

RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT

RVWRMP PHASE I COMPLETION REPORT

VOLUME I – MAIN REPORT

2063 - 2067

(15.10.2006-31.8.2010)



Final Report 1.12.2010

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	NACCF	Nepal Agricultural Co-Operative Central Federation Ltd
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	NEWAH	Nepal Water for Health
CA	Constituent Assembly	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
CBO	Community Based Organisation	NPC	National Project Coordinator
CBWSSP	Community Based Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	NPD	National Project Director
CM	Community Mobilizer	NPR	Nepalese rupee
CRT/N	Centre for Rural Technology Nepal	O&M	Operation and Maintenance
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office	PCO	Project Coordination Office
DAG	Disadvantaged Groups	PoCo	Post-construction phase
DDC	District Development Committee	PSU	Project Support Unit
DDF	District Development Fund	REDP	Rural Energy Development Programme
DFO	District Forest Office	RVWRMP	Rural Village Water Resource Management Project
DMC	District Management Committee	RWSSFDB	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board
DoLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads	RWSSP-WN	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project – Western Nepal
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office	RWSSSP	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme, Lumbini
DTO	District Technical Office	TA	Technical Assistance
DWRDF	District Water Resource Development Fund	TOR	Terms of Reference
DWSS	Department of Water Supply and Sewerage	TYIP	Three Year Interim Plan
EFIPM	Environmental Friendly Integrated Pest Management	SNV	Netherlands Development Organisation
ESAP	Energy Sector Assistance Programme	SO	Support Organisation
EU	European Union	SWAP	Sector Wide Approach
FCG	Finnish Consulting Group Ltd	UC	User Committee (water, sanitation, micro-hydro, irrigation, etc)
FECOFUN	Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal	UN	United Nations
FEDWASUN	Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
FY	Fiscal year	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion	VDC	Village Development Committee
GIS	Geographic Information System	VMW	Village Maintenance Worker
GOF	Government of Finland	WARM-P	Water Resources Management Programme
GON	Government of Nepal	WB	World Bank
HDI	Human Development Index	WHO	World Health Organization
HQ	Headquarter	WRA	Water Resource Adviser
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove	WRE	Water Resource Engineer
IDE	International Development Enterprises	WRMC	Water Resource Management Committee
IEC	Information, Education and Communication	WUMP	Water Use Master Plan
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management		
LDO	Local Development Officer		
LLB	Local Latrine Builder		
LSGA	Local Self-Governance Act		
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (of Finland)		
MDG	Millennium Development Goal		
MH	Micro hydro		
MLD	Ministry of Local Development		
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding		
MPPW	Ministry of Planning and Physical Works		
MTR	Mid-Term Review		
MUS	Multiple Use System		

FACT SHEET

PROJECT NAME: RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT, FAR AND MID WESTERN NEPAL

SECTOR: RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION, IRRIGATION, MICRO-HYDRO

TYPE OF PROJECT: PHASE I

COMPETENT AUTHORITIES: THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL; MINISTRY OF FINANCE, THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND; MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PROJECT AGREEMENT SIGNING DATE: JULY 2006

PROGRAMME NUMBER: 66008701

STARTING BUDGET YEAR: JULY 2006

TERMINATION BUDGET YEAR: JULY 2010

PROJECT STATUS: IMPLEMENTATION

PROJECT AREA: ORIGINAL: FAR WESTERN REGION: DARCHULA, BAITADI AND DADEL DHURA DISTRICTS IN THE MAHAKALI ZONE AND BAJHANG, BAJURA, DOTI AND ACHHAM DISTRICTS IN THE SETI ZONE. MID WESTERN REGION: DAILEKH IN THE BHERI ZONE AND HUMLA IN THE KARNALI ZONE. ADDED: KAILALI DISTRICT

PROJECT RESULT AREAS: 1. INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM), 2. IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COORDINATION. 3-5. SERVICE IMPROVEMENT: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION ORGANISATION: GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL, MINISTRY OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL ROADS, DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES OF PARTICIPATING DISTRICTS, REPUBLIC OF FINLAND, CONSULTANT

PROJECT BUDGET:

GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL: 0.956 MILLION EUR (7.0%)

DDCs: 0.124 MILLION EUR (0.9%)

VDCs: 0.129 MILLION EUR (0.9%)

USERS IN CASH: 0.062 EUR (0.5%)

USERS IN KIND: 1.123 EUR (8.1%)

THE REPUBLIC OF FINLAND: 11.363 MILLION EUR (82.6%)

ORIGINAL TOTAL: 13.757 MILLION EUR/1,164 MILLION NPR (EXCHANGE RATE EUR = 92.6 NPR) ADDITIONAL FUNDING (2009): 1.5 MILLION EUR

FOREIGN CURRENCY SOURCE: GRANT

STRATEGY AND APPROACH: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT, HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT, LOCAL RESOURCES MOBILISATION

COORDINATION AND SUPERVISION ARRANGEMENTS: PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE - PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND PROJECT SUPERVISION, DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEES - PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND EXECUTION

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE VOLUME I

1	SUMMARY AND LESSONS LEARNED	1
2	PROGRAMME BACKGROUND	4
2.1	DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND POLICY CONTEXT IN NEPAL	4
2.2	WATER SECTOR IN NEPAL	6
2.3	FINNISH DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND WATER SECTOR STRATEGIES	8
2.4	RVWRMP PROJECT BACKGROUND	9
3	PROGRAMME DESIGN	11
3.1	PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES	11
3.2	PROJECT APPROACH AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES	12
3.3	PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL SETUP AND MANAGEMENT.....	14
3.4	INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS	16
4	INPUTS	18
4.1	FINANCIAL MEANS.....	18
4.1.1	<i>Financing RVWRMP</i>	<i>18</i>
4.1.2	<i>Finnish Contribution to Technical Assistance.....</i>	<i>18</i>
4.1.3	<i>District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDF)</i>	<i>21</i>
4.1.4	<i>Local Contributions and Overall Cost Sharing.....</i>	<i>25</i>
4.2	ORGANIZATIONAL MEANS.....	26
4.2.1	<i>Use of Technical Assistance personnel.....</i>	<i>26</i>
4.2.2	<i>Local civil society institutions and capacity building.....</i>	<i>27</i>
4.3	EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS	27
5	ACTIVITIES	28
5.1	INTRODUCTION TO ACTIVITIES	28
5.2	STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS	28
5.3	WATER USE MASTER PLANS (WUMP).....	29
5.4	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES	31
5.5	DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SERVICE IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES	31
5.6	SANITATION AND HYGIENE ACTIVITIES	32
5.7	IRRIGATION SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS.....	34
5.8	MICRO-HYDRO POWER SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS	34
5.9	LIVELIHOODS, COOPERATIVE AND MICROFINANCE ACTIVITIES.....	35
5.9.1	<i>Livelihoods Activities.....</i>	<i>35</i>
5.9.2	<i>Community-Owned Cooperative and Microfinance System.....</i>	<i>36</i>
6	OUTPUTS AND RESULTS	37
6.1	MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS	37
6.2	RESULT 1: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM).....	41
6.3	RESULT 2: IMPROVED INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY AND COORDINATION	41
6.4	RESULT 3: SERVICE IMPROVEMENT - WATER SUPPLY	43
6.5	RESULT 4: SERVICE IMPROVEMENT – SANITATION	45
6.6	RESULT 5: SERVICE IMPROVEMENT – IRRIGATION	46
6.7	RESULT 6: SERVICE IMPROVEMENT – ENERGY.....	48
6.8	RESULTS FROM LIVELIHOODS PILOTS	49
6.9	RESULTS FROM COOPERATIVE PILOTS AND OTHER MICRO FINANCING ACTIVITIES.....	51

7	EFFICIENCY	51
7.1	EFFICIENCY IN ACHIEVING PROJECT PURPOSE	51
7.2	EFFICIENCY IN PROJECT PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION	52
7.3	FACTORS INFLUENCING EFFICIENCY	52
7.4	EFFICIENCY IN FINANCIAL PLANNING AND CONTRIBUTIONS	54
7.5	COST EFFICIENCY	54
8	FULFILLMENT OF OBJECTIVES.....	58
9	SUSTAINABILITY.....	60
10	IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES.....	62
11	FURTHER ANALYSIS	62
12	NEED FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE.....	64
13	POLICY RELEVANCE	65
13.1	CONSISTENCY WITH POLICY ON POVERTY REDUCTION	65
13.2	CONSISTENCY WITH POLICY ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	66
13.3	CONSISTENCY WITH POLICY ON HUMAN RIGHTS, DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE.....	67
13.4	CONSISTENCY WITH THE POLICY ON GENDER EQUALITY	68
14	LESSONS LEARNED	69
14.1	GENERAL LESSONS LEARNED.....	69
14.2	STEP-BY-STEP APPROACH	70
14.3	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AT DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY LEVELS	71
14.4	GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION	72
14.5	WATER USE MASTER PLANS (WUMPs).....	73
14.6	TECHNICAL ASPECTS	74
14.7	MICRO-HYDRO AND OTHER ENERGY OPTIONS	75
14.8	SANITATION, HEALTH AND HYGIENE	77
14.9	DRINKING WATER QUALITY AND WATER SAFETY PLANS.....	78
14.10	ARSENIC MITIGATION.....	79
14.11	LIVELIHOODS AND HOME GARDENING.....	81
14.12	MICRO-FINANCING AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	82
14.13	POST-CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES (PoCo).....	83
14.14	DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	84

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Schematic presentation of outputs and results	2
Figure 2. RVWRMP Project Districts - Rank According to Overall Composite Index	10
Figure 3. RVWRMP Organization chart.....	15
Figure 4. Total Contributions – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010.....	19
Figure 5. Technical Assistance – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010	19
Figure 6. Running Costs with mobilization costs – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010 .	20

Figure 7. Cumulative Other Programme costs – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010.....	20
Figure 8. Total investments to schemes – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010 (EUR)	23
Figure 9. Total investments to schemes by districts – releases to DWRDFs 2006-2010 (NPR)	23
Figure 10 Exchange rate EUR/NRS over the project period.....	24
Figure 11. Actual cost sharing in water supply and sanitation in completed schemes.....	25
Figure 12. RVWRMP staff by social group, gender and locality as of 14.7.2010.....	26
Figure 13. WUMP preparation steps.....	30
Figure 14. Scheme status by number of schemes and type (31/08/2010)	39
Figure 15. Scheme status by scheme type and population (31/08/2010)	39
Figure 16. Scheme status by district and number of schemes (31/08/2010)	40
Figure 17. Scheme status by district and population (31/08/2010).....	40
Figure 18. Per capita costs - gravity-flow water supply systems	56
Figure 19. Per capita transportation costs - gravity-flow water supply systems	56
Figure 20. Sanitation – per latrine costs with transportation.....	57
Figure 21. Estimated unit costs for microhydro schemes	57

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Summary of contributions to DWRDFs from GON, GOF and DDCs (NPR)	22
Table 2 Release of funds to DWRDFs from GOF and GON by fiscal year (NPR)	24
Table 3. Summary of main achievements by population served.....	37
Table 4. RVWRMP Micro-hydro schemes status in August 2010	49
Table 5. Livelihoods training types and participants	50
Table 6. Livelihoods HRD and supply centre development	51

LIST OF BOXES

Box 1. Technical Functionality Survey.....	44
Box 2. World's Longest Toilet Queue on World Water Day 2010	46
Box 3. External conditions affecting the Project (Trimester 1 and 2 Reports, FY04)	53
Box 4. What are Chhau and Chhaupadi?	69

LIST OF ANNEXES

1. Project Working Area Map and List of VDCs and Related SOs
2. Logical Framework from Project Document
3. Step-by-Step, WUMP and PoCo Charts
4. Budget and Expenditure for RVWRMP 2006-2010
5. Status of Schemes by District

6. Training and Other Human Resources Development (HRD) Activities
7. List of Major Equipment and Assets
8. List of Documents and WUMPs
9. List of Project Staff
10. Minutes of 7th Steering Committee Meeting

1 SUMMARY AND LESSONS LEARNED

This is the Completion Report of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase I (15.10.2006-31.8.2010). It consists of two volumes: Volume I Main Completion Report (this document) and Volume II District Completion Reports (10) from Achham, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Dadeldhura, Dailekh, Darchula, Doti, Humla and Kailali districts. This report is based on the Phase I Project Document and related Inception Report which essentially replace the outdated Project Document, Trimester Progress Reports, Quarterly Financial Progress Reports, Mid-Term Review, individual District Phase I Completion Reports (Volume II), monitoring reports and contributions from RVWRMP key stakeholders and staff as submitted through a number of district-level Phase I Completion Workshops. The lessons learned and recommendations will have direct implications for the Phase II.

