic area, the home gardens provide nutritious food for six to nine months a year. This is a popular activity with beneficiaries as it supports both household nutrition and permits excess production to be sold. The cumulative achievement by the end of FY3 is 131,983 beneficiaries, or 48% of the overall target.

Analysis of home garden data in RVWRMP project area.

Over the last 2 years, RVWRMP has tracked and gathered information on 2,061 beneficiary households in eight districts through the mobile KoBo application. With respect to home gardens, beneficiaries were asked about what they are growing in their gardens to see the diversity of vegetables, spices, fruits and fodder that people grow.

The data shows that all farmers grow a very diverse amount of crops in their gardens, clearly focused on home consumption, but also some crops that are more likely to be sold in local markets, such as cucumber and tomato. The percentage of farmers not growing vegetables in their gardens is 7%, down from 10% last

⁴ The internal indicators are not listed under then Result Areas in the Project Document but they are closely linked with the Result Areas.

year. The number of farmers growing no fruits in their gardens has also decreased from 6% to 4%. Below (Figure 4) are the charts for vegetable, fruits, spices and fodder production proportions for 2017-2018.

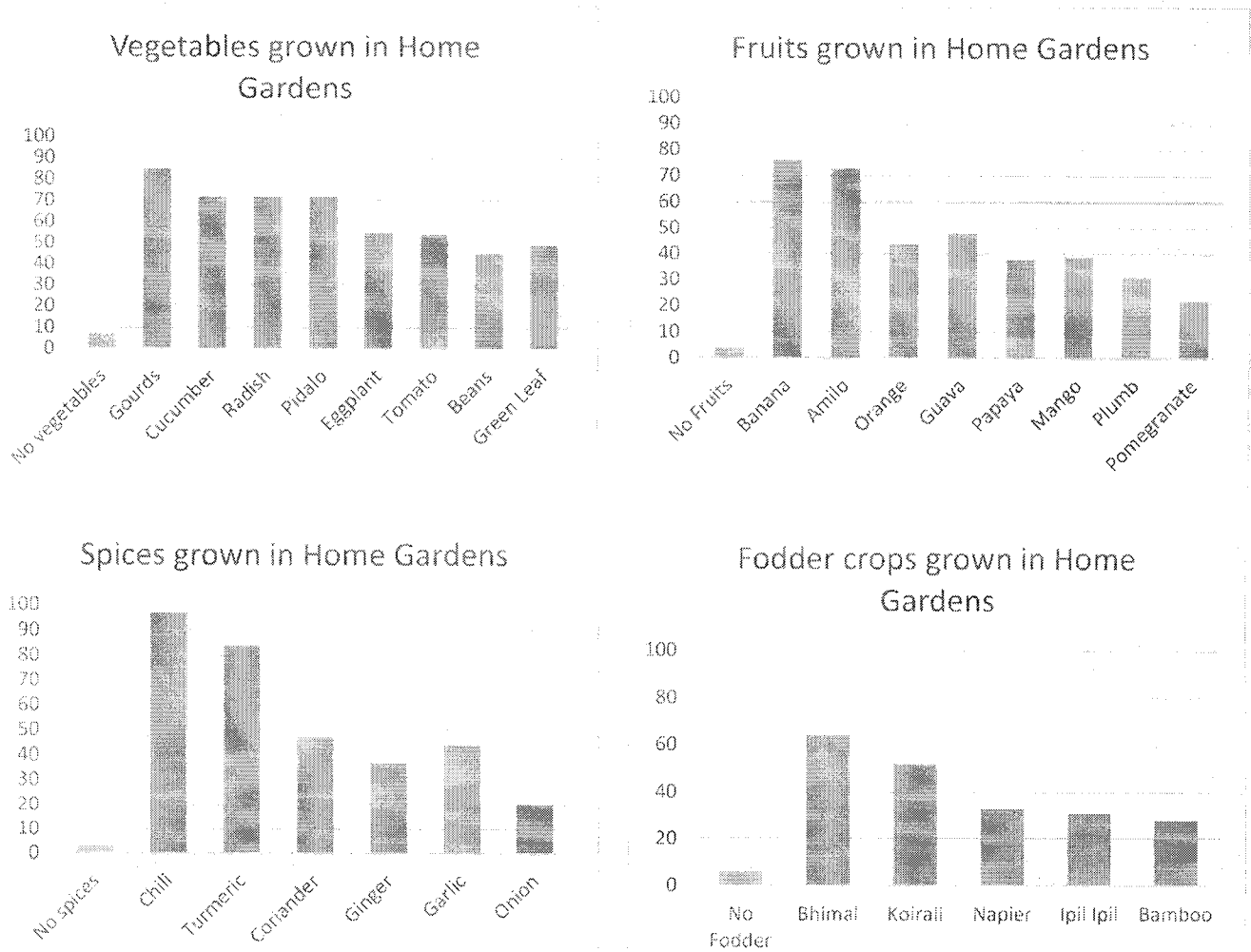


Figure 4 Proportions of different products grown in home gardens during 2018

When we compare 2018 to 2017 figures, it also shows that especially for fruits, the diversity and incidence of fruit growing shows an increasing trend. This is also visible for both vegetables and spices, whereas for fodder, the situation in 2018 is similar to that last year.

RVWRMP is promoting the production of four types of crops in the project area: vegetables, fruits, spices and fodder plants. Although the main objective of the home gardens is the provision of nutritious food to the family, we observe that many farmers also sell small quantities of their production on the local markets or to neighbours in order to get cash. These sales may constitute around 20-30% of their total production, depending on the season.

For the sustainability of home gardens activities, the project has supported the establishment of Multi Purpose Nurseries (MPN) and Agro-vets. These allow farmers to purchase a range of seedlings close to home, as well as bringing access to agro-chemicals within the RM.

See **Annex 7** for success stories on the project approach to home gardens.

Output 2.2 Percentage of women among home garden training recipients, trainers of trainers and Lead Farmers

By the end of FY3, 75% of the training recipients were women (considerably exceeding the target of 50%). Working in the home garden is still mainly carried out by women as the man will take care of the larger fields of wheat, rice or maize including the ploughing. Many women keep the cash that they get from selling surplus produce from their home gardens, in many instances being the first time that these women “earned” cash from their work.

Output 2.3 Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden training

By the end of FY3, Dalits and Janajatis made up 29% of participants of home garden trainings, exceeding the project target of 24% (the average proportional representation of disadvantaged groups in the project area). Some of the working villages of the project are pre-dominantly Janajatis such as the Magar villages in Dadeldhura and Dailekh. Reaching Dalits is still more difficult as they are present to some degree in most villages but have very few resources for agriculture and even establishing home gardens.

Output 2.4 Number of people receiving rural advisory services

Rural Advisory (and extension) Services provide farmers and other actors with a wide range of skills, knowledge and access to information. In the context of RVWRMP, these extension services are provided by private entrepreneurs such as Agro-Vets, government extension services through the RM agriculture and livestock units, financial services through cooperatives and farmer-to-farmer extension through the project trained leader-farmers and RM hired Local Resource Persons (LRP). Such embedded services within the RMs will lead to more sustainability after project-end and ensure that people can continue to access such services. Work is still needed to define how to measure this target.

By the end of FY3, 98,987 beneficiaries had received various forms of advisory services, mainly through farmer-to-farmer extension and receiving services through cooperatives and Local Resource Persons (LRP). The RAS target of 500,000 seems to be high considering the total population of the 27 core-RMs and total project area population. It is recommended to revise the total target of 500,000 downwards after next year.

Output 2.5 Families trained in income generating activities (Converted to population)

A total of 10,850 persons were trained during FY3, slightly exceeding the annual target. By the end of FY3, a cumulative 23,480 persons have been trained in income generating activities, or 39% of a total target of 60,000.

This number includes mainly commercial vegetable farmers but also private enterprises such as Agro-vets and agro-businesses and private service providers trained by the project such as ICS promoters and Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs). For instance, 81 MPN holders and 54 agro-vets entrepreneurs have been trained by the project. 151 ICS promoters were trained during the FY, and at least two VMWs (one man, one woman) are typically trained for every water supply scheme.

See **Annex 7** for a success story of some of these activities.

Output 2.6 Percentage of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives held by women

Of the 46 cooperatives in total, 52% of leadership positions are held by women – or slightly above target. When considering inclusion, 13.7% of leadership posts were held by Dalits, 9.9% by Janajatis and 76.7% by “Other” castes (Brahmin or Chetri). This reflects the proportion of Janajatis who are shareholders (9.7%), but there are somewhat fewer Dalit leaders than would be proportional as they form 20.6% of shareholders.

Output 2.7 Percentage of Multiple Use Systems (MUS) among the RVWRMP supported schemes

Utilisation of water coming from the same source can be a combination of drinking water and conventional irrigation, conventional irrigation and improved water mills, or conventional irrigation and micro-hydro power (in the future). The number of MUS schemes is still slightly below target (a cumulative 8.6% compared with a project target of 10%), mainly due to their lower priority ranking by communities during the WUMP process and due to limited yields from the water sources. However, waste water from the tap and house is utilised for home gardens, and water collection pits and animal troughs are promoted in every scheme. Consequently, even in the case that water is limited, all the RVWRMP supported water schemes are MUS by default.

Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes During FY3, there were 8,588 beneficiaries of irrigation schemes, while 12,957 was the cumulative total (26% of total target of 50,000). This includes water for home garden use, with micro-irrigation systems such as low-cost drip-irrigation and sprinkler systems being supported. The water may come from drinking water schemes or may use waste water from taps or kitchens. In addition, the project has supported rehabilitation or construction of surface irrigation canals to supply water to larger areas for both cereals production and commercial horticulture, usually as part of a Multiple-Use Water System (MUS).

Shareholders of cooperatives - The project-end target for cooperative shareholders has been met in this year and further cooperative development activities will mainly focus on strengthening the financial management and initiating business operations of the strongest cooperatives.

The project supports a total of 46 cooperatives in 27 core-RMs, up from 27 cooperatives in the previous fiscal year. A total of 19 cooperatives have reached an Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS) higher than 110%, up from 13 cooperatives in the previous year.

The target of Phase III for cooperative shareholders has been reached. The number will be reliable and sustainable only after achievement of OSS higher than 110% and other sustainability indicators of the cooperatives. The project's aim now is to complete the institutional development cycle and make established cooperatives reliable and viable.

In addition, the overall Share Capital of the 46 cooperatives has increased by 89% over baseline to a total of more than 170,000 Euro. Total Deposits have increased by 56% over baseline to 688,000 Euro. The total outstanding loan amount is presently around 900,000 Euro with a repayment rate of over 98%.

3.3 Result Area 3

Result Area 3 is *Increased resilience to disasters and climate change and climate change mitigation and adaptation*. The progress against all Result Area 3 targets is shown in the Result Matrix in **Annex 1**. The FY 2074/2075 progress as per the main indicators of Result Area 3 is presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Main Result Area 3 targets

Indicator	Achievement by end of FY 2073/2074	Achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Target for FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
3.1 Renewable Energy generated through micro-hydro power plants	0	0	0	0	700 kW
3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (other than MHP)	23,502	50,952	60,000	74,454	170,000

3.3 UCs of MHP schemes are active and able to maintain service level.	0	0	0	0	90%
3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g. cooking stoves and improved water mills (in MT CO ₂).	12,300	32,241	NA	44,541	250,000
3.5 Number of trained beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA)	NA (new indicator)	Pilot in Talkot – 47 RM staff	NA	47	2,500
3.6 Project investments meet DRR standards and criteria	100%		100%	100%	100%

Output 3.1 Renewable Energy generated through micro-hydro power plants

The Micro-hydro power schemes have been slow to get under work, due to difficulties in defining the interest in RMs/VDCs and uncertainty regarding the modality for implementation and financing. According to the new mandate for the Local Level Government, the RMs can autonomously decide and plan for the implementation of MHP schemes. Consequently, they have planned and will plan for such in the WUMPs. This year the project solicited proposals from Rural Municipalities and Municipalities from the total project area for potential MHP construction, and 88 proposals were received. After initial screening, project staff visited 46 schemes for a pre-feasibility study (PFS). A total number of 12 schemes with a potential power output of 817 kW and benefiting over 35,000 beneficiaries were found to be feasible and therefore were selected for further detailed feasibility studies (DFS), which will begin after November 2018 – four in Bajhang, one in Dailekh, one in Baitadi, three in Humla, and three in Bajura. The project is currently working with the RMs to contract local consultants to carry out the DFS.

However, the DFS is on hold until the SVB can advise on how the project should respond to national policy on MHPs. There is a policy that no new MHPs should be constructed in the area where there is possibility of national grid within 5 years. If this policy is applied there will only be four schemes that the project can support. Considering the time required to construct MHPs (and to develop end-use promotion activities) with respect to the project timeframe, the project needs a clear cut policy decision to go ahead.

Output 3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (other than MHP)

RVWRMP promotes improved cooking stoves (ICS) as a source of energy and a part of the total sanitation activities in the project RMs. They have been demonstrated to decrease the time used for firewood collection and cooking, reduces deforestation, and reduces CO₂ emissions. They are of particular benefit for women and girls, who have time savings and an improved indoor smoke-free environment. The project has installed 2169 Metal ICS, 6496 Mud ICS and 2157 Rocket ICS to date.

Improved Water Mills (IWM) are typically used for cereal grinding in rural communities. IWMs save time for further livelihoods opportunities and social interactions, by reducing the drudgery of women who would otherwise need to mill grains by hand; queue for the service in much less efficient traditional mills; or pay for diesel-run mills.

50,952 beneficiaries benefitted from ICS (43,153) and IWM (7,799) in FY3, a little less than the target for this year of 60,000. The cumulative total at the end of FY3 was 74,454, or 44% of the project target of 170,000 beneficiaries.

A total of 7,590 units of ICS (cumulative total of 10,822) and 54 IWM (cumulative total 80) were installed this fiscal year. Most of the ICS units installed were facilitated through local cooperatives. In addition, a total of 151 ICS promoters were trained during the FY. There was slight interference by an FAO-supported activity, distributing free rocket ICS in some RMs in Darchula. This reduced the interest of local residents to pay their own contribution for an ICS under RVWRMP.

See a report on the emission reductions achieved by the ICS and IWM instalments in **Annex 8**.

Output 3.3 UCs of MHP schemes are active and able to maintain service level as verified by presence of a paid maintenance worker, public audit at least once a year and affiliation with cooperative

As there have not been any MHPs constructed during the project, this result is 0.

Output 3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g. cooking stoves, improved water mills

The calculation of green gas emissions follows REFEL (Renewable Energy for Enhanced Rural Livelihood) standards - (3.143 tCO₂/year/ICS; 4.52 tCO₂/year/IWM; 7.5 tCO₂/year/MHP). The average value of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is estimated to be 8.33 Euro/MT in 2018.

On this basis, it is calculated that by the end of FY3, ICS are saving a cumulative 50,087 tCO₂e and IWM are saving 542 tCO₂e, for a total of 50,629 tCO₂e. By the end of the project, if the targets are achieved, the project will save a total of 307,965 tCO₂e.

Output 3.5 Number of trained beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR/CCA)

All participants in the WUMP activities are given some training in DRR and CCA. However, to date only one specific workshop on DRR/CCA was delivered to RM staff in Talkot RM, Bajhang as a pilot event (June 2018), with 47 participants. At the end of the training, participants committed that DRR activities will be a part of all investment planning at ward and RM level, and adequate investment will be allocated; the RM will establish a disaster relief fund; all design estimates will have a DRR component and budget in the estimate; the RM level disaster relief committee will be activated; and the RM will actively participate on all climate change and adaptation related activities. In the coming FY, DRR and CCA trainings are planned in all RMs.

Output 3.6 Project investments meet DRR standards and criteria

This can be considered 100%. In practice all scheme activities include DRR elements, such as source protection, design elements to protect against landslides, deep burial of pipelines to avoid damage, etc. The elements are incorporated in the design package of all the schemes.

3.4 Result Area 4

Result Area 4 is *GoN institutional capacity to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities*. The progress against all Result Area 4 targets is shown in Table 6 and in the Result Matrix in **Annex 1**.

It should be noted that several of these targets are new in this FY, and the targets have changed (VDC/district becoming RM) due to the government restructuring and the finalisation of the project budget with the additional EU funds. Consequently, there are no achievements recorded prior to FY3. In addition, some have not been acted on during this FY (Outputs 4.1, 4.5, 4.8).

Table 6. Main Result Area 4 targets

Indicator	Achievement by end of FY 2073/2074	Achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Target for FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
4.2 National and provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small		3		3	6

industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences					
4.3 RM ownership demonstrated by RM contribution to the RM-WRDF		10.3%		10.3%	at least 7%
4.4 Number of trained local bodies to promote effective access to energy, markets, irrigation and WASH services		27 Core RMs + Project's orientation to Non-core (call for proposal)	100%	27	27 core RMs
4.6 RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget		98% - investment 82% - recurrent		90%	80%
4.7 Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by RM Offices		On average, 9.3 meetings per RM-PMC		9.3	At least 10 RM-PMC meetings per RM annually
4.8 Percentage of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems, power plants, etc.		29%		24%	20%

Output 4.1 Roadmap for multi-sector regional cohesion policy: Contribution to policies designed for poverty reductions in remote and mountainous areas either under Agriculture Development Strategy or at provincial level

No action during this FY.

Output 4.2 National and provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences

The project has actively supported sharing experiences in three workshops (one international, one national, one provincial) – the Side event at the SOPHEN International conference on “Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership”, Kathmandu; International Menstruation Day, team of women RM Chairs and Vice-Chairs brought from Province 7 to participate in the Kathmandu workshop (see **Annex 9** for a conference report); and the Waste-Free Province 7 meeting and declaration (Dhangadhi Declaration). In the latter case, RVWRMP is now planning for activities in project RMs, especially regarding the impacts linked to water (see **Annex 10** for a report).

Output 4.3 RM ownership demonstrated by RM contribution to the RM-WRDF

During FY3, RM's contributed 10.3% to the RM-WRDF budget. This is good progress to the project target of 7%. Though the reporting year was the first year of activity with the RMs, more contribution by the RMs is ensured and collaboration on funding for other activities is committed by the RMs in coming years. Much of the FY has involved considerable learning by RMs regarding the potential of project activities.

Output 4.4 Number of trained local bodies to promote effective access to energy, markets, irrigation and WASH services

All the 27 core project RMs have been supported, as well as orientation being given to Non-core RMs with respect to the call for proposals. The TA fund was used to support capacity building for 762 persons, in a wide range of activities (**Annex 12**). Other capacity building activities were funded by the RMs themselves, from the RM-WRDF.

Output 4.5 Mobilization of RM own resources under Agriculture and Cottage and Small industries section for joint activities in the core-program RMs

Due to the re-organization of these two ministries and their departments, the district based offices and personnel are in the process of being devolved to the RMs. Not all staff have been re-assigned yet and the budget situation is not yet fully clear. Once RVWRMP has finalized the establishment of its own RM-based offices, this indicator will be tracked, if it is feasible.

Output 4.6 RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget

During FY3, 98% of the investment budget and 82% of the recurrent RM-WRDF budget were expended. The cumulative expenditure is 90%, ahead of the project target of 80%.

Output 4.7 Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by RM Offices

Coordination was ensured with the RM-PMC, via 231 meetings, held regularly in 25 RMs (in 2 RMs there was only planning in the last year, and implementation starts this year – so only a couple of meetings)

Output 4.8 Percentage of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems, power plants, etc.

The community contribution to schemes increased during FY3, reaching 29%, or a cumulative average of 24% (thus superseding the project target of 20%). This demonstrates the enthusiasm and community ownership of RVWRMP schemes.

3.5 Project Purpose

The Purpose of the Project is to achieve *universal access to basic WASH services, and improved livelihoods with establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water users and livelihoods promotion in the project area.* The progress against targets setting as per the main Project Purpose indicators is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Main Project Purpose targets

Indicator	Baseline	Achievement by end of FY 2073/2074	Achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Target for FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
Project area declared Open defecation free (ODF) and follow the post-ODF strategy as per total sanitation guidelines	5	2	3	3	10	10 districts
Water Use Master Plans (WUMPS) prepared	0 in RMs	0	27 under work	27	27 under work	27
Percentage of developed cooperatives, which achieve an operational self-sufficiency of 110% or more.			58% 27 (of a total of 46)	50%	58% 27 (of a total of 46)	90%

ODF Status: The entire Province 7 was declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) in May 2018 (declared second in Nepal). This was a significant achievement, as it is the poorest and most remote region of the country, and had a poor starting state of sanitation coverage. Dailekh and Humla in Karnali Province have also declared ODF. From a total of 429 VDCs in the project districts, RVWRMP supported the ODF declaration in 107 VDCs,

or 25% (not including those VDCs that RVWRMP worked with that had already declared ODF previous to project support).

See **Annex 13** for the progress to the Provincial ODF.

The Project is continuing the sanitation improvement work in the project RMs also after the declaration of the open defecation free status. This is referred to as Total Sanitation and Behaviour Change interventions. The improvement sought is a high sanitation and hygiene status in the community, household as well as individual level. The total sanitation programme aims at improving overall village cleanliness, better management of household and animal waste, good drainage, hygienic cooking and washing facilities of the household and personal hygiene, including menstrual hygiene management. After the structural reform of the government, the local ODF maintenance and TS achievement responsibilities have shifted from VDCs to RMs, and the district-wise ODF maintenance and TS achievement to the Province.

There is a large variation in achievement of the TS indicators, ranging from 94% of households in the project area having a water sealed toilet; 36% practising handwashing; 40% having a dishwashing platform; 32% having a solid waste disposal pit; to only 17% dealing appropriately with farmyard manure; and 13% practising Point of Use treatment of water.

Despite this strong showing in ODF achievement, not everyone uses the toilet at all times. Two times when people are unlikely to use the toilet at after family bereavement and when women are menstruating, due to the high level of menstrual taboos in the region. Project monitoring has shown that 20% of menstruating women don't use the toilet during menstruation and 30% don't touch the tap. This was discussed further under Result 1.

WUMPs: The WUMPs needed additional work due to the change in structure – with several VDCs merged to form the RM, and not all areas having earlier participated in the WUMP process. In addition, they were adapted to include water use strategies and livelihood implementation plans (LIPs) at RM level. The project supports RMs in the development of the RM water use strategy and in the formulation of RM WASH policies. The aim was to facilitate strategy and policy discussions and negotiations, in order to draft water governance and use visions, WASH investment policies, WASH regulations, water security and environmental protection policies, and livelihoods improvement planning for the particular RM. Until early 2018, the PSU implemented and financed the WUMPs. The WUMP process was paused for two months in early 2018, while the strategy was adjusted, and then the RMs took over the implementation and financing process (with some remaining guidance from PSU). All WUMPs, with the additional water use strategies and livelihoods information, are expected to be completed by the end of 2018.

Cooperatives: Of the 46 cooperatives supported by RVWRMP, 29 cooperatives have a repayment rate above 90%, and 27 have achieved Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) above 110%, and are therefore considered to be self-sufficient.

See **Annex 14** for the status of the project-supported cooperatives.

3.6 Beneficiaries

The progress against the estimated beneficiary numbers for major project activities, as defined in the Project Document, are summarised in Table 8.

Table 8. Estimated beneficiary numbers for major project activities

Number of beneficiaries per type of intervention	Achievement by end of FY 2073/2074	Achievement for FY 2074/2075	Target for FY 2074/2075	Cumulative achievement by end of FY 2074/2075	Project Target
Water supply – 1.	50,576	60,306	73,400	111,944	351,000

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annual Progress Report 2014/15 – 2017/18

Institutional toilets in schools/health posts/ public places – 2.	11	20	19	31	220
Household sanitation - 3.		110,000		110,000	110,000
Home gardens	71,677	60,306	50,000	131,983	275,000
Trained in income generating activities	12,630	10,850	10,000	23,480	60,000
Rural advisory services – 4.	NA	98,987	50,000	98,987	500,000
Renewable energy through MHP – 5.	0	0	0	0	700 kW
MHP beneficiaries – 5.	0	0	2,100	0	30,000
Access to sustainable energy services (other than micro-hydro)	23,502	50,952	60,000	74,454	170,000
Irrigation systems	4,369	8,588	8,500	12,957	50,000
Shareholders of cooperatives	8,789	11,550	7,500	20,339	20,000

Discussion of specific indicators from the table above:

1. WS beneficiaries: The target is high, but we consider it is achievable. This depends upon the number of proposals and their effective implementation. If the project receives insufficient feasible proposals beyond the main RM schemes, the WS target can't be met. By the time of the MTE, we will be clearer on the number of likely beneficiaries. If this is insufficient to meet the target, further ideas must be discussed.
2. Institutional toilets: It is very difficult to complete the institutional toilet schemes and meet the beneficiary target, due to the reasons mention above. We suggest that the target is decreased by 50%.
3. Household Sanitation beneficiaries - This indicator on household sanitation beneficiaries was kept for ODF declaration of the remaining area at the start of the project (having population 110,000). As the whole project area has achieved ODF it is no longer needed. To date there are no TS indicators in the document. The project hopes that the MTE can suggest changes. Due to MHM issues and animal waste management problem, TS (as such) is practically not feasible. Very few households even achieve TS (marked with a green sticker). It is not possible to declare any wards TS, but 'sanitised HHS' can be declared.
4. RAS: It is still not clear how this indicator for Rural Advisory services should be counted, particularly as it crosses over several areas of work. We have reported zero, but is not the case, as we have of course provided many services in this area. Further work is needed to define the measurement of this indicator.
5. MHP: depends upon the policy decisions by SVB, without delay. If the SVB decides that the MHP plans can go ahead, and some larger MHPs are permitted, it should be possible to achieve the targets. If it is not allowed to construct in the area where national grid is 'planned' or if the size of scheme is limited to less than 100 kW, the target will not be achieved. In this case, the MHP budget needs to be diverted to irrigation or other components.

3.7 Priority areas of Finland's Development Cooperation

Finnish development cooperation has a special focus on the following priority areas:

- enhancing the rights and status of women and girls;
- improving the economies of developing countries to ensure more jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being;
- democratic and better functioning societies; and
- increased food security and better access to water and energy; and the sustainability of natural resources.

These topics have also emerged in the new International Water Strategy for Finland (8.2018) – Finnish Water Way. In that, the following cross-cutting objectives are specified: promoting water as a human right, good governance, the equitable and sustainable use of water, climate change mitigation and adaptation, gender equality, responsible and rights-based use of water resources, and policy coherence between sectors. We also promote the water, energy and food security nexus under all three pillars.

RVWRMP responds to all these issues.

3.7.1 GESI & HRBA

RVWRMP can be considered Human Rights progressive – or even transformative. The project actively seeks to address the identified root causes and patterns of non-fulfilment of human rights and discrimination. All data for planning and monitoring is disaggregated, and addressed in reports.

Nepal signed the UN Declaration of the Right to Water and Sanitation in 2010. In addition, the Constitution of Nepal (2015) specifies that “Every citizen shall have the right of access to clean drinking water and sanitation” (35.4), as well as other rights regarding access to food, rights of women, etc. The project supports all these rights.

During this FY, for the first time in twenty years, Nepal has an elected local government that is accountable to the voters. The HRBA approach emphasises the responsibility of the government, and sees it as the duty bearer towards the citizens who are the right holders. The Project has conducted orientations, including the HRBA/GESI theme, for RMPMCs in order to make the local bodies aware of their responsibilities in providing services to the citizens, as well as empower the rights-holders to claim their rights to water and sanitation.

The right to water can be defined as the right of everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. The right to water and sanitation doesn't mean immediate resolution of all problems, or equal technology solutions for all – it means that the governmental bodies should make plans for progressive realization.

RVWRMP has mainstreamed a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) approach in all its activities as a cross cutting issue. The project promotes social change by empowering rural women and disadvantaged groups through an inclusive and participatory development process starting from the planning phase of the activities. The target is to ensure at least 50% women and proportionate representation of minorities in all activities, including in the formation of UCs and Cooperatives, and their leadership. It also applies to the capacity building activities for community and local government. The breakdown of capacity building participants is presented in Figure 5.

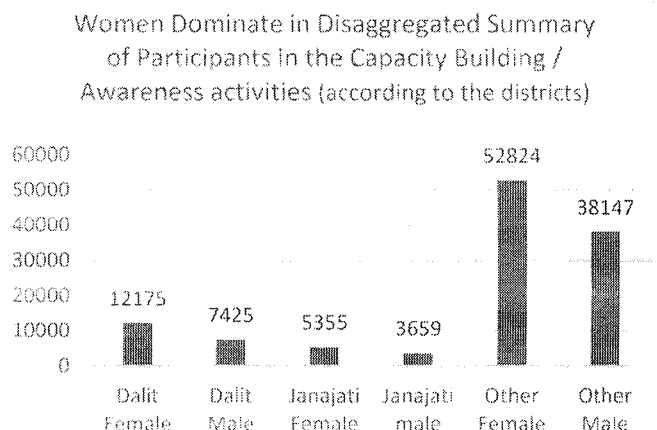


Figure 5. Numbers of women and DAGs participating in capacity building and awareness-raising activities

As noted in other chapters, UCs and cooperatives supported by RVWRMP have equal representation by gender, and representation of Dalits and Janajatis are fairly proportional. More women than men participate in capacity building and awareness raising activities, though there are variations depending on the type of training.

The project has struggled in recruitment of representative numbers of women, Dalits and Janajatis in its own staff, despite applying positive discrimination in recruitment (such as extra points for women or minorities). In addition, capacity building with government staff faces the same problem, as the majority of civil servants are men of Other caste.

Menstruation taboos, including the chhaupadi practice, are a serious problem in the project area. These are a risk to women's health and lives and contravene their human rights. They also interfere with the achievement of total sanitation, if menstruating women are forced to defecate outside.

RVWRMP has worked together with local government, local networks, like-minded agencies, political leaders, and UCs among others to raise awareness and change behaviours. This includes interaction programs with RM representatives, Menstrual Hygiene Management workshops (including sanitary pad making) at the RM level, orientation workshops with religious leaders, awareness-raising rallies, radio programs and mobilization of women's groups, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) and traditional healers. This has included a focus of activities on International Menstruation Day on 28th May, with local activities at RM level, and taking female RM leaders to Kathmandu to participate in the national activities. These women were motivated to return to their RM to fight against menstruation taboos.

In order to strengthen women's involvement in scheme sustainability (as well as sanitation & hygiene promotion), a UC Female Members' workshop at RM level should be organized annually as a step of post construction activities. During the workshop, the participants also participate in confidence building activities to explore the issues they face in UCs. There is also discussion on harmful chhaupadi practices and MHM, and how they can support good practices. During this FY3, the workshop was conducted in four RMs. The rest of the RMs plan to conduct the workshop in FY 2075/76.

See Annex 6 for more about HRBA and GESI in project practices.

3.7.2 Livelihoods

RVWRMP has a wide range of activities focusing on livelihoods and job creation. This includes the advanced livelihoods and cooperative activities, and job creation for Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs), Livelihoods Resource Persons (LRPs), etc. The project also supported training opportunities for On the Job Trainees - 22

'intern' sub engineers/Engineers in FY3. In addition, 13,630 persons benefitted from advance level of income generation activities (trainees and their families).

3.7.3 Democratic societies

The elections and federalisation in Nepal are a great opportunity for developing into a truly democratic society. Funding for the project has been decentralised to RM level, with the RMPMC and RMWRDF. Staff who earlier worked in with SOs or SPs via the districts, were moved down to RM level. RVWRMP has supported recruitment of staff to work closely with the RM, in the final days of FY3. This has included the Gaupalika Water Resource Officers (GWROs, 27) based in all RMs and working directly for them. In addition, 27 Technical Facilitators (TFs) and 15 Livelihood Facilitators (LFs) have been recruited to represent the project in the RMs and support their work during FY4.

The WUMPs and Water Resource Strategies are supporting the RMs to understand their resources and plan for sustainable use in the future.

Overall 119,585 persons at RM level were trained by RMs and RVWRMP staff during FY3 (though naturally there are some people trained more than once). This included 70,354 women and 49,231 men. Of these there were 19,600 Dalit, 9,014 Janajati and 90,971 other participants. **Annex 12** has the district breakdown.

Capacity building has been provided to RM staff in issues such as Project orientation, Financial Administration and Accounting, Women as Decision-Makers (gender planning and budgeting) and DRR/CCA.

During this FY RVWRMP has developed Women as Decision Makers workshops, empowering women in planning and gender-based budgeting at RM level. Six workshops were piloted in this FY (**Annex 15**), and they will now be rolled out to all RMs in the coming year (discussed further under Lessons Learned and in **Annex 15**).

3.7.4 Food security, water, energy and sustainability

The water–energy–food nexus has become a hot topic of discussion internationally and has become central to discussions regarding the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). RVWRMP neatly feeds into all these topics, being very much a sustainable rural development project, focused on water. All the components are linked to these nexus issues. During the FY3, several project staff presented in the SOPHEN International Conference on Water, Environment and Climate Change (April 2018 in Kathmandu - there was also a side event dealing particularly with MHM issues sponsored by the project). Staff presented on topics such as the MUS schemes promoted by the project.

3.8 Communication and Visibility

In order to communicate about the Project results, share success stories and lessons learnt to the audiences relevant for the Project communication and visibility actions are essential. It is also important to raise awareness on the Project objectives among the beneficiaries and acknowledge the financiers. The communication and visibility plan works on the following levels: public communication to the Finnish and international audience; public communication and advocacy to the Nepalese stakeholders; communication on the Project objective to the Project beneficiaries; visibility of the Project and EU guidelines. The plan follows the EU communication and visibility guidelines.

RVWRMP has paid attention to increase visibility on different levels of the project activities, including scheme level. The project has ensured that it is identified clearly, along with acknowledgement of the financiers, in schemes, livelihoods activities, capacity building activities, etc. Hoarding boards presenting the schemes and the livelihoods activities in the community are displayed in prominent places in the communities. Constructed structures (such as tap stands) are painted with WASH slogans and project/financier logos. Similarly, flexes that serve as IEC materials and banners for any of the capacity building activities also include logos of the financiers.

The project and financiers' logos are incorporated in communication and visibility related materials. The project has taken significant actions on communication and visibility using various means, such as publications, newspapers, radio, television, social media & websites, exhibitions, scientific paper presentation at national and international forums and in peer reviewed journals, production and distribution of IEC materials, audio documents, etc. The activities were accomplished by staff at TSU/RM level and PSU level.

RVWRMP was presented in the International Project Management Association (IPMA) Global Congress in Kazakhstan in September 2017 – and received the bronze award in the Community Service/Development Project category of the IPMA global awards.

Details of the activities regarding communication and visibility are presented in **Annex 11**.

4. RESOURCES AND BUDGET

The RVWRMP budget is financed by several budget lines: the GoF, including the delegated contributions of the EU; the GoN; the RM budgets and contributions of users.

There has been considerable fluctuations of the EUR:NPR exchange rate of the last financial year – as shown in Figure 6 below. This makes long term budgeting difficult, and has some impact on the expenditure rates. For the time-being, the projects are using a rate of 120 NPR/EUR for budgeting purposes.

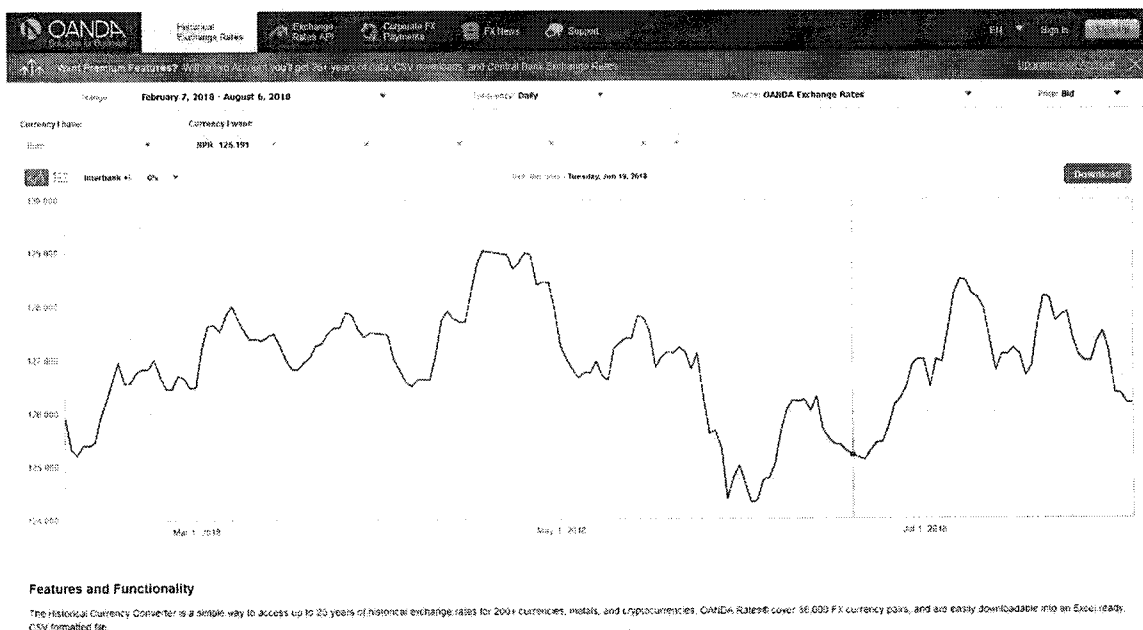


Figure 6. Currency rates over the past 180 days (EUR:NPR)

4.1 Assets, Equipment and Other Facilities

Offices and Facilities: The project rents an office building complex in Dadeldhura for the PSU and PCO. In addition, the project rents an office for a Logistics Support Unit (LSU) in Dhangadhi. It shares the guesthouse and office in Kathmandu with RWSSP-WN.