RVWRMP is a water resources management project which in addition to water supply and sanitation supported community-based irrigation, micro-hydro power, improved cooking stoves and water mills, solar power at the pilot scale, number of environmental improvements as well as sustainable livelihoods and institutional capacity building activities. This broad range of activities all address poverty and as such, provide ample opportunities to develop different approaches, promote good practices and trigger a range of ideas for improved well-being in these very remote villages. RVWRMP support to Mid and Far Western regions have been relevant and making significant changes in the working VDCs. The rural water infrastructure is in place and functioning, there is an increasing interest in sanitation, irrigation and micro-hydro potential. Moreover, promising pilot activities have taken place with regards to livelihoods and institutional development through Community Organizations and even multi-purpose cooperatives, the results achieved in a fairly short time. RVWRMP applied a community-based approach to rural water service delivery, operating through district-based projects (through the local governments), each district representing a project of its own right with its own management committee and District Water Resources Management Fund in each district.

The following schematic figure summarizes some of the key achievements in figures indicating the achievement with regards to key result areas (outputs). There was a total number of 470 schemes of which 379 were completed and financially cleared by the end of August 2010 and another 70 carried over to Phase II. The related population benefited was 270,262 for all schemes, of which 222,944 in completed and financially cleared schemes. In addition 15,580 students have benefited from the improved water supply and another 14,879 from both water supply and sanitation. The figure also captures some key figures with regards to institutions, effects and impact. RVWRMP scheme activities followed Step-by-Step process and Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy to ensure that the facilities continue to be available, accessible, affordable and acceptable to all. Step-By-Step put the Water Users Committees (UCs) in key role in all scheme-related planning, implementation and later in operation and maintenance (O&M) which in turn should result in acceptable choices, facilities and practices selected by the communities themselves. Sense of ownership and capacity of the UC are critical for the future sustainability and therefore, it was of utmost importance that the UC was involved in all aspects of their scheme construction, from procurement to store management and book keeping, learning to be accountable to the public through such practices as mass meetings and public audits. Since in many remote villages nothing similar had been done before, the process needed strong external support as well as monitoring and facilitation skills from the project and the support organizations. To further strengthen the local communities to manage the facilities in a

sustainable manner and to make the best use of available water and improved sanitation, a range of other activities were introduced. Post-construction phase (PoCo) package, livelihoods pilots and micro-financing (supporting both saving and credit groups as well as piloting four multi-purpose cooperatives) were new initiatives making the project even more relevant in terms of poverty mitigation.

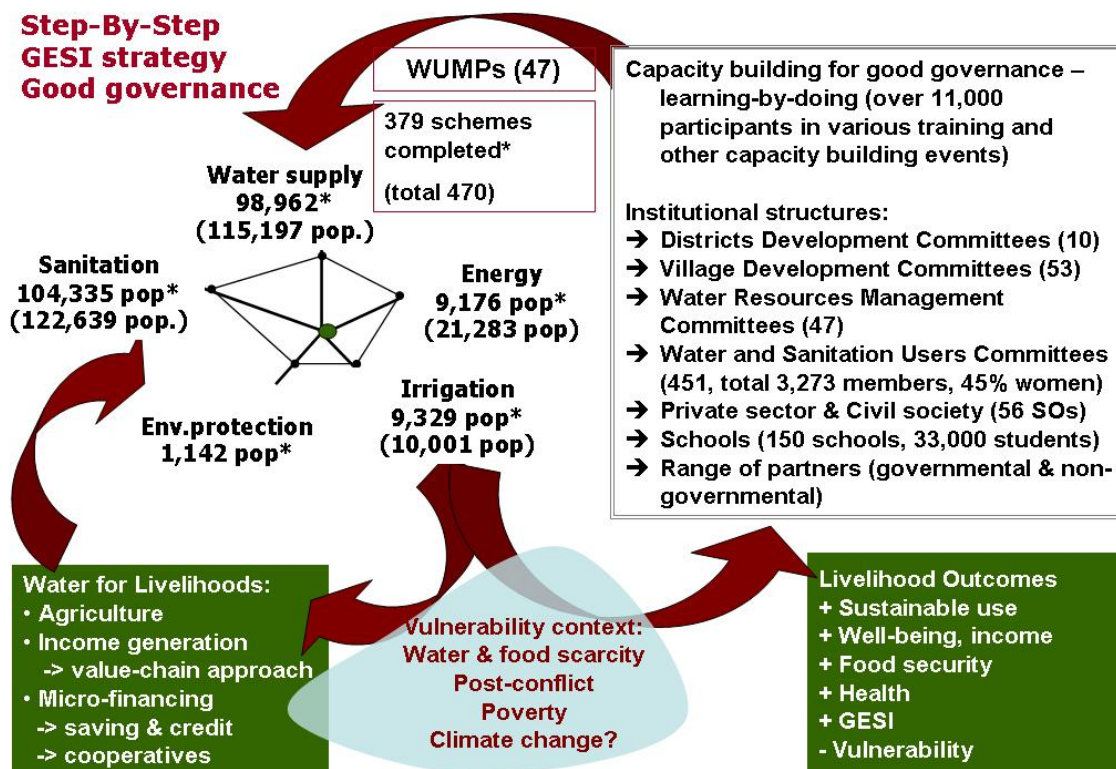


Figure 1. Schematic presentation of outputs and results

The overall approach was built on *Step-By-Step* process, supported by the *GESI Strategy*. The overarching lesson learned is that each Step in the existing Step-by-Step and other guidelines, including GESI Strategy, will have to be constant subject of dialogue during the monitoring and supervision visits to remind and refresh the understanding of these steps and related principles by the various stakeholders, communities, SOs, staff and trainers alike. *Water Use Master Plans* at VDC level were found to be effective tool for ensuring inclusion and participation across the working area, and for operationalizing the principles of integrated water resources management (even if the boundaries were administrative rather than those of watersheds). *District Water Resources Development Funds* operated by each District Management Committee were found functional although monitoring of the use of this fund needs more attention. At the community level it is important that the *UC continues to have the key role to play also in financial management* even if more time may be needed in their capacity building: all this should be seen as investment for future sustainability.

There is a lot of potential in using the *integrated water resources management* as the operational approach to improved food security, in mitigating environmental challenges and for climate change adaptation and mitigation. Whilst hydropower and other renewable energy options together with the soil conservation (reforestation) represent the mitigation aspect, water management with special attention to rainwater harvesting, agriculture (also for food security)

and environmental sanitation represent adaptation to changing conditions. Capacity building efforts can serve all these aspects. This will help the most vulnerable communities to integrate climate risk management in its development processes on demand-responsive manner. There are a large number of lessons learned in RVWRMP Phase I, many of which are relevant for any rural development programme that appreciates the communities themselves (i.e. beneficiaries) as the key actors of change.

General lessons learned center around the decentralized and participatory approach as stipulated in Project Implementation Guidelines, Step-By-Step Manual and such as Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) policy. Whilst all chances of making a difference in rural livelihoods are present in the working VDCs, these approaches do not work without an effort and systematic follow up, even enforcement.

Step-by-step approach worked well where the effort was made to truly follow it without shortcuts. The approach continues to be highly recommended. For future sustainability it is a must that UC continues to remain the key stakeholder and continue to manage its own account and procurement. Even if interactive participation always takes time, especially with less experienced UCs, it is still necessary.

Financial management at district and community levels worked out fairly smoothly through district-based District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDFs) even though a number of issues were identified for further attention and improvement in the future. Capacity building remains a must at both district and community level, and systematic call for transparency and accountability together with timely monitoring need serious and constructive external attention.

Gender and social inclusion principles, similarly to the call for participation, transparency, accountability and other characteristics of good governance, are non-negotiable principles and something that are often not addressed and adhered to automatically without an external effort and insistence, follow up and even enforcement. The potential is there but in Mid and Far West the process appears to be very slow in this regard although encouraging changes and individual success stories do exist.

There were a large number of lessons learned with regards to different sectors that RVWRMP was working in. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs), technical aspects, micro-hydro and other energy options, sanitation, health and hygiene, drinking water quality and water safety plans, arsenic mitigation more specifically, livelihoods and home gardening, micro-financing and institutional development and post-construction activities are all elaborated in further detail in the Chapter 14 of this document.

Disaster management and climate change adaptation add another perspective to pay attention to in the forthcoming Phase II and overall, in the context of rural development in numerous places of the world. Being able to anticipate more dry weather is very relevant to many RVWRMP activities, including source selection and measurement for the gravity flow water supply systems, irrigation technology choice and vegetable/crop selection for livelihoods activities. Soil conservation and related re-forestation are highly relevant as only some water supply schemes are on stable slopes/ land, while some schemes have been washed out or damaged due to heavy rainfall and landslides in some districts. Water use efficiency in both water supply and irrigation, and drought resistant crops are a must.

2 PROGRAMME BACKGROUND

2.1 Development Plans and Policy Context in Nepal

Tenth Five Year Development Plan 03/ 2002 - 08/2007 (the Tenth Plan) set the point of entry for the project. It continued to focus on poverty alleviation which continues to be the main goal of Finnish Development cooperation as well. The implementation modalities initiated are expected to succeed particularly in delivering basic services, enhancing the quality of life of the poor people and promoting economic and social inclusion of deprived communities and regions. Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) are amongst the priority basic services, the target programmes further paying attention to gender and marginalized groups. The Tenth Plan did not aim to full coverage anymore but the target was set to 85 % of the population served by basic water supply and 50 % by sanitation facilities by the year 2007.

Instead of a regular five-year plan, in 2007 the Government of Nepal developed the *Three Year Interim Plan (TYIP)* for the period July 2007 – June 2010. This was because the Constituent Assembly (CA) was meant to reassess the overall governance structure of Nepal, and the National Planning Commission estimated this process to take three years. The Interim Plan visions “a Prosperous, Modern and Just Nepal” where Nepal will be free of absolute poverty and all Nepali people have obtained full rights. The main goal for the period was to prepare a basis for economic and social transformation in the future. The strategies included:

- Emphasis on relief, reconstruction and reintegration, incl. reconstruction and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, investment plan for roads, and master plan for infrastructure;
- Employment-oriented, pro-poor and broad-based economic growth – priority will be given to projects providing more employment to women, youths, Dalits, Janjatis, and Madhesi;
- Good governance and effective service delivery will be increased for all of Nepali including those excluded in economic and social service delivery. The private sector and civil society (including NGOs and CBOs) were to be accepted as partners in development, and necessary laws, policies and programs will be revised, formulated and implemented in addition to an emphasis on decentralisation, institutional strengthening and capacity development;
- Increased investment in physical infrastructures: roads, hydropower;
- Emphasis on social development with additional investments being made on education, health, drinking water and sanitation, and other social development activities, to develop human resources and raise the living standard of the people to make the services from these sectors effective, the responsibility of managing these services will be devolved gradually to the local bodies;
- Inclusive development process and carry out targeted programs for the benefit of socially excluded groups, i.e., Adibasi, Janjatis, Dalits, Madhesi, women, and people with disability, extremely poor people, and people of the remote geographical areas, seeks to make special efforts in ending all forms of discriminations and in promoting multiculturalism and peace, to ensure a basis for inclusive development macroeconomic, social and political development processes will gradually be engendered (priority areas for targeted programmes include Karnali zone and remote, disadvantaged corners of districts).

Respect for human rights, inclusive development, gender mainstreaming and inclusion and upliftment of Dalits and the other disadvantaged groups were emphasised in specific policies while poverty alleviation remains a key concern and challenge. The sector policies also include:

- **Agriculture** – Acknowledging also micro-irrigation and rainwater harvesting in the hills;
- **Water and sanitation** – Numerical targets are set: by the end of TYIP, 85 % of the people should have access to improved supply of drinking water and 60 % to sanitation services, strategies include, e.g.,
 - Simple technology based water supply schemes for extending the basic drinking water supply services, sustainable water supply services through rehabilitation and extension of previously executed old and damaged water supply schemes,
 - Gradually improve the quality of drinking water in accordance with the Drinking Water Standards, 2007,
 - Gradually extend the service standards as per the Water Supply and Sanitation Policy, 2004,
 - Promote and extend sanitation facilities through public awareness at the rural and urban areas with the participation and contribution of the local government and users' communities,
 - Introduce necessary policy, institutional and legal reforms for adopting SWAP;
- **Irrigation** – Projects based on integrated water resource management favoured, encompassing watershed based approach, users' participation, social inclusion, gender and representation of stakeholders in decision making at all stages, regional balance and opportunities of employment generation shall be included in the criteria of project selection, multiple water use shall be given priority in project formulation;
- **Alternative energy** – Small and micro-hydropower, solar energy and wind energy remain a priority in rural areas;
- **Decentralisation and devolution** with a vision that the local bodies would be restructured according to the concept of inclusion, democracy and federal government system, local bodies will be capable as the local government to effectively deliver the services, the objectives are to:
 - Promote good governance at the local level by clearly delineating the political, planning, financial, legal and administrative rights of the central and local level according to the concept of the federal structure, and inclusive democracy and policy of full devolution through the establishment and operation of the local government;
 - Enhance effectiveness of the local government in local development works and service delivery by developing and adopting the participatory planning system based on peoples' aspirations and local demand through inclusion and mainstreaming at the local level.