Technical Support Units run from each district, housing the WRAs, WREs and during FY3, the SPs. During FY3, the project has paid for rental of the office spaces for Humla, Baitadi and Darchula. The other district TSUs have been housed by the DCCs. In the FY4, The project will pay for separate office space only in Humla (due to the genuine difficulties to identify free space). Kailali TSU will move from the provincial office (which is

overcrowded due to having the Provincial Assembly, the chamber of the chairperson/vice chairperson, etc. in the same compound) to the LSU. All districts have internet connections.

Housing is rented for the International CTA and the International Field Specialist (two floors of the same building). The International Chief Livelihoods Advisor has accommodation within the office complex.

Assets and equipment: Equipment owned by the project includes furnishings and office equipment, survey equipment and water quality testing equipment. An inventory list is maintained in the PSU, with the continuous updating of the store and fixed assets. Broken or outdated equipment is regularly auctioned.

Vehicles: The project owns nine vehicles – eight cars and one mini-bus. One car is under the management of the NPD from DoLIDAR in Kathmandu (with their own driver and maintenance). The project also owns three motorbikes – kept in PSU, Dhangadhi LSU and at the Guesthouse in Kathmandu. The project-based vehicles are in heavy use and are maintained in good working order. Additionally the districts hire short-term rental vehicles as per their needs.

Annex 16a-b contain lists of the project assets and vehicles.

4.2 Human Resources

GoF/EU-funded human resources

During FY3 the RVWRMP III Technical Assistance (TA) team consisted of three international posts - the Chief Technical Advisor, Chief Livelihoods Advisor and Field Specialist. There were eight national posts at PSU level – the Deputy Team Leader, Technical Specialist, Sanitation and Hygiene Specialist, Cooperative and Micro-Finance Specialist, Sustainable Livelihoods Specialist, Social and Institutional Development Specialist, the MIS Specialist and the Renewable Energy Specialist. At district level, there were eight WRAs and four WREs. The working months used are listed below in Table 1Table 9.

Table 9. Summary of person months from the TA team and Home Office used so far

Staff position	FY01	FY02	FY03	Total	Original TA budget (months)	Option	Total TA budget
Long Term International #	9.10	34.00	26.86	69.96	139.5	35	174.5
Long Term National PSU	38.64	93.33	97.33	229.31	259.25	149	408.25
Long Term National District	67.33	153.19	145.31	365.83	540.75	296	836.75
Home Office	4.0	12.0	12.0	28.0	60	18	78

including Field Specialist (though in the official budget this post is reported under reimbursables, as is Home Office)

* Actual person months utilised

In addition to the TA team, RVWRMP hires long and short term PSU and district support and technical staff and facilitators (including the WUMP team) through the different budget lines, including Capacity Building and Plans budget.

During the FY3, the new Human Resources Strategy was approved by the SVB, with the proposals for redistributing the staff in line with the new RM structures.

An added complication during FY3, was the new Labour Act of the GoN, issued in September 2017. Together with RWSSP-WN, the project took advice from labour specialists. Discussions were also held with the Finnish Embassy and MFA Finland. The Project Administration Manual (PAM) was updated and is pending approval by the MFA Finland. The new provisions are not yet applied, but will be back-dated when approved. This is expected to have heavy financial implications. The provisions do not apply to GoN staff.

The EU funding began in late 2017, but the changes to the consulting company contract have not yet been finalised by the MFA Finland. When this takes place in FY4, there will be changes to the international and

national TA contingent. However, further adjustments will also be needed after the Mid Term Evaluation (anticipated in early 2019), in order ensure sufficient national TA and reimbursables to support the project.

GoN-funded human resources

RVWRMP III has support from the National Project Director in Kathmandu (part time). The national Project Coordinator has operated from the District Technical Office (DTO) in Dadeldhura (part time). In addition the project has the services of the part time accountant of the DTO, and from the PCO there are two engineers, a computer operator and an office assistant. The future arrangements are somewhat unclear as the DTO has now disappeared, as part of the local government restructuring.

RM-funded human resources

During FY3, the Support Organisations (SOs - including local staff working on the WUMPs) and Support Persons (SPs) were moved from the districts to be employed by the RMs. Five districts used the SP modality and five districts applied the SO modality.

In FY4, the Gaupalika Water Resources Officers (GWRO) and the SOs will be paid by the RMs, while the Technical and Livelihoods Facilitators will be paid by the Capacity Building and Plans budget of the TA contract.

Annex 16 presents a list of the staff employed by the project during FY3.

4.3 Financial Resources

The overall budget in the Project Document for Phase III is 60 MEUR. GOF contribution is 15 MEUR, EU contribution 20 MEUR, GON contribution is 15 MEUR, and RM contribution is 5.2 MEUR. Additional contributions are expected from users/beneficiaries worth 5 MEUR in cash and kind. The expenditure in EUR and NPR by result areas (including both investment and programme expenditure, and involving PCO programme costs, but excluding TA) is summarised in Table 10 and shown in greater detail in Annex 18.

Table 10. Budget expenditure in EUR and NPR

Result Area	Total Budget PD (EUR)			Expenditure FY01-02 (EUR)			Expenditure FY03 (EUR)			Cumulative Expenditure (EUR)		
	GoN	GoF/EU	Total	GoN	GoF/EU	Total	GoN	GoF/EU	Total	GoN	GoF/EU	Total
Result Area 1	9,560,000	9,850,000	19,410,000	1,871,663	2,276,996	4,148,668	1,517,772	2,271,918	4,089,691	3,689,236	4,548,923	8,238,059
Result Area 2	1,440,000	5,840,000	7,280,000	428,742	564,205	992,946	480,710	565,652	1,046,362	909,452	1,129,356	2,038,808
Result Area 3 (New from FY03)	2,309,000	4,270,000	6,579,000	148,733	166,649	315,382	20,532	160,991	366,522	269,265	347,640	616,904
Result Area 4	600,000	1,600,000	2,400,000	219,601	74,611	294,211	253,843	260,531	514,374	473,444	435,011	908,565
Total	13,909,000	21,160,000	35,069,000	2,668,739	3,182,461	5,851,200	2,272,857	3,279,091	5,551,948	5,141,398	6,463,940	11,605,338

Result Area	Total Budget PD (1,000 NPR)			Expenditure FY01-02 (1,000 NPR)			Expenditure FY03 (1,000 NPR)			Cumulative Expenditure (1,000 NPR)		
	GoN	GoF/EU	Total	GoN	GoF/EU	Total	GoN	GoF/EU	Total	GoN	GoF/EU	Total
Result Area 1	1,472,000	1,976,000	3,448,000	224,576	273,229	497,804	216,013	272,650	488,663	442,708	545,958	988,666
Result Area 2	172,800	712,800	885,600	514,419	67,706	582,125	19,664	57,685	77,349	109,044	105,523	214,567
Result Area 3 (New from FY03)	276,000	524,000	800,000	17,848	16,649	34,497	14,464	217,911	232,375	123,312	147,177	379,552
Result Area 4	72,000	216,000	288,000	26,352	20,903	47,255	30,461	313,322	343,783	473,444	52,211	1,019,438
Total	1,992,800	2,728,800	4,721,600	843,195	378,487	1,221,682	260,539	1,174,568	1,384,769	1,172,508	851,269	2,226,037

The expenditure by result areas in percentage is summarised in Table 11.

Table 11. Progress of expenditure in percentage

Result Area	Cumulative Expenditure %		
	GoN	GoF/EU	Total
Result Area 1	39 %	46 %	43 %
Result Area 2	63 %	19 %	28 %
Result Area 3 (New from FY03)	12 %	8 %	9 %
Result Area 4	79 %	24 %	38 %
Total	38 %	30 %	33 %

The Technical Assistance budget (Table 12) is directly operated by the PSU. It is administrated and audited as per the rules and regulations of the Government of Finland. The Team Leader approves all the expenditure.

Table 12. Overall TA budget

Budget lines	Expenditure FY3	Cumulative expenditure FY1-3	Original Budget	Option	Total Budget
TA International	296 457	735 610	1 536 000	654 500	2 190 500
TA National (districts and PSU)	535 230	1 199 859	1 599 812	890 130	2 489 942
Reimbursable TA Costs *	180 668	467 143	800 000	155 371	955 371
Plans and studies	90 818	254 637			
Result 1 - Capacity Building	183 075	432 541	3 700 000		3 700 000
Result 2 - Capacity Building	74 315	154 119			
Result 4 - Capacity Building	65 059	119 611			
Total Capacity Building	413 267	960 908			
Operational costs	301 988	731 559	1 600 000		1 600 000
Total EUR	1 727 610	4 095 079	9 235 812	1 700 000	10 935 812

* including Field Specialist and HO Cost in the reimbursables

The RM-WRDF is financed jointly by the government of Nepal and Finland, and the European Union (EU), sharing the cost with Rural Municipalities / Municipalities (RMs), Communities and User Groups. The contributions of GoN and GoF/EU are released to the same account - the Local Government Consolidated Funds. The GoN fund is released to the RM-WRDF through the regular budget processes of the Government of Nepal, whereas the GoF/EU contribution is released directly from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland to the RM-WRDF (via the PSU bank account in Dhangadhi). It is administrated and audited as per the Local Government rules and regulations, approved by the GoN. Unspent GoF/EU funds are not frozen. They are carried over to the next fiscal year while the GoN Fund is frozen. The unspent fund from non-core RM is refunded to the PSU account by cheque. The balance fund carried over is then transferred to the next fiscal year 2075 / 076.

The GoN approved budget for the Fiscal Year 2074 / 075 was NPR 92,655,000.00 in recurrent and NPR 235,849,000.00 in investment funds. The fund from the District Treasury Office has released the budget of every RM as per the approved budget. However, in mid Shrawan 2075, it was found that the budget in some RMs had changed (only on the GoN Recurrent side). Hence, the budget is reported here according to the revised budget, whose approved budget sheet (Akhtiyari) was received from District Treasury Office.

Expenditure of the RM-WRDF has been close to planned levels (Table 13 and Figure 7) during FY3. These numbers match with Figure 10, except that they do not include PCO expenditure. Annex 18 is a full report on Financial Expenditure in the RM-WRDFs.

Table 13. Budget, release and expenditure of RM-WRDF funds

Detail	Government of Nepal		Government of Finland/EU		Rural Municipalities / Municipalities		Total
	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Total budget	92,408,000.00	235,849,000.00	148,087,000.00	318,907,000.00	4,678,230.00	80,063,602.79	879,992,832.79
Total Release	92,408,000.00	235,248,850.00	148,087,000.00	318,907,000.00	3,837,666.00	79,070,038.62	877,558,554.62
Total Expenditure	88,888,297.00	227,729,555.00	110,884,077.16	284,853,473.25	3,837,666.00	78,710,494.62	794,903,563.03
% Expenditure Vs Budget	96%	97%	75%	89%	82%	98%	90%

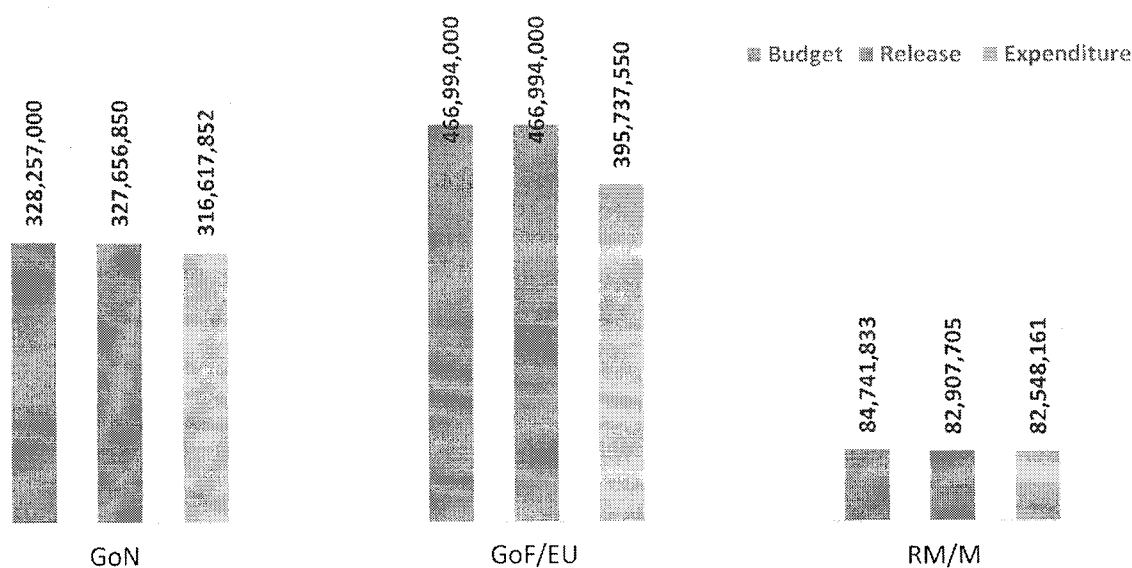


Figure 7. Budget, release and expenditure of RM-WRDF funds, by donor

As noted, the expenditure of the GoF/EU funds was less than that of the GoN or RM. The RM's fund expenditure is linked with the APE of the RMs. To ensure the RM contribution the project encourages RMs to expend their fund first. Regarding the GoN fund, it used to be frozen at the end of the fiscal year and took time for the budget to be released from the Treasury office. Consequently it is better to mobilise the GoF /EU fund at the beginning of the FY as per need.

As indicated in the Project Implementation Guideline, RM-WRDF Monitoring is carried out twice a year by a joint monitoring team is of PSU, PCO Account Officer and DCC Account Officer. The team prepare the report immediately and submit to the Chief Administrative Officer at the Rural Municipality and the National Project Coordinator, Team Leader, Deputy Team Leader in PSU. The monitoring is done as per the prevailing GoN/Local Government rules and regulations.

The first monitoring was carried out in 39 Rural Municipalities out of 46 Rural Municipalities. The second Monitoring was done in eight Rural Municipalities. Since this is the first year working with the Local Level Government, the planned two monitoring visits have not taken place in all RMs. To date, the processes have been found to be systematic and payments have been made based on the recommendation of the Water Resources Advisor or assigned Project representative. Many RM Offices are operating from the District HQ, because of banking problems (no bank services are yet available in many RMs). This has caused some problems as it has been more difficult to receive the monthly reports. Slowly the banks are establishing their branches at RM Level, and this issue is likely to resolve. There are other problems at the RM Level that

interfere with accounting, such as the lack of human resources, insufficient energy backup systems, and the lack of internet and telephone facilities in many of the RMs.

The Project orientation to RM level Accountants was conducted in Dhangadhi on 9-10 November 2017. Training in the GoN accounting package called SUTRA was organised on 7 – 9 Jan 2018 in Dadeldhura for all the RMs running project activities. Resource persons from MoFALD and the District Treasury Control Office, Dadeldhura participated. 92% of the participants attending the Training reported that due to the insufficient internet capacity at RM level, they have not been implementing the SUTRA Accounting Package. Considering this problem, the simple excel sheet-linked Financial report (Fatbari) was prepared and orientation was given to the Field Coordinators, RM accountants and WRAs. This provides the detail of the expenditure, including code-wise budget, release and expenditure, contribution of GoN, GoF/EU and RM/M. After the RMs began to use this excel sheet, it has made reporting easier and uniform to all RMs.

5. RISKS

The assumption in the beginning of the FY was that the major upheaval of the local government system in Nepal would bring constraints and delays. This indeed happened, and in the follow-up of the Project's performance indicators, this is evident. Each election (national, provincial and local) led to a Nepali ban of any field activities or meetings (Code of Conduct) in an effort to avoid political interference. The process of recruitment of the new RM level staff has been slow – still by the end of the FY, posts had not been filled (most anticipate they will be filled after the Dashain holidays). Naturally there is a capacity gap, while policies are defined, staff learn their new roles, funding mechanisms are established, etc. From the national and provincial level there has been restructuring, with uncertainty remaining regarding the division of responsibilities.

However, the Project staff has very much appreciated and been encouraged by the positive reception and energy of the newly elected local government members and officials. There is a potential for a much better enabling environment for the project activities at RM level. The new administration has welcomed the RVWRMP and numerous cooperation activities have been planned and started.

RVWRMP is piloting and modifying its operating procedures to best align with the RMs. The project shifted the operations and fund flows from district level to municipality level during the FY3. As of FY4 the staff structure is applied, with GWROs, TFs and LFs recruited to work with the RMs. The project also launched the SO selection process again, involving the RMs in the selection process together with project staff.

The table below (Table 14) analyses the risks outlined in the work plan for the running fiscal year.

Table 14. Risks, Likelihood and Mitigations Measures Applied

ISSUES AND RISKS	OCCURRENCE & IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURES APPLIED (During the reporting period)
Natural calamities and climate change	Likelihood High- Impact Medium. Some landslides expected in the monsoon season. Depletion of water sources will continue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RVWRMP applies the Climate Resilient Water Supply Development Guidelines developed by Department of Water Supply. Special design and technology options have been implemented in RMs suffering from source depletion and low rain. Cooperatives provide financial back-up to the users' committees in the situation of any disaster. The Project is tracking the long-term source yields, giving the communities better coping mechanisms, and also tools for better engineering designs to cope with water scarcity.

Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annual Progress Report 2074/75 – 2017/18

<p>New administrative structure delayed</p>	<p>Likelihood High – Impact High Local body restructuring (especially mergers of VDCs to form Rural municipalities) affects the project working modality, selection of new working areas and preparation of WUMPs. As a result of changing RVWRMP working area from previously selected 61 Core VDCs (where the work had already been started and cannot be abruptly discontinued) to 27 Core Rural municipalities will cause a delay in the completion of project targets.</p>	<p>Significant risks did not materialise. Work was phased out in some VDCs, and new wards of core RMs were included. WUMPs were expanded to gather additional information in core RMs. The revision of the Project Document opened up the other RMs for project support, on demand basis. There have been issues with staff recruitment delays, turnover of staff and lack of access to banks and internet. The project has been able to successfully support the RMs. Late in the FY3, the recruitment process began for the GWROs, LFs and TFs. They will support the work at RM level as of FY4.</p>
<p>Limited political will to decentralize</p>	<p>Likelihood Medium- Impact Medium.</p>	<p>The Provincial elections were held in December 2017 and the Provincial administration has been formed. There is still some uncertainty regarding the lines of command, and the roles of central, provincial, district and RMs. In FY3, the NPC worked from the DTO as usual, but by the end of the year the DTO was dissolved. The funding of the DCCs has also been unclear, although the role in the project was outlined in MoUs.</p>
<p>Limited support from local level</p>	<p>Likelihood High – Impact Medium. The elected bodies' tenure is for five years, which gives a continuity of RVWRMP activities until the very end of the project. The District Technical Offices in the Project working areas were thinly staffed. The RMs are still struggling to recruit their full staff, especially in technical fields. There is likely to be problems both in the presence of technically qualified staff and in their motivation (especially the senior staff who have worked previously at District Level).</p>	<p>RVWRMP III is well prepared for this risk. The Human Resources Strategy, prepared in November 2017, has ensured technical support to the RMs via GWRO, TF and LF posts, as well as the recruitment of SOs for scheme support.</p>
<p>Limited capacity of SOs and SPs</p>	<p>Likelihood High - Impact Medium. Lack of qualified technical human resources in the labour market continues to be a problem – both quantity and quality. SOs fail to retain qualified human resources, especially the Sub-Engineers and Technicians.</p>	<p>A total of 243 SO and SP staff were employed in FY3. A new tendering process for SOs was opened late in FY3. The 'new' SOs (though they may have worked with the project earlier) will begin work before Dashain in FY4. A successful intern programme for technical staff was implemented. RVWRMP III has engaged batches of young sub-engineers and engineers, in the hope that they will stay in the region and will later be employed.</p>
<p>Delayed or missing contributions</p>	<p>Likelihood Medium – Impact Medium. There may be delays in establishment of Rural municipality level administration including opening bank accounts and establishing fund flows.</p>	<p>The risk did indeed materialise and the establishment of fund flow mechanisms and oversight measures took time. However, in the second half of the FY, procedures have become smoother. RMs are enthusiastic to contribute funds to the project activities.</p>

6. SUSTAINABILITY

The overall objective of the project is to; **improve health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area**. It concerns measures of improved health, especially through reduced excreta-related and water borne diseases and improved dietary nutrition through enhanced food security and the ability of citizens to earn an income to pay for basic household goods. That will impact on the defined indicators such as Human Resource Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI).

To achieve the above objective, sustainability of the intervened activities is crucial. In this regard, sustainability measures must be ensured for improved service delivery in long run. See **Annex 3** for a sustainability report of FY03.

As to ensure sustainability of water supply schemes and ODF situation, the Project ensures the technical/functionality, institutional, social, environmental and financial, indicators. The Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) play an important role in appropriate scheme selection, reflecting the real needs and hardship levels of the RM. Conflicts are increasing due to water scarcity – this may be due to climate change and reduced rainfall, or due to increased use of water supplies. Careful study of the source status and registration, any potential conflicts, and likely uses in the future, are vital prior to selection to ensure sustainability of the schemes.

Technical Sustainability: As of the reporting period, all the water supply schemes are fully functional. Village Maintenance Workers are mobilized in 97% schemes. Similarly, 94% UCs have managed spare parts and tools in the schemes.

Financial Sustainability: As of the time, NPR. 19,587,216 is collected as O&M fund by all completed schemes. O&M fund status is presented below;

Locally mobilized:	11%
Cash with UCs:	2%
Deposited in Bank:	82%
Deposited in Cooperatives:	5%

The livelihoods activities supported by RVWRMP also contribute to financial sustainability. Income generation at household level enables users to pay their water tariffs.

Institutional Sustainability: Users committees (UCs) of 94% schemes have regular meeting system. The status of book keeping and documentation quality is good in 26%, moderate in 37 % and poor in 1 % schemes. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) regulation is found implemented in 86% schemes. Out of total schemes supported in Phase III, 12% are affiliated with cooperatives. As the cooperative development process is going on and existing cooperatives are not viable yet, the volume of schemes affiliated with cooperatives seems low but is not concerning. Annual General Assemblies have been conducted in 66% schemes during the reporting period.

A water supply scheme is considered to be sustainable when it functions throughout its design life period with its fully expected service levels. In addition, QARQ (Quantity, Accessibility, Reliability and Quality) criteria are also defined in the result framework of the project, and all the schemes should have a water safety plan with DRR and CCA components.

Means of Verification of some indicators

Functional Status

Fully functional:	Scheme having all structures working properly and delivering water supply services in all taps
Partially functional:	Scheme having most or some of the structures working properly and delivering water supply services in most or some of the taps
Closed down:	Scheme does not work at all

QARQ

Quantity:	Preferably 45 lpcd or more lpcd
Accessibility:	Within 15 minutes round trip
Reliability:	12 months
Quality:	Verified as free from bacteriological contamination (PA vial test)

Book keeping and documentation

Good	Book keeping and all other documents are maintained properly
Moderate	Book keeping is maintained and other documents

The institutional setup of UC is vital and the project also expects that the UC is governed by the policy of the local government. Consequently, project efforts are also focused to set up the institutional system rather than only to seek the results with physical support using external means. The RMs are guided to formulate an O&M management policy.

Private tap connections are encouraged as this is expected to lead to more ownership and better maintenance.

Environmental sustainability is considered in the selection in the WUMP, and the design, construction and O&M of the schemes. This includes issues of CCA and DRR. The emission reductions achieved thus far via ICS installations indicate that RVWRMP is effectively contributing to reducing greenhouse gases through the promotion of ICS in their working areas. The installation of ICSs decrease the time needed for firewood collection, improves the hygiene of the community, and alleviates the drudgery of especially women and children. It prevents deforestation and environmental degradation and is an economical option for the family. The stoves significantly reduce the locally produced CO₂ emissions, also contributing more than a fair share to the fight against the climate change.

The sustainability status of Phase III schemes are demonstrated in Figure 8 below.

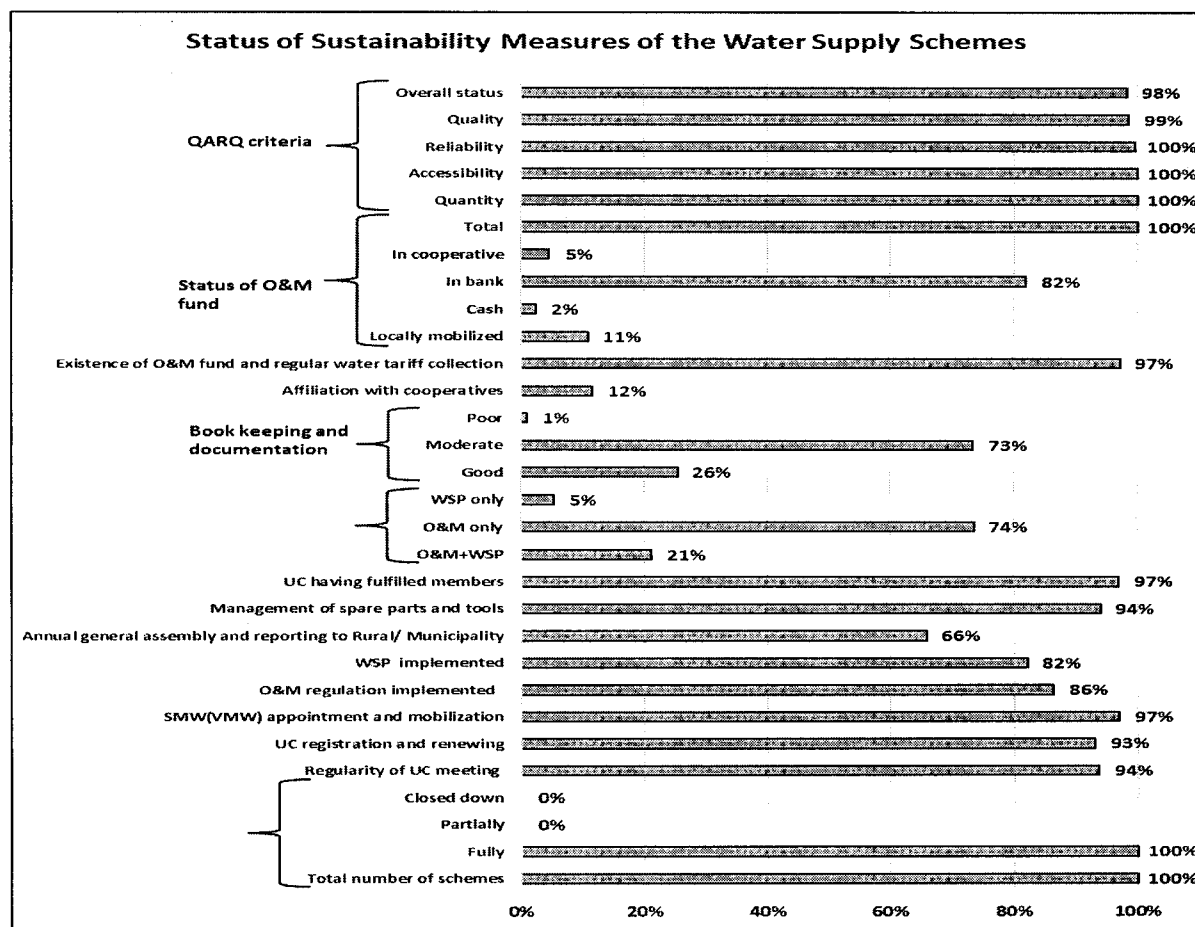


Figure 8. Indicator wise sustainability status of water supply schemes

District wise status of sustainability measures of water supply schemes are presented in **Annex 4**.

Sustainability of livelihoods activities is also supported by institutional recognition, via registration with the RM. After registration, the groups are eligible to receive agricultural inputs, such as subsidies towards fruit tree saplings, mushroom seeds, small machinery and extension services, etc. The Project supports the groups with refresher trainings and climate smart technical advice during regular events. For sustainable services,

the project establishes new or strengthens existing agro-vets in the project communities. The project establishes multipurpose nurseries in each ward of the RM to ensure availability of fruit, fodder and non-timber-forest-product saplings for home gardens and environmental conservation. Local Resource Person (LRP) development at RM level is the main approach that the project has been adopting to support all the livelihood interventions.

RVWRMP III is linking income-generating agricultural activities with the cooperatives where feasible, and these activities will be intensified in future as the project supported cooperatives get stronger, have more members and receive more capacity building trainings. Two cooperatives have started agro-vet services and collective input procurement.

The renewable energy and CCA/DRR activities of the project have obvious links to environmental and social sustainability, resulting in decreased greenhouse gas emissions, less environmental degradation (such as firewood collection and smoke production), and reductions in drudgery for women in particular.

7. LESSONS LEARNED

Institutional Strengthening of Local Government

The enthusiasm and energy of the new local government is tangible and initial activities with the RMs have been positive. RVWRMP III is supporting the municipalities to undertake their constitutional service provision tasks. See an analysis on the lessons learnt about the current strengths and weaknesses of the RM cooperation in **Annex 17**.

It is critical that we maintain an attitude of supporting sustainability and reducing dependency on the project. To date, there has been a tendency to rely on the project staff for documentation, reporting, finance, etc. As these tasks are transferred to the RMs, it will be important to build this ownership.

The RMs do not have their full components of staff yet. In addition, there have been frequent transfers of RM officials. For this reason, it is important that the project assist with provision of technical staff and regular refresher orientations and trainings.

The institutional structure of the project remains unclear. The chain of command flows through the central government – MoFAGA, DoLIDAR and the district staff – and from Province to RM. This has led to some uncertainty regarding roles and budgets. For instance, the District Coordinating Committees (DCC) have a role of monitoring in the MoUs with the project, but the budget for this purpose is unclear. It is proposed that this could be provided by the RMs. Additionally the status of the accommodation of the project Technical Support Unit offices at district level is unclear. This should be provided by the district, but in some cases it has proved impossible.

Streamlining of activities

At the same time, there is an increasing burden on project staff. From the earlier 10 district units, there are now 27 core RMs plus additional non-project scheme RMs to support and monitor. WRAs need to attend monthly meetings in all the core RMs. This is an obvious time burden. It is presumed that the newly recruited GWROs in each core RM will assist with the reporting from the RMs.

Earlier bimonthly meetings were held in each district with SO and SP staff, but with the increased number of SOs, it is proposed that the frequency is decreased to three times per year.

Sustainability of schemes

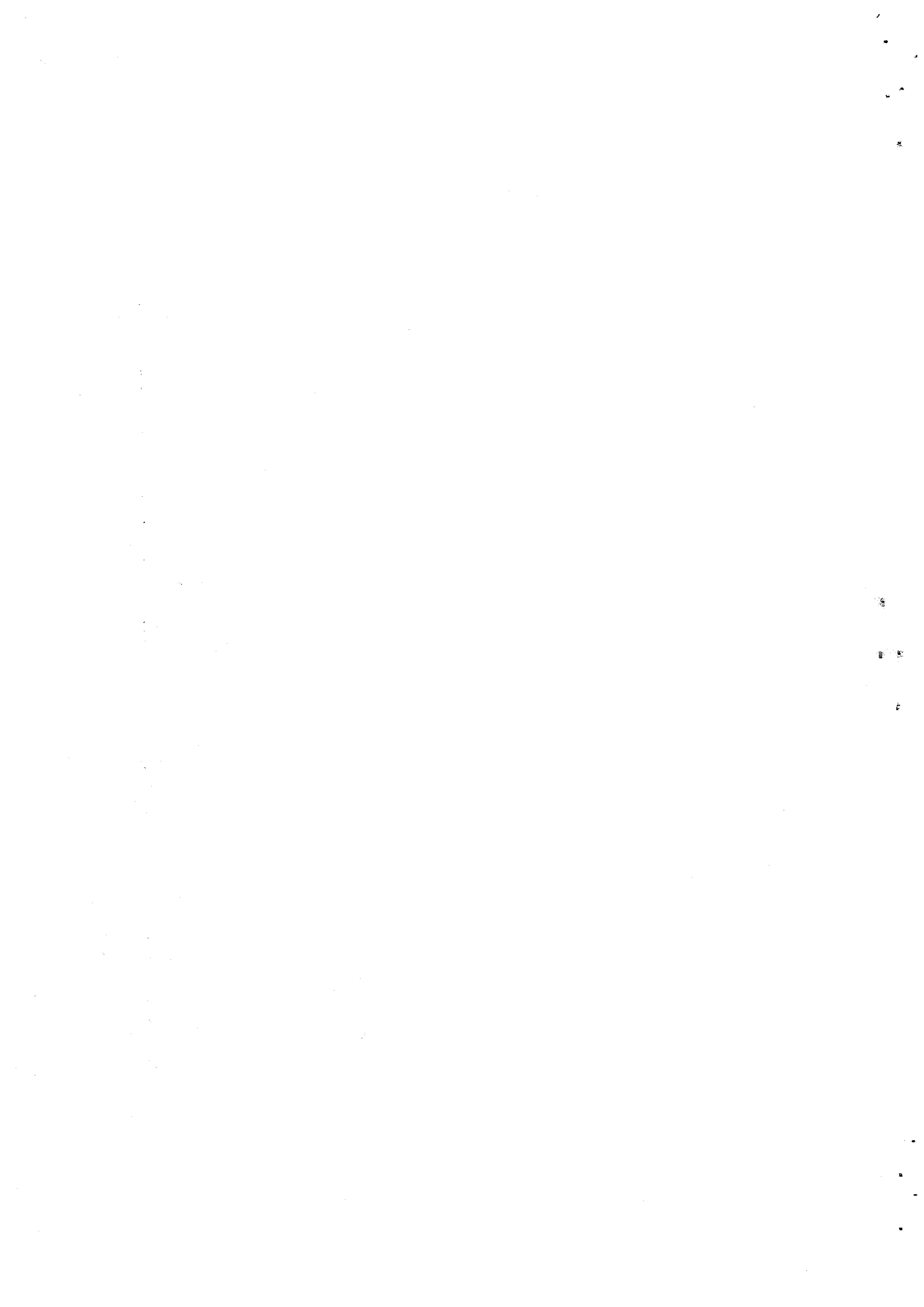
Water source conflict remains a serious problem throughout Nepal, including in the project area. This includes competitive increases in water demand and depletion of sources. A critical role remains for quality WUMPs.

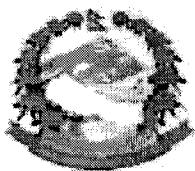
Women as Decision Makers and Advisors

Women as Decision-Makers workshops were piloted in six RMs in the FY3. The major objectives of this workshop were to empower women for decision-making processes and involve them to formulate gender responsive plans of the Rural Municipalities, with budgets. There has earlier (prior to the RM elections) been insufficient involvement of women in planning. Women were entitled to get specific budget allocations for their specific topics but the budget/programme was usually planned by men. Since the elections, women's involvement in development processes has increased. Women are being empowered to raise their voices and are getting involved in decision making process. With this in mind, the workshops on 'Women as Decision Maker' were conducted in 6 RMs named Ajayameru, Marma, Naugad, Pancheshwor, Thalara and Talkot. In the workshops, they identified their issues and discussed on problems and way forward.

The workshop invited women representing many sectors in the RM and used group exercises for analysis of the problems of women in the home, in service provision, agriculture, money and leadership. After analysis of the problems and root causes, the next group exercise was find solutions with tentative budgets. The RM Councils have then approved the plans and picked up many of the activities to their annual plans for the coming FY4. All core RMs who did not conduct the workshop in FY 2074/75 have planned to organise a workshop in FY 2075/76. In addition, review workshops are also planned by some of the RMs where the workshops were already conducted. Other agencies within the RMs are also implementing gender responsive activities based on the gender responsive plan. RVWRMP will support implement specific activities - in the AWP of the six RMs for FY 2075/76, the RMPMCs have incorporated about 20 activities from the gender responsive plans. This was a very positive experience, and was much appreciated by the RMs.

RVWRMP still struggles to recruit qualified female staff. The recruitments for GWRO, LF and TF posts still identified very few winning candidates, despite applying positive discrimination. The project will need to continue to consider alternative methods to improve the gender balance of staff.





Ministry for Foreign
Affairs of Finland

ANNEXES - ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY03

FY 2074/075 – CY 2017/18
July 16, 2017 to July 15, 2018



**Rural Village Water Resources Management Project
(RVWRMP III)**

Duration: 3/2016—8/2022

**Competent Authorities: Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
& Ministry of Finance, Nepal**

**Implementation: Ministry of Federal Affairs and General
Administration (MoFaGa) / DoLIDAR; Rural Municipalities of
Provinces 6 & 7**

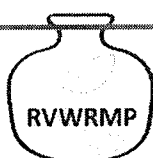
TA Consultant: FCG International Ltd

**Publication: Annual Progress Report FY03 FY2074/75 -
CY2017/18**

Report by: Project Support Unit

**Date & Location: 5 Oct 2018, Dadeldhura Distribution:
Supervisory Board**

<http://www.rvwrmp.org.np/>



FCG.

ANNEX 1

ANNEX 1: Results Chain Matrix - Progress reporting (FY 2074/75)

Results chain	Indicator	Achievement FY 01 & 02	Achievement FY 03	Annual target FY 03	% in annual target	Cumulative achievement FY 03	% in overall target	End of Project target
Result Area – 1	1.1 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase III provide improved water supply services defined as improved and functional fulfils the QARQ criteria.	New indicator	61,368 (completed) 50,466 (ongoing)	73,400	83.6%	98.7% (out of 233 schemes, 230 are fulfilling QARQ criteria)	102%	97%
	1.2 Number of water supply beneficiaries	1,821+48,755				111,944	32%	351,000
	1.2a Number of domestic water supply schemes ¹					283+199+12+1=495	55%	900
	1.3 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in phase III apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	New indicator				82%	91%	90%
	1.4 Percentage of User Committees (UCs) of water supply schemes in the project core-program RMs are active and able to maintain service level.	52%				74% (out of 233 schemes, 173 are maintaining service level)	87%	85%
	1.5 Key positions (chair, vice chair, secretary, joint secretary and treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the Project core-program RMs are held by women and by minority populations (Dalits and Janajati)	45% women; 15% Dalit; 11% Janajati	Out of total members in the Key position: Female: 47% Dalit: 13% Janajati: 10%			Out of total members in the Key position: Female: 47% Dalit: 13% Janajati: 10%	Female 94%; Dalit 81%; and Janajati 125%	Out of total members in the Key position: Female: 50% and 16% Dalit + 8% Janajati (24%)
	1.6 Number of institutions/schools/ public places supported by the Project fund with disabled and gender-friendly toilets and access to hand washing	11	20 (completed) 23 (ongoing)	19	105.26%	31	14%	220

¹ There are no set RVWRMP III targets for the number of schemes. This indicator has been added to concretize the physical work to achieve the targeted number of beneficiaries.

Results chain	Indicator	Achievement FY 01 & 02	Achievement FY 03	Annual target FY 03	% in annual target	Cumulative achievement FY 03	% in overall target	End of Project target
	1.7 Drinking water supply schemes in core-program RMs have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital	6%	14%			14%	35%	40%
	1.8 Menstruating women able to use the toilet in project core-RMs	65%	KOBO data 83% but doubtful 80% on Bimonthly meeting data		80%	KOBO data 83% but doubtful 80% on Bimonthly meeting data	100%	80%
Result Area – 2	2.1 Number of home garden beneficiaries	37,577+ 34,100	60,306	50,000	120.6%	131,983	48%	275,000
	2.2 Percentage of women among home garden training recipients, trainers of trainers and Lead Farmers	77%	73%	50%	146%	75.2%	150%	50%
	2.3 Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden training.	27% (Dalit 22%, Janajati 5%)	31% (17% Dalit + 13% Janajati)	24%	129%	28.8%	120%	24%
	2.4. Number of people receiving rural advisory services	NA (new indicator)	98,987	50,000	198%	98,987	19.8%	500,000
	2.5 Families trained in income generating activities (Converted to population)	12,630	10,850	10,000	108.5%	23,480	39%	60,000
	2.6 Percentage of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives held by women	49%	53.6%	50%	107%	53.6%	107%	50%
	2.7 Percentage of Multiple Use Systems (MUS) among the RVWRMP supported schemes	10%	27 MUS schemes out of 316 completed schemes	10%	85.5%	8.6%	86%	10%
	Beneficiaries of irrigation schemes	4,369	8,588	8,500	101.04%	12,957	25.9%	50,000
	Shareholders of cooperatives ²	8,789	11,550	7,500	154%	20,339	101.7%	20,000
Result Area – 3	3.1 Renewable Energy generated through micro-hydro power plants	New indicator	0	0	0	0	0	700 kW

² The last two indicators are not listed under Result Area 2 in the Project Document but they are closely linked with this Result Area.

Results chain	Indicator	Achievement FY 01 & 02	Achievement FY 03	Annual target FY 03	% in annual target	Cumulative achievement FY 03	% in overall target	End of Project target
	3.2 Number of beneficiaries provided with access to sustainable energy services (other than MHP)	23,502	50,952	60,000	84.9%	74,454	44%	170,000
	3.3 UCs of MHP schemes are active and able to maintain service level as verified by presence of a paid maintenance worker, public audit at least once a year and affiliation with cooperative	0	0	0	0	0	0	90%
	3.4 Greenhouse gas emissions mitigated by the use of sustainable technologies, e.g. cooking stoves, improved water mills.	16,254	34,375	NA	NA	50,629	20%	250,000
	3.5 Number of trained beneficiaries on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (DRR).	NA (new indicator)		pilot in Talkot – 47 RM staff	NA	47	2%	2,500
	3.6 Project investments meet DRR standards and criteria	New indicator		100%		100%		100%
Result Area – 4	4.1 Roadmap for multi-sector regional cohesion policy: Contribution to policies designed for poverty reductions in remote and mountainous areas either under Agriculture Development Strategy or at provincial level	New indicator						
	4.2 National and provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors informed on RVWRMP experiences	1 document; 2 conferences	3 conferences; 1 document SeRDEN Journal articles; Int. Menstruation Day Workshop, KTM; Side Event at SOPHEN International conference on "Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership", KTM; Waste-Free Province 7 (Dhangadhi Declaration)			2 documents; 6 conferences	100% conferences; 33% documents	Six documents produced and six national level conferences

Results chain	Indicator	Achievement FY 01 & 02 (Districts)	Achievement FY 03	Annual target FY 03	% in annual target	Cumulative achievement FY 03	% in overall target	End of Project target
	4.3 RM ownership demonstrated by RM contribution to the RM-WRDF	no RM data (Districts)	10.3%			10.3%	43%	24%
	4.4 Number of trained local bodies to promote effective access to energy, markets, irrigation and WASH services	No RM data (Districts/VD Cs)	27	27 Core RMs + Project's orientation to Non-core (call for proposal)	100%	27	100%	27 core RMs
	4.5 Mobilization of RM own resources under Agriculture and Cottage and Small industries section for joint activities in the core-program RMs	19%						80%
	4.6 RM-WRDF funds are expended against the annual budget	104%	98% investment 82% recurrent			90%	113%	80%
	4.7 Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by RM Offices	No RM data (Districts)		9.3 meetings on average per RM-PMC		9.3	93%	At least 10 RM-PMC meetings per RM annually
	4.8 Percentage of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems, power plants, etc.	25%	29%			24%	120%	20%

ANNEX 2

Annex 2

LIST OF SCHEMES AS OF 16 July 2018

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
1	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Bashkhola Thapsa MUS	IPC	108	12/17/2012	12/30/2013	12/28/2013
2	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thapche	IPC	74	12/23/2012	10/30/2014	10/19/2014
3	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Riksanjalke	IPC	46	12/23/2012	12/30/2013	12/26/2013
4	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chadhikhola	IPC	51	12/23/2012	12/30/2013	12/28/2013
5	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Maureodar Dharna	IPC	56	12/23/2012	12/30/2013	12/26/2013
6	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jadapani	IPC	62	10/23/2013	1/30/2015	1/26/2015
7	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Basudhara, darna	IPC	73	10/23/2013	8/30/2014	12/16/2014
8	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Basola Silkebhara	IPO	48	10/17/2014	5/30/2015	
9	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chadhikhola Chennekhola	IPO	57	10/17/2014	10/30/2015	
10	ACHHAM	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhankopani	IPO	94	10/17/2014	9/30/2015	
11	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dharkhola AB	IPC	72	12/23/2012	12/30/2013	12/29/2013
12	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kalleyakhola A,B	IPC	56	12/23/2012	12/30/2013	12/28/2013
13	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaliyarnadu	IPC	41	12/23/2012	12/30/2013	12/27/2013
14	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Aagrkhola	IPC	71	10/21/2013	10/31/2013	11/9/2014
15	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Khopchepani	IPC	97	10/27/2013	12/30/2014	12/25/2014
16	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bindrabani, Kalkhola	IPC	51	10/21/2013	2/28/2015	2/22/2015
17	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Jadapani MUS	IPO	43	5/10/2014	6/30/2015	
18	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kudikhet	IPO	155	10/5/2014	8/30/2015	
19	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhattekhola Piyasalla	IPO	37	10/5/2014	6/30/2015	
20	ACHHAM	Chaurpati Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kulibhawan, Taropani	IPO	71	10/5/2014	8/30/2015	
21	ACHHAM	Mangalsain Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dambako Wodar	IPC	12	12/21/2012	12/30/2013	10/16/2013
22	ACHHAM	Mangalsain Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dargard WSS	IPC	6	12/21/2012	12/30/2013	3/15/2013
23	ACHHAM	Mangalsain Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kharka Khola Bhudhasain WSS	IPC	42	12/21/2012	12/30/2013	12/27/2013
24	ACHHAM	Mangalsain Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ghuatpado	IPC	112	12/21/2012	12/30/2013	12/28/2013
25	ACHHAM	Mangalsain Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kusinkhola Lkhchehha	IPC	36	12/21/2012	12/30/2013	12/27/2013
26	ACHHAM	Mangalsain Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jukepani Salruk	IPC	16	12/21/2012	12/30/2013	8/6/2013
27	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Basudhara	IPC	89	1/26/2013	12/30/2013	12/26/2013
28	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhapadegada WSS	IPC	120	10/27/2013	12/30/2014	10/17/2014
29	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pangrani WSS	IPC	333	10/21/2013	12/30/2014	12/27/2014
30	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panimume	IPC	83	11/2/2013	10/30/2014	10/17/2014
31	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Furchhevid	IPC	55	10/17/2014	5/30/2015	3/19/2015
32	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dukduke WSS	IPC*	111	10/17/2014	8/30/2015	
33	ACHHAM	Melilekh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Masamandu	IPO	70	10/17/2014	8/30/2015	

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
34	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhabar Mule	IPC	37	12/24/2072	11/30/2074	11/9/2074
35	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Chodkele Khaga	IPC	20	12/24/2072	3/30/2073	3/10/2073
36	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Padunipallo	IPC	55	1/26/2073	12/30/2073	12/16/2073
37	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pallo Ghodasain	IPC	55	10/23/2073	1/30/2075	1/28/2075
38	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bukidada WSS	IPC	65	10/18/2073	11/30/2074	11/17/2074
39	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panunul Kulibad	IPC	28	12/21/2072	12/30/2073	12/26/2073
40	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tuaspani ka	IPC	67	12/21/2072	12/30/2073	12/26/2073
41	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhurah	IPC	64	12/21/2072	12/30/2073	12/26/2073
42	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tuaspani kha	IPC	24	12/21/2072	12/30/2073	8/6/2073
43	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhanjenule	IPC	82	10/19/2073	10/19/2073	11/20/2074
44	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Cheurako Dhoro	IPC	94	11/2/2073	11/2/2073	11/20/2074
45	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhodkhola	IPC	61	10/19/2073	11/30/2074	11/20/2074
46	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tharkhol Durge	IPC	17	2/17/2073	3/30/2073	3/15/2073
47	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mayakhola/melkatuya	IPC	7	12/22/2072	3/30/2073	3/22/2073
48	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Godakhola ghodchunga Saule	IPC	26	12/22/2072	3/30/2073	3/15/2073
49	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Simkhebaraga	IPC	18	12/22/2072	3/30/2073	3/15/2073
50	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sugabhanka.Bharata Raksi	IPC	29	12/24/2072	3/30/2073	12/28/2073
51	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhedekhor Maithamandu	IPO	111	9/10/2074	9/30/2075	
52	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Jukepani Panunule	IPO	44	9/25/2074	9/30/2075	
53	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bagmare	IPO	80	9/10/2074	9/30/2075	
54	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bansedi Bathan	IPO	79	9/10/2074	9/30/2075	
55	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Hadane	IPO	131	9/10/2074	9/30/2075	
56	ACHHAM	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jadapani Tunadhara	IPO	75	9/10/2074	5/30/2075	
57	ACHHAM	Turmakhand Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhadethau Rettha	IPO	285	10/2/2074	2/28/2076	
58	ACHHAM	Turmakhand Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jadichautara	IPO	64	2/10/2074	5/30/2075	
59	ACHHAM	Turmakhand Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panirul Salena	IPO	255	10/2/2074	12/30/2075	
60	ACHHAM	Turmakhand Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Rajikunta Punepatal	IPO	50	10/2/2074	9/30/2075	
61	BAITADI	Melauli Municipality	MUS	WS + NCI	Ringsarchea MUS	IPC	96	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
62	BAITADI	Melauli Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ratgedi DWS	IPC	132	9/24/2073	9/24/2073	8/25/2074
63	BAITADI	Melauli Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Dabani Solar DWSS	IPO	72	9/28/2074	3/30/2075	
64	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Paral Bhagwathi MUS	IPC	30	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
65	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Durmadia MUS	IPC	17	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
66	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kulaun HS School Sanitation	IPC		12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
67	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kulaugad DWS	IPC	82	8/24/2073	8/24/2073	11/3/2074
68	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thapali surtal	IPC	65	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
69	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kudenaulo Kainpani DWS	IPC	38	9/24/2073	9/24/2073	7/30/2074
70	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Paral Bhagwathi MUS	IPO	31	9/25/2074	8/30/2075	
71	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	MUS	WS + CI	Kaphalpani Deukot MUS	IPO	26	9/25/2074	8/30/2075	
72	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Simar Solar DWSS	IPO	38	9/25/2074	8/30/2075	

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
73	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Katol Lek DWSS	IPD	112	9/28/2074	8/30/2075	
74	BAITADI	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	CagarBaisek DWSS	IPD	112	9/28/2074	8/30/2075	
75	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Taldhar Irrigation	IPC	72	10/19/2074	3/30/2075	3/25/2075
76	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Aarigan Mukti Tole Dwss	IPC	151	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	8/8/2074
77	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ratoka Vanuka First DWSS	IPC	122	11/19/2073	11/30/2074	11/13/2074
78	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kalapani Aaradi DWSS	IPC	35	10/18/2074	3/30/2074	3/24/2075
79	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ratoka Vanuka Second DWSS	IPC	102	11/20/2074	4/30/2075	
80	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Patel Babujhal	IPC	53	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
81	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Changrad Chausal DWS	IPC	40	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
82	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Magrau DWSS	IPC	49	11/10/2073	11/10/2073	10/15/2074
83	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Syulephadi DWSS	IPC	51	11/10/2073	11/10/2073	10/14/2074
84	BAITADI	Purchaudi Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bardina DWSS	IPD	57	9/28/2074	8/30/2075	
85	BAITADI	Shivnath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Kolladi MUS	IPC	29	8/24/2073	8/24/2073	7/30/2074
86	BAITADI	Shivnath Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Hirapur School Sanitation	IPC		12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
87	BAITADI	Shivnath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Hirapura School WSS	IPC	28	12/28/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
88	BAITADI	Shivnath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jukepani Bagieswela DWSS	IPD	133	9/28/2074	8/30/2075	
89	BAITADI	Shivnath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Khadakhairwata DWSS	IPD	101	9/28/2074	8/30/2075	
90	BAITADI	Sigas Gaopalika	MUS	WS + CI	Sradai MUS	IPC	25	9/24/2073	9/24/2073	12/22/2074
91	BAITADI	Sigas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kapdnajar Chaama	IPC	73	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
92	BAITADI	Sigas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Orharani WSS	IPC	37	12/18/2072	3/31/2073	11/22/2073
93	BAITADI	Sigas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ratapani DWSS	IPC	72	9/24/2073	1/30/2074	
94	BAITADI	Sigas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhaulihada DWSS	IPC	35	10/19/2074	9/30/2075	3/23/2075
95	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nehali DWSS	IPD	60	10/19/2074	9/30/2075	
96	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	IWM	IWM	Baddhijaban IWM	IPD	21	1/14/2074	3/24/2074	3/20/2074
97	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	IWM	IWM	Dinnu IWM	IPC	66	2/28/2074	6/20/2074	3/9/2075
98	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahendra ISS School Sanitation	IPC		1/6/2074	12/30/2074	
99	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Durga HSS School Sanitation	IPC		2/28/2074	2/28/2075	3/10/2075
100	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Toh Barad Padmali DWSS	IPC	76	12/10/2072	2/12/2074	1/10/2074
101	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dinnu DWSS	IPC	66	10/17/2073	12/30/2074	
102	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Baddhijaban Solar lift DWSS	IPC	21	1/15/2074	3/25/2075	
103	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bajh DWSS	IPC*	79	10/17/2073	3/30/2075	
104	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	IRRIGATION	GRAVITY	Sadkern Irrigation Scheme	IPD	16	10/28/2074	12/30/2075	
105	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	IWM	IWM	Majhiwan IWM	IPD	12	2/23/2075	7/30/2075	
106	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Katalseen Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPD		2/12/2075	2/28/2075	
107	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Jhalakpur Solar Lifting DWSS	IPD	38	10/29/2074	12/30/2075	
108	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Majhiban Solar Lifting DWSS	IPD	22	10/29/2074	12/30/2075	
109	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhanila Tallo Chahara DWSS	IPD	81	10/29/2074	12/30/2075	
110	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panyarkhola Toh DWSS	IPD	100	10/29/2074	12/30/2075	
111	BAIJHANG	Bungal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Durga SS Water Supply Scheme	IPD				

SN	District	Gaopalka/Nagarपालिका	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total RH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
112	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janapriya Higher Secondary School Toilet	IPC	0	1/20/2073	8/20/2073	8/30/2073
113	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panalekhola DWSS	IPC	67	10/17/2073	12/30/2074	
114	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Paikadi DWSS	IPC	123	10/17/2073	12/30/2074	
115	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Babundanda	IPO	3	1/23/2075	7/30/2075	
116	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Chogalgaun Khola	IPO	8	1/23/2075	7/30/2075	
117	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Naurala	IPO	10	2/21/2075	7/30/2075	
118	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Pannul	IPO	7	1/23/2075	7/30/2075	
119	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	MUS	CI + IWM	Paingal MUS Irrigation Scheme	IPO	28	11/30/2074	3/30/2076	
120	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	MUS	CI + IWM	Chattekhola MUS	IPO	84	1/23/2075	12/30/2075	
121	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Satyabadi HSS School Sanitation	IPO		11/5/2074	12/30/2075	
122	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bannichaur HSS School Sanitation	IPO		11/5/2074	12/30/2075	
123	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kumasanjan HSS School Sanitation	IPO		11/2/2074	12/30/2075	
124	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Chandrodaya Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPO		2/22/2075	12/30/2075	
125	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janajagriti Adarsh Community PSToilet Construction	IPO		2/21/2075	12/30/2075	
126	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janpriya Lower SS Toilet Construction	IPO		2/21/2075	12/30/2075	
127	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Paikahola DWSS	IPO	74	9/7/2074	12/30/2075	
128	BAJHANG	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Phutadhunga DWSS	IPO	28	9/7/2074	12/30/2075	
129	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Telpara Bhaudhara DWSS	IPC	108	12/10/2072	2/20/2074	2/15/2074
130	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaisedi DWSS	IPC	83	12/10/2072	2/12/2074	1/10/2074
131	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Simla Kimchaka DWSS	IPC	82	10/17/2073	12/30/2074	3/20/2075
132	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thachaur DWSS	IPC	28	10/17/2073	12/30/2074	
133	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thachaur Kheti Soil Cement Tank	IPO	15	1/16/2075	12/30/2075	
134	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thana Irrigation Pond Scheme	IPO	9	1/16/2075	12/30/2075	
135	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Aalyamela Garsain DWSS	IPO	85	10/7/2074	12/30/2075	
136	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhumad DWSS	IPO	113	10/7/2074	12/30/2075	
137	BAJHANG	Masta Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mudanda Thana DWSS	IPO	125	10/7/2074	3/30/2076	
138	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Dandadev Pravi toilet	IPC		1/20/2073	8/20/2073	

SN	District	Caupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
139	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chareli Panimandu Chatekhola DWSS	IPC	44	12/10/2072	3/12/2074	12/15/2073
140	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sanyasi Chornela DWSS	IPC	5	12/10/2072	2/20/2074	2/15/2074
141	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chadamath DWSS	IPC	77	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
142	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chareli Singau Raulapant DWSS	IPC*	113	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
143	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tipasinyasi DWSS	IPC*	207	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
144	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kidanna Soil Cement Tank Scheme	IPO		2/22/2075	9/30/2075	
145	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Kidanna IWM Scheme	IPO	16	2/22/2075	7/30/2075	
146	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Himalaya Secondary School Sanitation	IPO		11/21/2074	12/30/2075	
147	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Badigaun Private Tap DWSS	IPO	133	11/30/2074	11/30/2076	
148	BAJHANG	Talkot Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhamigaun Private Tap DWSS	IPO	56	11/30/2074	3/30/2076	
149	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kholabada SCT	IPC	12	1/25/2074	8/30/2074	8/30/2074
150	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Sapra Irrigation Scheme	IPC	43	9/7/2074	12/30/2075	
151	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Sapra IWM	IPC	14	2/23/2075	7/30/2075	3/25/2075
152	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Thalara Multiple Campus toilet	IPC	0	1/20/2073	8/20/2073	1/20/2074
153	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Thalara HSS School Sanitation	IPC		1/6/2074	3/30/2075	
154	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sisne Odar DWSS	IPC	40	12/8/2072	2/12/2074	2/10/2074
155	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sunsar DWSS	IPC	70	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
156	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaji DWSS	IPC	31	2/18/2073	2/12/2074	1/10/2074
157	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kalpata DWSS	IPC	50	2/18/2073	2/12/2074	2/10/2074
158	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Padamelya DWSS	IPC	81	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
159	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jyabagar DWSS	IPC	11	10/28/2073	8/30/2074	
160	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhanka Tapapani DWSS	IPC*	149	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
161	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gwana AB DWSS	IPC*	197	10/28/2073	3/30/2075	
162	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Mantola Micro Irrigation Scheme	IPO	12	2/21/2075	8/30/2075	
163	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Nayabasi Soil Cement Tank Scheme	IPO	14	2/27/2075	8/30/2075	
164	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Mallo Dika MUS	IPO	77	11/30/2074	11/30/2075	
165	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Tribhuvan HSS Sanitation	IPO		11/28/2074	12/30/2075	
166	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Shanti HSS Institutional Latrine	IPO		10/29/2074	12/30/2075	
167	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Durga Bhawani LSS Toilet Construction	IPO		2/27/2075	12/30/2075	
168	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kaika Lower Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPO		2/27/2075	12/30/2075	

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
169	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Purna Chandra Lower Secondary School Toilet Construction	IPO		2/28/2075	12/30/2075	
170	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chipien Private Tap DWSS	IPO	37	11/30/2074	3/30/2076	
171	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gogalya DWSS	IPO	16	11/30/2074	11/30/2075	
172	BAJHANG	Thalara Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chichunge DWSS (Rehab.)	IPO	66	11/30/2074	11/30/2075	
173	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tallopipalkhoi	IPC	16	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	1/20/2074
174	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kotkhadaibada B	IPC	78	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	10/1/2073
175	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dugadubada	IPC	38	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	2/14/2074
176	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kotkhodaibada A	IPC	62	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	2/15/2074
177	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhanechaya Secondary School WS	IPC	43	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	3/11/2075
178	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jhali WS	IPC	106	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	3/10/2075
179	BAJURA	Budhiganga Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tante HP WS	IPC		11/22/2074	3/15/2075	3/21/2075
180	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tatopau	IPC	71	9/11/2073	3/15/2074	2/22/2074
181	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tallekhali Irrigation	IPC	46	9/7/2074	8/30/2075	2/16/2075
182	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Dahakhola Irrigation	IPC	26	9/7/2074	9/7/2074	1/3/2075
183	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nauli DWSS	IPC	19	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	2/15/2073
184	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thalachaika (Chaulka) WS	IPC	43	9/7/2074	3/15/2075	2/14/2075
185	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Taliekhali Gadada WS	IPC	43	9/7/2074	3/15/2075	2/16/2075
186	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mahadev Primary School	IPC	5	9/11/2073	3/15/2074	1/30/2074
187	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bheri WS	IPC	69	9/11/2073	7/15/2074	2/15/2074
188	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tala WS	IPC	38	9/11/2073	3/15/2074	1/20/2074
189	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dahakot	IPC	76	9/11/2073	7/15/2074	3/20/2074
190	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dayarkot	IPC	86	9/11/2073	7/15/2074	2/14/2074
191	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Andrad; WS	IPC	40	9/7/2074	3/15/2075	3/12/2075
192	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Soresain	IPC	124	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	1/16/2074
193	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Naltrada	IPC	73	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	3/20/2074
194	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Lamichauda Khetaghar	IPC	34	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	2/21/2074
195	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mulphune	IPC	32	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	2/21/2074
196	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaudakot	IPC	49	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	3/23/2074
197	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Paudali WS	IPC	18	9/7/2074	3/15/2075	
198	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bira WS	IPC	22	9/7/2074	8/30/2075	2/17/2075
199	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhalkanda WS	IPC*	67	9/7/2074	3/15/2075	3/5/2075
200	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Patamajapatik Ajayalodki (Majapatik) WS	IPC*	43	9/7/2074	3/15/2075	
201	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Amnish Secondary School	IPO		1/5/2075	9/30/2075	
202	BAJURA	Gaumul Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Raneda WS	IPO	58	9/7/2074	8/30/2075	
203	BAJURA	Swamikanik Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sambhusinanda Secondary School WASH	IPC		12/27/2074	3/25/2075	3/23/2075
204	BAJURA	Swamikanik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jigude WS	IPC	71	9/21/2074	8/30/2075	3/11/2075
205	BAJURA	Swamikanik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ribda Gaurakhauka	IPC	31	9/11/2073	3/15/2074	1/20/2074
206	BAJURA	Swamikanik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jnku	IPC	180	9/11/2073	3/15/2074	2/20/2074

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarपालिका	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
207	BAJURA	Swamikarntik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Babyachhana	IPC	47	9/11/2073	3/15/2074	2/15/2074
208	BAJURA	Swamikarntik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mulepani WS	IPC	17	9/21/2074	8/30/2075	3/15/2075
209	BAJURA	Swamikarntik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tallojalabada WS	IPC	193	9/21/2074	8/30/2075	3/16/2075
210	BAJURA	Swamikarntik Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Jukukulo CI	IPO	191	12/24/2074	8/30/2075	
211	BAJURA	Swamikarntik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thulo Tusare WS	IPO	191	12/24/2074	8/30/2075	
212	BAJURA	Swamikarntik Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jora WS	IPO	177	12/24/2074	8/30/2075	
213	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhuvakhola CI	IPC	87	12/16/2072	12/16/2072	8/22/2073
214	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	MUS	WS + NCI	Jukepati MUS	IPC	20	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	11/10/2073
215	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Halabe DWSS	IPC	131	12/16/2072	2/28/2072	2/20/2074
216	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panikhal DWSS	IPC	17	6/16/2016	12/16/2073	2/15/2073
217	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kanthimul DWSS	IPC	109	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	10/22/2073
218	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ratna HSS DWSS	IPC	9	12/11/2072	12/15/2073	10/22/2073
219	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gadepani	IPC	17	9/20/2073	3/15/2074	1/20/2074
220	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jaukhami Suwapani WS	IPC	99	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	3/12/2075
221	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nigada WS	IPC	30	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	2/26/2075
222	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Melamul WS	IPC	14	9/11/2074	3/15/2075	2/28/2075
223	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Maesthewari Secondary School WS	IPC		9/17/2074	3/15/2076	3/1/2075
224	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Malagaun Gadigaun WS	IPC	86	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	2/26/2075
225	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jumikanda Dws	IPC	77	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	10/10/2073
226	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sainedi DWSS	IPC	37	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	10/10/2073
227	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Rupsepada DWSS	IPC	104	12/16/2072	12/15/2073	12/7/2073
228	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bheseta (Garurkonkh)	IPC	77	9/20/2073	3/15/2075	2/28/2074
229	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Badepatal WS	IPC	233	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	3/12/2075
230	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Coganech WS	IPC	52	12/2/2074	3/30/2075	3/11/2075
231	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Khalgada WS	IPC	81	9/17/2074	3/15/2074	3/15/2075
232	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Khalgada WS	IPC	61	9/17/2074	3/15/2075	3/11/2075
233	BAJURA	Tribeni Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gadigaun Malagaun	IPC*	81	9/20/2073	9/20/2073	2/28/2074
234	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Dola MUS	IPC	163	12/24/2073	2/28/2075	3/26/2075
235	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Nauli	IPC	32	11/30/2072	6/30/2073	9/13/2073
236	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Parseawal	IPC	12	11/30/2072	6/30/2073	9/13/2073
237	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kolani Tundebas Bhalukhola	IPC	39	11/30/2072	6/30/2073	9/13/2073
238	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ranola Nadigada DWS	IPC	97	10/10/2073	11/30/2074	11/28/2074
239	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bandale DWS	IPC	100	12/28/2073	2/28/2075	3/19/2075
240	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Netakhan Banghuda	IPC	58	1/13/2073	12/30/2073	2/28/2074
241	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhanbhat	IPC	43	12/17/2072	12/30/2073	2/26/2074
242	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Koladi DWS	IPC	55	10/10/2073	2/28/2075	2/28/2075
243	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kafali Timtara DWS	IPC	95	10/10/2073	2/28/2075	2/28/2075
244	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kimodi DWS	IPC	46	12/31/2073	2/28/2075	2/27/2075
245	DADELDHURA	Aalital Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	SOLAR LIFTING SYSTEM	Selalegaun DWS	IPO	59	12/29/2073	2/28/2075	
246	DADELDHURA	Ajyamerni Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Malodhari Bhatiyadi	IPC	36	12/15/2072	10/30/2073	11/22/2073
247	DADELDHURA	Ajyamerni Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bagrobar	IPC	81	12/15/2072	11/30/2073	11/21/2073
248	DADELDHURA	Ajyamerni Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chatuigad DWS	IPC	122	10/10/2073	11/30/2074	12/10/2074
249	DADELDHURA	Ajyamerni Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhankhateda DWS	IPO	51	10/14/2074	10/30/2075	
250	DADELDHURA	Ajyamerni Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Partharkham DWS	IPO	31	10/14/2074	10/30/2075	

SN	District	Gaopalka/Nagarपालिका	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total BK	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
251	DADELDHURA	Ajaymeru Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pannayaula DWS	IPO	91	10/14/2074	12/30/2075	
252	DADELDHURA	Ajaymeru Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Silautekhola DWS	IPO	24	10/14/2074	10/30/2075	
253	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Govindapuri Secondary School Institutional Sanitation	IPC		12/3/2072	7/30/2073	10/8/2073
254	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tallo Tusanu	IPC	57	12/7/2072	12/30/2073	9/12/2073
255	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chaud Bhanu	IPC	76	11/30/2073	11/30/2073	11/20/2073
256	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thunigada Biplam DWS	IPC	39	10/10/2073	11/30/2074	9/18/2074
257	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhangalikhel DWS	IPC	32	10/10/2073	11/30/2074	9/20/2074
258	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Khan Salli Thole Jaita Anchal DWS	IPC	36	12/31/2073	1/30/2075	1/19/2075
259	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	MUS	WS + CI	Okhdani MUS	IPO	152	10/18/2074	11/30/2075	
260	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dansila DWSS	IPO	89	2/5/2075	12/30/2075	
261	DADELDHURA	Bhageshwor Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Salyadi Catradi DWS	IPO	25	10/18/2074	10/30/2075	
262	DADELDHURA	Ganyapdhura Gaopalka	MUS	WS + NCI	Rajkhola Jirapani	IPC	32	12/24/2072	12/30/2073	1/22/2074
263	DADELDHURA	Ganyapdhura Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sisnerad	IPC	62	12/15/2072	10/30/2073	1/24/2074
264	DADELDHURA	Ganyapdhura Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Simkaldhunga DWS	IPC	112	12/30/2073	1/30/2075	1/26/2075
265	DADELDHURA	Ganyapdhura Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Subcenter DWS	IPC	91	12/30/2073	1/30/2075	1/21/2075
266	DADELDHURA	Ganyapdhura Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kalun Jarkhola Nauli DWS	IPO	82	10/17/2074	11/30/2075	
267	DADELDHURA	Ganyapdhura Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Javakot Jirapoda DWS	IPO	64	10/17/2074	10/30/2075	
268	DADELDHURA	Nawadurga Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nawadurga Belapur DWS	IPC	218	10/10/2073	2/28/2075	2/14/2075
269	DADELDHURA	Nawadurga Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ganganula DWS	IPC	37	10/10/2073	9/30/2074	11/2/2074
270	DADELDHURA	Nawadurga Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhalumul DWS	IPC	61	12/31/2073	2/28/2075	2/15/2075
271	DADELDHURA	Nawadurga Gaopalka	IRRIGATION	GRAVITY	Matele Dhirkhola CI	IPO	83	2/1/2075	10/30/2075	
272	DADELDHURA	Nawadurga Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dauli DWS	IPO	243	10/14/2074	12/30/2075	
273	DADELDHURA	Nawadurga Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nawadurga Sapala DWS	IPO	38	10/14/2074	10/30/2075	
274	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kalika Ma.Bi. School sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC				
275	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bjayanaula	IPC	125	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
276	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Valjewala	IPC	68	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
277	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Shunakhola	IPC	26	9/14/2073	3/30/2074	8/6/2074
278	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tunstut	IPC	126	9/14/2073	3/30/2074	8/6/2074
279	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	pahidnebutute	IPC	39	3/14/2073	3/10/2074	3/15/2074
280	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Punarpuni paubisa WSS	IPC*	110	9/7/2074	9/30/2075	
281	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhuwane khola WSS	IPC*	97	9/7/2074	7/9/2074	
282	DAILEKH	Bhagawatimai Gaopalka	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Sahade Irrigation	IPO	0			
283	DAILEKH	Bhairabi Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Gauri Ma.Bi. School Sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC		1/12/2074	3/15/2075	
284	DAILEKH	Bhairabi Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Banganga WSS	IPO	120	1/30/2075	9/30/2075	
285	DAILEKH	Bhairabi Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sangare WSS	IPO	141	9/6/2074	10/30/2075	
286	DAILEKH	Bhairabi Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dursekhola Birkhet WSS	IPO	76	12/25/2075	9/30/2075	
287	DAILEKH	Bhairabi Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nawakhola Wss	IPO	80	12/25/2075	8/30/2075	
288	DAILEKH	Chamunda Bindrasani Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Deuti	IPC	42	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
289	DAILEKH	Chamunda Bindrasani Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chupchippe	IPC	38	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
290	DAILEKH	Chamunda Bindrasani Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Deutakoathan	IPC	52	9/14/2073	2/28/2074	8/6/2074

SN	District	Gaopalika/Nagarपालिका	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
291	DAILEKH	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gadekhola	IPC	57	10/9/2074	3/30/2075	2/28/2075
292	DAILEKH	Chamunda Bindrasaini Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jukekhola	IPO	56	12/28/2094	3/30/2075	
293	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Ghattekhola Irrigation	IPC	24	9/25/2073	3/30/2074	8/6/2074
294	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Araitoli	IPC	28	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
295	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Shirudhara	IPC	118	9/14/2073	6/30/2074	8/6/2074
296	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Geta Bhairab Pra Vi School Sanitation (CGD Friendly)	IPC		2/25/2075	3/25/2075	3/21/2075
297	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gogapani WSS	IPC	23	9/5/2074	3/30/2075	
298	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dharapani	IPC	27	9/14/2073	2/28/2073	8/6/2074
299	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gurgure WSS	IPC	21	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
300	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Marchyanghari WSS	IPC	39	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
301	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dobe	IPC	146	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
302	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhalayadada	IPC	34	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
303	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Rakaduni	IPC	28	9/14/2073	3/30/2074	8/6/2074
304	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Khakrachaur	IPC	42	9/14/2073	3/30/2074	8/6/2074
305	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sinketh, Simsar	IPC	29	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
306	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sauredhara	IPC	70	9/14/2073	6/30/2074	8/6/2074
307	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thutesimal	IPC	53	9/14/2073	6/30/2074	8/6/2074
308	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tusaragari	IPC	43	9/5/2074	3/30/2075	
309	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	NON-CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Gurung Khola Irrigation	IPO	27			
310	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kadakhari WSS	IPO	62	9/5/2074	7/30/2075	
311	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jhaukhola WSS	IPO	124	9/5/2074	10/30/2075	
312	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panidara WSS	IPO	0	9/5/2074	10/30/2075	
313	DAILEKH	Naumule Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jeswala WSS	IPO	105	9/5/2074	8/30/2075	
314	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Bhakbhake MUS	IPC	27	12/24/2072	9/30/2073	10/25/2073
315	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Mulakhola	IPC	96	9/14/2073	2/28/2074	8/6/2074
316	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Huita Tertiketh	IPC	106	12/24/2072	10/29/2073	10/25/2073
317	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tinkune, Koshari	IPC	76	12/24/2072	8/30/2073	10/25/2073
318	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dadagaun	IPC	106	9/14/2073	6/30/2074	8/6/2074
319	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Siyala WSS	IPC	120	9/11/2074	6/30/2075	2/28/2075
320	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	lakandra P.H	IPC		9/14/2073	2/28/2074	3/15/2074
321	DAILEKH	Thaikandh Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thakadha WSS	IPO	131			
322	DARCHULA	Aphimal Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bhawari LSS Toilet	IPC		11/1/2074	3/31/2075	3/18/2075
323	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	MUS	WS + NCI	Dhauli Oraad MUS	IPC	82	1/7/2074	8/29/2074	2/3/2075
324	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mulaur	IPC	72	12/5/2072	7/30/2073	9/7/2073
325	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	PatraKhola WSS	IPC	66	12/5/2072	7/30/2073	9/7/2073
326	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ratigaad Khuegaad	IPC	34	9/20/2073	3/30/2074	6/29/2074
327	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Dhaukoti IWM	IPC*	200	1/1/2074	3/31/2075	3/19/2075
328	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Durgasthan Ma.Vi. Toilet	IPC*		11/10/2074	3/31/2075	
329	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Barnesthan LSS Sanitation	IPC*		11/10/2074	3/31/2075	3/28/2075