The decentralization process as captured in the **Local Self-Governance Act of 1999** (LSGA) which seeks to delegate authority and responsibility to local bodies, empower local authorities to collect taxes and develop plans and local administrative cadre. These initiatives, including social mobilization, will be implemented and strengthened in a phase-wise manner by strengthening local government institutions. According to the Tenth Plan, *“decentralization is an important mechanism for improving service delivery to local communities and enhancing effectiveness of public spending. The decentralization process will be strengthened by: (i) promoting transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in the local institutions, (ii) improving the capacity of local bodies to identify their needs, mobilize resources, plan, prepare and implement projects and programs, and report accounting and expenditures, (iii) clarifying the responsibilities of both local bodies and line ministries and transforming the authority from*

central to local and (iv) fiscal decentralization.” This is also the institutional framework within which the project was set although the elected local bodies are yet to be elected since May 2002.

2.2 Water Sector in Nepal

The Water Resources Act 2049 (1992) declares that the ownership of water is vested by the state. Persons willing to make use of water resources for collective benefits on an institutional basis may form a water users’ association. According to this Act, the priorities are as follows:

- Drinking water and domestic use;
- Irrigation;
- Agricultural use such as animal husbandry, fisheries;
- Hydroelectricity;
- Cottage industry, industrial enterprises and mining;
- Navigation, recreational use; and other uses.

More details are provided in Water Resources Regulation 2050 (1993). Relevant legislation also includes Electricity Regulation 2050 (1993), Environment Protection Act 2053 (1996), Environment Protection Regulation 2054 (1997), Drinking Water Regulation 2055 (1998), Irrigation Regulation 2056 (2000), and Procurement Act 2063 (2007).

Nepal Water Resources Strategy (2002) defined the national goal as “*living conditions of Nepali people are significantly improved in a sustainable manner*”. The Strategic Output 3 relating to the drinking water and sanitation include “adequate supply of and access to potable water and sanitation & hygiene awareness provided.” The Millennium Development Goals for Nepal state the target for the 2015 by aiming to halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water. It recognizes that the local governments must continue to play a key role in responding to the community demands and in institutional strengthening of the water users groups. The ten outputs are:

- Effective measures to manage and mitigate water-induced disasters are functional;
- Sustainable management of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems achieved;
- Adequate supply of and access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene awareness provided;
- Appropriate and efficient irrigation available to support optimal, sustainable use of irrigable land;
- Cost-effective hydropower developed in a sustainable manner;
- Economic uses of water by industries and water bodies by tourism, fisheries and navigation optimised;
- Regional co-operation for substantial mutual benefits achieved;
- Enhanced water-related information systems are functional;
- Appropriate legal frameworks are functional; and
- Appropriate institutional mechanisms for water sector management are functional.

In regard to drinking water supply, the target is to achieve 100 % coverage by 2012 and 100 % coverage of “good quality water supply” by 2027. Similarly, 100 % of population is targeted to have safe sanitation facilities by 2017.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Strategy for Nepal (2004) provides the basis for a number of crucial elements towards the shift from delivery-oriented working modalities. The

following outlines some of the key issues with reference to various policy documents and development plans:

- Increasing rural WSS coverage, especially to those communities who are in greatest need (Tenth Plan, 2002-2007);
- Supporting the poverty reduction strategies of GON, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and World Bank, and many of the bilateral donors and non-governmental organisations (NGO) supporting rural WSS sectoral development in Nepal;
- Maximizing positive health impacts of the rural WSS facilities and services by providing targeted health promotion to effectively encourage sanitation and hygiene behavioural change (Draft National Sanitation Policy, 2002);
- Decentralizing planning and implementation of WSS services in line with the other decentralization efforts (Local Self-Governance Act, 1999) although in practice, the elected bodies have not existed for the past eight years;
- Integrating critical factors such as poverty, gender, caste and ethnic participation, appropriate and affordable technical options, and community-based management into design and implementation activities in order to increase prospects for equity and long-term sustainability (Tenth Plan, 2002-2007; Interim Plan 2007-2010);
- Improving the effectiveness of WSS service provision by developing a more effective institutional framework so that organizations (whether government, NGO or private sector) most qualified to provide each of the required management, technical and other support functions are properly utilized according to their capacity, capability and cost (National Water Supply Sector Policy: Policies & Strategies, 1998);
- Attaining financial viability of Water User and Sanitation Committees through cost sharing (by GON, donor agencies and project beneficiaries), proper management of community cash and in-kind contributions, enabling appropriate water tariff structures, efficient tariff collection and utilization leading to improved system maintenance and repair, and consequently high quality services to customers (Tenth Plan, and National Water Supply Sector Policy: Policies & Strategies, 1998); and
- Recognizing water as a finite resource with an economic value in order to protect and utilize this critical natural resource through demand management, minimizing waste, and protecting water resources (National Water Supply Policy, 1998).

Sanitation is an essential service closely linked to health and overall quality of life. Since the International Year of Sanitation 2008 (IYS2008) sanitation has been strongly in the national agenda. The key elements of guiding principles of international initiatives, statements and declarations relevant to the sanitation sub sector have been adapted and debated in a number of forums. The first national sanitation master plan for Nepal was published in June 2010. The policy objectives continue to emphasize the links between sanitation and public health, the integration of investments in sanitation into wider awareness and behavioural change programmes, and the need to ensure that all water supply programmes include sanitation as an integral component and vice versa. The strategies comprise general elements as well as specific topics, such as involvement of women, appropriate technology, knowledge and awareness creation, community participation, resource mobilization, legislation, coordination and integration, and institutional arrangements.

2.3 Finnish Development Policy and Water Sector Strategies

During the inception period of the Phase I the Finnish development co-operation was guided by a resolution on Finnish development policies (2004). It considered development co-operation as the key instrument of development policy whose main principles include commitment to the values and goals of the United Nations (UN) Millennium Declaration, principle of sustainable development, partnerships for development, respect of the integrity and responsibility for the developing countries and their people, as well as long-term commitments and transparency. The eradication of poverty and sustainable development continue to be the most important objectives of Finland's development cooperation in accordance with **the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. Finnish Development Policy (2007) further states that all activities must be environmentally, socially and economically sustainable. All actions affecting development and the environment must follow the principles of sustainable development in a consistent manner.

Finnish development co-operation aims to build on the partner countries' own poverty reduction and development strategies. The Government Decision-in-Principle 2007 emphasises coherence; complementarity; and effectiveness. Policy coherence for development requires that strategies and actions in all policy areas support the goals of the development policy in eradicating poverty and in sustainable development. Cooperation and coordination between all donors is encouraged in the international development policy. This will prevent overlapping functions and increase coherence. Finnish development cooperation focuses on areas where Finnish expertise and experience can be best used to support partner countries' own development programmes. In line with e.g. the Paris Declaration (2005) and Accra Action Plan (2008) the development cooperation is planned jointly with the partner country on the basis of its development plans and ownership. The following cross-cutting themes are supported throughout all Finnish development policy:

- Promotion of the rights and the status of women and girls, and promotion of gender and social equality
- Promotion of the rights of groups that are easily excluded, particularly children, people with disabilities, indigenous people and ethnic minorities; (promoting women's rights and entrepreneurship)
- Promotion of equal opportunities for participation
- Combating HIV/AIDS; HIV/AIDS as a health problem and as a social problem

These set the external frame of reference also for RVWRMP Phase I which essentially contributed to most of MDGs and all cross-cutting themes above except combating HIV/AIDS. This will be addressed in the Phase II as especially Mid Western region is the HIV/AIDS hot spot of Nepal.

The international strategy for Finland's water sector (2009) is based on the following long-term vision: *"In cooperation with their partners, actors in Finland's water sector promote water security. Operations in the water sector are based on holistic approaches and the promotion of the three pillars of sustainable development, good governance and equality."* The vision defines the promotion of water security as the key theme and main international objective of Finland's water sector. It also pays particular attention to integrated approach to water resource management, developing water institutions and to the impact of climate change on water systems and climate change adaptation.

2.4 RVWRMP Project Background

The Ministry of Local Development (MLD) of (that time) His Majesty's Government of Nepal (HMGN) made a proposal in 2000-2001 to the Government of Finland (GOF) for the financing of a new water sector project in rural Nepal. Following this request a project identification mission was carried out in late 2001 and a project document preparation mission in November 2003. As a result a new project titled Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) was formulated and the first Project Document finalised in January 2004. Tendering for the technical assistance (TA) was completed in June 2004 and Plancenter Ltd. (later merged to Finnish Consulting Group (FCG)) in consortium with Helvetas Nepal was awarded the assignment. The Project was expected to be launched towards the end of the same year. However, due to difficult security situation the project finally started in October 2006.

After the original project design, the institutional and operational environment had changed in the country as a result of the worsening armed Maoist insurgency. A mission was carried out in September-October 2004 to examine the security situation in the project area. Although the recommendation of the security mission was that it would have been possible to start the project on a reduced scale right away, it took two years, before the RVWRMP I was finally allowed to start in October 2006. Therefore, the mobilisation of the Project took almost three years after its formulation and substantial changes in its operating environment as well as escalated costs necessitated major review and updating of the Final Project Document. It was agreed that the Inception Report will provide the basis for the work planning and implementation of the Project, thus replacing the Project Document. RVWRMP I was planned for four years (2006-2010). A Mid Term Review (MTR) was carried out in early 2009. The review was very positive about the Phase I achievements and recommended a five-year Phase II for the project, to start immediately after the end of the Phase I.

RVWRMP worked in ten districts: Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Bajhang, Bajura, Doti and Accham districts in the Far Western region; and Dailekh and Humla districts in the Mid Western region. The total population in the project area was about 1.5 million (1.2 million in the Far-West and 0.3 million in the Mid West). Topographically the elevation varies between 305 m (Doti) and 7,337 m (Humla) meters above sea level; much of the area is located in the mid-hills elevation (below 3000 m). Access is difficult to many of the villages of the RVWRMP area, particularly to the villages located in the Humla district in the high Himalayas (population some 40,000). See Annex 1 for the map and RVWRMP working VDCs. This Annex also indicates which Support Organizations (SO) worked in each VDC.

The Far and Mid Western regions differ from the rest of the Nepal in many ways. These regions are characterized by remoteness, difficult access, food and water scarcity, low educational levels and high seasonal migration. The ten RVWRMP working districts stand out as "least developed" in Nepal. Measured by the 29 basic development indicators and ranking all districts of Nepal according to a composite index, nine out of ten RVWRMP working districts are amongst the lowest ranking 20 districts (Figure 1). Four out of last five are RVWRMP working districts: Bajura, Accham, Bajhang and Humla. There are 75 districts in Nepal. The 2009 National Human Development Report (UNDP, data from 2006) provides HDI values only for eco-development regions, not for districts. The average HDI values for the Project area are:

- Far-Western Hill districts (Dadeldhura, Doti, Accham): 0.443
- Far-Western Mountain districts (Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Darchula) and Mid-Western Mountain districts (including Humla): 0.435

- Mid-Western Hill districts (including Dailekh): 0.448
- Far-Western Terai (including Kailali): 0.503

Despite some improvements can be observed over the years, Mid and Far Western regions largely remain in the lowest rank in Nepal and poverty remains pervasive: in Fiscal Year (FY) 2003/ 2004 poverty head count rate for Far-Western region was 41.0 % and for Mid-Western development region 44.8%, compared with the national average 30.8%. Mid and Far Western regions also stand out from the gender and social inclusion (GESI) point of view. The situation of women and poor/excluded groups in the Project districts is highly variable and overall below the national average measured by different GESI indicators. A wide range of deep-rooted socio-cultural traditions, societal norms and values influence the status of women and excluded caste groups, some of which are rather unique for the region. The male literacy rate is fairly acceptable compared to the national average but the female literacy rate remains alarmingly low in all ten districts: the girls have less opportunity to attend school than boys. According to the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/2004, female literacy in the Far Western region within the population group 15 and over, was only about 27%. In the population group 6 years and older, 60% of females had never attended the school. (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2004).