SN	District	Gaopalka/Nagarपालिका	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HK	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
330	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Barnishan Temple Dokata Sanitation	IPC*		10/25/2074	3/30/2075	12/3/2075
331	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Barnishan Temple Tigram	IPC*		11/10/2074	3/30/2075	3/21/2075
332	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chukpani	IPC*	27	8/14/2074	3/30/2075	3/21/2075
333	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	ThulgadaChhurpani	IPC*	59	8/14/2074	3/30/2075	3/21/2075
334	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Patwakholi II	IPO	75	11/10/2074	8/30/2075	
335	DARCHULA	Byas Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ritha Talla Gaun	IPO	78	11/10/2074	8/30/2075	
336	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sichani WSS	IPC	32	12/5/2072	7/30/2073	10/19/2073
337	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	KhoiBhagnadi WSS	IPC	48	2/9/2073	2/28/2074	
338	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jugaani Pathram	IPC	29	9/30/2073	3/30/2074	5/3/2074
339	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mangaraun	IPC	21	1/7/2074	8/29/2074	1/30/2075
340	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Pipalchaury IWM	IPC*	282	10/1/2074	3/30/2075	3/21/2075
341	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dada Simar	IPC*	18	11/20/2074	3/30/2075	3/23/2075
342	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Taropani	IPC*	61	8/13/2074	3/30/2075	3/28/2075
343	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kharzaan	IPC*	47	8/20/2074	3/30/2075	3/28/2075
344	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sungerkhal	IPC*	14	8/13/2074	3/30/2075	3/25/2075
345	DARCHULA	Duhun Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gudgude	IPO	43	11/20/2074	8/30/2075	
346	DARCHULA	Lekam Gaopalka	MUS	CI + IWM	SungerkharEyerkholi	IPC	39	1/21/2073	7/30/2073	7/30/2073
347	DARCHULA	Lekam Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	PidBojradi	IPC	30	12/5/2072	7/30/2073	9/1/2073
348	DARCHULA	Lekam Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Basante Brihat	IPC	272	10/4/2073	2/28/2075	
349	DARCHULA	Lekam Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pidgadisaia	IPC	31	5/12/2072	7/30/2073	1/9/2073
350	DARCHULA	Lekam Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Ritha Chanpata IWM	IPC*	30	10/1/2074	3/30/2075	3/21/2075
351	DARCHULA	Lekam Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Halde Maikholi	IPO	55	11/15/2074	8/30/2075	
352	DARCHULA	Mahakali Municipality	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bangabagad Public Toilet	IPC		2/20/2073	5/30/2073	
353	DARCHULA	Mahakali Municipality	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Pipalchoutara Public Toilet	IPC		2/20/2073	5/30/2073	
354	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Guljar IWM	IPC	334	1/1/2074	12/30/2074	2/25/2075
355	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	MUS	WS + NCI	Bhangaadi MUS	IPC	314	9/20/2073	9/20/2073	10/9/2074
356	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Durgeshori Ma Vi. Toilet	IPC		11/2/2074	3/31/2075	2/25/2075
357	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	JudeChitGhute WSS	IPC	88	12/3/2072	7/30/2073	5/8/2073
358	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kusaad WSS	IPC	48	12/3/2072	7/30/2073	7/30/2073
359	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Guljar IWM II	IPC*	125	10/5/2074	3/31/2075	3/22/2075
360	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	MUS	CI + IWM	Kharkeani Bhelegaad MUS	IPC*	115	1/7/2074	8/29/2074	12/6/2074
361	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kharkeani Bhelegaad WSS	IPC*	94	1/7/2074	8/29/2074	12/6/2074
362	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	SiplaryKakadiGauda	IPC*	44	8/14/2074	3/30/2075	3/23/2075
363	DARCHULA	Marma Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chitichhite Jajarkhola	IPO	21	12/1/2074	3/30/2075	
364	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Dhuligada IWM	IPC	242	2/10/2073	3/30/2073	3/20/2073
365	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	MUS	CI + IWM	Mahgoun MUS	IPC	28	2/7/2073	7/30/2073	8/10/2073
366	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gadigaad Turant WSS	IPC	60	12/3/2072	6/30/2073	8/10/2073
367	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	ThagigaadChyani	IPC	63	1/21/2073	6/30/2073	3/24/2074
368	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhanote Basar	IPC	69	9/20/2073	4/30/2074	3/24/2074
369	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Orad Majigaun	IPC	50	1/7/2074	8/29/2074	12/9/2074
370	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	ParipanyarChorpaniDholaya	IPC	59	8/13/2074	3/30/2075	3/1/2075
371	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	GodhanBhattedhar WSS	IPC	49	12/3/2072	7/30/2073	11/7/2073
372	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	SreecharChuchai WSS	IPC	43	12/2/2072	7/30/2073	8/10/2073
373	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Batomuni Gaura	IPC	37	9/20/2073	3/30/2074	5/3/2074

SN	District	Gaopalka/Nagaopalka	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
374	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pankhaya Gopha	IPC	35	1/7/2014	8/29/2014	11/19/2014
375	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Dhuligada IWM I	IPC*	250	1/1/2014	3/30/2015	3/18/2015
376	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	IWM	IWM	Eyerkot IWM	IPC*	226	10/1/2014	3/30/2015	3/21/2015
377	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janhit Ma Vi School Toilet	IPC*		10/28/2014	3/31/2015	3/25/2015
378	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thangling Ruisene	IPC*	21	8/14/2014	3/30/2015	3/15/2015
379	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mejha Thangling Sera Eyerkot	IPC*	62	8/13/2014	3/30/2015	3/15/2015
380	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	MUS	WS + CI	Parima Salyad MUS	IPO	61	11/15/2014	8/30/2015	
381	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	MUS	CI + IWM	Daiyad Fallo Kasad MUS	IPO	33	12/15/2014	8/30/2015	
382	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Janur	IPO	187	12/1/2014	12/30/2015	
383	DARCHULA	Naugad Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kasad	IPO	31	12/1/2014	8/30/2015	
384	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jhunda WSS	IPC	82	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	
385	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Blujau WSS	IPC	118	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	3/25/2014
386	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Rangotte WS	IPC	0	11/1/2013	11/30/2014	
387	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Safari school Toilet support	IPO		11/6/2014	12/30/2015	
388	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Matela WS	IPO	47	11/1/2013	3/30/2014	3/25/2014
389	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Udapurna Selau Khurlignaga WSS	IPO	74	11/8/2014	12/30/2015	
390	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sundarpur Vidhyalaya DWSS	IPO	84	1/20/2015	12/30/2015	
391	DOTI	Adarsh Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dehi FSI-HP Water Supply	IPO	332	1/20/2015	12/30/2015	
392	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Suhada WSS	IPC	32	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	11/30/2013
393	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thaple Khola Utechar WSS	IPC	52	11/1/2014	2/28/2015	3/2/2015
394	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhawari Bhawat Bhelchada WS	IPC	52	11/1/2013	3/30/2014	
395	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chalchhada Reigoikeri WS	IPC	38	11/1/2013	3/30/2014	
396	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhelchhada Irrigation scheme	IPO	31	6/11/2014	12/30/2015	
397	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kedhareswor School Toilet support	IPO		11/6/2014	12/30/2015	
398	DOTI	Badikedar Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chahara WSS	IPO	35	11/8/2014	12/30/2015	
399	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chufale WSS	IPC	19	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	3/20/2014
400	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhobikhola WSS	IPC	52	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	12/31/2013
401	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thadgedar Duwatal WSS	IPC	42	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	3/25/2014
402	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Arakuda Khurukuti WSS	IPC	84	2/18/2013	3/31/2014	
403	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Nauligada WS	IPC	88	11/1/2013	2/28/2015	2/25/2015
404	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ekanda Hasurata WS	IPC	19	11/1/2013	11/30/2014	
405	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sadyan Danda	IPC	67	11/1/2013	3/30/2014	1/30/2015
406	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Gaukokule Irrigation	IPO	41	6/11/2014	12/30/2015	
407	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bheri Khola WSS	IPO	186	11/8/2014	12/30/2015	
408	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sisnyadiek WSS	IPO		11/8/2014	12/6/2015	
409	DOTI	Bogtan Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Thulakhola WSS	IPO	90	12/30/2014	12/30/2015	
410	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Halude WSS	IPC	22	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	3/15/2014
411	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kharikhet WSS	IPC	32	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	3/12/2014
412	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Panimul WSS	IPC	46	2/18/2013	3/31/2014	3/30/2014
413	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Koteli Dhararu WS	IPC	39	11/1/2013	11/30/2014	
414	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalka	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhadkhola WSS	IPC	172	12/26/2012	12/31/2013	

SN	District	Caupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
415	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tali rauwa kameda irrigation canal	IPO	75	11/6/2074	12/30/2075	
416	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kala dhuanga school toilet	IPO	0	11/6/2074	12/30/2075	
417	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	OKhiyani WSS	IPO	0	11/6/2074	12/30/2075	
418	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Daina WSS	IPO	76	12/6/2074	12/30/2075	
419	DOTI	Sayal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhawani WSS	IPO	126	11/6/2074	12/30/2075	
420	DOTI	Silgadhi Dipayal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaphakohla Aaspalaune	IPC		2/9/2074	2/28/2075	2/15/2075
421	DOTI	Silgadhi Dipayal Municipality	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaphakohla Gatsayadi WSS	IPO		2/9/2074	2/28/2075	
422	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Mathi Bephala	IPC	60	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	10/8/2074
423	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bhandaribada WSS	IPC	12	12/1/2074	3/25/2075	3/15/2075
424	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Loti WSS	IPC	13	12/1/2074	3/25/2075	3/19/2075
425	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Paireto WSS	IPC	17	12/1/2074	3/25/2075	3/15/2075
426	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sutela	IPC	89	12/17/2072	6/11/2073	6/15/2073
427	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Puine Ghatte Mul	IPC	90	12/17/2072	6/11/2073	6/19/2073
428	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tallo Kurmada WSS	IPC	102	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	10/12/2074
429	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Arya Sim WSS	IPC	48	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	10/18/2074
430	HUMLA	Chankheli Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Phadepani WSS	IPC	63	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	10/10/2074
431	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tumling (Chaugan) Irrigation	IPC	32	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	12/15/2074
432	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Denkhuri Irrigation	IPC	26	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	10/12/2074
433	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Chhadachisa Mul	IPC	11	12/17/2072	6/11/2073	11/8/2073
434	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Lali Khola MUS	IPC	13	11/22/2073	3/28/2075	2/15/2075
435	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Charandu Khola MUS	IPC	55	11/22/2073	3/28/2075	2/15/2075
436	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Jiyuli Karanga	IPC	39	12/21/2072	6/21/2073	8/15/2073
437	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Tirkhola MUS	IPC	198	11/22/2073	3/28/2075	2/15/2075
438	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Dudhachaha MUS	IPC	58	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	12/8/2074
439	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mul	IPC	13	12/17/2072	6/11/2073	6/15/2073
440	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Allo Pakaua	IPC	23	12/17/2072	6/11/2073	6/15/2073
441	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mul WSS 1	IPC	8	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	5/15/2074
442	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Dhunjare Okhar WSS	IPC		11/22/2073	7/21/2074	5/15/2074
443	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaldhunga	IPC	19	12/19/2072	6/19/2073	5/18/2073
444	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Piyune Pampadhara	IPC	9	12/19/2072	6/19/2073	3/15/2073
445	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Goru Pani Piyune	IPC	43	12/17/2072	6/11/2073	2/15/2074
446	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Paltra Khola	IPC	6	12/19/2072	6/19/2073	3/15/2073
447	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kailash Ni.Ma.Vi.	IPC	2	12/19/2072	6/19/2073	3/15/2073
448	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaldhara WSS	IPC	16	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	8/12/2074
449	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Datte Mul WSS	IPC	11	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	8/15/2074
450	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Masina WSS	IPC	9	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	8/5/2074
451	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Samkhada (Chisanul) WSS	IPC	11	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	10/15/2074
452	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kuti Hilsa	IPC	146	12/21/2072	6/21/2073	12/29/2073
453	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bajeri Chokhina	IPC	160	12/23/2072	6/23/2073	12/25/2073
454	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Liguliyra WSS	IPC	48	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	7/25/2074
455	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bajeri Irrigation	IPO	27	11/29/2074	8/28/2075	

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
456	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Pumpure Irrigation	IPO	36	12/15/2074	9/15/2075	
457	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	LIFT	Hydraulic Ram irrigation	IPO	96	11/22/2073	3/28/2075	
458	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Thulakhola MUS	IPO	145	11/22/2073	3/28/2075	
459	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mandhra Pra. Vi. Latrine	IPO		12/18/2074	5/15/2075	
460	HUMLA	Kharpunath Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jumalekh	IPO	15	11/28/2074	8/28/2075	
461	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Himalaya Pra. Vi. Latrine	IPC		11/28/2074	3/30/2075	3/15/2075
462	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Institutional Latrine Luni	IPC	205	8/1/2072	12/5/2072	12/1/2072
463	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Lunjung IWM	IPO	30	12/4/2074	5/15/2075	
464	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Latrine construction in Jang community building	IPO		3/15/2075	9/15/2075	
465	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Latrine construction in Mahabauddha Ma. Vi.	IPO		3/15/2075	9/15/2075	
466	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gunchhu WSS	IPO	33	12/22/2074	10/21/2075	
467	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chhuhunga	IPO	33	12/22/2074	9/21/2075	
468	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Fuisung WSS	IPO	26	12/20/2074	10/19/2075	
469	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ngoyrak WSS	IPO	44	12/2/2074	8/30/2075	
470	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Changluma WSS	IPO	73	12/22/2074	10/21/2075	
471	HUMLA	Namkha Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chhaisen WSS	IPO	40	12/22/2074	10/21/2075	
472	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pakhomanda	IPC	182	12/1/2072	6/17/2073	5/15/2073
473	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bukakhola	IPC	55	12/1/2072	6/17/2073	3/15/2073
474	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gyusi WSS	IPC	52	11/22/2073	1/21/2074	10/15/2074
475	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kansa WSS	IPC	41	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	11/23/2074
476	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pashupati Pra. Vi. WSS	IPC		11/22/2073	7/21/2074	
477	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Ishor Pra. Vi. WSS	IPC	4	11/22/2073	1/21/2074	11/15/2074
478	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Chhyagi IWM	IPO	115	12/1/2074	6/15/2075	
479	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Gyusi IWM	IPO	18	12/1/2074	5/15/2075	
480	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Himiyoti Ma. Vi. Latrine	IPO		1/16/2075	8/15/2075	
481	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Latrine construction in Angsubarna BS	IPO		3/15/2075	9/15/2075	
482	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Latrine construction in Bhami BS	IPO		3/15/2075	9/15/2075	
483	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Bichhin khola	IPO	28	11/28/2074	8/28/2075	
484	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Naumule	IPO	97	11/30/2074	8/29/2075	
485	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kaprapani	IPO	109	11/28/2074	8/28/2075	
486	HUMLA	Sarkegad Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Patane	IPO	84	12/4/2074	8/29/2075	
487	HUMLA	Simikot Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Institutional Latrine Simikot	IPC	12	9/6/2072	12/5/2072	12/1/2072
488	HUMLA	Simikot Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	DDC Insi. Sanitation	IPC		2/25/2073	6/25/2073	6/15/2073
489	HUMLA	Tanjakot Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Chhigard Khola	IPC	90	12/1/2072	3/15/2073	3/15/2073
490	HUMLA	Tanjakot Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Rawaji Khola	IPC	19	12/15/2072	6/15/2073	5/15/2073

SN	District	Gaupalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
481	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Dogadi Irrigation	IPC	28	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	4/28/2074
482	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Madana Khet Irrigation	IPC	145	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	5/18/2074
483	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	IRRIGATION	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Duraji Irrigation	IPC	59	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	5/15/2074
484	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Callabada	IPC	21	12/15/2072	6/15/2073	5/5/2073
485	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Pagarpanti	IPC	31	12/15/2072	6/15/2073	8/15/2073
486	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	MUS	CI + IWM	Ghatte Khola MUS	IPC	13	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	7/28/2074
497	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janajagriti Pra. Vi. Laraine	IPC		11/22/2073	3/21/2074	7/25/2074
498	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chhorikhola	IPC	41	12/15/2072	6/15/2073	3/15/2073
499	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Illasi Khola	IPC	44	12/15/2072	6/15/2073	5/15/2073
500	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Deurahi Saunepachera	IPC	33	12/15/2072	6/15/2073	3/15/2073
501	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Radepani (Madana Ma. Vi.) WSS	IPC	1	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	7/25/2074
502	HUMLA	Tanjako: Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Deurahi WSS	IPC	50	11/22/2073	7/21/2074	4/18/2074
503	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Churekhola Improved Water Mill	IPC	26	1/25/2075	3/20/2075	3/9/2075
504	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sarajai Basic School Toilet Construction	IPC		2/28/2075	3/20/2075	3/17/2075
505	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Gwashi lower S. School Toilet	IPC		1/15/2074	8/30/2074	8/2/2074
506	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kacherya Kule	IPC	11	9/28/2074	8/30/2075	2/25/2075
507	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Rajauda Sakot Bunga	IPC	15	9/28/2074	8/28/2075	2/25/2075
508	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chahari Kalopatreemu WSS	IPC	40	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	12/30/2073
509	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chuchpe Amakhori WSS	IPC	6	12/15/2072	12/15/2072	4/15/2073
510	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sunpal Khairala WSS	IPC	71	10/18/2073	2/28/2075	2/5/2075
511	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Tame Garva WSS	IPC	110	10/18/2073	12/30/2074	12/14/2074
512	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kapra Khola WSS	IPC	81	12/15/2072	11/30/2073	10/5/2073
513	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Juremu WSS	IPC	31	12/15/2072	11/30/2073	8/5/2073
514	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	RWH	Titare RWH	IPC	30	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	12/5/2073
515	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Alakara WSS	IPC	26	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	12/5/2073
516	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Mandirbhaesu WSS	IPC	10	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	8/1/2073
517	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Chisapani Ghargajara	IPO	31	9/28/2074	8/28/2075	8/1/2073
518	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Gajari Simali	IPO	83	9/30/2074	8/30/2075	8/1/2073
519	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Obha Dhapade	IPO	54	9/30/2074	8/30/2075	8/1/2073
520	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Danda Kharka Dhapreni	IPO	41	9/30/2074	8/30/2075	8/1/2073
521	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Katli Lakhedarda	IPO	40	9/30/2074	8/30/2075	8/1/2073
522	KAILALI	Chure Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Aarupani MUS	IPO	54	9/30/2074	8/30/2075	8/1/2073
523	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Jadepani Improved Water Mill Scheme	IPC	22	2/14/2075	3/20/2075	3/17/2075
524	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	IWM	IWM	Neaulad Improved Water Mill	IPC	17	2/14/2075	3/20/2075	3/16/2075
525	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bhrikuti Secondary School	IPC		12/9/2074	8/30/2075	3/15/2075
526	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	SANITATION	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Katauje Public Toilet	IPC	39	12/12/2074	5/28/2075	3/10/2075

SN	District	Gaopalika/Nagarpalika	Sector	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status of the Month	Total HH	Agreement Signed Date	Schedule End Date	Actual Completed Date
527	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Singhasain WSS	IPC	66	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	12/26/2073
528	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Palani WSS	IPC	32	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	11/30/2073
529	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sim-Tikredhunga DWSS Scharne	IPC	36	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	11/20/2073
530	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Phalate-Chusile WSS	IPC	36	12/15/2072	12/30/2073	11/20/2073
531	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Pimari Baka WSS	IPC	48	12/15/2072	8/15/2073	4/15/2073
532	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Payaraksha WS	IPC	49	10/18/2073	12/30/2074	12/28/2074
533	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Karaju dhanadi	IPO	68	10/10/2074	10/28/2075	
534	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Phalate	IPO	44	9/10/2074	10/28/2075	
535	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Sungarkhal Dubichaur	IPO	94	10/10/2074	10/28/2075	
536	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Okhaldhunga Khimadi	IPO	71	10/10/2074	10/28/2075	
537	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Jhakrikhure	IPO	45	10/10/2074	10/28/2075	
538	KAILALI	Mohanyal Gaopalika	WATER SUPPLY	GRAVITY	Kareni	IPO	46	12/9/2074	10/28/2075	

ANNEX 3

WATER QUALITY TESTING MECHANISM PILOT IN BAJHANG.

BACKGROUND AND INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

Stable, safe and clean water supply is the most essential factor for human survival. For Community Systems, World Health Organization (WHO) Drinking Water Guidelines (2011) recommend to visit the water supply schemes once in every 3-5 years using stratified or cluster sampling. The guidelines also promote the use of Water Safety Plans to maintain safe water through the community management of the system.

Constitution of Nepal has ensured fundamental responsibility for every citizen to live in clean and healthy environment, have access to basic sanitation, safe drinking water, and health services. Since the local level have executing power, the RM will thus assess local needs, plan, implement, monitor and follow up the water quality testing mechanism development in the RM/M level program, in close coordination with RM-WASH-CC & Local level stakeholders.

PILOTING CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR WATER QUALITY ENSURING MECHANISM

RMs have decided to establish water quality testing mechanism. RVWRMP has provided the technical support for the planning of the water quality testing mechanism in Thalara, Masta, Talkot, Chhavispathivera, and Bungal of Bajhang District. The objective is to improve capacities at RM level to measure their water quality in the field.

The major contents discussed in the training:

- National Drinking Water Quality Standards (2062)
- Knowledge sharing of RVWRMP implementation of water quality test
- Local government operational act (2074) responsibility of local level
- Making potential policy of local level for quality improvement
- Water safety plan implementation and challenges
- Water borne disease and Point of Use (PoU)
- Water quality test (Practical Session) by ENPHO KIT.

Outcomes of the Technical Orientation workshop:

- Participants were able to make policy of local level for water quality ensuring mechanism.
- Participants were able to collect sample, test and reporting method.
- After report, Technician and Health Post Unit generates awareness among the patient and community about the water quality issues and the problem related to water borne disease.
- Pural Municipality/Municipality chairpersons and stakeholders were positive response for water quality ensuring mechanism and O&M fund.
- Participants were convinced to water quality test ensuring for awareness purpose.
- Lab technicians were able to water quality test by ENPHO test kit.

ANNEX 4

Sustainability of Water Supply Schemes

The overall objective of the project is to *improve health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area*. The objective measures improved health, especially through reduced excreta-related water borne diseases, and improved dietary nutrition. The improvements occur through enhanced food security and the ability of citizens to earn an income to pay for basic household goods. That will impact on defined result indicators such as Human Resource Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI).

To achieve the above objective, sustainability of intervened activities is crucial. In this regard, sustainability measures in the activities should be ensured for improved service delivery in long run. A scheme is considered to be sustainable when it functions throughout its design life period with its fully expected service levels. In order to design and measure its sustainability, various indicators are taken in to consideration at any given time. In connection with result indicator 1.4, the followings parameters are defined in Post Construction Manual to ensure the sustainability of the scheme.

A	Core Indicators
1.4.1	UC registration and renewing
1.4.2	Functional status of the scheme
1.4.3	SMW/VMW appointment and mobilization
1.4.4	Implementation of O&M regulation
1.4.5	Existence of O&M fund and regular water tariff collection
1.4.6	UC regular meeting
1.4.7	Implementation of water safety plan
B	Supportive Indicators
1.4.8	UC having fulfilled members
1.4.9	Annual general assembly and reporting to Rural Municipality
1.4.10	Reviewing annual plan including O&M and WSP and its implementation status every year
1.4.11	Management of spare parts and tools
1.4.12	Book keeping and documentation
1.4.13	Membership/Affiliation with cooperatives

On top of the above indicators QARQ (Quantity, Accessibility, Reliability and Quality) criteria is also defined in result framework of the project for providing improved water supply services in long run. In addition, all the schemes should have water safety plan with DRR and CCA component.

It is experienced that institutional setup of the UCs is vital, and it should be governed by the policies of the local government. The effort should be focused on the institutional system. The project expects O&M management policies to be formulated and implemented by Rural Municipalities in project areas as they have the leading role in enhancing the sustainability of the intervened activities.

In connection with the phase III interventions, there are 301 water supply and MUS schemes with water supply component completed as of end of FY 2074/75. Figure 1, below, presents the sustainability status of the schemes. District-wise status of sustainability measures of water supply schemes are presented in Table 1 in the end of the body text.

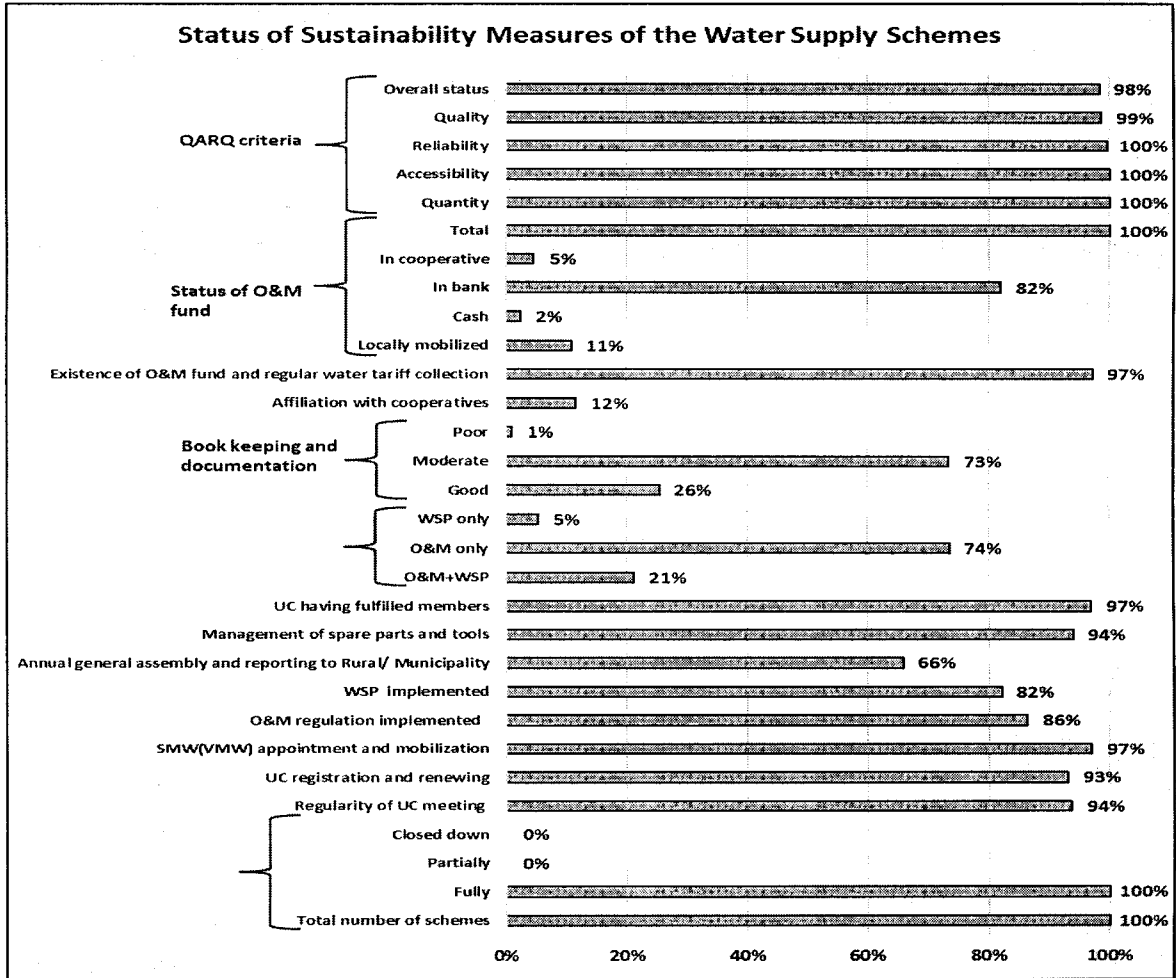


Figure1: Indicator wise sustainability status of water supply scheme.

As to ensure sustainability of water supply schemes and ODF situation, the Project uses technical/functionality, institutional, social, environmental and financial, indicators. Means of verification for some sustainability indicators is shown in Figure 2.

Technical Sustainability: As of the reporting period, all the water supply schemes are fully functional. Village Maintenance Workers are mobilized in 97% schemes. Similarly, 94% UCs have managed spare parts and tools in the schemes.

Institutional Sustainability: Users committees (UCs) of 94% schemes have regular meeting system. The status of book keeping and documentation quality is good in 26%, moderate in 37% and poor in 1% schemes. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) regulation is found implemented in 86% schemes. Out of total schemes supported in phase III, 12% are affiliated with cooperatives. As cooperative development process is going on and existing cooperatives are not viable yet, volume of schemes affiliated with

cooperatives seems less. Annual General Assembly is found conducted in 66% schemes during the reporting period.

Financial Sustainability: As of the time, NPR. 19,587,216 is collected as O&M fund by all completed schemes. O&M fund status is presented below.

Locally mobilized:	11%
Cash with UCs:	2%
Deposited in Bank:	82%
Deposited in Cooperatives:	5%

Analyzing the above figures, it seems that most of the UCs have deposited amounts in the bank. As Bank does not provide interest, O&M fund cannot be proliferated. So, effort to deposit the O&M fund in local viable cooperative to get the interest on deposited fund is needed. In addition, cooperatives establish the O&M relief fund with 5 to 10% of net profit annually.

Means of Verification of some indicators	
Functional Status	
Fully functional:	Scheme having all structures working properly and delivering water supply services in all taps
Partially functional:	Scheme having most or some of the structures working properly and delivering water supply services in most or some of the taps
Closed down:	Scheme does not work at all
QARQ	
Quantity:	Preferably 45 lpcd or more lpcd
Accessibility:	Within 15 minutes round trip
Reliability:	12 months
Quality:	Verified as free from bacteriological contamination (PA vial test)
Book keeping and documentation	
Good	Book keeping and all other documents are maintained properly
Moderate	Book keeping is maintained and other documents are not maintained properly
Poor	Book keeping and all other documents are not maintained properly
UC Regular Meeting:	
Meeting interval:	At least once in a month

Figure 2: Means of verification for sustainability indicators.

Sustainability to Climate and Disaster Risk: Implementation of Water Safety Plan (WSP) with CCA/DRR components in all water supply systems is mandatorily provisioned. As of the period, 82% of the schemes had implemented WSP. In order to maintain sustainability from climate and disaster risk point of view, the project has been paying attention to these issues from the designing phase onwards. In this line, safety measures for source protection, plantation, surface water diverting drains, structures improvement, water recharging pit and animal trough are among the major activities accomplished during the time.

Quantity, Accessibility, Reliability and Quality (QARQ): In connection to the results matrix indicator 1.1, the status of the QARQ indicators in water supply schemes seems good. About 98% of the schemes meet the QARQ criteria. All the QARQ indicators are fulfilled except the quality. The data show that 99% schemes are free from bacteriological contamination verified PA vial test at the end of FY 2074/75.

Service Level: Analyzing the various measures of sustainability, all schemes are functioning well and providing service of water supply properly. In order to retain the service level of improved water supply in

sustainable manner, it is crucial to conduct the PoCo activities in defined time frames, and to establish the O&M system with concrete policies in Rural Municipalities.

In regard of the analysis on service levels of the water supply schemes as defined in Project result indicator 1.4, it is found that 67% of the UCs are able to maintain the water supply service level in project working areas. As most of the schemes were constructed in FY 2074/75 and post construction activities are still ongoing as per the s-b-s process, the current service level is below the target mentioned in result frame work. It will be maintained and improved after completing the PoCo activities, and should be retained in long run. In Dadeldhura, and Darchula, the low service levels in water supply schemes are due ongoing PoCo activities as per the s-b-s process. Indicator-wise and District-wise statuses of the service levels in water supply schemes are presented in Figure 3.

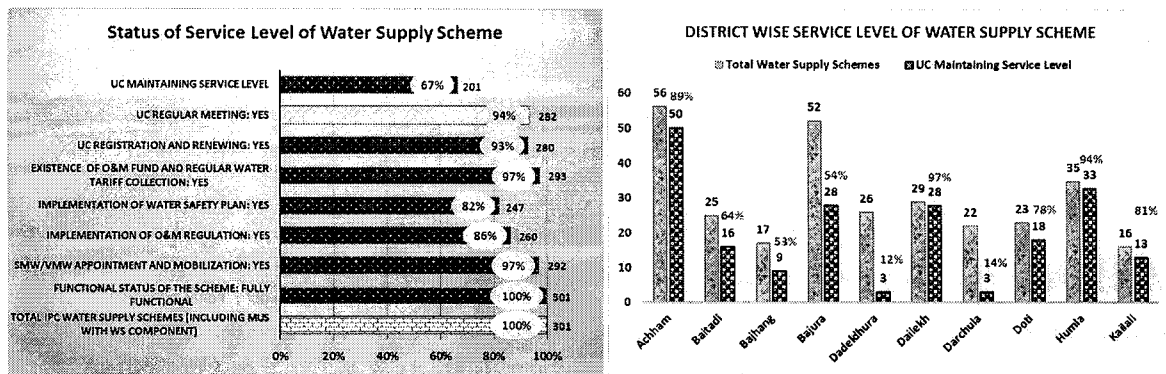


Figure 3: Indicator-wise and District-wise statuses of the service levels in water supply schemes.

Table 1: District wise status of sustainability measures of water supply and MUS schemes with water supply component

District	Total number of schemes			Functional status			Regularity of UC meeting	UC registration and renewing	SMW(VMW) appointment and mobilization	O&M regulation	WSP implemented	Annual general assembly and reporting to Rural/Municipality	Management of spare parts and tools	UC having fulfilled members	Reviewing annual O&M plan and WSP every year			Book keeping and documentation			Affiliation with	Existence of O&M fund and regular water tariff collection	Status of O&M Fund				DARQ								
	Fully	Partially	Closed down	O&M+WSP	O&M only	WSP only									Good	Moderate	Poor	Locally mobilized	Cash	In bank			In cooperative	Total	Quantity	Accessibility	Reliability	Quality	Overall status						
Achham	56	0	0	52	51	53	54	53	54	53	51	53	54	53	31	24	1	30	26	0	7	35	89,174	1,411,749	56	56	55	56	55	55	55	55	55		
Baitadi	25	0	0	24	25	24	22	25	22	25	17	19	22	25	18	6	14	11	0	3	25	84,930	1,672,161	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25		
Bajhang	17	0	0	17	17	17	17	15	17	15	12	6	17	15	0	10	7	0	17	0	0	16	425,000	425,000	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	
Bajura	52	0	0	51	50	44	38	44	52	44	38	7	44	52	12	40	0	14	38	0	4	50	3,593,860	4,237,750	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	
Dadeldhura	26	0	0	17	25	20	12	26	26	26	12	13	26	26	0	24	2	0	26	0	2	26	2,670,384	7,999,672	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	
Darçhula	29	0	0	29	29	28	27	29	29	29	28	27	29	29	2	27	0	7	22	0	8	29	24,105	1,194,600	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	
Doti	22	0	0	21	19	22	4	20	21	20	4	11	21	20	0	22	0	0	21	1	1	21	1,638,175	2,378,175	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	
Munab	35	0	0	34	33	35	35	34	35	35	35	34	35	35	0	35	0	0	35	0	7	35	325,000	342,000	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	
Kailali	16	0	0	14	13	16	16	13	16	16	13	12	13	14	0	13	3	10	4	2	1	13	3,408,093	3,591,199	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
Total	301	0	0	282	280	282	260	247	283	282	260	198	283	282	64	221	16	77	221	3	35	293	16,067,654	19,587,316	301	301	300	300	301	301	300	297	296	296	
%	100%	0%	0%	94%	93%	94%	86%	82%	94%	93%	86%	66%	94%	93%	21%	73%	5%	26%	73%	1%	12%	97%	11%	3%	82%	5%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	98%	98%	98%	98%

ANNEX 5

Status of sanitation & hygiene

Sanitation and hygiene promotion is a priority component for RVWRMP; project supports to improve community health through providing safe drinking water, improving sanitation facilities and promoting personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, promoting home gardens, reduction of water borne diseases, school sanitation, and nutrition under the leadership of municipalities. The project also promotes the continuous use of the toilet by all people in all times, and various sanitation and hygiene behaviors through different behavior change communication tools, social campaigns, capacity building events, and monitoring the basic total sanitation indicators.

ODF STATUS:

All project communities/districts have achieved the ODF status. Now project is facilitating and pushing the communities towards Total Sanitation. Project is following the total sanitation indicators that prescribed in sanitation and hygiene master plan 2011. Recently, Ministry of Council of province 7 has decided "Waste Free Hygiene status of province 7" and project is supporting towards waste free hygiene campaigns in close coordination and collaboration with ministry of social development. Please see **Annex 13** for a closer look at the ODF achievements.

All project districts have prepared a Total Sanitation Plan in cooperation with the project. The elected representatives given an opportunity to the project to support in the preparation of Total Sanitation Strategies in the municipalities. In this regard, five project working core RMs (Thalara, Talkot, and Chhabispathivera of Bajhang; and Gaumul and Swamikartik Khapar of Bajura) have completed the total sanitation and MHM conference during the reporting period, and made a declaration. Project will support and facilitate the formulation of Total Sanitation policies, strategies, and plans all the way to their implementation.

HOUSEHOLD LEVEL SANITATION & HYGIENE BEHAVIOR:

In general, sanitation & hygiene status of the communities/households are progressing well. The project has prioritized sanitation and hygiene promotion at community/household level; several activities (awareness campaigns, capacity building, hygiene infrastructure promotion and total sanitation self-monitoring) have organized at communities/RM level for promotion of sanitation & hygiene behavior. Project also initiated a mobile application for total sanitation status monitoring at household level (KoBo application). Project has assign Sanitation & Hygiene Promoters (SHP) in each RM and were main responsible for sanitation & hygiene promotion and monitoring.

There are still some drawbacks in the sanitation and hygiene improvement: The project working area is already declared ODF, but still more than 6% of households do not have their own toilet, population of those households are either using shared toilet or doing open defecation. This is a risk for ODF sustainability and water contamination. Moreover, according to the field reports; poor toilet infrastructure, with inadequate height, no proper ventilation, small inner space, poor workmanship, temporary door systems is common. The hygienic status of the toilets is also poor (not properly cleaned). People are still seeking subsidies from outsiders for new toilet construction if the existing toilet is damaged. Only around 36% of households have proper hand washing facilities. Majority household members (64%) behavior is still poor, and the risk of water borne diseases remains significant. Around 13 % of households are and practicing POU treatment. Improving the use of the toilet in all times, changing hand washing behaviors, and farmyard manure management are among the important areas to be improved in the coming days. Table 1 shows the sanitation status by the end of the reporting period.