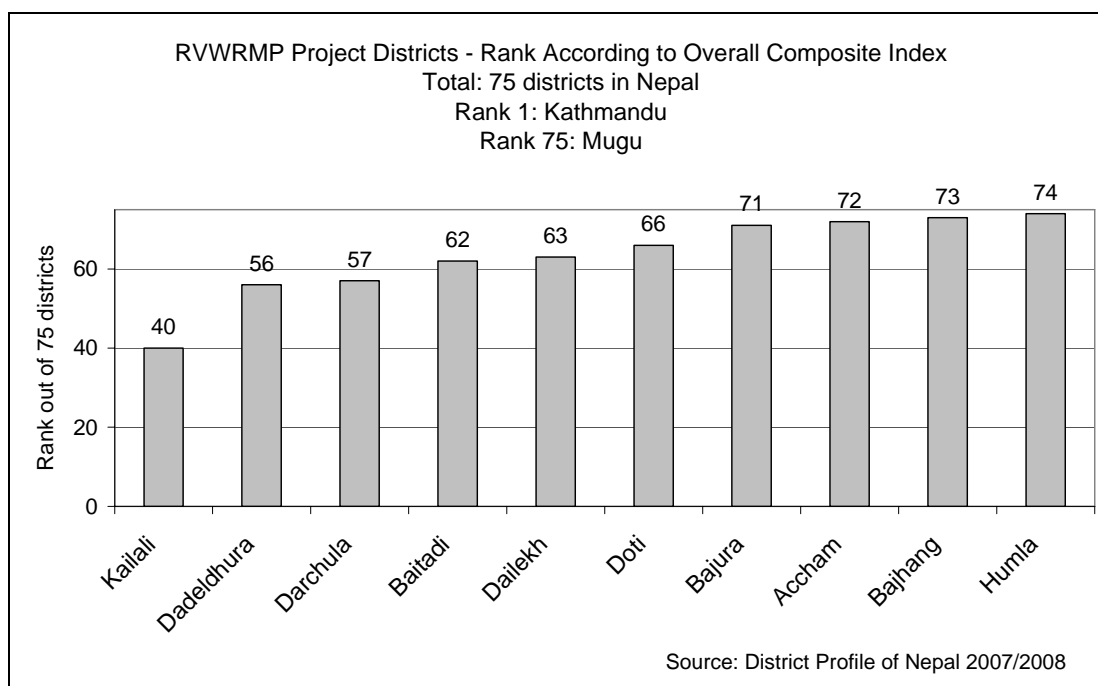


Figure 2. RVWRMP Project Districts - Rank According to Overall Composite Index

The main reasons for selecting this particular area as the RVWRMP working area were:

- The districts in concern are among the poorest and least developed in Nepal. According to UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) the districts in concern are ranked either poor or very poor. Life expectancy in the selected districts varies between 42 - 58 years, adult literacy rate between 34-52% and annual per capita income between NPR 3,400 – 5,900.
- There were at the time only a few major donors active in the project districts; Helvetas in Dadeldhura, Doti, Achham and Dailekh; and the World Bank with its Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board in the Dailekh district. ADB funded Community-based Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project was active in all project districts.

- UNDP's Rural Energy Development Project (REDP), partner to this Project, had been active in the region since 1997 and has already established activities and offices (DDC: REDS) in Baitadi, Dadeldhura, Accham, Bajura and Dailekh districts, and will establish similar activities in the remaining Doti, Bajhang, Darchula and Humla districts once World Bank (IDA) financed Power Development Project is operational.
- The political situation in the project districts was unstable and addressing basic needs of by then long neglected population of the FWR and MWR was part of the conflict mitigation policy of the GON.

The Government's over arching objectives for the water sector are to increase sustainable access to basic drinking water supply and sanitation facilities to improve health and lessen drudgery of the beneficiaries. Also (hydro) energy and agriculture stand out in government policies, both sectors being highly relevant for RVWRMP.

3 PROGRAMME DESIGN

3.1 Project purpose and objectives

RVWRMP Phase I worked in nine hilly/mountainous districts of the Far- and Mid-Western Nepal and additionally with arsenic mitigation and sanitation activities in the Tarai district of Kailali. The overall budget of the project was NPR 1,274 million, equivalent to EUR 13.7 million. With the additional funding agreed by the Additional Steering Committee in March 2009 the total amount was EUR 15.8 million. The total budget for FY04 (+ 1.5 months) was estimated at NPR 475 million equivalents to EUR 4.8 million.

The overall objective of RVWRMP I was *to improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use*. This objective was to be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare of people using these resources. Water was thus used as means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities. The purpose of the RVWRM Phase I was to contribute to the attainment of the overall objective through:

- Increased availability of water resources with improved institutional capacity for planning, management and use of resources in the nine (9) districts;
- Improved access to safe drinking water supplies and sanitation services;
- Increased availability of irrigation services; and
- Increased use of micro hydro power potentials.

This report reflects the progress against the expected key results of the project:

- Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) are established for 80 Village Development Committees (VDC) located in the 9 districts.
- Improved institutional capacity and coordination among local, central agencies and Water Users Committees (UC) for water resources management.
- 120,000 people have access to safe drinking water supply facilities.
- 60,000 people have access to hygienic sanitation facilities.

- 15,000 people served with small farm irrigation facilities (about 600 has. of irrigated land).
- 6,000 people served by micro hydro facilities (5 micro hydro plants to be installed in selected priority villages with an average capacity of 20 kW each).

Overall, the project aimed at *effectiveness* (optimal, hygienic and consistent use of water and sanitation facilities to maximize benefits and minimize negative consequences over an extended period of time), *sustainability* (ownership and capacity of all members of the community, and at the agency level, to maintain service and benefits without detrimental effects on the environment, even after the project has been phased out) and *replicability* (building the capacity to duplicate the processes and benefits of a set of development activities in new locations after their effectiveness has been demonstrated in limited geographic areas).¹ See Annex 2 for the Logical Framework from Project Document.

3.2 Project approach and guiding principles

The core thrust of RVWRMP was to support the District and Village Development Committees of the participating districts in decentralised planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating water supply, sanitation, irrigation and energy development activities and to build up their institutional capacity in line with the Local Self-Governance Act. The project provided technical, financial and management support for establishment of sustainable facilities on demand driven basis. The project followed a participatory and gender sensitive approach and supported communities to move towards self-reliance in providing water sector services.

The project approach was based on the following key principles:

- Holistic approach – comprehensive, multi-sectoral planning and preparation process
- Bottom-up approach – community mobilisation
- Participatory approach – ownership promotion
- Income generation – entrepreneurship promotion
- Coordination – linkage with other ongoing sector projects
- Multiple use of water – water resources management

Holistic, bottom-up and participatory - RVWRMP applied a comprehensive, multi-sector planning and preparation process involving community mobilization to promote community ownership. For example, the implementation of an irrigation scheme followed only after training had been provided to farmers on new farming methods and marketing of products, thus making the irrigation scheme and resulting farming methods sustainable. Similarly there was a clear linkage between the components of the chain of planting trees, source protection, availability and quality of water supply and health, which people understood. A bottom-up and participatory approach was developed from the beginning by involving communities in the planning stage and throughout the rest of the project cycle.

Livelihoods - by providing support for livelihood improvement the project encouraged communities to build up self-reliance and to step out of poverty. Despite those components improving the overall quality of life, communities were also introduced to revenue generating schemes. Through maintaining an optimal balance in the implementation of non-revenue generating and revenue generating activities, self-reliance in food production was not harmed.

¹ RVWRMP Phase I Inception Report, May 2007

Coordination - The project was implemented in close cooperation with a number of actors active in the Far and Mid Western Nepal. Water Resource Management Project of Helvetas (WARM-P) was the implementing partner of RVWRMP.

Multiple use of water - the project core was to develop the use of water resources on the basis of comprehensive Water Use Master Plans, prepared for selected priority VDCs, and implemented by local User Committees with the help of other private and public support organisations. Implementation procedures and guidelines established for other ongoing water sector projects were being applied with modifications as and when required to suit the current prevailing situation, government policies, rules and regulations.

Gender - gender sensitivity was applied from the early phases of any activities, beginning from the community mobilisation process. Realisation of a ground reality of patriarchal systems of social, economic and political structures had been taken into consideration when planning the project and heavy emphasis was placed on addressing gender disparities.

Inclusion - as with women, the exclusion of certain ethnic/caste groups such as Dalits, the poor and marginalized Janjatis was addressed through the goal of increasing ownership and sustainability of schemes. Gender equality and social inclusion training and social mobilization were empowering people, especially these groups, and women, harnessing the potential and willingness of people to help them. Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan were prepared to address barriers to inclusion.

The project approach was based on **Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)** concept in which sub-sectoral investment plans (water, sanitation, irrigation, energy etc.) were prepared simultaneously and then implemented on the basis of priority needs of the benefiting communities defined through a participatory process. A holistic approach was adopted in which the whole chain of linkages between various activities was kept in mind, and support was given to the whole chain.

The guiding core documents included **Step-By-Step Manual** and related **Implementation Guidelines** and scheme monitoring practices. These were supported by the **RVWRMP GESI Strategy** which works in four thematic areas to promote and support the socio-economic empowerment of women and disadvantaged groups (DAGs). GESI Strategy aims to

- Ensure that project interventions are gender, caste/ethnicity and pro-poor responsive;
- Develop skilled and diversified (balanced) staffing and participation in capacity building activities;
- Promote income generation and livelihood opportunities, encouraging especially women and DAGs to get involved; and
- Advocate for social change at all levels (GESI awareness/sensitization; with specific attention to highly discriminatory practices such as isolation of women during menstruation).

These approaches were found highly necessary in creating the sense of ownership and to build local capacity, both of which are necessary for future sustainability as well as improved well-being. See Annex 3 for the Step-by-Step, WUMP and PoCo charts. These manuals and guidelines have also been listed in Annex 8 together with the list of WUMPs available.

3.3 Project institutional setup and management

RVWRMP comprised of ten independent “district sub-projects” (one in each district), each with a number of individual water use and/or sanitation schemes and other activities as planned in each district. Capacity building of sector partners took place through work carried out in the schemes, enhanced by special events and tailored programmes supported from the TA funds. The competent authorities of RVWRMP were the Ministry of Finance, Nepal, and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland. The Executing Agency of RVWRMP was the District Development Committees of the participating districts. Ministry of Local Development (MLD)/ Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DoLIDAR) was responsible for the provision of all necessary technical and managerial support to local governing institutions, as well as coordination of all infrastructure development activities undertaken at present within the framework of MLD and gradual transfer of the coordination responsibility to local institutions. The planning and execution of RVWRMP activities was the responsibility of each DDC, which was supported by the DoLIDAR and RVWRMP.

A National Project Director (Technical) was nominated by GON and was stationed in DoLIDAR. NPD facilitated the planning, budgeting, progress review and monitoring at the central level. National Project Coordinator (NPC) was a senior officer of undersecretary level (Technical) of DoLIDAR. NPC’s Office (PCO) was established at the RVWRMP project office. NPC had an Accountant from DoLIDAR, but the two engineer posts remained vacant for the whole duration of Phase I. Consultant’s team was headed by Team Leader (TL) and the TL reported to the NPC. In addition to administrative staff, Project Support Unit (PSU) was established in RVWRMP project office (Dhangadhi, Kailali district) to support the district sub-projects. The staffing of the PSU was flexible to meet with the emerging demands.

At the district level there was a District Management Committee (DMC) in each district, as defined by the Project Document to be led by DDC Chairperson. In practice there were no DDC Chairpersons and DDC Secretaries as the elected bodies are absent. The Local Development Officer (LDO) led the DMC. The other members of the DMC were head of the DDC's District Technical Office (DTO), the District’s Women Development Officer and Water Resources Advisors (WRAs). The DMC met at least once in a month to review the progress of sub-projects and other relevant matters. The DTOs were responsible for the daily operation and execution of all RVWRMP sub-projects activities. There were two WRAs (water supply/sanitation, and irrigation/agriculture) attached to the DDC's DTO of each district. The WRAs assisted the DDCs to plan, coordinate and monitor the water resources activities. WRAs also provided support, to the extent possible, to other sector partners and coordinated relevant sector schemes.

Figure 3 shows the project organization chart, Chapter 4.2 describes the staff in more detail and Annex 9 provides the list of project staff over the complete project period.

The project had a Steering Committee (SC) and a Supervisory Board (SB) as instructed in the guidelines of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland. To utilise the existing structures in Nepal and to adjust the monitoring into the prevailing practice in Nepal, *the functions of the SB and the SC were combined under the name of SC*. Annex 10 provides the Minutes of the 7th (last) SC meeting. All other minutes are included into Phase I to Phase II handing over package. In the beginning the SC members included the following:

- Secretary, Ministry of Local Development (chairperson)
- Director General , DoLIDAR (member)

- National Project Director, DoLIDAR (member)
- Representative, DWSS (member)
- Representative, AEPC (member)
- Representative, DoI (member)
- Representative, Ministry of Finance (member)
- Representative, National Planning Commission (member)
- Representative, Embassy of Finland (member)
- Representatives of district sub-projects (member)
- Team Leader (member)
- Project Coordinator (member-secretary)

In course of the Project the SC complemented itself by the following members:

- Regional Agricultural Directorate
- District Agriculture Development Offices
- District Soil Conservation Offices
- Water Supply and Sanitation Division/Sub Division Offices
- Irrigation Offices

The Project Coordinator's office and Team Leader's office served as the secretariat to SC. The district sub-projects were supervised by the permanent structures of the districts, namely the District Councils annually and the DDC body meetings monthly and by the Supervision and Monitoring Committee provisioned in the Local Self-Governance Act, 1999 on four-monthly basis. The role of coordination among the institutions involved in Water Resources development was done by DDC. The Finnish support services (TA) were provided by FCG Finnish Consulting Group Ltd. in partnership with Helvetas Nepal.

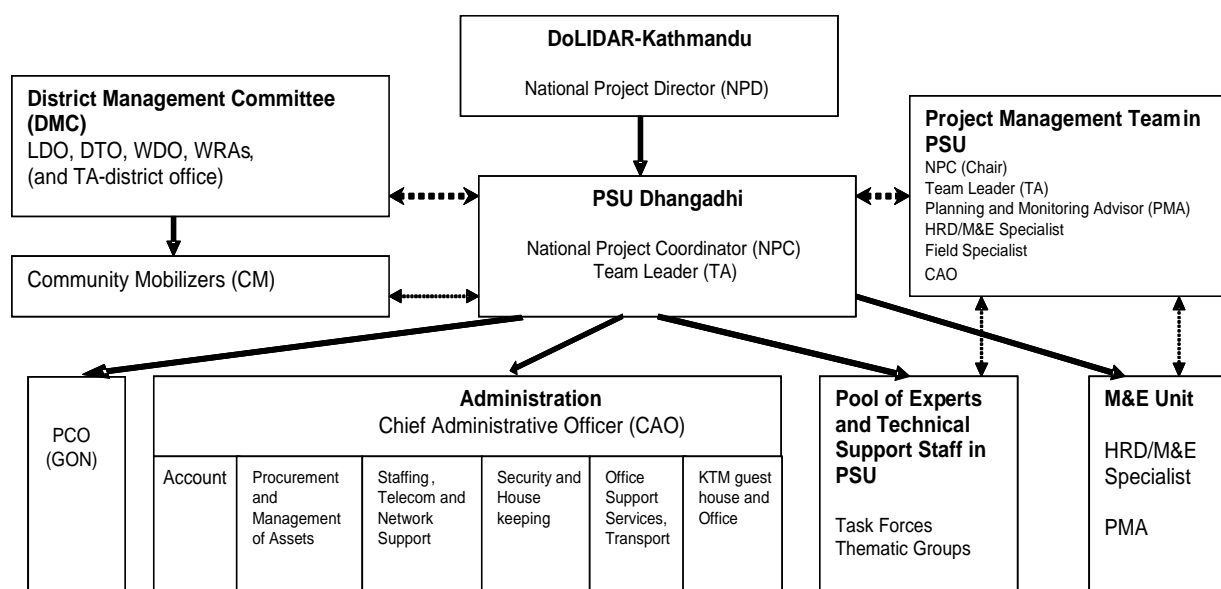


Figure 3. RVWRMP Organization chart

3.4 Institutional Partners

RVWRMP Phase I worked closely together with a number of stakeholders across the various sectors. The core partners initially included UNDP's financed Rural Energy Development Programme (REDP) (1996→) and Water Resources Management Programme (WARM-P) financed by Helvetas. During the course of action RVWRMP found a number of other partners with whom MoUs were signed, including the following:

- **Livelihoods:** IDE Nepal was contracted to pilot the first year (2008-2009) of the livelihoods activities. The second year the collaboration was continued with the District Agriculture Development Offices (DADOs) of the respective districts in the place of IDE Nepal (2009-2010). The new collaboration contributed in development of home gardens in the scheme areas in all the project districts through respective *DADOs*. DADOs are the districts based government bodies mandated for planning, implementation and monitoring of the agro-based services in each district. DADOs are the service outlet points that will support to the project VDCs in agro-based services. *Regional Agriculture Directorate* is a region based government organization mandated for the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the agro-based services provided to the communities through its DADOs. RVWRMP had MoU with RAD of both Mid and Far Western region to share the expertise in agro-based livelihood promotion activities. Under RADs, there were MoUs with each DADOs.
- **Micro-finance and cooperatives:** The key partner in piloting multi-purpose cooperatives was *Nepal Agriculture Co-operative Central Federation Ltd (NACCF)*. NACCF is the umbrella organization of Small Farmer Cooperative Limited (SFCL) and similar other agriculture cooperatives established with the vision "*emerge as a leading and capable federation for the sustainable development of community owned Small Farmer Cooperatives Ltd. and similar other cooperatives in order to reduce existing poverty.*" It is an autonomous institution mandated for the provision of appropriate non-financial services to the member organization (similar nature of Cooperatives) for their institutional development and for the socio-economic development of the small farmers and deprived group members in the rural community. It also supports the member's cooperatives in the establishment of wholesale credit linkages with banks and also helps to influence in the policy level. RVWRMP had MoU with NACCF to support VDC level organization in three piloting VDCs, namely: Lalikanda of Dailekh, Sirsha of Dadeldhura and Kuwakot of Baitadi district.
- **Capacity building:** RVWRMP had MoU with Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) for sustainable development in water and sanitation sector in Humla and Kailali. SNV supported strengthening local government service delivery, capacity of civil society service providers, inclusive community access approaches and sector coordination and institutional development.
- **Energy:** The main partner of RVWRMP in the energy sector was Alternative Energy Promotion Centre's (AEPC). The overall objectives of AEPCs' programs are to popularize and promote the use of renewable energy technology to raise the living standard of the rural people, to save the environment and to develop the commercially viable alternative energy industries in the country. Presently AEPC is working on Biogas, Micro-Hydro Power, Biomass Energy, Improved Cook Stove, Solar and Wind Energy.

Under AEPC, RVWRMP had MoUs with both Energy Sector Assistance Programme (ESAP) and Rural Energy Development Program (REDP).

Other stakeholders that RVWRMP worked closely with at the district level were:

- *District level government agencies:* Water Supply and Sanitation Division/Sub Division; Irrigation Division/Sub Division; District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO); District Forest Office (DFO); District Health Office and its' branches (Health post/sub health posts)
- *Civil society organizations:* District Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN); Federation of Community Forest Users Nepal (FECOFUN); Centre for Rural Technology Nepal (CRT/N)
- *Micro-financing institutions and programmes:* Co-operative Division Office; Office of Cottage and Small Industries; Poverty Alleviation Fund and its support organizations at the district level
- *Other projects and programmes:* Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Fund Development Board (RWSSFDB) and its partner organizations at local level; GTZ – Baitadi Unit; CARE Nepal and its partner organization at local level; other donors and INGOs active at project districts (e.g. OCHA for operational space issues and emergency response/preparedness).

4 INPUTS

4.1 Financial Means

4.1.1 *Financing RVWRMP*

RVWRMP Phase I was financed jointly by the governments of Nepal and Finland and through cost sharing with the DDCs, VDCs and communities. The original budget indicated in the Programme Document for Phase 1 (2006-2010) was EUR 13.8 million / NPR 1,200 million. Following the MTR report's recommendation, it was possible to decide in an additional SC meeting in March, 2009 that in total EUR 2.0 million more funds will be allocated for investments in schemes. Out of the EUR 2.0 million, 0.5 million was to be from contingency funds of the project, and the rest 1.5 million to be born by GON and GOF in 20:80 ratio, being EUR 1.2 million from GOF and 0.3 million from GON. This revised budget was approved by the additional Steering Committee in March 2009.

The contributions from the Government of Finland were followed up quarterly and reported in Quarterly Financial Reports accordingly. The contributions from all stakeholders were reported in the Trimester Progress Reports which followed the Nepali months and reporting system. These reports took into account also other contributions and achievements, and reflected the activities and results against the indicators adapted from the original Project Document.

4.1.2 *Finnish Contribution to Technical Assistance*

The following figures illustrate the Finnish contributions under different main budget headings over the complete Phase I period 2006-2010. This chapter covers only contributions by GOF. The GON and local contributions are elaborated in further detail in the following chapters.

The following Figures 4 to 7 show the cumulative budget and related actual expenditures for the complete project period for the different budget headings. These figures do not take into account the GOF administrative budget EUR 300,000 which remained unallocated throughout the project period. *The following refers to the actual budget status as at the end of August 2010.*

Figure 4 shows the total cumulative expenditure of which 97% was utilized by the end of July 2010. The following Figure 5 shows the cumulative TA budget which was the most predictable budget line to plan with 97% utilized. The most unpredictable line was "the Other Programme Costs" of which during the CY2010 only 58% was utilized, but over the complete project period 91%. The actual expenditure within this budget was 46% HRD and training, 27% Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs), 14% Community Mobilizers salaries and allowances, and 13% Environmental Conservation of which mainly the sub-heading "Environmental Health and Sanitation" was used. The running costs were exceeded during the early years, and a continued saving campaign followed during the past two years, stabilizing this to a steady trend as is evident from Figure 6. This budget heading was slightly exceeded whilst all the others were below estimated.

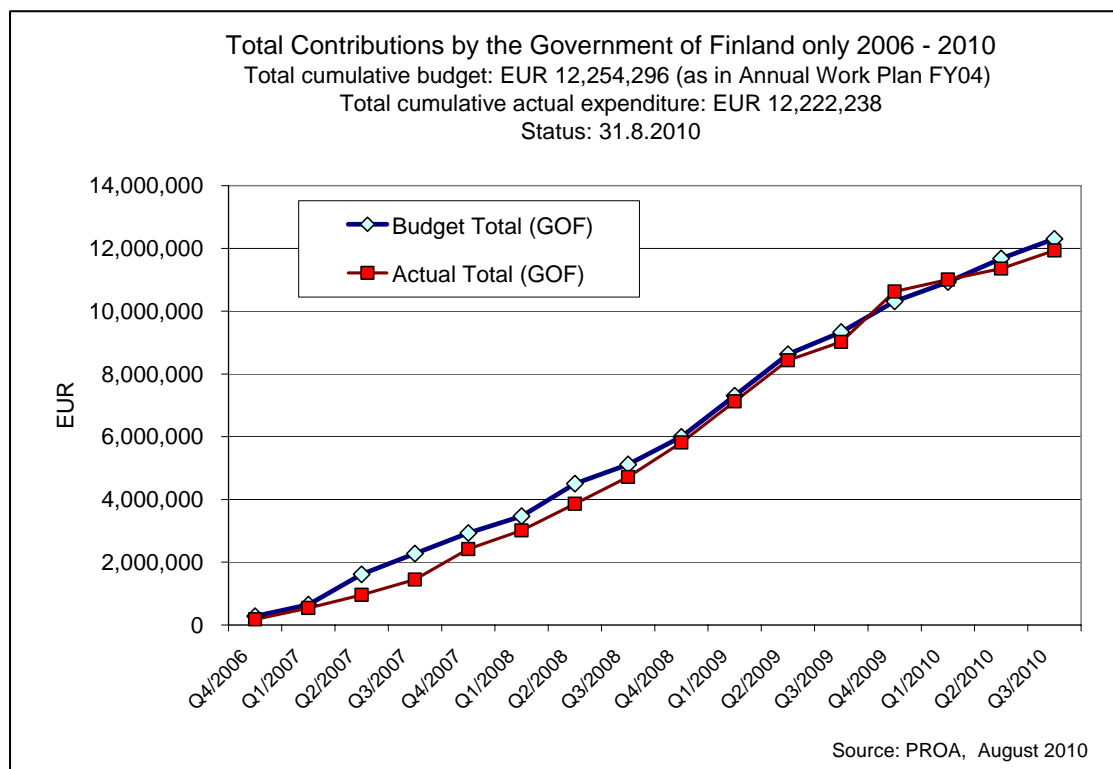


Figure 4. Total Contributions – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010