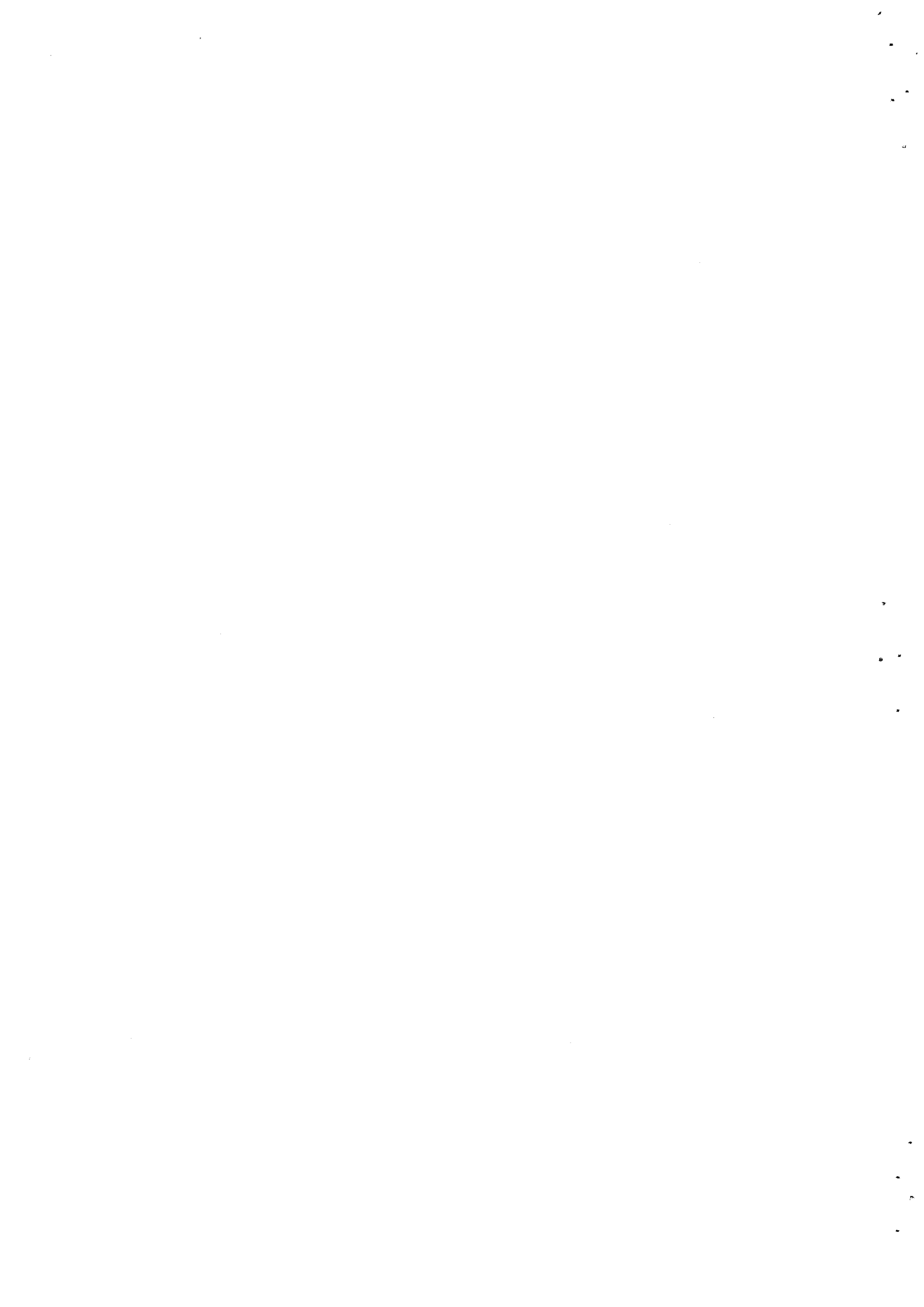


Table 1: Sanitation status by the end of FY 2074/75.

District	Total HHs (Project working area : WUMP)	HH with water sealed toilet	Households with pit/temporary toilet	HHs female are not using toilet during menstruating time	HH' female are not using regular water tap during menstruating period	HHs having proper hand washing place & practicing	HHs having ICS (Mud, Rucket, metal)	HHs practicing POU	HHs having good quality changs	HHs having dish washing platform	HHs having garbage pit for solid waste disposal	HHs having farmyard manure
Achham	7246	6661	81	2365	2435	1976	2611	598	2968	2681	924	1226
Baitadi	4547	4547	2	111	648	1286	1531	300	1809	1368	1332	366
Bajhang	5153	4968	0	1316	1539	1689	2434	1245	2432	2029	1212	1128
Bajura	6658	6658	0	1328	1219	3597	3245	1224	2919	3366	2547	1836
Dadeldhura	9490	8534	859	4560	8016	1096	469	678	1584	1238	1202	861
Dailekh	8747	7440	75	50	1098	1608	5096	2003	3443	2803	2360	1227
Darchula	3944	3944	0	186	545	2296	1744	724	2869	2369	2424	1764
Doti	5228	5072	1340	1237	1289	3226	802	358	2371	3074	2077	804
Humla	2010	2010	0	40	0	545	1037	170	927	992	810	235
Kailali	8225	7985	55	1215	1459	4694	538	565	5200	4733	4470	1236
Total	61248	57819	2412	12408	18248	22013	19507	7865	26522	24653	19358	10683
Progress		94%	4%	20%	30%	36%	32%	13%	43%	40%	32%	17%

Source: BMPR 6 (FY 2074/75)

WASH In SCHOOL

Project is providing WASH infrastructure support to schools in coordination and collaboration with district education office and local governments. A lot of questions were risen in the field about the cleanliness and proper functionality of school toilets. The project working area is already declared ODF, which means that all school should have functional toilet and all students have access to use toilet in all time. Yet, the school WASH survey on the RVWRMP working areas in Bajhang District, 2018, found that 42 % schools did not have sufficient number of toilets as per the norms of the government, i.e. one per fifty students. Moreover, 5% of schools did not have separate toilets for boys and girls. 29.3% of schools were suffering from non-functional water facilities and around 51% of them did not have proper hand washing facilities with soap. These problems must be addressed to sustain the ODF status in the working RMs. 14% girls did not go to school during menstruating periods in RVWRMP working RMs of Bajhang District according to the survey.

KEY CHALLENGES:

Several challenges were observed and faced in promoting and implementing sanitation and hygiene behaviour change communication activities in the project working area. The main concerns are sustainability of WASH facilities due to poor O&M behaviours, reluctance to new construction and use of the toilet by all HH members, poor hand washing/personal hygiene behaviour, unsafe menstrual hygiene practices, poor access to tap/toilet for menstruating female, social discrimination, social taboos (chhau-hut practices), improper animal waste management, and poorly functioning WASH facilities in schools.

WAY FORWARD:

As the new structuring of the government, there are various opportunities and resources available in the RM level. As per the National Total Sanitation Guideline 2073, all local level should prepare a WASH plan in a participatory way with local stakeholders in consultation with active WASH stakeholders. This is a good opportunity to RVWRMP to participate and facilitate the WASH plan processes so that the RM-WASH plans will address the challenges and focus on Total Sanitation. Another opportunity is for the project regards strengthening the institutional capacity of the RMs, schools, and other local institutions in collaboration with active WASH sector stakeholders. Trainings, such as pad-making, or social marketing are important for the residents. Capacity building and mobilization of local

institutions, such as the local users' committees and cooperatives, play a vital role in attaining total sanitation.

ANNEX 6

Human Right Based Approach and Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Human Right Based Approach:

RVWRMP's multi-sectoral nature provides ample opportunities to use the human rights based approach (HRBA) by mainstreaming it into all activities at all levels. The HRBA is mainstreamed to ensure that all people in the project areas, including the poorest, are aware and able to access their rights to water and sanitation.

The project has been continuously using a participatory approach to facilitate the communities' active involvement in the schemes' identification and prioritization and ensure that the poorest of the poor have access to all project benefits and achievements.

The right to water can be defined as the right of everyone to sufficient, safe, acceptable, and physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses. The right to water and sanitation does not mean immediate resolution of all problems, free water services, or equal technology solutions for all – it means that the governmental bodies should make plans for progressive realization.

Phase III falls under a very important time in the history of Nepal, as for the first time in twenty years, Nepal has an elected local government that is accountable to the voters. The HRBA approach emphasizes the responsibility of the government, and sees it as the duty bearer towards the citizens who are the right holders. The Project has conducted orientation including HRBA/GESI themes to RMPMCs to make the local bodies aware of their responsibilities in providing services to the citizens, as well as to empower the rights-holders to claim their rights to water and sanitation. As the Project is in its final phase, capacitating the duty bearers in HRBA works also as an exit strategy. This will ensure the institutionalization of the HRBA principles.

Following were the major activities accomplished during FY 2047/75 applying the HRBA.

- Project orientation to RMPMCs.
- Capacity building activities related to WUMPs preparation, Step-By-Step, cooperative development and livelihoods improvement.
- Workshop on Women as Decision Maker aimed to formulate Gender Responsive Plan.
- Scheme Sustainability Workshop to aware UCs on their role to maintain sustainable water services and right to water and sanitation in long run.
- Trainings and workshops to reduce taboos of MHM promotion and Chhaupadi practices alerting people about women's right to health, security and dignity.
- Learning sharing visits for RMPMC members to have exposure on sustainability management of water resources based activities and right to have access to the services for all.

Beside above activities, all the activities accomplished during the year were aligned with HRBA concept.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion:

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

On top of ensuring GESI in planning phase activities, the project focused to ensure proportionate female representation and representation of disadvantaged groups in the formation of the Users Committees (UCs), selection of training participants and especially in livelihoods and income generating activities to enhance capacities for the socio-economic empowerment. In the UCs, women's participation was 53% and representation of Dalit and Janajati was 16 % and 9% respectively. Similarly, women participation in the trainings was 59% overall, and the ethnic composition was in line with their respective representation (16% Dalit and 8% Janajati). Particularly encouraging was to see that the percentage of women participating in livelihood promotion related trainings was about 82% of participants. It has been noticed that the participation of women remained more than half and Dalit and Janajati was proportionate.

In leadership positions of UCs women representation was 47%, whereas Dalit and Janajati were 13% and 10% respectively. More effort is needed to increase the participation of women in UC's leadership positions. In case of cooperatives, 51% were women, 14% were Dalit and 10% were Janajati in leadership positions (BoD members, Account Committee members and working staffs). Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4, Figure 5, and Table 1 present the GESI composition in UCs, total trainings, livelihoods activities and cooperatives.

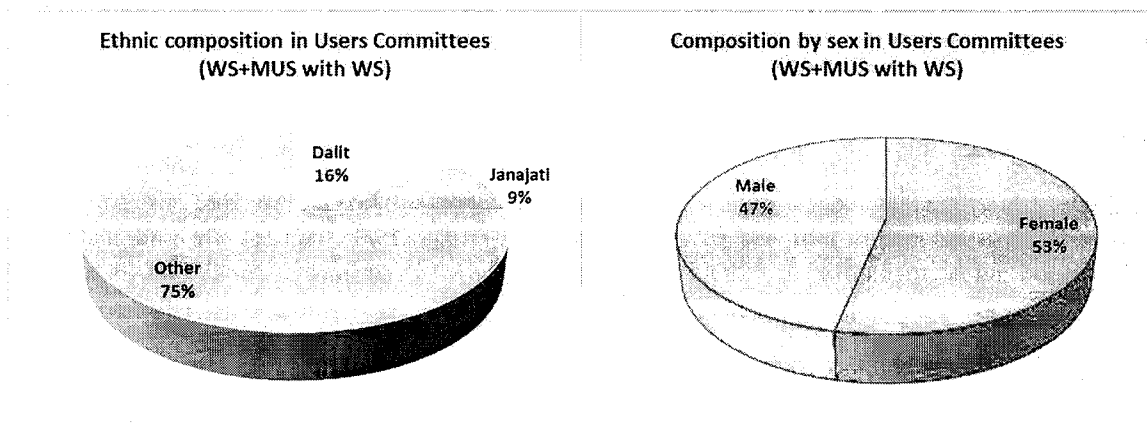


Figure 1: GESI status in UCs.

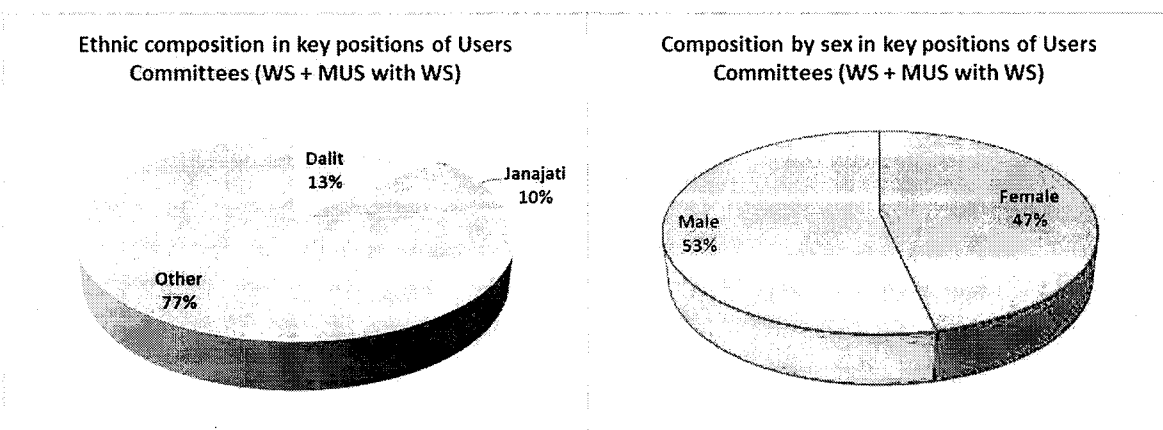


Figure 2: GESI status in key positions of UCs.

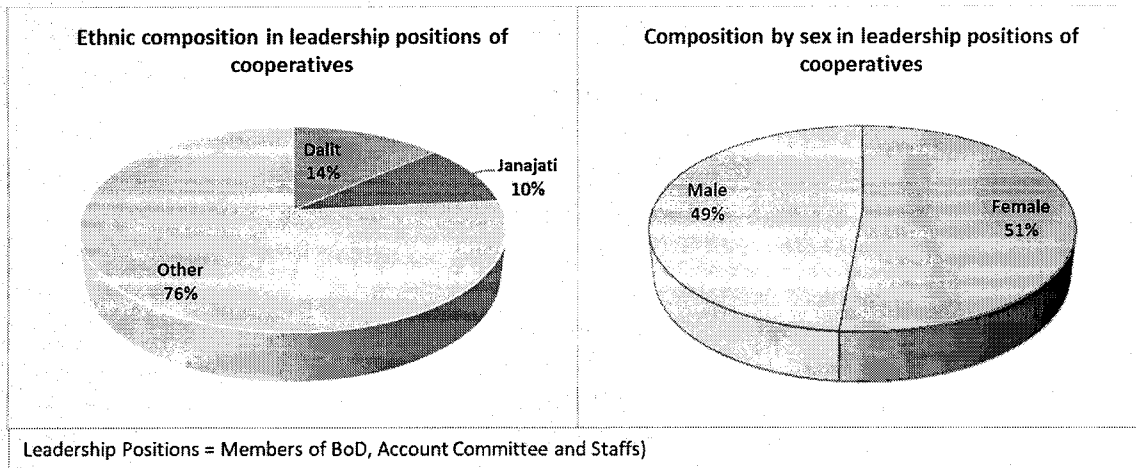


Figure 3: GESI status in the leadership positions of cooperatives.

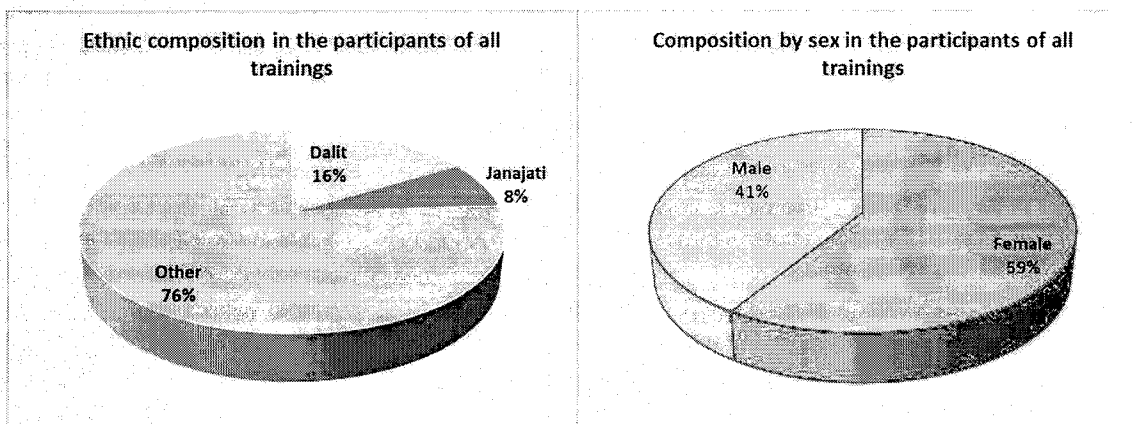


Figure 4: GESI status in the conducted trainings by RVWRMP.

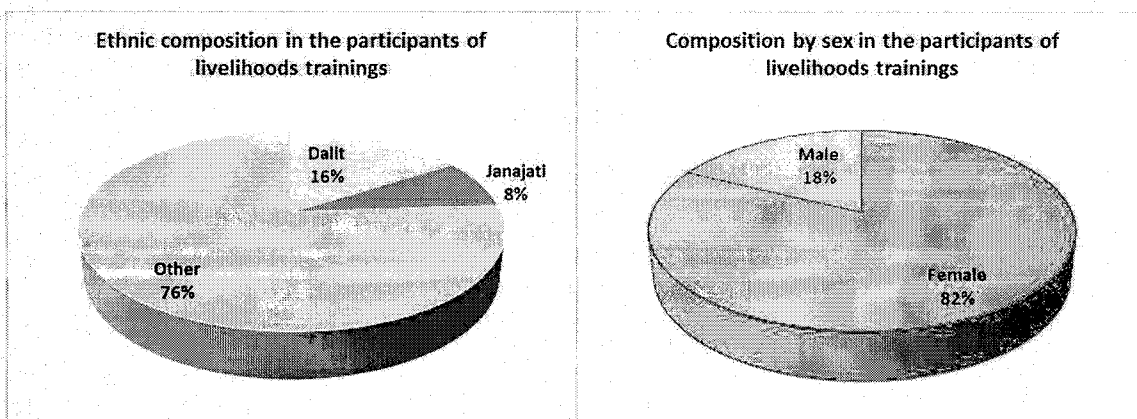


Figure 5: GESI status in livelihoods trainings.

Regarding GESI status in the beneficiary population, following table shows the information.

Table 1: GESI status in beneficiary population of IPC and IPC* schemes.

Sector	Beneficiary population						Total
	Dalit Female	Dalit Male	Janajati Female	Janajati Male	Other Female	Other Male	
Environmental Sanitation (ICS-Metal)	878	829	494	507	3901	3844	10453
Environmental Sanitation (ICS-Mud)	4051	3787	2585	2550	12853	12286	38112
Environmental Sanitation (ICS-Rocket)	517	523	0	0	3465	3210	7715
Irrigation	394	370	367	350	2441	2379	6301
Irrigation + IWM	185	182	166	192	1239	1307	3271
IWM	754	637	116	78	4476	4215	10276
Water Supply	10327	10492	3331	3486	39856	40005	107497
Water Supply + Irrigation	116	94	519	489	1140	1027	3385
Grand Total	17222	16914	7578	7652	69371	68273	187010
%	18%		8%		74%		
Percentage of Female Beneficiaries	50.4%						

Harmful chhaupadi practices have been observed in Project working areas that are affecting women's lives badly. Chhau hut refers to the small huts where women are sleeping outside their home during the time of menstruation, because they are perceived as impure during that period. Women are not allowed to use toilet and tap in some of the households that has been barrier to have easier access for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Few women had lost their lives in chhau huts. In addition, menstruation women/adolescent are highly vulnerable from rape, snake bite, life risks from wild lives and other health hazards.

Considering the situation, RVWRMP has been intervening its effort to address the issues of harmful chhaupadi and MHM practices. RVWRMP worked together with local levels, local networks, like minded agencies, political leaders, and UCs among others. Several activities were organized, such as interactions programs with RM representatives, workshop on 'Women as Decision Maker' in RM level, GESI training to various groups, orientation workshops with religious leaders, awareness raising rallies, radio program and mobilization of women's groups, Female Community Health Volunteers (FCHVs) and traditional healers. The Project has made lots of efforts to ease the access to WASH facilities for menstruating women. More specially, the project has been supporting communities and schools as first priority to make access to toilet during menstruation period in line with Project's target.

UC Female Member's Workshop at Rural Municipality Level:

In order to make women's involvement in scheme O&M along with sanitation & hygiene promotion, UC members' workshop at RM level is organized annually as a step of post construction activities. During the workshop, the participants are also capacitated on confidence building to explore their issues, breaking the silence. Discussion on harmful chhaupadi practices and MHM with plans to ways forward takes place in the workshop.

Women as Decision Makers:

In order to make women empowered in participation and in decision making processes, the concept of the 'Women as Decision Makers' workshop emerged considering the new government structures. The workshop was piloted in Ajayameru RM of Dadeldhura and remained fruitful to identify the gender related issues and problems, to discuss the action points for way forward and formulate the *Gender Responsive Plan* of the RM. The participation of RM level women leaders along with elected RM/E female members remained worthy to make the workshop successful. Commitment by RME for endorsement of gender responsive plan from upcoming RM council and its implementation had encouraged women leaders of RM.

Kindly see a separate annex for the Women as Decision Makers workshop concept and its progress.

National and International Days Celebration:

International Women's Day:

The Project has been supporting to celebrate the International Women's Day at its working areas. The International Women's Day 2018 was celebrated with various creative activities such as rallies, cultural programmes, competition on Deuda, poetry, speech quizzes, essay writing related to women's issues, street drama, comics, jingle airing through local radios, and media mobilization. The event was organized by the RMs with the support of RVWRMP and RM level women networks, women leaders and other collaborative agencies. The day has been recognized to initiate and review the campaigns for breaking the silence to ensure women's right.

Menstrual Hygiene Day (National Dignified Menstruation Day; MHD):

RVWRMP also has been facilitating the MHD celebration at its working areas since the beginning. In this line, the project made its effort to celebrate MHD 2018. In addition, the project also took part in the National level mega event: National Dignified Menstruation Day Programme in Kathmandu. With the financial support of RVWRMP, the female Chair and Vice Chair of project core RMs and female Vice Mayors and Vice Chairs from Kanchanpur district took part in the mega event. Ms. Manju Bhatta from RVWRMP led the participating team.

MHD activities in the Project working area were conducted at school and community levels. The major activities of the day were a rally with slogans, MHM Deuda song, interaction programmes, speeches, quizzes, poems and essay competitions, street drama, MHM classes in schools, jingle airing through local radios, cultural programme, sanitary pad demonstration, and MHM talks. Active involvement of the elected representatives of Rural Municipalities and Municipalities, FCHVs, schools (students and teachers), and other stakeholders was remained remarkable.

Similarly, the national event was also celebrated with interesting activities. The major activities of the event involved experience sharing on menstruation management by schools girls, presentation on MHM status of Nepal and other countries, MHM video show and speeches by VIPs. Beside this, there were 10 stalls at the event venue. The stalls had exhibitions about sanitary pads, chhaupadi photo stories, menstrual cups, publications, photographs, rollup banners with communication keys, video/jingle displays etc. RVWRMP and RWSSP-WN had a joint stall that presented an exhibition about locally made pads, menstrual cups, chhaupadi photo stories, MHM leaflet, Project brochure, rollup banners with

communication keys, chhaupadi song playing, and some publications. The stall was observed by VIPs such as Mr. Krishna Bahadur Mahara, Speaker of House of Representatives; Ms. Bina Magar, Minister of Water Supply; Ms. Thammaya Thapa, Minister of Women; Children and Senior Citizen; Ms. Padma Kumari Aryal, State Minister of Health and Population, and some other high level delegates. The representatives of the Project RMs were encouraged to raise the issues for dignified menstruation management.

Menstrual Hygiene Management

Menstruation Hygiene Management (MHM) is a global issue pursuing for dignified menstruation management. The Project has been paying attention to promoting MHM at community and school levels, conducting many related activities. The project aims to establish a MHM promotion system at local level. Involvement of RM members is anticipated as much as possible. There are many activities conducted for MHM promotion at RM level, such as MHM classes in the school, sanitary pad making training (for school and community), MHM conference at RM level, MHM classes for child clubs, mother groups and other groups, total sanitation and MHM workshop with Dmami/Jhakri and traditional leaders awareness campaigning, media mobilization. During the year, the project conducted 10 events of MHM training along with total sanitation and 5 events of MHM conference. In addition, 103 classes on MHM at schools and various activities on MHM at community were facilitated by health promoters.

Use of sanitary pad is one of the vital things for menstrual hygiene management. However, most of the menstruation women/girls do not use sanitary pad at villages. Main causes for not using pad are related to behavior, availability, and affordability. The project has been promoting pad making training and BCC activities. In this line the Project conducted sanitary pad making training at school and community level. During the year, 10 trainings were conducted in community level and 5 trainings in schools. The Project has aimed to train pad makers who could train the others. In this line, 3 ToT on pad making events were conducted in Darchula. The ToT is planned to be conducted in each core RM.

Furthermore, women are not allowed to use toilet and tap in some of the households that has been barrier to have easier access for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Considering the situation, RVWRMP has intervened in this to address harmful chhaupadi and MHM practices. In this line, different activities were facilitated to increase the access to toilet and tap during menstruation period. As per the 6th bi-monthly progress reports for FY 2074/75 of the districts, it has been found in the project working areas that 20% women/girls were allowed to use toilet and 30% had access to tap during menstruation.

In order to institutionalize the system for dignified menstruation management, the Project has plan to capacitate RM and support to formulate RM level 'Policy for Dignified Menstruation Management'. The RMs will drive the movement for dignified menstruation management with effective actions against deep rooted taboos of chhaupadi and MHM.

ANNEX 7

HOME GARDENS CHANGING THE VILLAGE: The case of Gurmyal village in Dadeldhura

The beautiful small village of Gurmyal is located only 35 km from Dadeldhura headquarter. Previously nearly 90% of the adult people in this village went to India to find temporary employment; they used to come home only for celebrating Nepali New Year and went back to India after a couple of months. The remaining villagers were mostly employed as day laborers, collecting sand and rocks from the nearby river. Traditionally they grew some vegetables such as chili, onion, radish, and taro which they used to dry and mix with curry made of wheat flour and lentil. Pana Devi Bohara, one of the female farmers said that she had never seen cauliflowers, capsicum, broccoli and bitter gourd produced in the village even some years ago.

RVWRMP started working in the village in 2016, providing a three-day practical home garden training to the female farmer group consisting of 29 women. "None of the members participating in the training were aware that their farm could be the major source of family nutrition", says Santosh Joshi, Livelihood Promoter of the project. The training gradually empowered them to transform their small plots into integrated home gardens with vegetables, spices, fruits, and fodder production. The group focused more on vegetables and spices for the immediate benefits but also planted fruits and fodder plants in their farms. "From the first lot, we produced 1080 kg of cucumber, 230 kg of capsicum, 300 kg of tomato and 150 kg of bitter gourd and earned a total NRs 56,250 in cash as net income", says Nanda Devi Bohara, Treasurer of the group". She added that around 70% of the production was consumed within the family, adding that children now like to consume vegetables with their meals.

Slowly the village is shifting from subsistence farming into commercial farming by using improved technologies such as off-seasonal production in poly houses, and drip irrigation. The incidences of malnutrition and diarrhea have drastically reduced due to the integration of WASH and home gardens in the village. "The families who previously could only produce food for 6 months are now producing sufficient food for 12 months and even have surplus for sale due to the application of innovative technologies and replacement of traditional farming with cash crops", says Maya Devi Bohara, one of the female farmers of the group. Nanda says that there is a small emergency fund established in the group collecting NRs 10 a month per person. Nanda says that the fund is increasing which would be spend for any emergency and accidental cases that occur in the group.

The village has become attractive for the visitors who want to see the model technologies applied in the home garden. The villagers who used to go to India before appear busy on the farm working with their wives and other family members. The intervention by the project to introduce home gardens and semi-commercial farming has changed the village nowadays and empowered women like Nanda, Maya and Pana, who now have more cash in hand to support their families.

RVWRMP has supported the development and improvement of more than 26,000 home gardens in the third phase of the project until 2018. Farmers are encouraged to use the production from their home gardens for home consumption but also to sell any surplus as many villagers have no cash income.

Fruitful Collaboration in Raxoun, a community of self-employed villagers

There is a beautiful village called Raxoun in Alital Rural Municipality, Dadeldhura district. The village is not remote in terms of access to road network and livelihoods resources. But it was remote in terms of access to awareness and livelihoods promotion skills. The village with 51 households (340 people in total) including 21 households from the Magar community followed mainly traditional cultures and beliefs even in agriculture practices. The villagers used to grow only a few plants of garlic, onion, and squash inside their maize farms. It was interesting that it took days to get them organized in a meeting to initiate the livelihood activities in the village. "A couple of faces asked me why I was there when I entered into the village for the first time to initiate the project activities", says Ram Dutt Joshi, Field Coordinator for RMWRMP.

RVWRMP replicated successful collaboration with Government of Nepal stakeholders. In the collaboration, the District Agriculture Development Office provided materials to construct poly-houses, the community contributed local materials and RVWRMP provided the technical inputs with some initial high quality seeds as needed. RVWRMP organized a five hands-on training on off-season vegetable production inside the poly house. All the households involved in the training with one poly house each. After the project organized three meetings, all households were ready to initiate cucumber and tomato cultivation with modern technologies and 40 households constructed poly-houses for off season production.

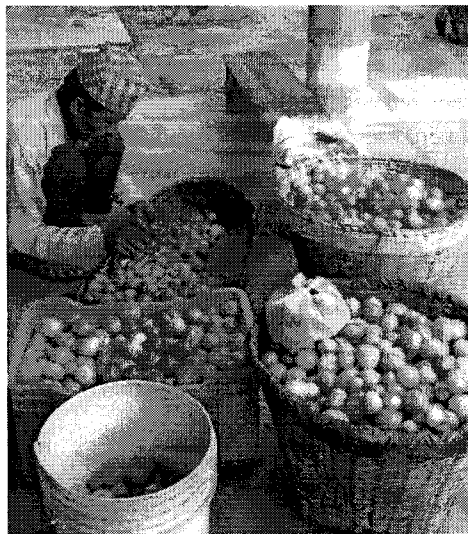
Some households cultivated tomato while some others cultivated cucumber, keeping in mind the diverse requirement of the market. "When the first production came to the harvesting level, our god became so kind on us by increasing the demands of cucumber and tomato in the market" says Ishori Rana Magar, one of the leading female farmers. All the farmers earned money more than their expectation from their first crops. "I earned more than the total cost invested including the DADO and other contribution from the first harvesting" says Surendra Rana Magar, the Leader Farmer.

Time has changed in the village now that offers at least some cash-money to each farmer involved in the vegetable farming. Either it is cucumber or tomato, each household had earned in the first year from 10,000 to 20,000 NPR in a 3 to 4 month period. Local Resource Person Thagi Singh Bhandari says that the income is even more as on average 25% of their production is used for family consumption. "We had never ever heard about growing cucumber in March, but it happened in our garden now, it's wonderful", says Ishori Rana Magar. She further says that all the farmers in the village feel being employed as they are fully engaged in vegetable production. She has planned to grow potato, cauliflower and cabbage, followed by tomato and cucumber after this year's rice harvest.

Baldev Bohora, a Presidential Agriculture Prize Winner

Mr. Baldev Bohara from Lekham village in Rithachaupata rural municipality, Darchula district had hard time in feeding his seven family members three years ago. Hard farm labor on his unproductive 0.45 hectare plot of land, working as day laborer and herding a couple of goats and cows not belonging to him, were Baldev's livelihood strategies and that only for 6 months a year. However, after he started vegetable cultivation as a member of one of the income generation groups supported by RVWRMP, his life slowly changed around. "I never imagined such a drastic change in me to gain the know-how to grow high-value crops in a limited piece of land and multiply my family income from it", says Baldev.

The project provided technical training to Baldev on vegetable cultivation and Multipurpose Nursery Management. He performed very well among the trained farmers and established fruit and vegetable nurseries in close coordination with the District Agriculture Development Office and the Cottage and Small Industries Development Board. He continued to demonstrate different low-cost technologies empowering his neighbors. Together with his strong business skills he slowly became a famous farmer in the district. Baldev said that earning NRs 60,000 for the first time was a dream come true and in mid-2016 his income reached NRs 150,000 from vegetable production and selling tree saplings. "I applied mostly cow dung, human urine and vermin compost in the farm and produced quintals of onions, garlic, tomatoes and thousands of fruits saplings and earned NRs 350,000 this year winning the Presidential Agriculture Prize 2017 for being one of the best farmers in Province 7", says Baldev. Baldev, now working as a paid Local Resource Person (LRP) for the Rural Municipality, is imagining a plan to bring students' urine to his farm from a school 3.5 km away from his farm with a piped system and he is seeking support for this ambitious project. Baldev is now able to educate his children and make his family happy with the entrepreneurship supported by RVWRMP.



Role model couple makes a change possible

"I never cared about the goat manure flooding away by the rain and never knew about the importance of it that could multiply my farm production", says Ananda Rokaya, 37 from Phiket village in Thalara Rural Municipality, Bajhang district".

Rokaya was invited to a meeting organized by RVWRMP to initiate home garden activities in his village about two years ago. He raises goats and presently has almost 40 goats. During the home garden training organized by RVWRMP, the project staff informed and trained him on the importance and use of goat manure. From that moment onwards, he started collecting and using the manure in his garden. "When we used manure, we noticed rapid changes in vegetable plants and productivity which motivated us to construct a poly house for off seasonal production", says Harikala, Ananda's wife. Ananda Rokaya said that he had occasional income from his goat raising and said that he is now getting regular income from the vegetables from his garden. After receiving training on vegetable production technologies, the couple is busy in promoting vegetable production in the village as Local Resource Persons. "We like to help our neighbors and are popular in the village nowadays", says Harikala, with a smiling face.

Within one year and six months time, the couple increased both goat farming and vegetable production simultaneously. They are happy with the know-how that they received from the training provided by the project and regular visits by project staff. They have increased their numbers of goats to a hundred, and they are using the manure in the vegetable garden. "We sold 505 Kg vegetables and 1230 kg cucumber last year and earned NRs 100,000 as net income from the surplus of family consumption. We have now constructed an additional three poly houses this time", the couple says.

Ananda, Intermediate in education, creates innovative ideas for income generation in the village. He goes to the market and motivates the consumers and producers for more production to generate income. He organizes meetings and shares his experiences about change in his family income. Ananda says that many farmers and other visitors visit his farm and appreciate his work. Thalara Rural Municipality has planned to formally nominate him as a leading role model farmer to support 50 similar farmers within the area in the next year.

"Despite many hindrances, I continued my efforts to reach the goal and finally improved my family status and made a change possible in my family and the village", says Ananda confidently. As a result of regular cash income from his goat farming and vegetable business, two of Ananda's daughters are taking higher education in Kathmandu now.

ANNEX 8

Progress in renewable energy and climate change adaptation: Improved cooking stoves (ICS); Micro hydropower (MHP); and improved water mills (IWM)

ICS: Progress and a closer look on the emission reduction

1. Introduction:

Biomass is an important source of energy in Nepal. About 77% of energy consumption of Nepal is supplied by traditional biomass energy. Biomass includes firewood, cattle dung, and agricultural residues. As per the National Census (2011), nearly 4 million out of 5.4 million households in Nepal use traditional biomass as an energy source for cooking and heating. As a result, the use of forest resources for firewood has gone beyond sustainable levels, and causes deforestation in the country. The current large numbers of traditional cooking stoves also significantly increase greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere. They are relatively ineffective way to heat and cook, consuming lots of biomass.

Replacing the traditional cooking devices by more effective *improved cooking stoves* (ICSs) would significantly reduce the greenhouse gas emissions. As the traditional stoves, the ICSs can also be used for the same cooking and heating purposes. ICS is a device that is designed to improve combustion efficiency, consume less fuel, save cooking time, enable convenient cooking process, and create smokeless environment, or reduction in the volume of smoke against the traditional stove. The falling indoor air pollution reduces the drudgery of women and improve their children's health. The ICSs decrease the need to buy fuel or biomass for domestic purposes, reducing the risk for deforestation and environmental degradation. In short, the ICSs emission reduction effect comes through increased efficiency in heating the stove, which reduces the need for biomass consumption.

This study analyses the influence of ICS promotion and assembly to the greenhouse gas emissions in rural villages of Nepal. The study looks at the contribution of Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III (RVWRMP III) to reducing greenhouse gas emissions through ICS promotion at various local levels. The project has contributed in the sales and installations of approximately 10 000 ICSs, with a set of awareness-raising activities. This paper is based on the 61 completed RVWRMP supported ICS schemes (clusters of households provided with ICSs all at once) in its 10 working districts of Province no. 6 and 7. The research analyses how much these installations have reduced the greenhouse gas emissions.