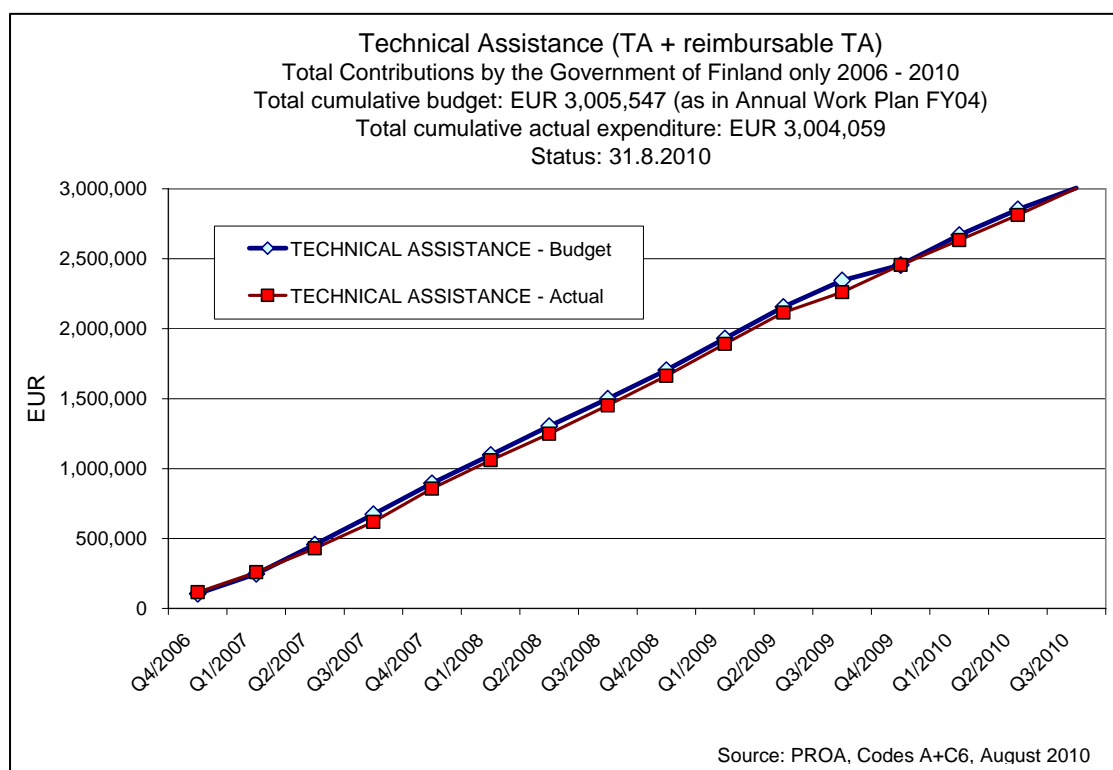


Figure 5. Technical Assistance – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010

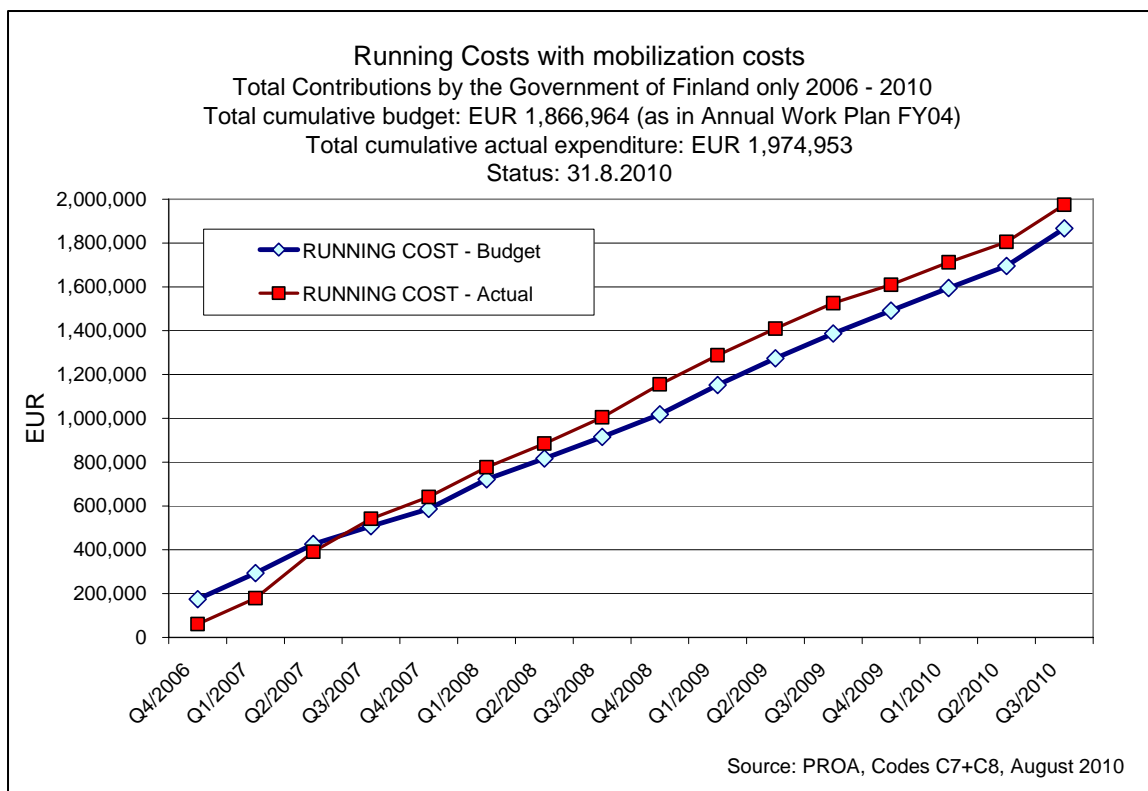


Figure 6. Running Costs with mobilization costs – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010

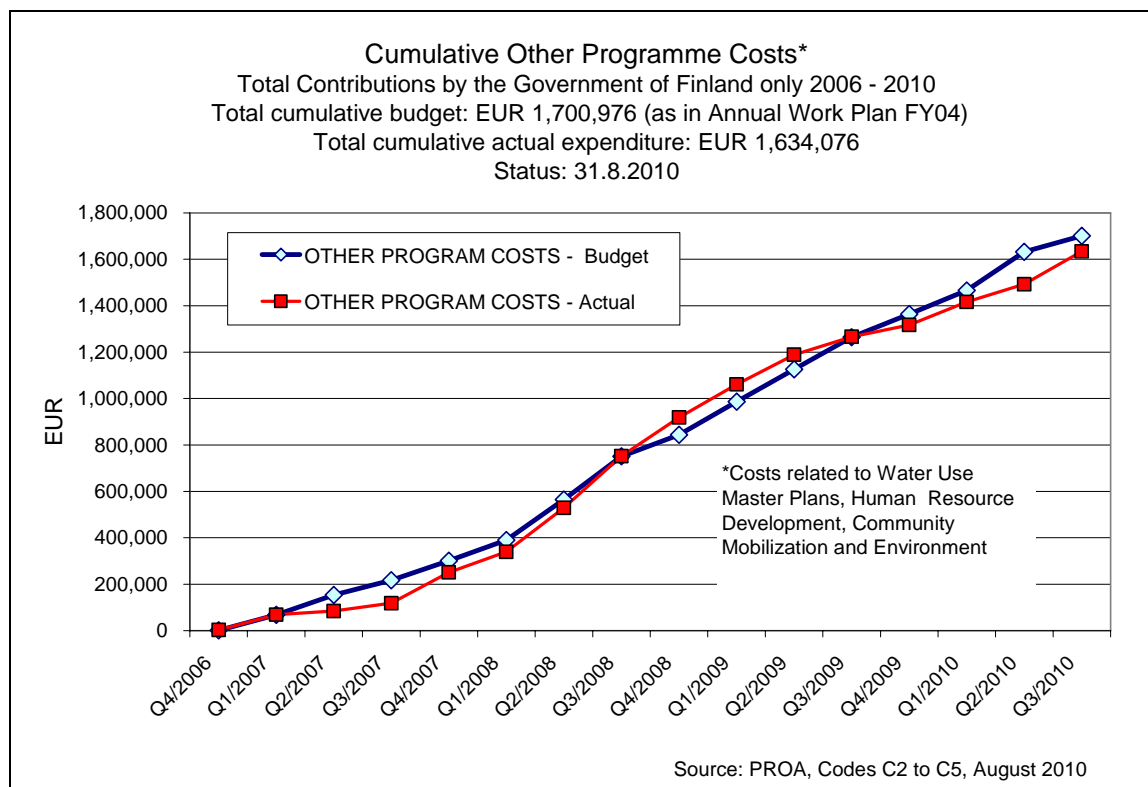


Figure 7. Cumulative Other Programme costs – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010

4.1.3 District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDF)

Funds for the scheme investments were transferred on instalment basis to District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) and from DWRDFs to UCs' and SOs' accounts based on scheme-wise contracts and recommendations by the monitoring teams. In the first three years the Consultant financed up-front the GOF investments, i.e. transferred money from FCG head office to the bank accounts of DWRDFs, and then invoiced the cost from the MFA. From the last fiscal year GOF contributions were sent directly by MFA to a bank account of its own in Dhangadhi from where the funds were channelled to the DWRDFs based on needs, annual plan and written request signed by the LDOs. The both systems were flexible and could reasonably well response to needs and requests of the districts, without either delays or bigger amounts of idle money in DWRDFs.

Total Finnish contribution to DWRDFs in 10 districts was EUR 5,060,812 equivalent to NPR 522,334,593. The total expenditure on investments budget line was EUR 5,321,245 including also so called 'Mapping Component' worth EUR 260,432. Finnish contribution in investments accumulated over the project period as shown in Figure 8 below. The last 2½ years had full momentum in the districts reflecting the capacity of each district to handle the investments and a number of different types of schemes (with this project setting). Adding GON, VDC, DDC and user contributions the average 'consumption capacity' of districts was about EUR 200,000-220,000 (equivalent to ca. NRS 20 million per district per annum).

However, as is evident in the Figure 9, there are big differences between the districts. This figure shows the actual expenditures from DWRDF in NPR, including the contributions from GOF, GON and the DDC. While Humla spent ca. EUR 300,000 in the last three FYs, Bajhang, Baitadi and Dailekh used at the same time ca. 590,000 EUR, 670,000 EUR and 800,000 EUR per annum respectively.

Table 1 Summary of contributions to DWRDFs from GON, GOF and DDCs (NPR) below captures the overall situation. In total GON released NPR 136,276,475 as the budgeted amounts totalled NRS 118,000,000 million (as in the Project Document plus additional NPR 29 million). The status is recorded at the end of Nepali month Bhadra (15.9.2010), while the fiscal year still continues till 15.11.2010 in the following districts: Humla, Bajura, Bajhang, Darchula and Dailekh possibly increasing the total expenditure to the budgeted total amount. The DWRDFs' GON balance in the districts is only NRS 5,516,571 being reserved for ongoing schemes. The Bhadra situation was used as the cut off point for the Phase II.

From GOF budget NPR 522,334,593 was released to the DWRDFs. Out of this NPR 485,623,318 was spent in schemes and NPR 36,711,275 for ongoing schemes that were carried over to Phase II.

Table 1 Summary of contributions to DWRDFs from GON, GOF and DDCs (NPR)

RVWRMP, Nepal

DWRDF STATUS OF EXPENDITURES IN 10 DISTRICTS OF RVWRMP PHASE I

Date: 24.12.2010

Summary Table

Currency in NPR

Districts	FY 2063/064 to FY 2066/067 (FY 2006/07 to FY 2009/10) : Upto Bhadra End											
	GoN			GoF			DDC			TOTAL		
	Released Fund	Expenditure	Balance	Released Fund	Expenditure	Balance	Released Fund	Expenditure	Balance	Released Fund	Expenditure	Balance
Achham	11,784,440	11,784,440	-	50,153,000	49,295,433	857,567	235,000	235,000	-	62,172,440	61,314,873	857,567
Baitadi	16,791,923	16,791,923	-	68,605,734	62,583,192	6,022,542	400,000	400,000	-	85,797,657	79,775,115	6,022,542
Bajhang	11,525,996	10,259,983	1,266,014	45,711,400	41,201,618	4,509,782	-	-	-	57,237,396	51,461,600	5,775,796
Bajura	17,655,623	15,725,896	1,929,727	61,843,400	57,685,997	4,157,403	20,000	20,000	-	79,519,023	73,431,893	6,087,130
Dadeldhura	16,645,000	16,645,000	-	61,856,400	54,028,842	7,827,558	-	-	-	78,501,400	70,673,842	7,827,558
Dailkeh	21,772,000	21,772,000	-	79,646,400	75,293,704	4,352,696	65,000	65,000	-	101,483,400	97,130,704	4,352,696
Darchula	15,441,689	15,441,689	-	50,575,400	50,219,141	356,259	622,000	622,000	-	66,639,089	66,282,830	356,259
Doti	11,582,375	11,582,375	-	42,726,400	39,668,105	3,058,295	751,000	751,000	-	55,059,775	52,001,480	3,058,295
Humla	9,959,000	7,638,170	2,320,830	30,391,400	27,817,287	2,574,113	-	-	-	40,350,400	35,455,457	4,894,943
Kailali	8,635,000	8,635,000	-	30,825,059	27,830,000	2,995,059	700,000	549,465	150,535	40,160,059	37,014,465	3,145,594
Total	141,793,046	136,276,475	5,516,571	522,334,593	485,623,318	36,711,275	2,793,000	2,642,465	150,535	666,920,639	624,542,259	42,378,380

Note: 1). Frozen money of GoN was already deducted from the released fund.