2. Theoretical background

The cooking stoves emit carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gasses to the atmosphere, warming the climate. A greenhouse gas is a gas in the atmosphere that absorbs and emits radiant energy within the thermal infrared range. This stalling effect of radiation in the atmosphere is the fundamental cause of the greenhouse effect that warms the global climate. The primary greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and ozone. Without greenhouse gases, the average temperature of Earth's surface would be about -18 °C rather than the present average of 15 °C.

The levels of greenhouse gases are increasing due to human activities. The human intervention to the natural processes of the carbon cycle warms the global climate at an alarming pace. The result is the current climate change phenomenon. Such human-emitted greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), and hydrofluorocarbons (SF₆). The increased levels of these gasses are the result of human fossil fuel combustion (CO₂), human land use and agricultural activities (CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O), and industrial activities (HFCs, PFCs and SF₆).

The relatively poor rural households or their cooking stoves are not by any means decisive point sources for the greenhouse gas emissions globally. One cannot blame the rural people of their consumption levels – the problems are clearly somewhere else. However, improvements in the stove technology can make a change to the consumption levels locally, and the effect may be significant in reducing the household-wise emissions in percentages in the developing rural areas.

3. Implementation modality of ICS schemes in the project

RVWRMP III works in extended water resources management at local levels with four official result areas – 1) water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; 2) livelihoods 3) renewable energy and climate change, and 4) institutional capacity building. The ICS promotion relates to the third component. The other major sub-components of the result area involve micro-hydropower projects, environmental protection activities, and improved water mills. RVWRMP promotes ICS as a source of renewable energy, but also as a part of the total sanitation modality that is related to the result area 1.

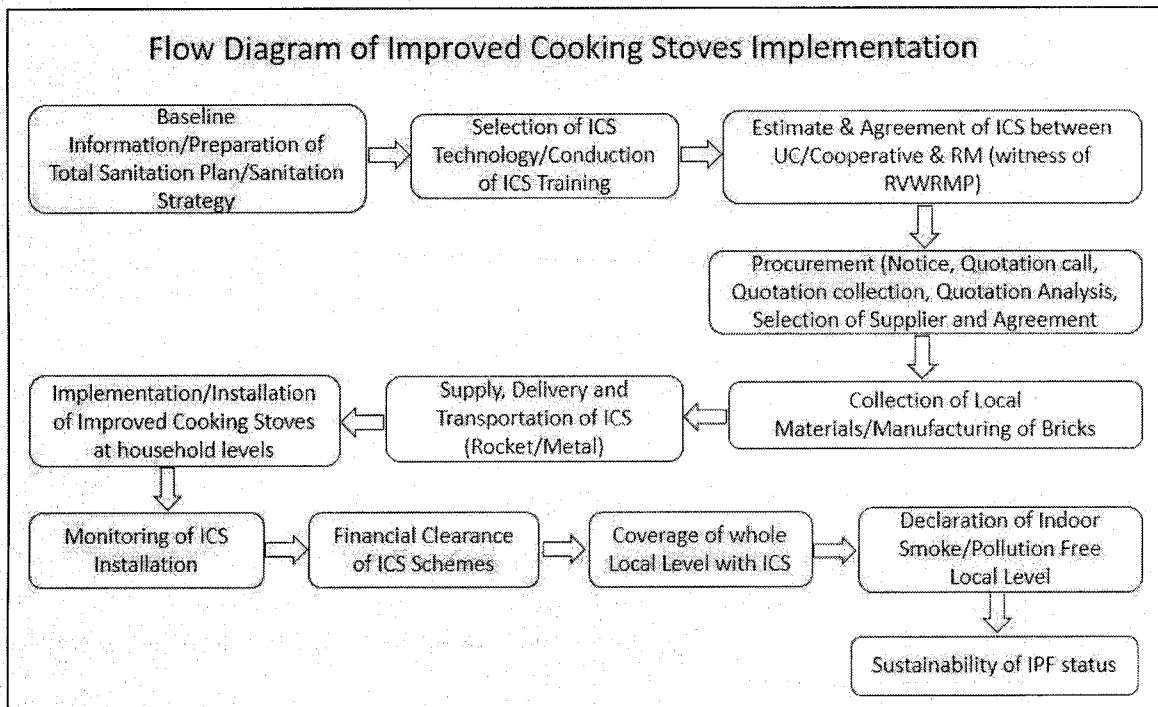
RVWRMP has supported ICS installations from the second phase, and constructed around 10 000 ICSs till date in phase III. There are various types of ICSs, and the different models are provided based on the community demand. In high altitude regions with cold winter seasons, such as in Humla, Bajura, or Bajhang, the project has promoted metal ICSs. In other districts, the project has promoted Rocket and Mud ICS. Figure 1 shows the three types of ICS.



Figure 1. Photographs from left to right: Rocket ICS, Mud ICS and Metal ICS in use.

ICSs are either implemented by local water users committees or cooperatives in the project context. ICS training is the main activity before the construction, in which a number of ICS promoters are trained for serving the target community. Also cooperatives established by the project have taken the responsibility to promote ICS developments in many working areas of the project. The implementation of ICS has significantly increased after implementation through cooperative.

The diagram below presents the process of ICS implementation.



ICS is implemented as separate schemes. ICS plan is synchronized with the local total sanitation strategy. The ICS technology is selected on community demand, and aptness of the technology to the particular location. The whole locality is covered to enable the indoor pollution free (IPF) declaration at the local level. After declaration, the IPF sustainability is closely monitored through the implementing cooperative, municipality representation, or another appropriate mechanism.

The monitoring is closely linked with total sanitation plan and strategy. RVWRMP III has planned 110,000 beneficiaries for Total Sanitation activities. ICS is one of the indicators that contribute to household sanitation. For achieving the status of total sanitation, all households should have ICSs or biogas in their households.

4. Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by ICS implementation

According to the impact assessment study on the ICSs emissions in the project working area (FCG, 2013) a household with a traditional cooking stove facility requires 356 kg per month of firewood for domestic energy needs. With ICS installed, the household firewood requirements decreased to 214 kg per month. This equals to 40% reduction, and firewood collection time saved by two full days per month per family, in comparison to the traditional facility. Based on the firewood consumption monitoring, the study concluded the emissions for the traditional stoves were 7.9 MT CO_{2e} and for the ICS they were 4.7 MT CO_{2e}, respectively. ICS therefore reduced 3.1 MT CO_{2e} annually compared to the traditional cooking stove.

There are 62 ICS schemes in 33 rural municipalities in the RVWRMP working districts. Table 1 below shows the shares of the three types of ICSs in the project implementation:

Table 1: Numbers of ICSs schemes and their beneficiaries by ICS type.

ICS Type	No. of Schemes	No. of Households	No. of Beneficiaries	Total Beneficiaries
Metal ICS	18	2,006	2,169	10,187
Mud ICS	33	7,865	6,496	39,344
Rocket ICS	11	1,910	2,157	11,376
TOTAL	62	11,781	10,822	60,907

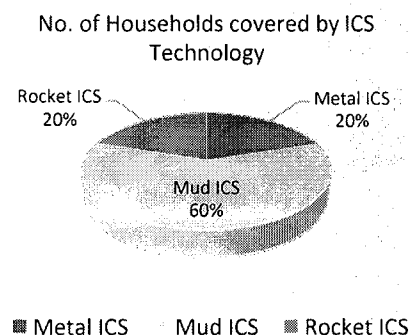


Table 1 presents the installation numbers and the respective greenhouse gas reductions in the working districts, whereas Table 2 presents the same numbers at the working municipality level.

Table 1: District-wise number of ICS unit installations and its contribution for reduction of GHG emission

SN	District	FY 01 (2072/073)	Population FY 01	FY 02 (2073/074)	Population FY 02	FY 03 (2074/075)	Population FY 03	Cumulative ICS Units (No.)	Cumulative Population	District wise Cumulative GHG Emission Reduction (MT CO ₂ e)	Contribution by District (%)
1	Dailekh	352	1878	636	3498	633	3420	1621	8796	9306.42	18.6%
2	Bajhang	579	3425	190	1083	490	2684	1259	7192	8193.80	16.4%
3	Humla	654	2947	0	0	502	2465	1156	5412	7744.35	15.5%
4	Bajura	0	0	300	1861	1125	7362	1425	9223	5421.68	10.8%
5	Darchula	100	500	0	0	1373	6865	1473	7365	5258.24	10.5%
6	Achham	197	1182	0	0	785	4774	982	5956	4324.77	8.6%
7	Baitadi	0	0	0	0	1055	5911	1055	5911	3315.87	6.6%
8	Dadeldhura	0	0	224	1380	511	2913	735	4293	3014.14	6.0%
9	Doti	0	0	0	0	770	4610	770	4610	2420.11	4.8%
10	Kailali	0	0	0	0	346	2149	346	2149	1087.48	2.2%
TOTAL		1882	9932	1350	7822	7590	43153	10822	60907	50086.85	100.0%

Table 2: Local Level wise Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) Installation and its contribution for reduction of GHG emission

SN	District	Name of the Local Level	FY 01 (2072/073)	FY 02 (2073/074)	FY 03 (2074/075)	Cumulative ICS Units (No.)	Local Level wise Cumulative GHG Emission Reduction (MT CO ₂ e)	Contribution by Local Level (%)
1	Humla	Kharpunath Gaopalika	654	0	77	731	6408.58	12.8%
2	Bajhang	Masta Gaopalika	579	0	0	579	5459.39	10.9%
3	Dailekh	Naumule Gaopalika	352	0	633	985	5308.53	10.6%
4	Dailekh	Bhagawatimai Gaopalika	0	636	0	636	3997.90	8.0%
5	Bajura	Tribeni Municipality	0	201	674	875	3381.87	6.8%
6	Dadeldhura	Aalital Gaopalika	0	160	330	490	2042.95	4.1%
7	Bajhang	Thalara Gaopalika	0	190	240	430	1948.66	3.9%
8	Achham	Ramaroshan Gaopalika	197	0	0	197	1857.51	3.7%
9	Darchula	Byas Gaopalika	100	0	250	350	1728.65	3.5%
10	Darchula	Naugad Gaopalika	0	0	550	550	1728.65	3.5%
11	Achham	Mellekh Gaopalika	0	0	470	470	1477.21	2.9%
12	Baitadi	Pancheshwor Gaopalika	0	0	425	425	1335.78	2.7%

13	Darchula	Marma Gaopalika	0	0	400	400	1257.20	2.5%
14	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	0	99	151	250	1096.91	2.2%
15	Achham	Bannigadhi Jaygadh Gaopalika	0	0	315	315	990.05	2.0%
16	Doti	Bogtan Gaopalika	0	0	310	310	974.33	1.9%
17	Dadeldhura	Ajaymeru Gaopalika	0	64	181	245	971.19	1.9%
18	Humla	Chankheli Gaopalika	0	0	300	300	942.90	1.9%
19	Baitadi	Purchaudi Municipality	0	0	292	292	917.76	1.8%
20	Doti	Badikedar Gaopalika	0	0	290	290	911.47	1.8%
21	Kailali	Mohanyal Gaopalika	0	0	221	221	694.60	1.4%
22	Bajura	Gaumul Gaopalika	0	0	200	200	628.60	1.3%
23	Bajhang	Chhabis Pathibhara Gaopalika	0	0	170	170	534.31	1.1%
24	Doti	Sayal Gaopalika	0	0	170	170	534.31	1.1%
25	Baitadi	Sigas Gaopalika	0	0	160	160	502.88	1.0%
26	Darchula	Duhun Gaopalika	0	0	143	143	449.45	0.9%
27	Humla	Namkha Gaopalika	0	0	125	125	392.88	0.8%
28	Kailali	Chure Gaopalika	0	0	125	125	392.88	0.8%
29	Baitadi	Shivnath Gaopalika	0	0	118	118	370.87	0.7%
30	Bajura	Swamikartik Gaopalika	0	0	100	100	314.30	0.6%
31	Bajhang	Talkot Gaopalika	0	0	80	80	251.44	0.5%
32	Baitadi	Melauli Municipality	0	0	60	60	188.58	0.4%
33	Darchula	Lekam Gaopalika	0	0	30	30	94.29	0.2%
TOTAL			1882	1350	7590	10822	50086.85	100.0%

Yearly installation rates and results in reductions are as follows: 1882 ICSs units were constructed in the first fiscal year, resulting in 5915 MT CO₂e reductions per year (3.143 MT CO₂e/year/ICS), and similarly 1350 ICSs units were constructed during the second fiscal year with 4243 MT CO₂e reductions per year. In the third fiscal year (2075/076), 7590 ICSs backed 28098 MT CO₂e reductions per year. In total, there are 10822 ICSs constructed during the three years of RVWRMP III, which cumulatively reached 50087 MT CO₂e reductions in the emission rates. Table 3 summarizes the results.

Table 3: Number of ICS units installed (Total 10, 822 ICS units/HHs; 60,907 population beneficiaries

ICS Units vs Fiscal Year	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	Total
Total	1,882	1,350	7,590	10,822
Cumulative	1,882	3,232	10,822	
MT CO ₂ e/year reduced	5,915	4,243	28,098	38,257
Cumulative reduction	5,915	10,158	34,014	
Cumulative reduction total	5,915	16,073	50,087	
MT CO ₂ e/year/ICS	3.143			

5. Discussion

Let us take a look at the main numbers: The ICS reductions were calculated against the traditional cooking stove technology. The accumulated reductions are this far 50,087 MT CO_{2e} of greenhouse gas emissions, and the installed ICSs will reduce worth 34,014 MT CO_{2e} every year from now-on.

Let us put the scale of the results into a context. The resulted total accumulated reductions correspond with the yearly emissions of around 9750 average passenger vehicles (data for the vehicles: The US Environmental Protection Agency, 2018). From now-on, the current amount of installed ICSs will reduce the emissions equal to around 7300 average passenger vehicles yearly.

Compared with the statistical average CO₂ emissions per capita per year in Nepal, around 0.3 MT CO₂ (World Bank, 2018), the accumulated installations of ICSs have saved the emissions that are equal to the total yearly CO₂ consumption of approximately 152 500 Nepali citizens. From now-on, the installed number will reduce the emissions that equals to the statistical average CO₂ consumption of approximately 107 000 Nepali citizens every year.

The reductions from the use of the improved technology are therefore significant. Remarkably, the reductions are not the only advantage of the improved technology, but rather a side-effect of the other everyday advantages that the households receive through, e.g., reduced drudgery, better health and hygiene, and reduced firewood collection time.

The project targets accumulated 250 000 MT CO_{2e} of carbon equivalent reductions by the end of the project (2022) from the ICS installations. The ICSs implemented by RVWRMP have accumulatively reduced 50,087 MT CO_{2e} of greenhouse gas emissions this far. Without further instalments, the accumulated reductions by the end of 2022 would reach 186 000 MT CO_{2e}. If the project implements the same number of ICSs over the next year that it installed during the last year, the target will be reached. In that case, there would be around 30 000 ICSs installed and from 2023 onwards the reductions would stay at around 94 000 MT CO_{2e}/year compared to the traditional system. This level would equal to the emissions of approximately 18 000 passenger vehicles, or that of 287 000 Nepali citizens.

5. Conclusion

The project has gained very good experiences from ICS implementation. The emission reductions achieved this far indicate that RVWRMP is effectively contributing to reducing greenhouse gases through the promotion of ICS in their working areas. The installation of ICSs decrease the time needed for firewood collection, improves the hygiene of the community, and alleviates the drudgery of especially women and children. It prevents deforestation and environmental

degradation and is an economical option for the family. This study showed that the installations in addition to the other advantages significantly reduce the locally produced CO₂ emissions, also contributing more than a fair share to the fight against the climate change.

Micro hydropower: Progress

The new mandate given to the RMs withstands that they can autonomously decide and plan for the implementation of MHP schemes, and therefore they have planned and will plan MHP in the WUMPs. RVWRMP supports the RMs in all the stages of MHP implementation. Detailed Step-by-Step guidelines for that have been included in the Project Implementation Guidelines (PIG). Besides budget support, the project supports in terms of facilitation, technical back stopping and quality control.

Proposals were called for all RVWRMP working RMs. 88 proposals were received and pre-feasibility studies done after the approval of the projected scheme list. There are 12 micro hydropower schemes with estimated 817 kW power generation proposed for Detailed Feasibility Study which will be held after November 2018.

Table 1: List of micro hydropower projects for detailed feasibility study

SN	NAME OF THE SCHEME	NAME OF THE LOCAL LEVEL	Types of Local Level for RVWRMP	DISTRICT	Expected Plant Capacity (kW)	HOUSEHOLDS	REMARKS
1	Baishek MHP	Durgathali RM	Others	Bajhang	30	350	
2	Second Dhamigad MHP	Bitthadchir RM	Others	Bajhang	30	500	
3	Tallo Chuwabab Khola MHP	Durgathali RM	Others	Bajhang	30	500	
4	Talkotigad MHP	Talkot RM	Core	Bajhang	95	1000	
5	Gortikhola MHP	Mahabu RM	Others	Dailekh	30	500	
6	Shivling Gad MHP	Sigas RM	Non Core	Baitadi	80	1000	
7	Gothikhola MHP	Sarkegad RM	Core	Humla	95	740	
8	Karpu Khola MHP	Tanjakot RM	Non Core	Humla	75	1100	
9	Nyaule/Yangchu Khola MHP	Kharpunath RM	Core	Humla	95	350	
10	Kachala Jarkhola MHP	Khaptad Chhededaha RM	Others	Bajura	57	570	
11	Bichhaya MHP	Himali RM	Others	Bajura	100	540	
12	Anradi MHP	Gaoumul RM	Core	Bajura	100	380	

TOTAL	817	7530
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Improved water mills: Progress

Improved water mills (IWMs) are typical food processing machineries, being used for cereal grinding, paddy hulling, and oil expelling in rural communities. The improved water mills (IWMs) not only create livelihood opportunities, but also contribute to reduce the drudgery of people in the RM.

During the reporting period, 54 IWMs were completed, moving towards achieving at least total 200 units in the third phase. Cumulatively there are completion of 80 IWM units benefiting 13547 beneficiaries. After installation of IWM units reduction of 542.4 tCO₂e greenhouse gas. Table 2 below shows the status of IWM supported during the reporting period.

Table 2: District-wise progress on IWM Installation (Cumulative Figure)

SN	District	No. of IWM Unit			Population Beneficiaries			No. of IWM Unit	Cumulative Population Beneficiaries	Remarks
		FY 01 (2072/073)	FY 02 (2073/074)	FY 03 (2074/075)	FY 01 (2072/073)	FY 02 (2073/074)	FY 03 (2074/075)			
1	Dailekh	0	1	0	0	603	0	1	603	
2	Darchula	10	3	50	1828	1798	7414	63	11040	
3	Bajura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	Humla	4	5	0	634	252	0	9	886	
5	Baitadi	0	1	0	0	104	0	1	104	
6	Achham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
7	Doti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	Dadeldhura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Bajhang	0	2	1	0	529	63	3	592	
10	Kailali	0	0	3	0	0	322	3	322	
TOTAL		14	12	54	2462	3286	7799	80	13547	

References:

FCG. 2013. Nordic Climate Facility (NCF). Promoting Renewable Energy Technologies for Enhanced Rural Livelihoods. [report].

National Housing Census. 2011. Government of Nepal.

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<https://www.epa.gov/energy/greenhouse-gases-equivalencies-calculator-calculations-and-references> (Accessed on 10.8.2018).

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ANNEX 9

International Conference on WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership and Side Event on WORKING WITH PEOPLE FOR CLEAN AND HEALTHY VILLAGE: Real life stories collected by the Finland—Nepal bilateral water and sanitation projects

Background:

An International conference on “Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership” had been conducted successfully from April 10 to April 12, 2018 in Kathmandu, Nepal jointly organized by the Department of Water Supply and Sewerage (DWSS), GoN, Society of Public Health Engineers (SOPHEN) and Nepal Engineers’ Association (NEA). This conference was fruitful, providing good opportunity to show achievements of different organizations on water and sanitation and WASH Sector to international community. In this conference, RVWRMP presented two papers: 1) OPPORTUNITY OF MULTIPLE USE OF WATER SERVICES (MUS) IN THE NEW CONTEXT AFTER RESTRUCTURING OF NEPAL, and 2) COPING WITH CLIMATE UNCERTAINTY IN RURAL WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS: RVWRMP’S EXPERIENCES.



International conference on “Water, Environment and Climate Change

The RVWRMP-III result indicator # 4.2 mentions that National and Provincial authorities in WASH, agriculture and small industries sectors should be informed on RVWRMP experiences (target: Six documents produced and six national level conferences organized by 2021). In this connection, the conference was utilized also for a side event on WORKING WITH PEOPLE FOR CLEAN AND HEALTHY VILLAGE. The event was conducted on 1st day of the SOPHEN conference i.e. 10th April 2018 at 17:30 to 19:00 hrs in Kathmandu.



Side event on Working with People for Clean and Healthy Village

Brief summaries of both of the events are narrated below.

International Conference on “WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership”

In order to discuss the critical issues and challenges for water, environment and climate change also in the setting of international context, the theme had been zeroed down to- “**Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership.**”

Objectives:

Basic objective of the conference was to bring together professionals, academicians, researchers, entrepreneurs, government and non-government institutions to discuss and deliberate on challenges, opportunities, and strategies involved in water and environmental issues.

Major activities of the conference:

The conference was inaugurated by Rt.Hon. Vice President Nanda Kishor Pun, Federal Republic of Nepal. Around 700 experts and professionals including more than 100 international participants from 20 countries took part in the conference. There were 16 professionals from RVWRMP participated in the conference.

In the conference, more than 100 papers were presented. Based on the experiences gained, RVWRMP presented two papers. The paper on "Opportunity of Multiple Use of Water (MUS) Services in the New Context after Restructuring of Nepal" was presented by Pallab Raj Nepal, MIS Specialist, RVWRMP. The presentation on "Coping with Climate Uncertainty in Rural Water Supply System" was presented by Parikshit Shrestha, Technical Specialist, RVWRMP. RVWRMP had displayed some IEC materials during the conference.

The conference was over with 11 points Resolutions of International Conference on "Water, Environment and Climate Change: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership".

Side event on "WORKING WITH PEOPLE FOR CLEAN AND HEALTHY VILLAGE: Real life stories collected by the Finland—Nepal bilateral water and sanitation projects"

The side event was conducted jointly by Rural Village Water Resources Management Project III and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in Western Nepal II. The event was conducted on 10th April 2018 at evening time from 17:30 to 19:00 hrs at Hotel Yak and Yeti, Kathmandu, Nepal. Both projects presented three papers. In addition an audio song album entitled "*Chhaupadika Bedana*" was launched with premier performance by concerned singers. On top of 20 nominated participants, the conference participants were also invited to have their participation in the side event.

Audience and Participants:

Followings were the participants of the side event.

Name of the representative organization	Number of Participants
Embassy of Finland	4
DoLIDAR	5
RVWRMP III and RWSSP-WN II	24
European Union	2
Other organizations	39
Total	74

Objectives:

Following were the main objectives to organize the side event.

- Share the best experiences on water resources management and explore real life stories on WASH, MHM and nutrition while working with people for clean and healthy village"
- Get know-how from other agencies on critical issues of WASH, MHM and nutrition.
- Launch an audio song album on "Chhaupadika Bedana"

Major activities of the event:

The side event was conducted successfully with the presentations of three different papers. His Excellency ambassador Mr. Jorma Suvanto inaugurated the event and welcome speech was delivered by Mr. Maheshwor Ghimire, NPD for RVWRMP III. At the same time an audio song on Chhaupadika Bedana was launched by Mr.

Narayan Prasad Wagle DTL of RVWRMP III. The event was closed by Mr. Ramchandra Shrestha, NPD for RWSSP-WN I Followings matters were facilitated during the event.

S.N.	Facilitated topic	Name	Post/Organization	Remarks
1	Event coordinator	Dr. Sanna-Leena Rautanen	CTA, RWSSP-WN II	MC
2	Welcome Speech	Mr. Maheshwor Ghimire	NPD, RVWRMP III	Speech
3	Family stories on WASH and nutrition	Mr. Narayan Wagle	DTL, RVWRMP III	PowerPoint presentation
4	Women's stories on rights, menstruation and security	Mr. Raju Tirwa	SIDS, RVWRMP III	PowerPoint presentation
		Ms. Manju Bhatta	BCCF, RVWRMP III	
5	Women's experiences as Water Users and Sanitation Committee members	Ms. Aura Liski	Junior Technical Advisor, RWSSP-WN III	PowerPoint presentation
6	Launching audio album "Chhaupadika Bedana"	Mr. Narayan Wagle	DTL, RVWRMP III	Launching with opening the banner
7	Performance on the song "Chhaupadi Ka Bedana"	Mr. Mahesh Kumar Auji and Ms. Tika Pun	Singers	Singing with the music track.
8	Vote of thanks and closing of the event	Mr. Ramchandra Shrestha	NPD, RVWRMP III	Speech and closing

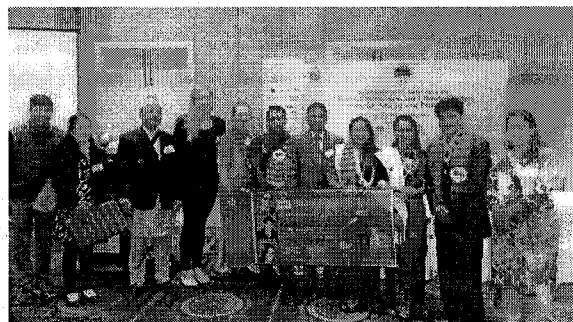
Followings were the major suggestions/comments of the participants to RVWRMP III:

- The project should focus MHM friendly WASH facilities and should promote WASH mart in local level.
- Menstruation based discrimination can be observed all over the Nepal, not only in the far western provinces.
- School WASH programme should be taken in priority.
- What are the means of verification of Chhaupadi and MHM status?

Outcomes of the event:

Followings will be the output of the conference and side event.

- The Project's experience were shared among national and international agencies.
- The Project was introduced along with its intervened efforts for rural villages.
- The real life stories on MHM, WASH and nutrition were shared.
- IEC materials (flexes on **Chhaupadika Katha**, awareness raising song on **Chhaupadika Bedana**, Project brochure) were shared.
- Flexes on **Chhaupadika Katha** were observed by most of the participants of SOPHEN conference and became popular.
- The song on **Chhaupadika Bedana** was praised by the participants of the side event. Some of the participants suggested to make video for more effectiveness.



Group photo after launching audio song album "Chhaupadika Bedana"

Conclusion:

International Conference on "WATER, ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE: Knowledge Sharing and Partnership" and Side event on "WORKING WITH PEOPLE FOR CLEAN AND HEALTHY VILLAGE: Real life stories collected by the Finland—Nepal bilateral water and sanitation projects" were conducted successfully. Both of the events remained as suitable forum to explore RVWRMP experiences on water resources management and MHM in line with life stories. The events also provided knowledge on some relevant practices experienced by other national and international organizations.

ANNEX 10

Waste Free Hygiene Conference of Province No. 7 and RVWRMP contribution

1. Background

Constitution of Nepal-2072 has ensured the right to all people live in clean and healthy environment (30.1) and also ensured the right on access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene (35.4). As per the indicator of sustainable development goal (2016-2030), local governments have been responsible for sustainable development at local level in order to improve the living standards of the local people together with improving the healthy environment. Local Government Operations Act-2074 has clearly identified the role & responsibilities of the local government, as those documents "Basic health and sanitation related policy, standards, plans formulation, quality implementation, monitoring and sanitation, hygiene awareness and proper waste management" responsibilities and authority remains under local government. Similarly, the Waste Management Act, 2068 has also given the responsibility to local government for proper waste management at local level. Due to increasing the development infrastructures at local level, business opportunities, urbanization and changing food habits/behavior of the people; different types of waste management is emerging issues/challenges at local level at present. Contamination of drinking water sources and local environment pollution are being more critical that directly affects the people from water-borne and waste-borne diseases.

To address the issues/challenges, province-7 has taken an initiative towards maintaining the "waste free hygiene" at all local level. Ministry of council had decided "Waste free hygiene, commitment of providence no 7" on February 28, 2018 and formed a taskforce (selected RVWRMP as an active member) for concept note development on this regard. RVWRMP drafted the initial concept note and shared with taskforce members for their comments; after discussion on taskforce meeting, Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) prepared final draft concept note. The taskforce meeting realized that province should have its own waste management and total sanitation policy/strategy to promote the health & hygiene behavior in rural and urban areas more effectively. It was discussed at province level stakeholders and government officials under the leadership of MoSD and organized province level "Waste Free Hygiene, present status, challenges and way forward" workshop on June 25-26, 2018 at Dhangadhi inviting the concern provincial and district level stakeholders.

2. Objective of the workshop

Overall objective of the event was to disseminate the concept note and collect the feedback from stakeholders for developing the province level waste free hygiene policy/strategies and activities. In addition, the objectives were:

- To share and disseminate the best practices on waste management for other part of the country
- Provide feedback for province level waste management and total sanitation policy formulation.
- Provide feedback collection on addressing the MHM issues and realization,
- Provide feedback for Dhangadhi declaration on "Waste free hygiene". (see the declaration below)
- To enhance the coordination and collaboration opportunities among the stakeholders.

3. Key activities in the workshop:

- The workshop was initiated by chairing the session by Mr. Dirgha Bahadur Sodari, Minister of Social Development and chief guest was Mr. Prakash Bahadur Shah, Minister of Internal affairs and Law. Other special guests were Minister of Infrastructure Development, Minister of Tourism, Industry, Forest & Environment and more than 15 Province level parliament members. The chief guests inaugurated the event.
- Explaining the objective and expected outcome of workshop and briefly highlighted the decisions of ministry of council and concept note on "Waste Free Hygiene".
- Presented the following technical papers and discussion.
 - *Existing waste management system in Nepal: legal and institutional mechanism, technical issues, challenges and opportunities.*
 - *Health care waste management system:*
 - *Possible technology for sustainable waste management:*
 - *Safely managed WASH services: focus to total sanitation & water quality*
 - *Menstrual hygiene management: Focus to current issues of far-west.*
 - *Lesson learnt from Seti zonal hospital on hospital waste management and Dhangadi sub-metropolitan municipality on municipal waste management*
 - *Video documentary show on health care waste management: the best practices of Bir Hospital.*
- Feedback collection on technical presentation and way forward through group work;
 - Hazardous Waste Management (Health Care Waste, Chemical Waste and E-waste etc.)
 - Urban Sanitation/Municipal Waste Management
 - Total Sanitation Way Forward (Rural)
 - Menstrual Hygiene Management
- Drafted the "**Waste Free Hygiene: Waste Management and Total Sanitation Promotion Dhangadi Declaration 2075**"
- Mr. Dirgha Bahadur Sodari, Minister of Social Development presented the "**Dhangadhi Declaration**" (see the declaration below) and given the responsibility to RVWRMP for finalization with incorporating the feedbacks of the participants, and closing the workshop by the Minister of Social Development with the commitment for creating enabling environment to implement the declaration and requesting the develop partners for their support; also committed to formulate the province level "Waste Free Hygiene Policy & strategy" soon.

4. Output of the Workshop;

- The workshop enhance the commitment of participants towards improving the waste free hygiene movement their RM/Ms and seeking more collaborative efforts from development partners.
- Participants realized the importance of waste management (municipal, health care hazardous waste, total sanitation, MHM issues etc); build up common understanding and concerns on "how to address such challenges?"
- Prepared Dhangadi declaration 2075 on waste free hygiene and presented in open session for approval from the workshop participants.
- All agencies have given the commitment for implementing of declaration points.

- Workshop support to build up relation and harmonization among Government agencies and support organizations (DPs/INGO and NGOs).

5. Project contribution in "Waste Free Hygiene Campaign" at Province 7.

- The ministry of social development, province 7 nominated RVWRMP as a member in the task force.
- Project drafted "waste-free hygiene" concept note and distributed to task force members for their feedback. After incorporating the feedback and comments, draft final concept note submitted to MoSD. RVWRMP led this task.
- Project had contributed around 3000 euros for workshop and support to organize the workshop and management.
- MHM issues/challenges of far west and project experience was shared by RVWRMP and demonstrated the MHM materials i.e. different type of locally made sanitary pads (project is disseminating the "how to make" sanitary pad at local level focusing the schools.)
- All participants from project had facilitated in group works as defined above.
- Project supported to prepare initial draft of "Waste Free Hygiene: Dhangadhi Declaration 2075" and prepared final draft of 16 points Dhangadhi declaration 2075 incorporating the feedback from participants (see the declaration below).
- Project is in frequent communication with MoSD for way forward and implementation of declaration points.

6. Conclusion and recommendation:

- It is good initiation by MoSD on sanitation & hygiene movement; thus project should continue to support and finance such workshops and campaigns at provincial and national level.
- Project's working experiences must be made visible through paper presentation and other means on such workshops.

Dhangadhi Declaration 2075

1. Will develop level wise information system through immediate collection of real statistics on area of integrated waste management, drinking water and sanitation.
2. Local governments will develop integrated waste management and total sanitation policy, standard, structure, work plan and will implement it strictly. On these policies and standards, the provision of waste management service charge, prize/promotion and punishment/penalties will be kept and will develop the appropriate regulations and information management system.
3. Healthy use of toilet (for all forever), personal hygiene, safe drinking water, hygienic food, household level cleanliness with environmental cleanliness activities will be implemented as a campaign to ensure the sustainability and access in safe drinking water, cleanliness in every households.
4. Provision of safe drinking water and menstrual hygiene friendly toilet with facility of hand wash with soap, will be available in every schools, health facilities and public offices.
5. Will foster on capacity development of users' committee to ensure quality drinking water regularly. The concept of drinking water safety plan will be materialized and implemented for management of safe drinking water. Also field kits will be made easily available at local level to certify water quality.
6. In order to eradicate Chaupadi practices remaining as a social stigma of province no 7, Menstrual hygiene management strategic plan will be developed within FY 2075/76 separately for promotion of Menstrual hygiene management and will be approved and implement through province and local level.
7. Local technology will be preferred for effective service and operation of collection, transportation, segregation, disposal, recyclable of solid and fecal waste.
8. **Total sanitation and cleanliness plan** including budget and implementation modality, will be developed and implemented for total sanitation management at local level.
9. Segregation at source will be made compulsion in urban areas through institutionalizing proper waste management practices. Biodegradable waste will be managed at waste generation site and will make waste producer responsible to minimize waste generation. By this way segregated waste will be collected and transported separately, proper and sustainable technology will be adopted for integrated source management and will coordinate with community for promotion of waste minimization measures.
10. Will promote private sector's participation and partnership to produce energy and fertilizer from waste.
11. Respective institutions will be made responsible to segregated hazardous and general waste at the source generating from public and private health facilities and industries and safe disposal of hazardous waste after sterilization. For this necessary data hazardous and non-hazardous waste will be collected and based on that essential policy, regulations, standards and guideline will be developed and implemented at province and local level for integrated health care waste management.
12. Burning plastic generate toxic gases and affecting on ecology and human health. In order to reduce this impact on environment, use of plastic bag will be discouraged completely and also will seek alternative solutions of the use of non-recommended standard plastic bags. Also declare province 7 as a **non-recommended plastic bag free province**.
13. In order to start public awareness on waste management and cleanliness through school, university, social organization of province 7, Curriculum on waste management and cleanliness will be develop

and encourage as important medium to educate every child on life skill for better future and clean environment. And will also foster the relevant study and researches in this field.

14. Conservation of sources of water, recharging and processing system installation will be kept in priority through compulsorily incorporating the risk factors related to disaster management and climate change in water resource and sanitation plan.
15. To promote safe waste management and total sanitation, local non-governmental organization's capacity will be developed, mobilized and monitored for capacity development of local stakeholders/public, awareness activities and for social mobilization.
16. Will establish a sanitation & hygiene unit at all local level institutions for the implementation, coordination and monitoring of waste management and sanitation promotion activities.

Rural Village Water Resources Management
Project Phase III Annual Project Report
2074/75 - 2017/18

ANNEX 11

Communication and Visibility

In order to communicate about the Project results, share success stories and lessons learnt, communication and visibility actions are essential. It is also important to raise awareness on the Project objectives among the beneficiaries and acknowledge the financiers. Special focus is given on visibility of the Project in Phase III. RVWRMP has paid attention to increase visibility on different level of the project activities including scheme level.

To meet these challenges, the project has development a communication and visibility plan. The plan works on the following levels: public communication to the Finnish and international audience; public communication and advocacy to the Nepalese stakeholders; communication on the Project objective to the Project beneficiaries; visibility of the Project and EU guidelines. The plan follows the EU communication and visibility guidelines. Hoarding boards presenting the schemes and the livelihoods activities in the community are displayed in prominent places in the communities. Constructed structures (such as tap stands) are painted with WASH slogans and project logos. Similarly, flexes that serve as IEC materials and banners for any of the capacity building activities also include logos of the financiers.

The project and financiers' logos are incorporated in communication and visibility related materials. The project has taken significant actions on communication and visibility using various means, such as publications, newspapers, radio, television, social media & websites, exhibitions, scientific paper presentation at national and international forums, production and distribution of IEC materials, audio document etc. The activities were accomplished at TSU/RM level and PSU level.

RVWRMP was presented in the International Project Management Association (IPMA) Global Congress in Kazakhstan – and received the bronze award in the Community Service/Development Project category of the IPMA global awards.