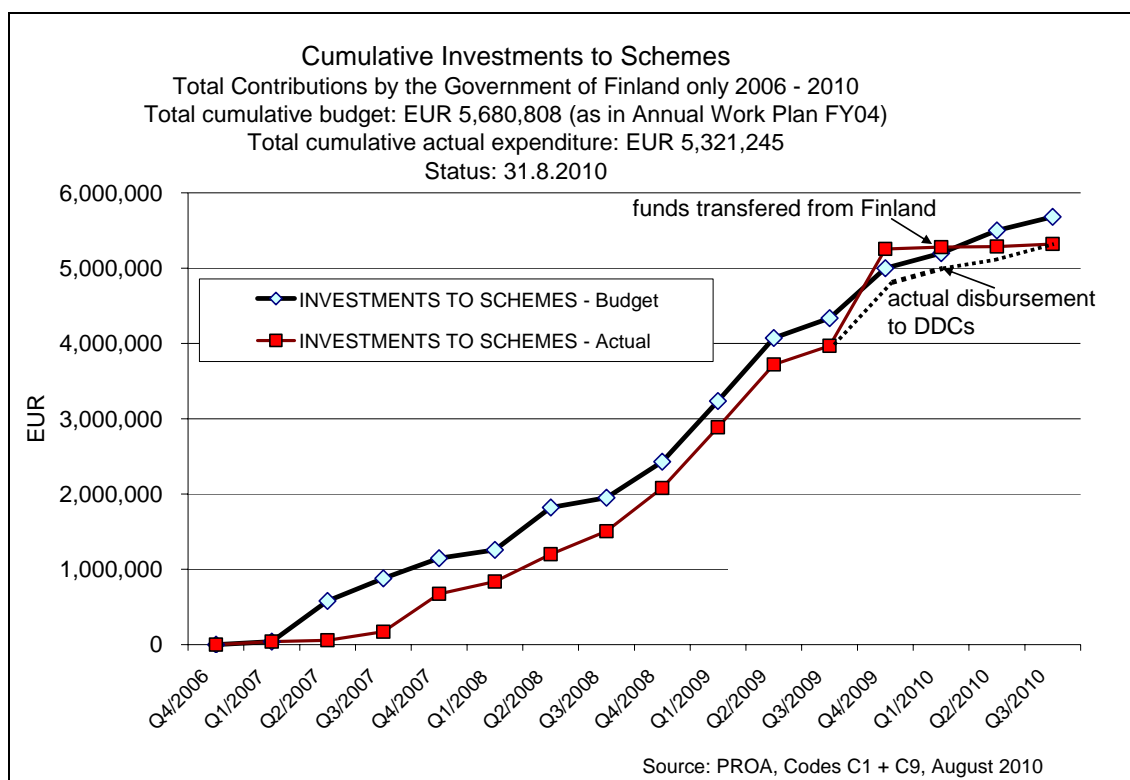


Figure 8. Total investments to schemes – budget and actual expenditure 2006-2010 (EUR)

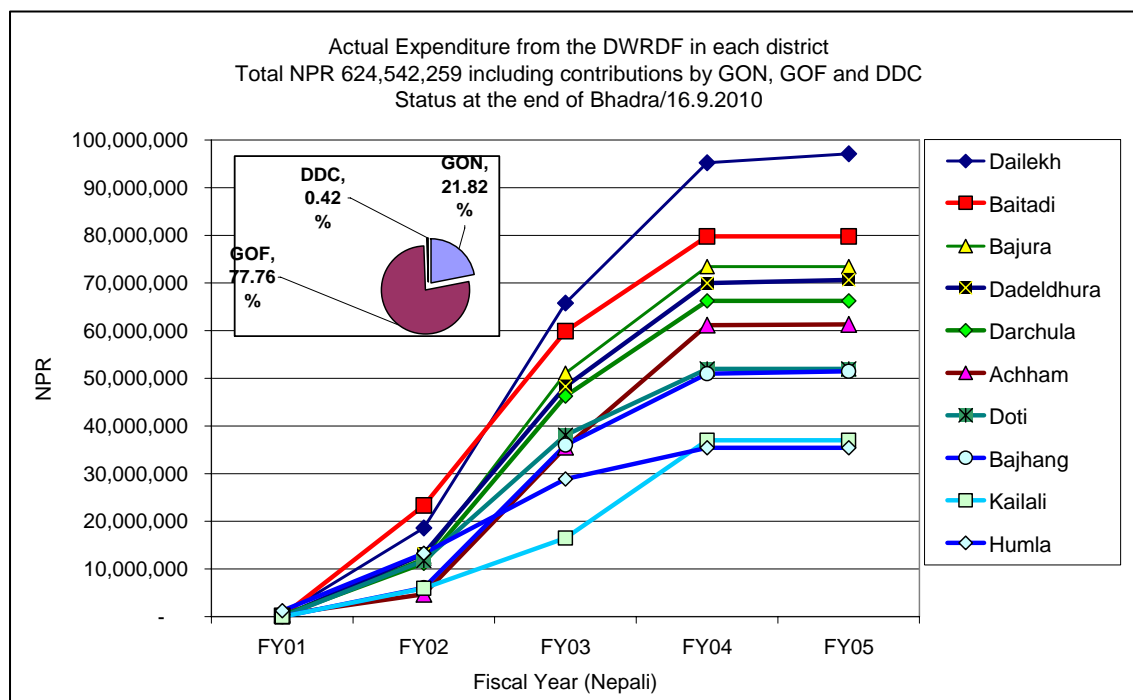


Figure 9. Total investments to schemes by districts – releases to DWRDFs 2006-2010 (NPR)

Table 2 below illustrates the percentage of GON contribution at fiscal year level and in the entire project period. The table indicates that:

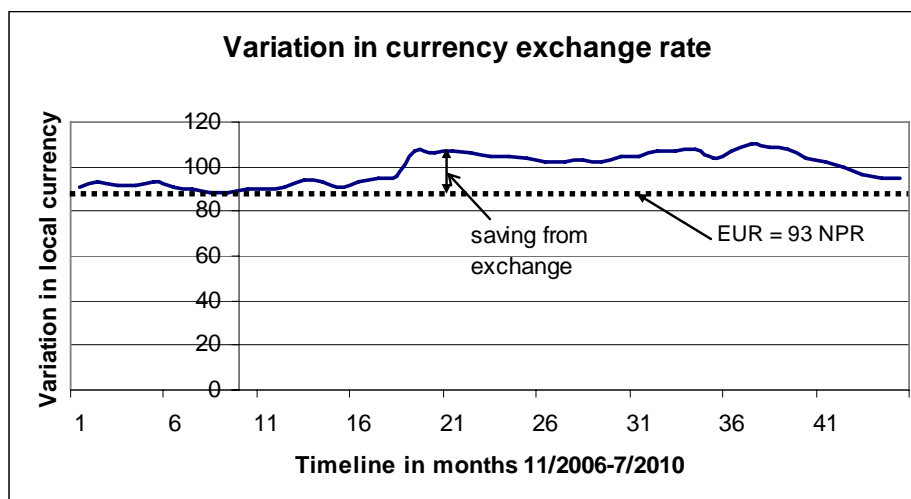
- GON contribution at the end of the Project was 21.35 % slightly exceeding the pre-fixed 20% - 80% ratio of GON/GOF funding for investments. This is one of the evidences of high commitment of MLD/DoLIDAR in this program, and
- annually (and still more by trimesters) the ratio of deposits has varied a lot. This indicates that the system has been very flexible taking into account, for example the disbursement pressure in Nepal towards the end of FY (July) and the same in Finland towards the end of Gregorian year (December).

Table 2 Release of funds to DWRDFs from GOF and GON by fiscal year (NPR)

Fiscal year	GOF	GON	Total	% of GON of total
FY1 (2006/07)	3 726 400	1 882 323	5 608 723	33,56
FY2 (2007/08)	102 374 534	20 568 967	122 943 501	16,73
FY3 (2008/09)	259 107 000	68 050 756	327 157 756	20,80
FY4 (2009/10)	154 131 600	51 291 000	205 422 600	24,97
FY5 (2010/11)	2 995 059	-	2 995 059	0,00
Total released to DWRDFs	522 334 593	141 793 046	664 127 639	21,35

Currency exchange rate fluctuations resulted in savings across the project period. From EUR and NPR amounts from Finland to investment in schemes, EUR 5,060,812 and NPR 522,334,593 the average exchange rate for investment funds has actually been EUR = NPR 102.84 instead of what was estimated in the Project Document (NPR 93). Would the exchange rate have remained at this, there would have been a needed for an additional ca. EUR 550,000 to cover same investments in NPR. This example shows clearly that currency exchange rate has been the overriding reason of GOF ‘under-expenditure’ in investments in terms of EUR. Also under other budget lines, in short run favourable exchange rate makes EUR savings in cost that are paid in rupees. However, in a long run, a year or more, inflation and price hiking tends to ‘eat’ the theoretical savings.

Figure 10 Exchange rate EUR/NRS over the project period



4.1.4 Local Contributions and Overall Cost Sharing

In the tentative budget of the Project Document it was envisioned that both DDC and VDC would contribute 2% of the scheme investments each. From the figures below it is evident that VDCs did fulfil this expectation, slightly exceeding in gravity flow water supply systems with less contribution to sanitation. In both sanitation and water supply the actual DDC contributions were in average 0.2% and 0.1% respectively, compared to the target 2%. The differences between the districts were evident: no contribution at all was recorded from Bajhang, Dadeldhura and Humla, with the following clearly below all expectations: Doti (0.05%) and Darchula (0.03%). The highest DDC contribution in water supply was from Accham (0.68%). In sanitation the DDC contributions were even more poor, with no contributions at all from Accham and Bajhang. The DDC contribution was agreed to be only 10% of DDC internal revenue, which would require as low total contribution as around 0.5% of investments. Many DDC stayed behind even from this modest target.

The users exceeded the expectations. In sanitation users cash was 6.9% compared to 1% expectation, and the users' kind 65.5% compared to 20% expectation. This is very promising although it is evident that there are differences between the districts: Baitadi truly stands out with 15% users' cash contribution while practically all others have no cash at all. Also the in kind contributions to sanitation vary between the districts, from 83% in Dadeldhura to mere 8% in Humla. In costly gravity flow water supply systems users' cash was less than expected but in kind contribution slightly more than expected: 22% compared to 20% expected. Differences between the districts were evident again, ranging from 32% in Doti to 12% in Humla for in kind contributions. The cash contributions to gravity water supply were more even between the districts, ranging from 0.1% to 0.4%.

Figure 11 below shows the actual contribution pattern 1) to gravity flow water supply systems and 2) to sanitation. This actual data is from the Scheme Information Management Systems (SIMS) of completed and financially cleared schemes as available in July 2010.

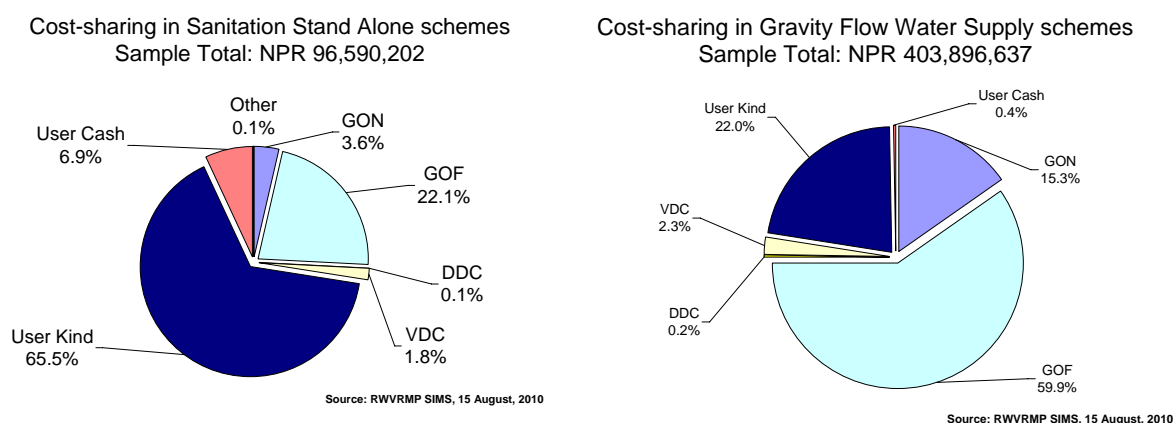


Figure 11. Actual cost sharing in water supply and sanitation in completed schemes

4.2 Organizational Means

4.2.1 Use of Technical Assistance personnel

At the end of the FY04 (July 15, 2010) RVWRMP total staff was 207. This figure does not include national and international short term consultants and the long-term Finnish expatriates (3). International expert input was 138 person months (p/M), out of which 16 p/m was short-term expertise. National expert inputs were 1,220 p/m, consisting of 770 p/m district level experts, 375 p/m PSU specialists and 75 p/m short term national experts.