Details of the activities regarding communication and visibility are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Communication and Visibility

A: Activities accomplished by Technical Support Units/Rural Municipalities during FY 2074/75

S.N.	Means	Subject matters of visibility	Remarks
1	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thalara Sandesh (Volume 1 and 2) - a bulletin that incorporated the progress, success stories and other WASH related messages: joint effort of RM and RVWRMP (Bajhang) • Chhabis Pathibhera Sandesh (Volume 1 and 2) - a bulletin that incorporated the progress, success stories and other WASH messages: joint effort of RM and RVWRMP (Bajhang) 	
2	Newspaper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message on sanitation (Achham) • News on impact delivered by water supply scheme of Pancheshwor RM published in Gorkhapatra, National Daily (Baitadi) • News on in-house pollution free village declaration of Pancheshwor RM published in Saurya Samachar, local newspaper (Baitadi) • Message on water safety plan in Saugat Khabar, local newspaper (Baitadi) • News on scheme sustainability workshop in Swamikartik Daily, local newspaper (Bajura) • News on total sanitation, MHM and nutrition conference in Swamikartik Daily, local newspaper (Bajura) • News on impact delivered by water supply scheme of Aalital RM published in Hill Times Daily, local newspaper (Dadeldhura) • News on impact delivered by water supply scheme of Aalital RM published in Kantipur National Daily (Dadeldhura) • News on Raute's involvement in sanitation movement (Dailekh) • News on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cardamom farming entitled " Man Bahadurko Alaichi Moha" in Nagarik National Daily (Dailekh) ○ mushroom farming entitled " Chyau Khetima Akarshan" in Nagarik National Daily (Dailekh) ○ cooperatives entitled " Sahara Badai Sahakari" in Nagarik National Daily (Dailekh) ○ sustainability entitled " Digo Yojana Banaudai Upabhokata" in Nagarik National Daily (Dailekh) • News on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ school WASH in Kantipur National Daily (Bajhang) ○ gender responsive planning by a workshop on women as decision maker held in Kantipur National Daily (Bajhang) 	
3	Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jingles on sanitation, BCC, chhaupadi, nutrition (Achham) 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News on in-house pollution free village declaration of Pancheshwor aired by local FM radio (Baitadi) • Jingle airing on sanitation, MHM and scheme sustainability (Bajura) • Jingle on WASH, GESI, livelihoods, scheme sustainability etc. in radio Unity, Amargadhi and Sudur Awaz (Dadeldhura) • Interaction with UCs, HGM groups (Dadeldhura) • News on high-level visit from Embassy and EU in Ajayameru RM uploaded in website of Radio Unity (Dadeldhura) • Radio programme named “ Sambriddhi ra Samman” in radio Parshuram (Dadeldhura) • Interviews on Project activities with field staffs by radio Unity and Amargadhi, (Dadeldhura) • News on blue school (Dailekh) • Radio programme on livelihoods (Darchula) • News on scheme monitoring aired by Radio Sarathi and Naya Nepal (Darchula) • Budget and expenditure report of RMs aired by local radio (Humla) • Radio programme with jingle on total sanitation, MHM, sustainability and nutrition (Bajhang) 	
4	Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News on high-level visit from Embassy in Navadurga RM broadcasted by Sagarmatha television (Dadeldhura) • News on cardamom farming in Himalayan Television (Dailekh) • Interview with RM chairperson of Naugad RM on TV Today, national television also covered the RVWRMP activities (Darchula) • Live telecast of district ODF programme by TVToday, National Television (Darchula and Kailali) 	
5	Social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities posted in Facebook (Achham, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula) 	
6	Exhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture fair (Achham, Dailekh) • Stall in Dailekh Mahotsab displaying Project information and awareness raising messages 	
7	Audio/Video Documentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short video clips (2) on RM and RVWRMP activities of Thalara and Talkot RM (Bajhang) 	
8	IEC materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flex printing and distribution to RMs about commitment on MHM and scheme sustainability (Bajura) • Wall painting and hoarding board installation with the messages on sanitation, MHM, GESI and scheme sustainability (Dadeldhura) • Wall painting with the messages on sanitation, MHM and scheme sustainability (Bajhang) • Painting in constructed structures (such as tap stands) with WASH slogans and project logos 	

9	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Displaying of IEC materials at ward level (Baitadi) • Playing audio song on 'Chhaupadika Bedana' during MHD celebration (Baitadi, Darchula) • Displaying poster on methods of sanitation and hygiene management in schools (Dadeldhura) • Displaying of IEC materials and playing audio song on 'Chhaupadika Bedana' in district ODF programme (Darchula) • Displaying of IEC materials about total sanitation, MHM, sustainability and nutrition during a total sanitation, MHM and nutrition conference (Bajhang) • Campaigning (15 days) by local cultural performers on chhaupadi in Thalara RM (Bajhang) 	
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B: Activities accomplished by Project Support Unit during FY 2074/75

S.N.	Means	Subject matters of visibility	Remarks
1	Publications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home garden manual • Water tariff card • Calendar • Project leaflet in Finnish language • Project brochure • GESI leaflet • MHM/chhaupadi leaflet • Livelihood leaflet 	
2	Newspaper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project introduction in Pachhim Today, Daily Newspaper, Dhangadhi 	
3	Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview of Deputy Team Leader about WASH and livelihood achievement by the Project <i>in radio Amargadhi, Dadeldhura through Aarthik Bahas programme</i> • Interview of Social and Institutional Development Specialist about sustainability and GESI mainstreaming actions performed by the Project <i>in radio Amargadhi, Dadeldhura through Aarthik Bahas programme</i> 	
4	Television	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview of Deputy Team Leader about Project introduction and achievements in WASH, livelihood and Governance promotion by the Project <i>in TV Today, National Television through Sthaniya Bikas programme)</i> • Interview of Social and Institutional Development Specialist about GESI status after Project's intervention in Project working areas of province 6 and 7 <i>in TV Today, National Television through Sthaniya Bikas programme)</i> • Interview of Social and Institutional Development Specialist about status of harmful chhaupadi practices of province 6 and 7 and actions for way forward <i>in</i> 	

		<p><i>Nepal Television, National Television through Sangharsha programme)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • News on introduction and achievement of the Project with three interviews (Senior Manager-FCG, TL and DTL of RVWRMP) <i>in TV Today, National Television</i> 	
5	Social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project activities posted in Facebook, Twitter and Instagram 	
	RVWRMP YouTube channel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio song on '<i>Chhaupadika Bedana</i>' • Interview of Deputy Team Leader about Project introduction and achievements in WASH, livelihood and Governance promotion by the Project <i>in TV Today, National Television through Sthaniya Bikas programme)</i> • Interview of Social and Institutional Development Specialist about GESI status after Project's intervention in Project working areas of province 6 and 7 <i>in TV Today, National Television through Sthaniya Bikas programme)</i> 	
6	Exhibition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stall in National Dignified Menstruation Day programme in Kathmandu with different IEC materials including MHM • Displaying roll-up/ stand banners on different sectors in district ODF programme of Darchula and Kailali 	
7	Audio/Video Documentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audio song on '<i>Chhaupadika Bedana</i>' 	
8	IEC materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Photo stories on MHM/chhaupadi (flexes) • Photo stories on MHM/chhaupadi (poster) • Photo stories on MHM/chhaupadi (spiral ring) • Flip chart on 'Household Level Sanitation, Personal Sanitation & Hygiene' and 'Menstrual Sanitation and Hygiene' (jointly with Water Aid) • Sanitation flexes • Sanitation posters • Roll up/stand banner on livelihood, GESI, total sanitation and ICS promotion • Total sanitation self-monitoring format (community) • Total sanitation self-monitoring format (community) • Home garden management (flexes) • Cooperative development process (flexes) • Intuition development (flexes) 	
9	www.rvwrmp.org.np	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blogs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ "Fighting the Discriminating Chhaupadi Practice with Music" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raju Tirwa (SIDS) ○ "Choosing Thrive in Male Dominated Profession" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Sara Alanen (FS) ○ "Menstruation is Dangerous Business for Women in Far and Mid-Western Nepal" 	

		<p>– Sara Alanen (FS) and Manju Bhatta (BCC Facilitator)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Introduction, Project Guidelines, Manuals, Progress Reports, AWP, Publications, Notices, Researches and Studies etc. 	
10	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Message with photo publication in a calendar by Amargadi Post Daily Newspaper Dadelhdhura • Articles publication in SERDeN bulletin as followings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Multiuse Water System: Contributing to green growth and sustainable development” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pallab Raj Nepal (MISS) Chakra Bahadur Chand (SLS) and Amrit Shrestha (NPD) ○ “Improving the Overall Leaving Conditions of Rural Villages Through Implementation of Water Supply Schemes: Some impacts observed in Dahakot, Bajura” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chandra Singh Thagunna (WRA, Bajura) ○ “Chhau-Sheds-A human rights violation in far and mid-western districts of Nepal” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kalpana Joshi (Sanitation and GESI Facilitator) ○ “Chhaupadi Practice- A challenge for total sanitation violation in the far and mid-western parts of Nepal” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Manju Bhatta (BCC Facilitator) • Paper presentation in SOPHEN conference and side event as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “Opportunity of Multiple Use of Water (MUS) Services in the New Context after Restructuring of Nepal” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pallab Raj Nepal (MISS) ○ “Coping with Climate Uncertainty in Rural Water Supply System” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Parikshit Shrestha (TS) ○ “Family stories on WASH and nutrition” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Narayan Prasad Wagle (DTL) ○ “Women’s stories on rights, menstruation and security” <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raju Tirwa (SIDS) and Manju Bhatta (BCC Facilitator) • Launching audio album “ Chhaupadika Bedana” with premier performance by the singers • Presentation of RVWRMP in the International Project Management Association (IPMA) Global Congress in Kazakhstan – and bronze award in the Community 	

		<p>Service/Development Project category of the IPMA global awards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presentation of the 'Women as Decision-Makers' workshops and other GESI aspects in the European Development Days 2018, Brussels• Sticker of total sanitation• Sticker in Project vehicles with the logo of financiers	
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Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III
Annual Project Report 2074/75 – 2017/18

ANNEX 12

Summary of the CB / Awareness activities (according to the districts)

Row Labels	Dalit Female	Dalit Male	Janajati Female	Janajati male	Other Female	Other Male
Achham	1043	984	55	32	3437	3509
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	31	18	0	0	112	125
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	1	3	0	0	0	18
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	12	10	0	0	29	48
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	11	2	0	0	21	2
Step by Step Trainings	987	946	55	32	3271	3301
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	1	5	0	0	4	15
Baitadi	1648	772	0	1	7950	4719
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	114	21	0	0	822	123
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	0	1	0	0	2	18
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	60	48	0	1	243	211
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	1392	663	0	0	6270	4050
Step by Step Trainings	78	38	0	0	602	303
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	4	1	0	0	11	14
Bajhang	880	651	0	3	5674	4313
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	52	11	0	0	651	140
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	1	0	0	0	6	5
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	13	14	0	1	100	256
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	536	464	0	0	2619	2062
Step by Step Trainings	271	156	0	0	2260	1796
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	2	0	0	2	14	24
WUMP and LIP related trainings	5	6	0	0	24	30
Bajura	1614	1137	0	0	5022	4107
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	287	19	0	0	798	101
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	38	59	0	0	187	199
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	603	384	0	0	1477	1045
Step by Step Trainings	633	578	0	0	2458	2429
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	0	5	0	0	16	35
WUMP and LIP related trainings	53	92	0	0	86	298
Dadeldhura	553	281	176	148	2036	2542
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	160	16	73	10	658	194
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	1	1	4	1	5	19

RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	24	20	17	22	71	237
Step by Step Trainings	273	134	40	45	1040	1156
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	0	1	0	2	15	36
WUMP and LIP related trainings	95	109	42	68	247	900
Dailekh	1913	1192	967	715	3592	2759
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	260	87	103	32	480	194
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	0	1	1	6	0	2
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	371	293	142	127	935	619
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	684	317	412	217	1282	824
Step by Step Trainings	559	471	259	268	799	958
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	3	2	1	3	6	20
WUMP and LIP related trainings	36	21	49	62	90	142
Darchhula	1617	591	2	0	14671	7658
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	98	22	0	0	1516	328
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	108	18	0	0	721	358
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	532	261	2	0	4997	2781
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	701	181	0	0	5253	2078
Step by Step Trainings	118	81	0	0	2083	1722
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	0	2	0	0	3	31
WUMP and LIP related trainings	60	26	0	0	98	360
Doti	1109	650	174	131	4150	3475
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	258	52	28	22	941	246
Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	2	3	1	1	2	26
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	40	26	6	11	102	272
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	373	242	91	49	1371	902
Step by Step Trainings	339	245	23	28	1251	1639
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	12	6	1	1	35	52
WUMP and LIP related trainings	85	76	24	19	448	338
Humla	786	719	1430	1177	2841	2650
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	88	12	240	50	556	85
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	15	9	2	12	37	82
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	186	209	361	389	427	619
Step by Step Trainings	461	416	597	556	1653	1489
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	0	0	3	2	3	0
WUMP and LIP related trainings	36	73	227	168	165	375
Kailali	1012	448	2551	1452	3451	2415
Livelihood and Cooperative Trainings	238	26	341	36	772	105

Renewable energy and climate change related trainings	0	1	0	7	1	9
RM / Municipality and District level capacity building trainings	2	2	8	11	17	38
Sanitation, Hygiene and MHM related trainings	566	302	1762	953	2067	1420
Step by Step Trainings	173	95	361	365	469	634
Technical trainings to develop local Human resources	23	9	49	22	68	85
WUMP and LIP related trainings	10	13	30	58	57	124
Grand Total	12175	7425	5355	3659	52824	38147

119585

Dalit	19600	Janajati	9014	Other	90971
Women	70354	Men	49231		

ANNEX 13

All District of RVWRMP working Province 7 declared ODF – second in Nepal.

Far West was the second Province of Nepal to achieve 100% basic sanitation coverage, referred to as open defecation free (ODF) status. This occurred on 13th May 2018 with the declaration of Kailali District, being second only to the much richer and less remote Province 4 around Pokhara (area supported by the other large-scale Finnish-funded bilateral water project). This is a remarkable achievement for the poorest and most remote region of the country.

The ODF status is considered to be a basic indicator for living conditions and dignity of life. It is defined according to the conditions of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP). The basic condition is that all people have access to sanitation facilities, and that they really use them regularly.

RVWRMP working areas are now ODF, after many years of laborious activities in the VDCs, during all phases. RVWRMP has provided significant support to achieve ODF status in the whole Province 7 (former Far West Development Zone). The project's working districts outside Province 7 (Humla and Dailekh) have also been declared ODF.

Most of the ODF work was completed during the second project phase (2010-2016), though the outcomes have only recently become visible in the form of declarations. RVWRMP has provided significant support in 23% of the Village Development Committees (VDCs) in Province 7, and 25% of the VDCs in the whole project working area, in order to achieve the ODF status. The emphasis of the support has been in the remotest districts with the most difficult sanitation situation. Table 1 shows the ODF status and RVWRMP support in the working Districts of the project.

Table 1: District ODF status and of RVWRMP support

District	ODF declared	RVWRMP supported VDCs	Total VDC number	Support %
Achham	4/25/2013	9	65	14%
Dadeldhura	6/24/2014	7	24	29%
Bajura	11/28/2014	6	26	23%
Dailekh	6/22/2015	8	52	15%
Bajhang	12/31/2015	11	42	26%
Baitadi	7/12/2016	12	69	17%
Doti	7/12/2017	8	53	15%
Humla	12/14/2017	19	27	70%
Darchula	5/8/2018	15	36	42%
Kailali	5/13/2018	12	35	34%
Far West: Province 7	5/13/2018	80	350	23%
Working area total	5/13/2018	107	429	25%

RVWRMP II sanitation and hygiene activities were aligned to the provisions of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP) and National Total Sanitation Guideline 2073. The sanitation activities raised awareness and initiated construction of many latrines in support of the attainment of ODF. In addition, the project supported school sanitation, and many hygiene and household sanitation activities, such as promotion of hand washing and personal hygiene, use of garbage pits, dish washing platforms,

utensil drying racks, farmyard manure management, and ODF and post-ODF campaigns in the project and non-project VDCs.

The project worked in close cooperation with VDCs and Village-WASH-Coordination Committees (V-WASH-CCs) to contribute to WASH activities at local level. The involvement of VDCs and V-WASH-CCs in the WASH awareness-raising has been significant for the ODF declaration, sustainability of the water supply schemes, and implementation of total sanitation strategy. V-WASH-CCs led altogether 1937 sanitation campaign activities, and held meetings on average 40 times each, during the RVWRMP II reporting period. All ten project districts developed WASH strategies focused on the ODF in collaboration with the project.

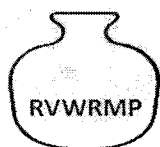
Now all the project working Rural Municipalities (RMs; former VDCs) have been declared ODF. The next step is Total Sanitation (TS), which involves a follow-up of a set of customary sanitation and hygiene related activities to be internalized by the residents and institutions. After the structural reform of the government, the responsibility for local ODF maintenance and TS achievement has shifted from VDCs to RMs; and the district-wise ODF maintenance to the Province. The project continues to support progress in the sanitation and hygiene sector by actively implementing the TS campaign in collaboration with the working RMs and Province 7. This includes participation with the Province 7 to develop the Waste Free Hygiene Campaign.

ANNEX 14



RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT (RVWRMP-III), PSU, DADELDHURA

Annual report on Cooperative Development Progress FY 074/075



1. Background

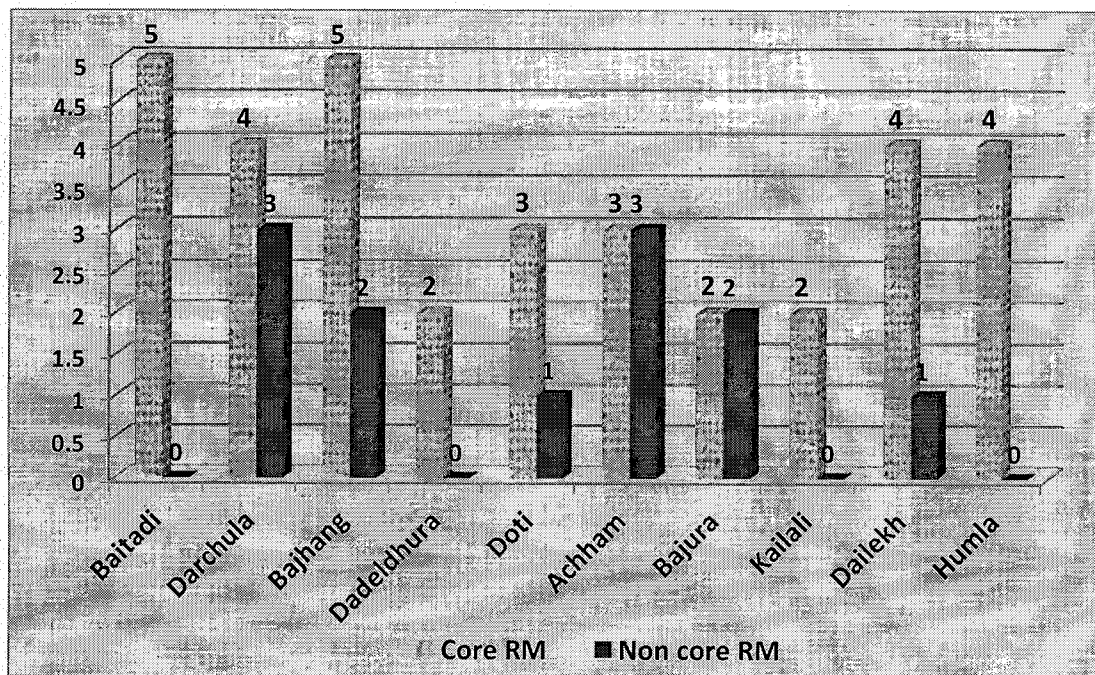
Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III has implemented water supply and sanitation, livelihoods, energy, cooperatives, irrigation and micro irrigation activities in Karnali District of Province no. 6, and in 10 districts of Province no. 7. The implementation has been based on collaboration and joint funding mechanism of Government of Nepal and Government of Finland, the European Union, the working Rural Municipalities (RM), and water users.

Institutional sustainability of the cooperatives is one of the key components of the project. RVWRMP has obtained good experience from the two previous phases regarding cooperative development for integrated water resources management and livelihoods promotion.

Number of cooperatives in Phase-III

In Phase III, the project has supported capacity building for 40 cooperatives with management training, and continued to support 6 cooperatives from Phase II. Of these, 34 cooperatives are located in the core working RMs, and 12 cooperatives in non-core RMs. Figure 1 shows the District-wise number of cooperatives supported by the project. During this fiscal year the project supported two female cooperatives in Turmakhand RM of Achham District, and a new cooperative was established in Chure RM of Kailali.

Figure 1 District wise number of cooperatives



2. Numbers of shareholders

RVWRMP-III targets to achieve 20 000 new shareholders by the end of the phase against the baseline figure of 15 398 shareholders. By the end of FY 2074/75, the total number of shareholders reached **20,737**, equaling to 25% increase in the 46 supported cooperatives. Figure 2 shows the gender and ethnicity compositions of the shareholders: The number of female shareholders was 12 849 (62%), and male shareholders respectively 7 888 (38%). Ethnicity composition showed Dalit shareholders counting 4 280 (20%), Janjati's 2 009 (10%), and other shareholders 14 448 (70%).

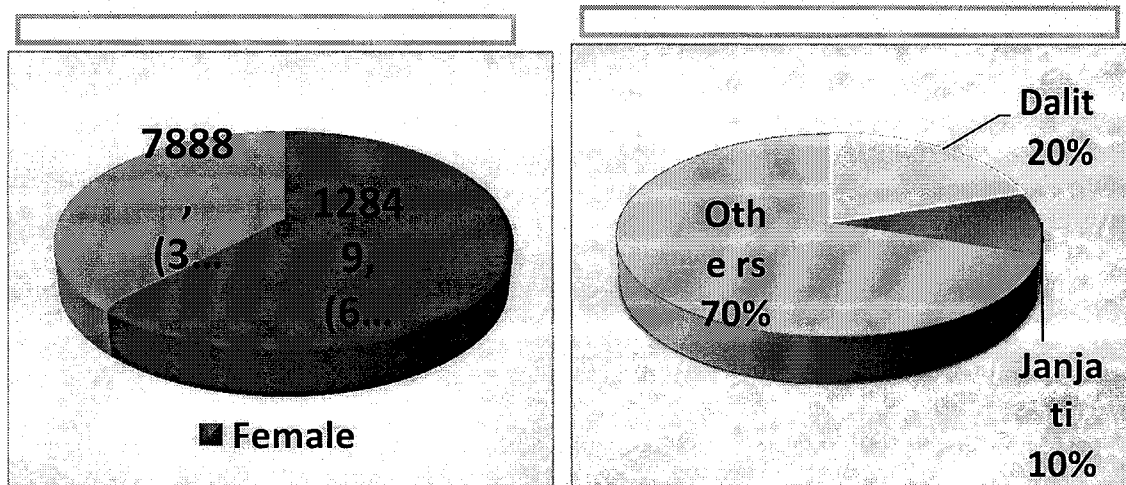


Figure 2: Compositions of cooperative shareholders.

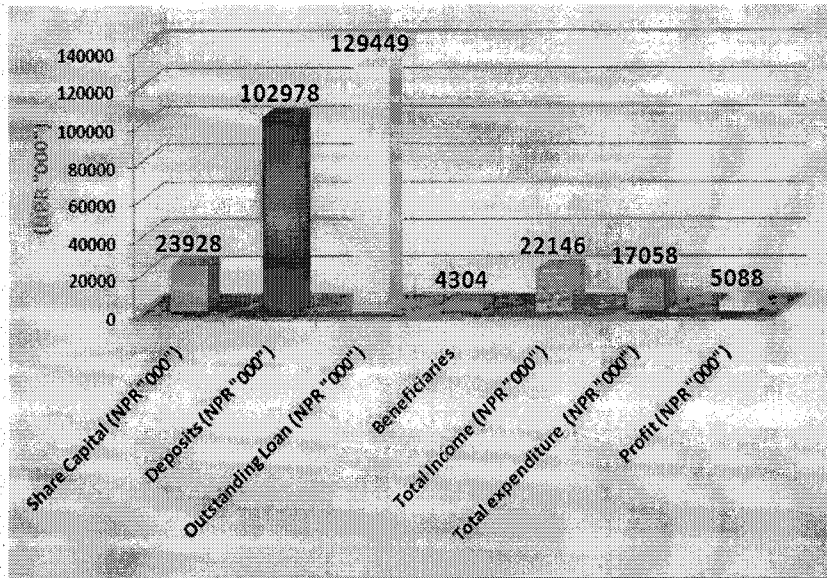
District-wise shareholders against the baseline is presented in the following table.

Table 1: Districts wise baseline and this fiscal of shareholders.

Districts	No of Coops	Number of Shareholder	
		Baseline	FY 074/075
Baitadi	5	1754	2628
Darchula	7	2031	1421
Bajhang	7	1606	2726
Dadeldhura	2	1003	1959
Doti	4	2034	2330
Achham	6	2941	3717
Bajura	4	1515	2304
Kailali	2	238	762
Dailekh	5	1583	2154
Humla	4	693	736
Total	46	15398	20737

3. Financial progress

During this fiscal year, total share capital of NPR 23 928 000, deposits have accumulated total capital of NPR 103 978 000 , outstanding loan NPR 12 9440 000, and 4 304 beneficiaries took a loan. In the fiscal year, the total income of the supported 46 cooperatives was NPR 22 146 000, total expenditures being NPR 17 058 000, and total net profit 5 088 000. A summary of the presented



data is shown in Figure 3 and Table 2.

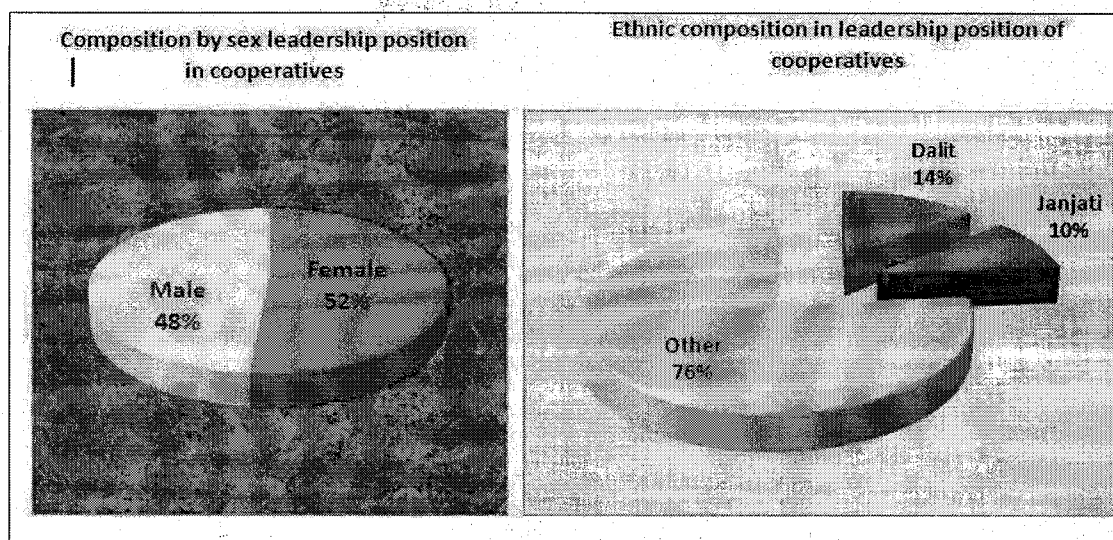
Figure 3: Cooperative key figures.

Table 2 : District-wise financial progress of 46 cooperatives.

Districts	No of Coops	Status of financial progress FY 074/075 (15 July 2018)							
		Share Amount (NPR)	Deposit Amount (NPR)	Lending (NPR)	Beneficiaries by loan	Outstanding Loan end FY 074/075	Total income (NPR)	Total expenditure (NPR)	Total Profit (NPR)
Baitadi	5	2,623,700	6,916,468	16,014,050	485	10,207,008	1,329,056	934,783	394,273
Darchula	7	916,200	6,865,531	8,468,800	60	8,469,000	1,259,173	934,733	324,440
Bajhang	7	2,509,700	10,480,718	14,872,385	436	13,607,385	1,882,380	1,452,425	429,955
Dadeldhura	2	2,957,100	6,623,918	9,792,518	357	9,792,518	1,458,406	909,705	548,701
Doti	4	2,703,800	10,627,674	17,441,604	641	7,585,604	3,417,514	3,414,609	2,905
Achham	6	3,004,900	19,356,224	29,543,693	664	13,725,770	2,972,146	1,814,810	1,157,336
Bajura	4	3,844,000	14,654,856	25,428,736	499	25,428,736	4,541,520	4,262,947	278,573
Kailali	2	427,000	2,881,159	2,378,015	-	2,378,015	-	-	-
Dailekh	5	4,362,800	24,128,855	38,088,919	1,116	36,944,519	5,129,293	3,207,683	1,921,610
Humla	4	579,000	1,443,096	1,310,544	49	1,310,544	157,431	126,353	31,078
Total	46	23,928,200	103,978,499	163,339,264	4,307	129,449,099	22,146,919	17,058,048	5,088,871

4. Leadership position

Leadership positions (BoD members, Account Committee members and working staffs) in the cooperatives were divided as follows: 52% were women and 48 % were male; ethnicity-wise 14% were Dalit, 10% were Janajati, and 76% were others



(Figure 4)

Figure 4: Composition of leadership positions in supported cooperatives.

5. Number of affiliated COs and UCs

RVWRMP III project result 1.7 targets for 40% of water supply schemes affiliation in sustainable cooperatives. During this fiscal year, the number of total affiliated organisations was 973, consisting of 149 UCs, 758 Cos, 66 other organizations. District-wise affiliation is shown in Table 3.

Table 3 : District wise affiliation figures of the cooperatives

Districts	No of Coops	Affiliated COs (no)	Affiliated UCs	Affiliation of other organization	Total
Baitadi	5	31	17	9	57
Darchula	7	59	23	10	92
Bajhnag	7	169	2	0	171
Dadeldhura	2	120	19	5	144
Doti	4	89	17	8	114
Achham	6	124	16	10	150
Bajura	4	38	20	17	75
Kailali	2	26	1	0	27
Dailekh	5	76	27	7	110
Humla	4	26	7	0	33
Total	46	758	149	66	973

6. Status of Repayment Rate (RR) and operational Self Sufficiency (OSS)

Monitoring tools is financial information system are important for the sustainability, transparency and functionality of cooperative operations. To be

categorized as 'good', the organization needs to achieve RR>90%, and OSS>110%. In this fiscal year, 29 out of 46 supported cooperatives (63%) had good OSS figure, and 30 cooperatives (65%) had good RR figure. Rural Village Water Resources Management Project Phase III Annual Project Report 2074/75 - 2017/18

ANNEX 15

Workshop on 'Women as Decision Makers'

Background:

In order to empower women to raise their voices, special attention should be paid to involve them in project cycle that is planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process of development activities. In this regard, the project has conceptualized to make the gender responsive planning of development activities within its working Rural Municipalities/Municipalities.

After the political and administrative restructuring of the Nepal, there are elected representatives in all local levels after long time. The administrative restructuring, taking place during Phase III, provides opportunities for empowering the women to fully participate in the democratic processes. The main female stakeholders having a possible leading role in decision-making processes in the RMs include female RM elected members, UC female members, female LRP, female leader farmers, female cooperative leaders, FCHVs, mother groups, female teachers, CO female members, female members of political parties and other female social leaders. They should be capacitated on leadership management for women empowerment. They should also be oriented on planning and decision making process.

Therefore, the Project has emerged to conduct a 3-day workshop on 'Women as Decision Makers'. The overall objective of the workshop is to empower women for decision making process and involve them to formulate gender responsive plan of the Rural Municipalities. The specific objectives are to empower participants to raise their voices, analyze the gender situation of the RM and identify the issues, discuss and find out the actions for way forward and prepare the gender responsive plan. The commitment by RM executives for implementation of the plan was taken in action at the end of the workshop.

Coverage:

The Project had piloted the workshop in Ajayameru RM of Dadeldhura. The outcomes were fruitful, and the workshop was recommended for the other RMs, as well. The next workshops were arranged in Marma RM (Darchula), Naugad RM (Darchula), Pancheshwor RM (Baitadi), Thalara RM (Bajhang) and Talkot RM (Bajhang) and conducted accordingly during FY 2074/75. In the workshops, they identified their issues and discussed on problems and way forward. Based on the recommendation from the workshops, rest of the core RMs have also planned the workshop for FY 2075/76.

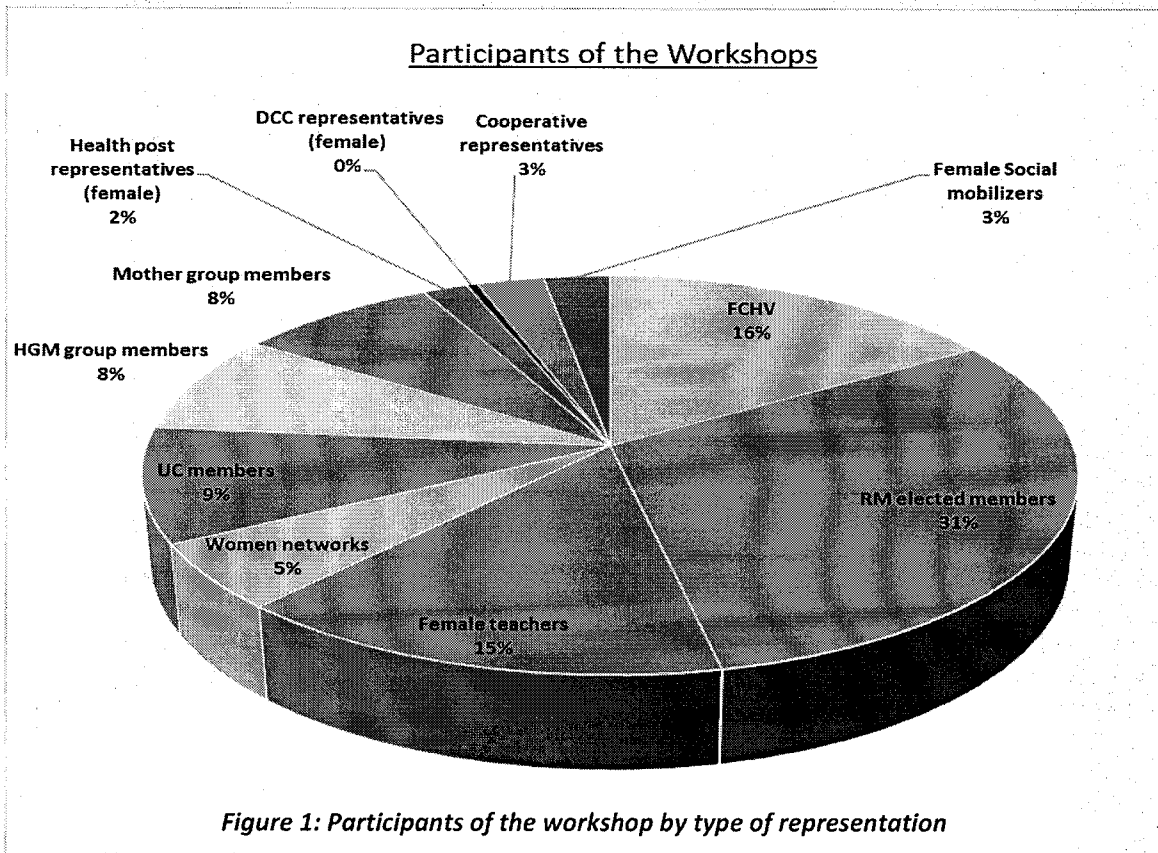
Process:

The methods of the workshops involved power point presentations, group works & presentations, and discussions to attain a common consensus of the main themes regarded important for the participant women. The main courses of the workshop were introduction to the sex and gender, formulation of five different thematic groups (*Group 1: Women at Home, Group 2: Women as Leaders, Group 3: Women in Agriculture, Group 4: Women and Money, Group 5: Women and Service Provision*), analysis of gender situation of the RM using problem tree tool, discussion on the problems, finding out the way forward or activities to address the issues and formulation of plan. Problem tree tool was applied to identify the issues and

problems and ways forward discussed seriously by women themselves. A revision of the progress and update of the plans is planned to be held annually.

Participants:

Women leaders of the RMs as mentioned above were the participants of the workshop. Figure 1 presents the composition of the participants in the conducted workshops.



Achievement:

Involvement of women in planning before the elections was not observed effective. Women were only entitled to get the resources planned by others. After the presence of elected leaders in the RMs, women’s involvement in development process has increased. The workshop influenced the local people at the same time in this line, too, empowering the women further. Table 1 presents the compiled major issues identified in the workshops.

Table 1: Identified thematic issues of the six workshops compiled.

S.N.	Theme	Issues			
1	Women at Home	1	Harmful practices of MHM and chhaupadi	10	Leadership in financial management

		2	Traditional believes	11	Overloaded household work
		3	Total sanitation and unhealthy behavior	12	Dowry system
		4	Women's health and nutrition	13	Gender based discrimination
		5	Illiteracy	14	Reproductive health
		6	Early marriage	15	Exclusion in decision making
		7	Poverty	16	Women are not allowed to go outside
		8	Domestic violence	17	Seasonal migration for employment (Men)
		9	Multi marriage		
2	Women as Leaders	1	Education	7	No permission to go outside
		2	Traditional believes	8	Poverty
		3	Women's voices are not listened	9	Women's involvement in social initiatives
		4	Workload within the house	10	Access to information and communication
		5	Men headed society	11	Harmful practices of MHM and chhaupadi
		6	Risk bearing capacity	12	Gender based discrimination
3	Women in Agriculture	1	Irrigation facilities	8	Investment vs. production
		2	Agriculture technologies	9	Cattle shed management
		3	Seeds	10	Women's involvement to mobilize agricultural income
		4	Agriculture service center and quality of service provision	11	Migration
		5	Manure and pesticides	12	Seasonal migration for employment (Men)
		6	Commercial vegetable farming	13	Gender based discrimination
		7	Marketing	14	Access to information and communication
4	Women and Money	1	Men headed social structure	8	Work place sexual harassment
		2	Traditional believes	9	Discriminative wage
		3	Women's involvement in economic activities	10	Risk bearing capacity
		4	Access to the income generation activities	11	Ownership of bank account and land/property
		5	Access to employment and unemployment	12	Entrepreneurship capacity
		6	Access to and control over the assets/money	13	Gender based discrimination
		7	Women's involvement in decision making	14	Access to information and communication
5		1	Access to the WASH facilities	6	Illiteracy

Women and Service Provision	2	Harmful practices of MHM and chhaupadi	7	Access to information and communication
	3	Total sanitation and unhealthy behavior	8	Traditional believes
	4	Access to government and other employment	9	Men headed family
	5	Access to technical education	10	Household busyness of women

Based on the discussion and action points to address the issues, a five year gender responsive plan was formulated by each RM. Figure 2 presents the thematic number of activities incorporated in the five year plans of the 6 RMs in which the workshop was conducted.

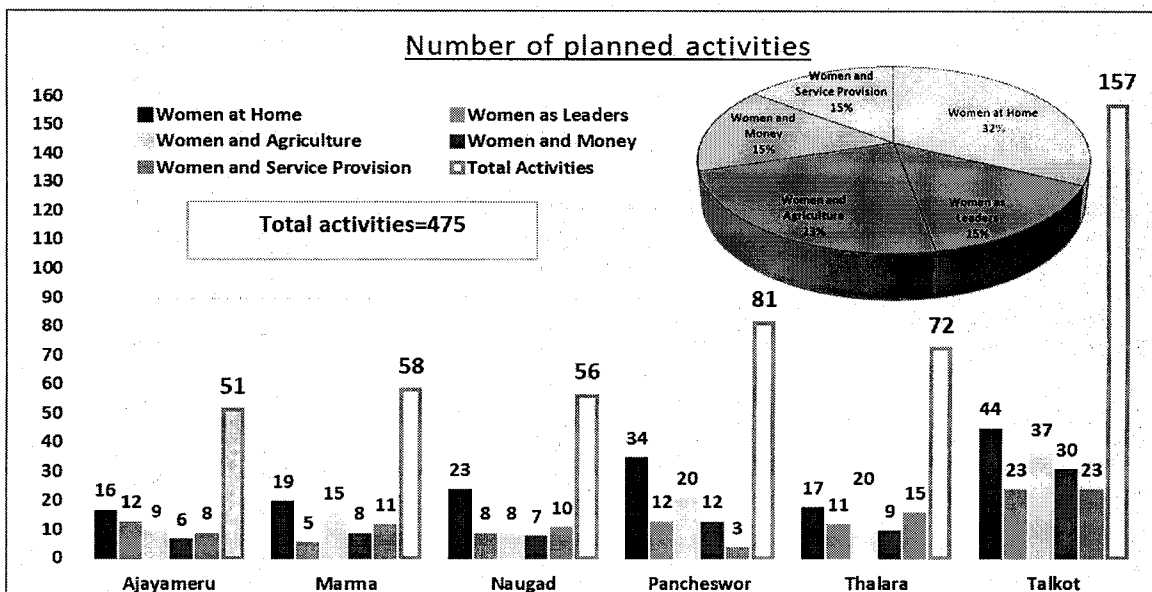


Figure 2: RM wise number of planned activities in gender responsive plan

RM wise budget for the implementation of the plans is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: RM wise estimated budget for gender responsive plan.

RMs	Total Activities	Estimated Budget				Total	Remarks
		Community	Rural Municipality	RVWRMP	Others		
Ajayameru	51	2,400,000	37,520,000	28,580,000	3,900,000	72,400,000	Water supply and Irrigation schemes are not included
Naugad	58	1,500,000	25,410,000	1,755,000	2,055,000	30,720,000	
Pancheswor	56	-	89,245,000	6,565,000	20,445,000	116,255,000	
Marma	81	800,000	55,685,000	16,265,000	4,500,000	77,250,000	
Thalara	72	78,300,000	197,252,000	137,468,000	5,450,000	418,470,000	

Talkot	157	1,100,012	51,602,000	9,745,000	12,195,000	74,642,012
Total	475	84,100,012	456,714,000	200,378,000	48,545,000	789,737,012

Women as Decision Makers workshops were highly appreciated by the RMs. The gender responsive plans were endorsed by RM councils. In the AWP of 6 RMs for FY 2075/76, the RMPMCs have incorporated about 20 activities from gender responsive plan. The remaining core RMs are to organize this workshops in FY 2075/76. Reviewing workshops are also planned by the RMs where the workshops were already conducted. RMs are agreed also to recommend likeminded agencies to implement the gender responsive activities, based on the gender responsive plan. The project will support the implementation of the gender responsive plans.

Conclusion and Recommendation:

Women as Decision Makers workshops were highly appreciated by the RMs. The RMs where the workshops were conducted were found committed to implement and regulate the gender responsive plan. The workshop was seen very fruitful, being one of the best means of women empowerment and involvement of women in decision making processes.

The *Gender Responsive Plan* should be followed up for their proper implementation. The workshop should be conducted in other RMs as well to make the women's participation in decision making process and promote women empowerment. Review workshops should be conducted annually to review the progress and update the list of planned activities.

ANNEX 16

S.N	Assets name	PCs
A	Electronics Items	
1	ADSL Router	18
2	Air Conditioner	26
3	Battery	46
4	Camera	10
5	Cooking Range	3
6	Computer Monitor	21
7	Desktop Computer	4
8	Electric Hotpot	19
9	Euro Guard	2
10	External Hard Disk	49
11	Fax Machine	3
12	Ganerator	6
13	GPS Map	47
14	Heater	40
15	Solar Set	10
16	Inverter	8
17	Laptop Computer	72
18	Mobile Set	104
19	EPABX System	2
20	Photocopy Machine	1
21	Printer	41
22	Projector	15
23	Refrigerator	6
24	Scanner	5
25	Speaker	15
26	Stablizer	35
27	Stand Fan	16
28	Television	2
29	Thuraya Satellite Phone	6
30	Transformer	1
31	Vaccum Cleaner	6
32	Volt Guard	6
33	Washing Machine	2
34	Vechicle Cleaning Pump	1
35	Wireless Router	13
B	Furniture	
1	Almira	38
2	Chairs	128
3	Wooden bed	16
4	Computer Table	5
5	Dewan Set	1
6	Dinning Table	8
7	Meeting Table Set	2
8	Office Table	87
9	Simple Table	23
10	Sofaset	5

11	Softboard	35
12	Steel Open rack	40
13	T Table	27
14	White Board	27
15	Wooden Open Rack	57
C Major Survey Equipments		
1	Abney Level	48
2	Conductivity Meter	4
3	Pedometer	4
4	Altimeter	7
5	Auto Level	3
6	Survey Equipment with ALU Stand	2
D WQ Testing Equipment		
1	Arsinator	1
2	Delegua Test Kit	2
3	Ph Meter	2
4	Turbidity Meter	1
E Vehicle		
1	Project Car	9
2	Motorbike	3

RVWRMP-III

Vehicle Information

Update: 26.08.2018

SN	Vehicle Number	Description	Company	Registration Date	Location
1	16-0-155	Hiace mini bus, 16 seater, made in 2007, 4 cylinder, 2986 horse power, Chassis no. JTF5K22P400004262, engine no. 5L6047064, white color, diesel engine	Toyota	13-Sep-07	Dadeidhura
2	16-0-156	Jeep (car type), 5 seater, made in 2007, 4 cylinder, 1495 horse power, Chassis no. TDHZ210G001050681, engine no. 1913786, silver, petrol engine	Daihatsu Japan	13-Sep-07	Kathmandu (DoLIDAR)
3	16-0-158	Jeep, 8 seater, made in 2007, 6 cylinder, 4164 horse power, Chasis no. JTEHCO9J407023144, engine no. 1HD0321916, White color, diesel engine	Toyota Land cruiser	2-Nov-07	Dadeidhura
4	16-0-183	Jeep (pick up), 5 seater, made in 2012, 4 cylinder, 3153 horse power, Chassis no. JN1CJUD22Z0-116961, engine no. QD32-310060, white color, diesel engine	Nissan Motors	10-Apr-12	Dadeidhura
5	16-0-184	Jeep (pick up), 5 seater, made in 2012, 4 cylinder, 3153 horse power, Chassis no. JN1CJUD22Z0-116998, engine no. QD32-310056, white color, diesel engine	Nissan Motors	10-Apr-12	Dadeidhura
6	16-0-185	Jeep, 9 seater, made in 2012, 6 cylinder, 4164 horse power, Chassis no. JTEEB71J50-7016245, engine no. 1HZ-0705824, white color, diesel engine	Toyota Motors	31-May-12	Dadeidhura
7	16-0-202	Jeep (pick up), MN. UL2PRAB, 5 seater, made in 2015, 5 cylinder, 3198 horse power, Chassis no. MNBLMFF50FW- 289983, engine no. P5AT115107, White color, diesel engine	Auto Alliance	10-Dec-015	Dadeidhura
8	16-0-203	Jeep (pick up), MN. UL2PRAB, 5 seater, made in 2015, 5cylinder, 3198 horse power, Chassis no. MNBLMFF50FW- 290473, engine no. P5AT115297, White color, diesel engine	Auto Alliance	10-Dec-015	Dadeidhura
9	16-0-204	Jeep (pick up), MN. UL2PRAB, 5 seater, made in 2015, 5cylinder, 3198 horse power, Chassis no. MNBLMFF50FW- 290646, engine no. P5AT115538, White color, diesel engine	Auto Alliance	10-Dec-015	Dadeidhura

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT PHASE

STAFF LIST

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station/ District
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List of DoLIDAR Staff

1	Mr Maheshwor Ghimire	NPD/DoLIDAR	DoLIDAR KTM
2	Mr. Ram Kumar Shrestha	National Project Coordinator	DTO, DDI
3	Mr. Dipak Raj Ojha	National Project Coordinator	DTO, DDI
4	Mr. Dharendra Bhatta	National Project Coordinator	DTO, DDI
5	Mr. Dil Bdr Ayer	Accountant	DTO, DDI
6	Mr. Indra Raj Joshi	Engineer	PCO, DDI
7	Mr. Gokul Dev Joshi	Engineer	PCO, DDI
8	Mr. Santosh Chand	Engineer	PCO, DDI
9	Ms. Hari Priya Joshi	Engineer	PCO, DDI
10	Mr. Krishna Raj Pant	Computer Operator	PCO, DDI
11	Mr. Karan Singh Dhani	Office Assistant	PCO, DDI

List of Consultants Team Member, Expatriates

12	Ms Maria Notley	Chief Technical Advisor / Team Leader	PSU/DDI
13	Mr. Hannu Vikman	Chief Technical Advisor / Team Leader	PSU/DDI
14	Mr. Edwin de Korte	Chief Livelihood Advisor	PSU/DDI
15	Ms Sara Alanen	Field Specialist	PSU/DHI
16	Mr. Juho Haapala	Field Specialist	PSU/DDI

List of Administrative Support Staff (PSU DHI / DDI)

17	Mr. Yug Bahadur Thapa	Administration & Account Officer	PSU/DDI
18	Ms. Usha Ojha	Office Secretary cum Store Manager	LSO/DHI
19	Mr. Padam Tamrakar	Account Assistant / Office Secretary	PSU/DDI
20	Mr. Dharendra Bhatta	Information Technology Operator	PSU/DDI
21	Ms. Meena Gautam	Front Office Coordinator	PSU/DDI
22	Mr. Man Bahadur Chand	Admin / Logistic Assistant	PSU/DDI
23	Mr. Pappu Chaudhari	Office Assistant	LSO/DHI
24	Ms. Ram Kumari Chaudhari	Receptionist	PSU/DDI
25	Mr. Narendra Bahadur Bista	Store Keeper	PSU/DDI
26	Mr. Puskar Raj Ojha	Assistant Technician	PSU/DDI
27	Mr. Ramesh Lamichhane	Head Driver	PSU/DDI
28	Mr. Tek Bahadur Rawat	Driver	PSU/DDI
29	Mr. Bhupendra Chaudhari	Driver	PSU/DDI
30	Mr. Kirshna Bahadur Giri	Driver	PSU/DDI
31	Mr. Raju Maharjan	Driver	PSU/DDI
32	Mr. Ang Pemba Sherpa	Driver	PSU/DDI
33	Mr. Binod Bdr Bist	Driver	PSU/DDI
34	Ms. Kripa Devi Chaudhari	House Keeper	PSU/DDI
35	Mr. Bhim Bahadur Mahar	Cleaner	PSU/DDI
36	Ms. Hajari BK	Cleaner	PSU/DDI
37	Ms. Maya DC Sanki	Cleaner	PSU/DDI

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station/ District
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Liaison Office, Kathmandu

38	Mr. Tidu Tharu	Office Assistant	KTM
39	Ms. Maya Parajuli	Cleaner/ KTM Guest House cum Office	KTM

List of National Experts, PSU Specialists

40	Mr. Narayan Prasad Wagle	Deputy Team Leader	PSU/DDL
41	Mr. Parikshit Shrestha	Technical Specialist	PSU/DDL
42	Mr. Sushil Subedi	Sanitation & Hygiene Specialist	PSU/DDL
43	Mr. Deo Krishna Yadav	Cooperative & Microfinance Specialist	PSU/DDL
44	Mr. Chakra Bahadur Chand	Sustainable Livelihood Specialist	PSU/DDL
45	Mr. Raju Ram Tirwa	Social and Institutional Development Specialist	PSU/DDL
46	Mr. Pallab Raj Nepal	MIS Specialist	PSU/DDL
47	Mr. Roshan Bikram Shah	Renewable Energy Specialist	PSU/DDL

Water Resources Advisors & Water Resources Engineers

48	Mr. Karna Bahadur KC	Water Resources Advisor	Achham
49	Mr. Chandra Singh Thagunna	Water Resources Advisor	Baitadi
50	Mr. Hari Prasad Sapkota	Water Resources Engineer	Baitadi
51	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Pokharel	Water Resources Advisor	Bajhang
52	Mr. Nirajan Shrestha	Water Resources Engineer	Bajhang
53	Mr. Krishna Bahadur Maila	Water Resources Advisor	Dadeldhura
54	Mr. Dhruva Shrestha	Water Resources Engineer	Dadeldhura
55	Mr. Padam Singh Bist	Water Resources Advisor	Darchula
56	Mr. Ganesh Upadhyaya	Water Resources Advisor	Doti
57	Mr. Birendra Bahadur Thapa	Water Resources Advisor	Humla

List of HELVETAS Staff

58	Mr. Laxmi Chandra Mahat	Water Resources Advisor	Dailekh
59	Mr. Janak Bhattarai	Water Resources Engineer	Dailekh
60	Mr. Love Raj Pant	WUMP Coordinator	PSU/DDL
61	Mr. Chitra Bista	Senior Water Resources Technician	Dailekh

List of Technical Support Staff, PSU based

62	Mr. Kamal Bhatt	Planning and Monitoring Officer	PSU/DDL
63	Ms. Manju Bhatta	Behaviour Change Communication Facilitator	PSU/DDL
64	Ms. Kalpana Dhungel Joshi	Sanitation and GESI Facilitator	PSU/DDL
65	Mr. Jayram Suni	Cooperative Development Facilitator	PSU/DDL

SN	NAME	POST	Duty Station/ District
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Districts based

66	Mr. Narbir Aideo	Senior Technical Facilitator / Act. WRA	Bajura
67	Mr. Narendra Singh Bist	Senior Technical Facilitator	Achham
68	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bhandari	Water Resources Officer	Kailali
69	Mr. Damodar Bhatta	Livelihood Facilitator	Dadeldhura
70	Mr. Birendra Chand	Technical Facilitator	Kailali
71	Mr. Farshu Ram Ghimire	Senior Water Resources Technician	Achham
72	Mr. Dharendra Bdr KC	Technical Facilitator	Doti
73	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Bhatt	Senior Technical Facilitator	Darchula
74	Mr. Hari Bahadur Khadka	Senior Water Resources Technician	Doti
75	Mr. Dirgha Narayan Pandey	Senior Water Resources Technician	Baitadi
76	Mr. Hardeb Singh Bohara	Senior Water Resources Technician	Bajhang
77	Mr. Amar Bahadur BK	Senior Water Resources Technician	Bajura
78	Mr. Indra Bahadur Khadka	Senior Water Resources Technician	Dadeldhura
79	Mr. Buddhi Pallab Joshi	Senior Water Resources Technician	Darchula
80	Mr. Harka Bahadur Saud	Senior Water Resources Technician	Doti
81	Mr. Kriti Thapa	Senior Water Resources Technician	Humla
82	Mr. Dhruva Hamal	Senior Water Resources Technician	Kailali
83	Mr. Bhupal Thapa	Sanitation Promotor	Bajhang
84	Mr. Deepak Bahadur Ayer	Micro Enterprises Promotor	Doti

List of District Messengers

85	Mr. Tapendra Br Luhar	Messenger	Achham
86	Mr. Keshab Singh Goela	Messenger	Baitadi
87	Mr. Bhakta Puri	Messenger	Bajhang
88	Mr. Dale Bahadur Rokaya	Messenger	Bajura
89	Mr. Bhoj Raj Bhatta	Messenger	Dadeldhura
90	Mr. Udaya Budhamagar	Messenger cum Office assistant	Dailekh
91	Mr. Kamal Singh Dharni	Messenger cum Office assistant	Darchula
92	Ms. Bhagu Dharni	Messenger	Doti
93	Ms. Hojar Dolma Lama	Office assistant	Humla
94	Mr. Kalam Bahadur Chaudhary	Office assistant	Kailali

List of Short Term Service Provider

95	Ms. Shruti Poudel	MIS Service Provider	PSU DDL
96	Mr. Raj Kumar DC	Engineer	Doti
97	Mr. Divakar Bam Duwal	Livelihood Officer	Bajura
98	Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikari	Technical Facilitator	Darchula
99	Mr. Dhruva Raj Thapa	Intern Sub Engineer	Bajura
100	Mr. Padam Bdr Giri	Intern Sub Engineer	Bajura

List of Trainee WUMP Engineer

101	Bhuwan Chandra Joshi	Trainee WUMP Engineer	Baitadi
102	Bineet Joshi	Trainee WUMP Engineer	Kailali/Doti
103	Neerima Thapa	Trainee WUMP Engineer	Dailekh
104	Umesh Joshi	Trainee WUMP Engineer	Achham/ Bajura
105	Kiran Chand	Trainee WUMP Engineer	Dadeldhura/Doti
106	Hemanta Pandey	Trainee WUMP Engineer	Bajhang

Updated by : YB Thapa, A&AO

ANNEX 17

ANNEX 16: Overview on outcomes of the first year of project-RM cooperation

RVWRMP has proceeded at the local level by developing the project modalities to increase support to and collaboration with the municipality level. The project has worked to attain consistent relations and reputable partnership status with the RMs. The Technical Support Units of the project have reportedly gained a general advisory status in the municipalities*.

RMs are expected to become the long-awaited institutional government partner that could be able to take the responsibility for the development for local water supply, sanitation, and related institutional sustainability. The cooperation with the newly elected local bodies has lasted for more than one year, since the elections. Table 1 lists the project activities conducted for the RMs, or with a considerable RM representation, in the first fiscal year of cooperation, 7/2017-7/2018 (2074-2075 in Nepali calendar).

District feedback on RM cooperation

Challenges in the project implementation, raised by the District staff in the annual progress review held in Dadeldhura on 20th August 2018, involved the regular issues of behavior changes, institutional capacity building, and difficulties in transportation of non-local materials, scheme sustainability concerns, and source disputes and depletion problems that were indirectly related to the RM water governance. The project staff hoped that these issues would be addressed increasingly in cooperation with the RMs in the future.

Furthermore, the district teams also mentioned several issues directly related to the cooperation with the RMs that indicate the strengths and weaknesses of the current collaboration:

Strengths of RM cooperation

- Collaboration in water governance policy development for the RMs
- Coordination with RMPMC eased many activities and solved problems in the field
- RM-led initiatives, such as WUMP++ and water quality testing development, were warmly welcomed
- RM level sustainability trainings and activities
- Better multi-stakeholder cooperation and monitoring of activities with the RMs

Weaknesses of RM cooperation

- Frequent turn overs of the RM officials (CAOs and accountants) harmed account management, reporting, and budget releases
- Lack of office facilities of the RMs affected the cooperation
- Unplanned, 'rampant' road construction by the RM damaged water schemes
- Internal disputes within RMs hindered water scheme construction (in one RM)
- The forms and compositions of RM cooperation are still taking its shape

Table 1: Events conducted for the RM.

Activity	Events Conducted by end of FY74/75	Events planned by FY75/76	Planned event frequency
Institutional / HR capacity building			
Women as decision-makers	6	27	annual (review)
Sensitization of cooperative development	2	2	one time
Business promotion workshop	1	1	one time
Exposure visits by the RM	27	27	annual
RM Accountant orientations	48	48	annual
WASH and water use planning and trainings			
RMPMC project orientation	27	27	one time
WUMP/LIP investment workshop	6	27	annual
WUMP Ward level planning and scheme prioritization workshops / WUMP facilitator trainings at Ward level	168	358	one time
Pad-making training for RM women	8	27	one time
Total Sanitation and Menstrual Hygiene Management conference	7	27	annual (review)
School sanitation	24	27	annual
Municipality water quality testing kit support	5	Min. 27	one time
Sustainability Workshop	5	27	annual
RM orientation to CCA/ DRR/ WSP	1	27	one time
Technical training on CCA/DRR/WSP for RM Technicians	4	10	for all working RMs in the same District, one time
WUMP = Water Use Master Plan; LIP = Livelihoods Implementation Plan			

Strengths and opportunities reported

The municipalities have reportedly improved their ownership in water governance. The evidences on the improved ownership involves the WUMP process that has been transferred from the project to the RM level responsibility. The increased RM enterprise is also seen in the RM-based initiatives to improve the management of the environmental and civil information*, e.g., through furthering the WUMP development to involve more civic information, labelled as WUMP++*. Another example is the creation of improved, quantifiable

water quality monitoring capacity for several RMs with the project support*. Furthermore, the project staff has observed considerable improvements in some sectors, such as in the access to digital services, though the base level in many RMs has been no access at all.

The project acknowledge many opportunities in this collaboration. The contribution of the RMs has increased significantly in comparison to the old VDC/District based structure. The absorption capacity of the funding in the RMs has been over 90%, signifying a good level, and the RM contribution to the investments has exceeded the required levels. The contribution of the municipalities in water resources development and infrastructure construction has hence been promising from the beginning.

Weaknesses and threats reported

The observed threats to the current collaboration include the continuing lack human resources in the RMs. The recruitment processes for staff are still on-going in many RMs. Lack of expertise and professional personnel linger in the offices. This is unfortunate as the RMs in full strength would enable more consistent institutional capacity building and more strategic collaboration to take place. Furthermore, though the rather modest facilities for the personnel in the RMs are developing, it happens in a rather slow pace. Fulfillment of technical positions and access to communication facilities is still a bottleneck working with the RMs that may compromise timely reporting to the project and respective authorities.

Conclusion

RVWRMP has learned a lot during the first year of full collaboration. The project has worked hard to gain respectable reputation, trust, and authority among the new municipalities. This has required demonstrating the benefits of the collaboration in institutional capacity building and infrastructure development in action. Overall, the first lessons from the collaboration indicate that collaboration with the RMs is possible, it is reciprocal, being potentially really fruitful for both partners. The RMs hold lots of potential and they have much to offer as they seem to be eager to collaborate with reputable partners. In the initial years, more technical back up to the RMs is needed for proper implementation. To succeed, all stakeholders collaborating with RMs should ensure fair amount of capacity building and technical support to the initial phases of collaboration with these new tiers of government.

Rural Village Water Resources
Management Project Phase III Annual Project
Report 2074/75 - 2017/18

ANNEX 18

FINANCIAL PROGRESS OF WRDF FOR FY 2074 / 075
1 Shrawan, 2074 to 31 Ashad, 2075 (16 July, 2017 to 15 July, 2018)

Achham	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %		Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure	
				Of Total	Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment
Bannigachi Jaygach RM	11 677 000.00	11 677 000.00	9 268 462.25	79 %	2 503 000.00	9 174 000.00	2 503 000.00	9 174 000.00	2 357 563.00	6 910 899.25	
Chaurpati RM	10 774 349.00	10 774 349.00	10 644 493.00	99 %	2 326 000.00	8 448 349.00	2 326 000.00	8 448 349.00	2 196 144.00	8 448 349.00	
Mellekh RM	10 084 964.00	10 084 964.00	9 894 701.00	98 %	2 292 000.00	7 792 964.00	2 292 000.00	7 792 964.00	2 091 737.00	7 792 964.00	
Ramaroshan RM	20 271 630.00	20 244 330.00	20 065 530.00	99 %	7 723 000.00	12 548 630.00	7 723 000.00	12 521 330.00	7 544 200.00	12 521 330.00	
Turmakhad RM	15 757 950.00	15 808 160.00	14 885 569.00	94 %	6 233 000.00	9 524 950.00	6 233 000.00	9 575 160.00	5 310 409.00	9 575 160.00	
Total	68 565 893.00	68 588 803.00	64 748 755.25	94 %	21 077 000.00	47 488 893.00	21 077 000.00	47 511 803.00	19 500 053.00	45 248 702.25	
Baitadi	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Meiauli M	10 062 000.00	10 062 000.00	8 194 709.00	81 %	3 000 000.00	7 062 000.00	3 000 000.00	7 062 000.00	1 492 253.00	6 702 456.00	
Francheshwor RM	23 825 000.00	23 825 000.00	21 787 619.00	91 %	6 800 000.00	17 025 000.00	6 800 000.00	17 025 000.00	4 962 619.00	15 825 000.00	
Purchaudi M	20 350 000.00	20 350 000.00	17 172 200.00	84 %	5 000 000.00	15 350 000.00	5 000 000.00	15 350 000.00	4 947 910.00	12 224 350.00	
Shivnath RM	15 481 000.00	15 481 000.00	13 153 760.00	85 %	5 000 000.00	10 481 000.00	5 000 000.00	10 481 000.00	2 872 760.00	10 281 000.00	
Sigas M	14 424 000.00	14 424 000.00	12 530 180.00	87 %	4 700 000.00	9 724 000.00	4 700 000.00	9 724 000.00	2 806 180.00	9 724 000.00	
Dilasaini RM											
Total	84 142 000.00	84 142 000.00	72 838 528.00	87 %	24 500 000.00	59 642 000.00	24 500 000.00	59 642 000.00	17 081 722.00	55 756 806.00	
Bajhang	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Bungal M	19 058 180.00	19 058 180.00	17 564 862.00	92 %	4 264 990.00	14 793 190.00	4 264 990.00	14 793 190.00	3 619 672.00	13 945 190.00	
Chhabis Pathibhara RM	19 389 574.00	19 389 574.00	19 253 448.00	99 %	5 215 000.00	14 173 574.00	5 215 000.00	14 173 574.00	5 213 831.00	14 639 567.00	
Masta RM	13 353 135.00	13 297 449.00	12 455 635.00	93 %	4 681 000.00	8 627 135.00	4 625 314.00	8 672 135.00	3 815 844.00	8 639 791.00	
Talkot RM	25 334 000.00	25 377 464.00	23 555 864.00	93 %	7 555 736.00	17 738 264.00	7 681 200.00	17 696 264.00	6 732 589.00	16 823 275.00	
Thalara RM	29 728 140.00	29 461 910.00	29 369 552.33	99 %	8 208 264.00	21 519 876.00	8 208 264.00	21 253 646.00	8 115 936.33	21 253 646.00	
Total	106 863 029.00	106 584 577.00	102 199 361.33	96 %	29 965 990.00	76 897 039.00	29 995 768.00	76 588 809.00	27 497 892.33	74 701 469.00	
Bajura	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Budhigariga M	8 005 000.00	8 388 057.00	7 688 577.00	96 %	2 161 000.00	5 844 000.00	2 161 000.00	6 227 057.00	1 461 520.00	6 227 057.00	
Gaunul RM	36 581 000.00	36 581 000.00	36 409 492.00	100 %	8 274 000.00	28 307 000.00	8 274 000.00	28 307 000.00	8 102 492.00	28 307 000.00	
Swarnakarik RM	31 005 000.00	30 047 207.00	22 554 369.00	73 %	6 877 000.00	24 178 000.00	6 877 000.00	23 170 207.00	5 729 350.00	16 825 019.00	
Tribeni M	25 454 000.00	25 454 000.00	21 331 614.00	84 %	4 763 000.00	20 691 000.00	4 763 000.00	20 691 000.00	3 262 595.00	18 069 019.00	
Total	101 045 000.00	100 470 264.00	87 984 052.00	87 %	22 075 000.00	78 970 000.00	22 075 000.00	78 395 264.00	18 555 957.00	69 428 095.00	
Dadeldhura	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Anital RM	34 499 878.00	35 026 245.00	34 447 726.00	100 %	6 062 000.00	28 437 878.00	6 062 000.00	28 964 245.00	5 483 481.00	28 964 245.00	
Ajayeru RM	16 387 201.00	16 362 854.00	15 302 196.00	93 %	5 550 000.00	10 837 201.00	5 550 000.00	10 712 854.00	4 589 342.00	10 712 854.00	
Bhageshwor RM	15 320 700.00	15 983 007.78	13 773 210.78	90 %	5 806 000.00	9 514 700.00	5 806 000.00	10 177 007.78	3 596 203.00	10 177 007.78	
Ganyapdhura RM	11 584 506.00	11 470 061.73	10 744 471.73	93 %	2 853 000.00	8 730 506.00	2 853 000.00	8 617 061.73	2 127 410.00	8 617 061.73	
Nawadurga RM	11 645 236.00	11 365 554.00	11 026 709.00	95 %	2 853 000.00	8 792 236.00	2 853 000.00	8 512 554.00	2 514 155.00	8 512 554.00	
Total	89 426 521.00	90 107 722.51	85 294 313.51	95 %	23 124 000.00	66 902 521.00	23 124 000.00	66 983 722.51	18 310 591.00	66 983 722.51	
Dalekh	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Bhagawatimai RM	18 993 450.00	17 957 278.00	17 517 835.00	92 %	5 749 000.00	13 244 450.00	5 749 000.00	12 208 278.00	5 309 557.00	12 208 278.00	
Bhairabi RM	15 840 469.61	16 541 615.46	15 735 129.46	99 %	5 849 000.00	9 991 469.61	5 849 000.00	10 692 615.46	5 042 514.00	10 692 615.46	
Chamunda Bindrasaini M	7 389 635.17	7 090 542.00	6 938 155.00	94 %	2 098 000.00	5 301 635.17	2 098 000.00	5 002 542.00	2 015 629.00	4 922 526.00	
Naumule RM	40 103 000.00	40 140 564.00	39 208 377.00	98 %	8 344 000.00	31 799 000.00	8 344 000.00	31 796 564.00	7 411 813.00	31 796 564.00	
Ithakandh RM	14 684 570.00	14 684 570.00	14 527 739.00	99 %	1 970 000.00	12 714 570.00	1 970 000.00	12 714 570.00	1 970 000.00	12 527 739.00	
Total	97 011 124.78	96 414 569.46	93 927 235.46	97 %	24 000 000.00	73 011 124.78	24 000 000.00	72 414 569.46	21 749 513.00	72 177 722.46	
Darchula	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Byas RM	12 539 558.00	12 869 418.00	12 196 983.00	97 %	3 966 000.00	8 573 558.00	3 966 000.00	8 903 418.00	3 293 565.00	8 903 418.00	
Dulhun RM	12 370 159.00	11 676 582.64	10 222 393.64	83 %	4 998 000.00	7 372 159.00	4 998 000.00	6 678 582.64	3 543 811.00	6 678 582.64	
Lekam RM	15 206 980.00	15 206 980.00	11 703 141.00	77 %	3 934 000.00	11 272 980.00	3 934 000.00	11 272 980.00	2 696 307.00	9 006 834.00	
Marna RM	14 020 257.00	14 064 061.00	13 973 319.00	100 %	3 943 000.00	10 077 257.00	3 943 000.00	10 121 081.00	3 852 238.00	10 121 081.00	
Kaugad RM	31 240 384.00	31 392 745.00	30 726 590.00	96 %	7 470 000.00	23 770 384.00	7 470 000.00	23 922 745.00	6 803 845.00	23 922 745.00	
Api Himat RM											
Total	85 377 338.00	85 209 806.64	78 822 426.64	92 %	24 311 000.00	61 066 338.00	24 311 000.00	60 898 806.64	20 189 766.00	58 632 660.64	
Doti	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Adarsh RM	13 933 227.00	13 306 728.00	8 387 552.00	60 %	5 388 780.00	8 544 447.00	5 388 780.00	7 917 948.00	3 917 157.00	4 470 395.00	
Badikedar RM	17 548 361.00	17 549 361.00	16 598 438.00	95 %	5 360 000.00	12 188 361.00	5 360 000.00	12 188 361.00	4 410 077.00	12 188 361.00	
Bogtan RM	23 744 135.50	23 744 135.50	23 744 135.50	100 %	7 181 460.00	16 562 675.50	7 181 460.00	16 562 675.50	7 181 460.00	16 562 675.50	
Sayal RM	13 641 670.51	13 641 670.51	13 506 492.51	99 %	6 610 000.00	7 031 670.51	6 610 000.00	7 031 670.51	6 474 822.00	7 031 670.51	
Silgadhi Dipayal M	7 389 533.00	7 175 626.00	4 788 381.00	65 %	880 000.00	6 509 533.00	880 000.00	6 295 626.00	701 442.00	4 086 939.00	
Total	76 256 927.01	75 416 521.01	67 024 999.01	88 %	25 420 240.00	50 836 687.01	25 420 240.00	49 996 281.01	22 684 958.00	44 340 041.01	
Humla	Total Budget	Total Release	Total Expenditure	Financial Progress in %	Total budget		Total Release		Total Expenditure		
	Of Total			Progress in %	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	Recurrent	Investment	
Chankheli RM	10 621 000.00	10 621 000.00	10 621 000.00	100 %	2 300 000.00	8 321 000.00	2 300 000.00	8 321 000.00	2 300 000.00	8 321 000.00	
Kharpanath RM	29 073 000.00	29 073 000.00	28 552 998.00	98 %	9 580 000.00	19 493 000.00	9 580 000.00	19 493 000.00	9 059 998.00	19 493 000.00	
Namkha RM	20 022 000.00	20 022 000.00	18 200 620.00	91 %	5 540 000.00	14 482 000.00	5 540 000.00	14 482 000.00	3 718 620.00	14 482 000.00	
Sarkegad RM	27 570 000.00	27 570									

Annual expenditure by result areas in EUR

	FY01		FY02		FY03		Cumulative Expenditure		
	CON	GOF	CON	GOF	CON	GOF	CON	GOF	Total
642 604	502 651	-	854 180	1 296 322	1 496 004	1 872 758	2 992 788	3 671 731	6 664 519
14 725	2 917	15 202	27 775	42 977	93 803	73 343	123 730	104 035	227 765
2 676	805	22 657	20 141	42 798	7 477	6 949	32 810	27 894	60 704
148 759	144 098	292 858	282 196	452 855	220 489	318 868	539 908	745 162	1 285 070
808 764	650 471	1 062 699	1 626 434	2 689 133	1 817 172	2 271 918	3 689 236	4 548 823	8 236 059
26 916	16 079	30 072	39 060	69 132	62 123	32 513	119 112	87 651	206 764
44 127	75 147	82 703	133 575	216 278	228 603	293 662	355 433	502 385	857 818
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 864	9 198	12 024	18 046	30 070	33 116	35 979	58 004	63 173	121 177
3 947	(401)	24 436	17 724	42 161	24 574	11 727	52 957	29 050	82 007
89 256	86 459	102 396	169 317	271 713	132 293	191 321	323 945	447 097	771 042
177 110	186 482	363 592	377 422	629 354	480 710	565 192	909 452	1 129 356	2 038 808
37 597	31 113	68 711	7 202	21 293	58 990	95 304	110 678	133 620	244 298
7 012	5 904	12 916	14 605	24 173	7 567	9 473	24 148	29 982	54 129
-	2 058	2 058	-	-	-	-	-	2 058	2 058
7 012	5 904	12 916	14 605	24 173	9 876	12 440	26 457	32 948	59 405
29 752	28 820	58 572	56 439	90 571	44 098	63 774	107 871	149 032	257 014
81 373	73 798	155 172	92 851	160 210	120 532	180 991	269 265	347 640	616 904
78 422	36 968	115 391	32 443	49 933	65 436	68 519	161 347	137 931	299 279
-	-	-	-	-	82 493	72 725	82 493	72 725	155 217
16 656	3 296	19 952	2 489	18 353	17 538	12 519	50 058	18 304	68 362
5 720	9 377	15 097	4 358	10 769	44 279	43 394	56 409	57 129	113 538
5 833	-	5 833	-	9 322	-	-	15 155	-	15 155
29 752	28 820	58 572	56 439	90 571	44 098	63 774	107 871	149 032	257 014
136 383	78 461	214 844	95 730	178 948	253 843	260 931	473 444	435 121	908 565
1 203 630	989 213	2 192 842	2 192 736	3 657 645	2 672 857	3 278 991	5 341 396	6 460 940	11 802 336



Annual Progress Report 2074/75

of RVWRMP Total pages

37(Report)+111(Annexes) Verified:

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J L
राम चन्द्र श्रेष्ठ
महानिर्देशक



Ramchandra Shrestha, Director General, DoLI