As part of the GESI policy, the Project targeted to a diverse staffing structure, by positive discrimination for local people and for members of disadvantaged groups (females, Dalits, Janjati, Madhesi). The following staff analyse refers to the situation in early July 2010 which characterized the number of staff over the past four years of RVWRMP. Figure 12 shows the job categories, gender balance, social/ethnic group division and origin (local/non-local) of the project staff. Out of 207 staff members, one third was female (34 %). 41 % were VDC based Community Mobilizers. Majority (74 %) were local, i.e. recruited from the Mid or Far Western Districts. Local people were in the majority in all other work categories except senior professional staff. This category consisted of Water Resource Advisers located in the districts and the senior specialists located in PSU. These represented 16% of the total staff. However, the local staff were already in majority in the junior professional category where 72 % were local. This category included Water Resource Engineers, Technical Facilitators, Technical Promoters, Sanitation Promoters, Agriculture Technicians and various types of On-The-Job trainees. RVWRMP had also had interns from the Dhangadhi-based schools, mainly to work with the management information system. Out of all staff, 19% represented Janjati and 18% Dalit social groups, as is seen in Figure 12.

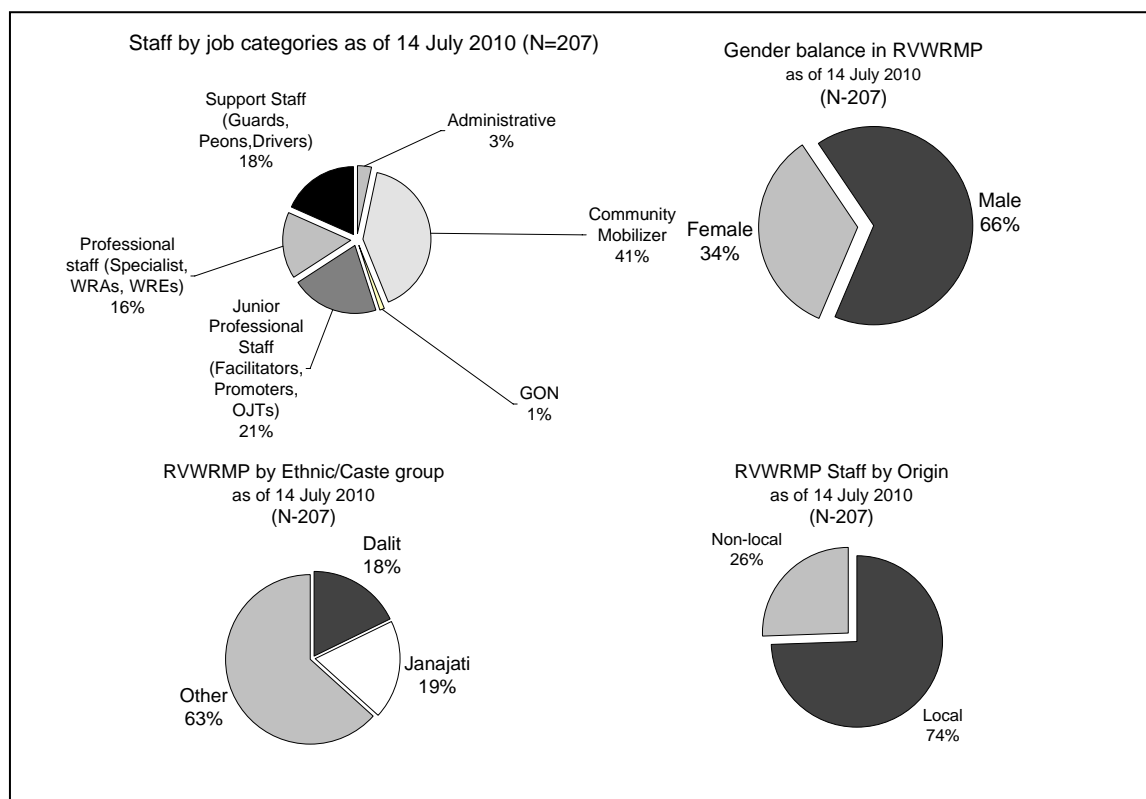


Figure 12. RVWRMP staff by social group, gender and locality as of 14.7.2010

4.2.2 Local civil society institutions and capacity building

RVWRMP district projects utilized the local civil society to support the communities both in technical and social aspects. In Phase I there were a total number of 56 Support Organizations (SO) working in ten districts. Capacity building of these local institutions was high in the agenda yet not as straight forward as expected. High staff turn over, high number of junior staff, low educational level, sheer lack of technical know how, high politization, low motivation to work in remote villages and even attitude towards development projects as a legacy of a decade long conflict in Mid and Far West made the institution and capacity building of these organizations a real challenge in some districts and capacity building unsustainable. SOs also appeared to be "GESI sensitive" enough their teams consisting of also women and Dalits during the time of bidding. In practice GESI balance was not maintained later on. The Phase II recommends therefore to assign SOs in the future for longer period to help them in attracting and retaining capable technical staff, possibly even recruiting more senior staff to supervise and oversee sub-engineers. See *Annex 1 for the List of Support Organizations* showing also the working VDCs for each. See also the Chapter 3.4 Institutional Partners.

4.3 Equipment and Other Assets

RVWRMP had only three vehicles of its own. Out of three, Daihatsu Terios was for DoLIDAR and based in Kathmandu and one Toyota Hiace mini bus and one Toyota Land Cruiser based in PSU, operating in the project area. There were also six motorcycles. The project made long-term rental contracts with three service providers and framework contracts for ad hoc transport needs with three firms. Service providers were selected through competitive bidding. This arrangement proved functioning well and gave flexibility to the project in managing transportation cost efficiently. Positive experience from this cooperation with private sector suggests that phase II would not necessary need to procure more own vehicles.

Due to mobile nature of the Project, the staff was equipped accordingly with mobile phones, laptops and digital cameras, as well as GPSs and water quality test kits. The internet services at the time of starting the project (2006) were very poor in Dhangadhi. RVWRMP negotiated a long-term contract encouraging the firm to establish the first wireless internet service station in the town. After RVWRMP many other organizations have utilized the improved services (e.g. UNMIN). In the working districts of the project telecommunication services have gradually improved by extension of 'Sky Phone' service to virtually all VDCs – this also enables reasonable internet connection via mobile phone from the villages to the rest of the world. See Annex 7 for List of Equipment/Inventory list.

All equipment of Phase I were handed over to the Phase II.

5 ACTIVITIES

5.1 Introduction to Activities

RVWRMP activities can be divided into four categories: 1) Preparation of Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs); 2) improving institutional capacity and coordination among central, DDC, VDC, UCs and Community Organizations; 3) service improvement in drinking water supply, sanitation, irrigation and rural energy; and 4) piloting of livelihood activities and multi-purpose cooperatives and microfinance activities. Service improvements include physical construction of infrastructure serving the local communities.

The following chapters outline briefly what each of these entailed. These activities were guided by the Step-By-Step manual, Project Implementation Guidelines, scheme monitoring formats, Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy, Environmental Sanitation Guidelines, and various other documents developed in the process. See Annex 3 for the Step-By-Step chart. Annex 5 provides the list of schemes indicating the number of individual cases where the Step-By-Step was applied into, and Annex 6 the list of training and other human resource development (HRD) activities, showing also the extent of TA funded activities. See also Annex 8 for List of Documents and WUMPs, each of which entail a range of activities of their own right.

5.2 Step-by-Step Process

All scheme related activities followed the Step-by-Step process (see Annex 3 for the chart). Following discussion gives basic overview of the process and its 16 steps. RVWRMP adapted Step-by-Step process developed originally in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Support Programme (RWSSSP) in Lumbini in 1990-2005 into Far and Mid Western context, taking into account the new step, namely preparation of the Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs). Original process did not include the Post-Construction (PoCo) phase either.

The re-vamped Step-By-Step also paid closer attention into making GESI and community mobilization and related steps that aim to inclusiveness, participation and sense of ownership for the future sustainability more pronounced. Capacity building at national, district, VDC and community level is integral part of the process. Community and village level training and capacity building are directly integrated into the process. Step-By-Step Manual and Implementation Manual were prepared to provide the details for each step.

Planning Phase

Planning phase focuses on preparation of WUMP to identify and prioritize the water resources and needs of community. Planning phase has six steps.

Step 1: Selection of Project VDCs

Step 2: Agreement between VDC and DDC

Step 3: CM Selection, Formation of COs and SO selection

Step 4: Baseline Data Collection and WUMP Awareness Campaign

Step 5: Preparation of Water Use Master Plan (WUMP)

Step 6: Annual Implementation Planning Based on WUMP

Preparatory Phase

In preparatory phase, the ownership and the capacity of the community for the implementation of the water facilities is improved. Preparatory phase has six steps:

Step 7: Agreement for Preparatory Phase

Step 8: Community Mobilization for the scheme, scheme formulation and formation of UCs.

Step 9: Other Preparatory Works

Step 10: Detailed Design, Bill of Quantities and Cost Estimate

Step 11a: Preparation and Finalization of Community Action Plan (CAP).

Step 11b: Final Approval by DDC.

Implementation Phase

In the implementation phase, the community, with support from Support Organization (SO), constructs the scheme according to the Community Action Plan. User Committee carry out public audit after completion of the scheme to get financial clearance from DDC. Implementation phase has three steps:

Step 12: Implementation Phase Agreement

Step 13: Training and Seminars, Construction and Other Activities

Step 14: Post-Construction Seminar and Public Auditing.

Post-Construction (PoCo) Phase

PoCo phase consists of a range of options, including water safety plan, environmental conservation and watershed management activities to ensure sustained water security and safety and continued hygiene and sanitation promotion. Institutional development activities in community-owned cooperative and microfinance system, income generation and food security activities continue throughout the phase. O&M plan is based on the Water User Committee Regulation. Target is to complete remaining integrated water resources/watershed management work and fill the capacity gaps of the users in O&M area. PoCo phase starts after financial clearance of the scheme implementation phase, and is tailored according to the specific needs and gaps identified by the community itself. Post Construction phase has two steps:

Step 15: Agreement on Post-Construction Phase and

Step 16: Post-Construction Activities.

5.3 Water Use Master Plans (WUMP)

Target working VDCs were selected in district level stakeholder meeting with participation of agencies working in water resources sector, and by all political party consensus. VDC selection priority was based upon poverty rank, percentage of excluded groups, women illiteracy and relative number of single women, remoteness from road head and clustered VDCs on common watershed with sharing of water resources.

Total 47 VDCs entered WUMP process. WUMPs were prepared in two different batches; 20 in the first and 27 in the second. Total 44 WUMPs are finalized. Three WUMPs in the second batch were not completed by the selected local NGO. The first batch included two pilot VDCs with more in-depth participation by each male and female Community Organizations (COs), more socio-economic study, more GIS based information, more demand-supply modelling and use of local NGOs. The first batch was prepared with facilitation of national consultant. The

second batch was prepared by local NGOs on social aspects and national consultant on technical and report preparation. WARM-P Helvetas was supporting partner in both batches.

WUMP Guideline was prepared to guide through each of 17 process steps as shown in the figure below. WUMP preparation process includes identification and measurement of existing water resources (during dry season), analysis of existing water use and existing resources, as well as scheme identification and prioritization for improvements in water supply, sanitation, irrigation, micro hydro, environmental conservation and multiple use systems (MUS). Each WUMP prioritizes VDC-wise schemes by sector and overall priority and plan them for five year period. The WUMP cover water supply service improvement with sufficient coverage, including every household and their seasonal migration, while only partly covering other uses of water such as irrigation and hydro energy. In practice the focus was on water supply and the priority lists reflect this.

Existing situation analysis and future planning is discussed and decided in COs at cluster level or in Sub-Committee at sub-watershed level and finalized in Water Resources Management Committee (WRMC) at VDC level. WUMP preparation took place in close coordination and steering by the concerned VDCs to ensure commitment and ownership of the plan by the local authorities, political parties and the communities. The final WUMPs were approved by village council and endorsed by district council followed according to GON planning steps. List of available WUMPs can be found from the Annex 8.

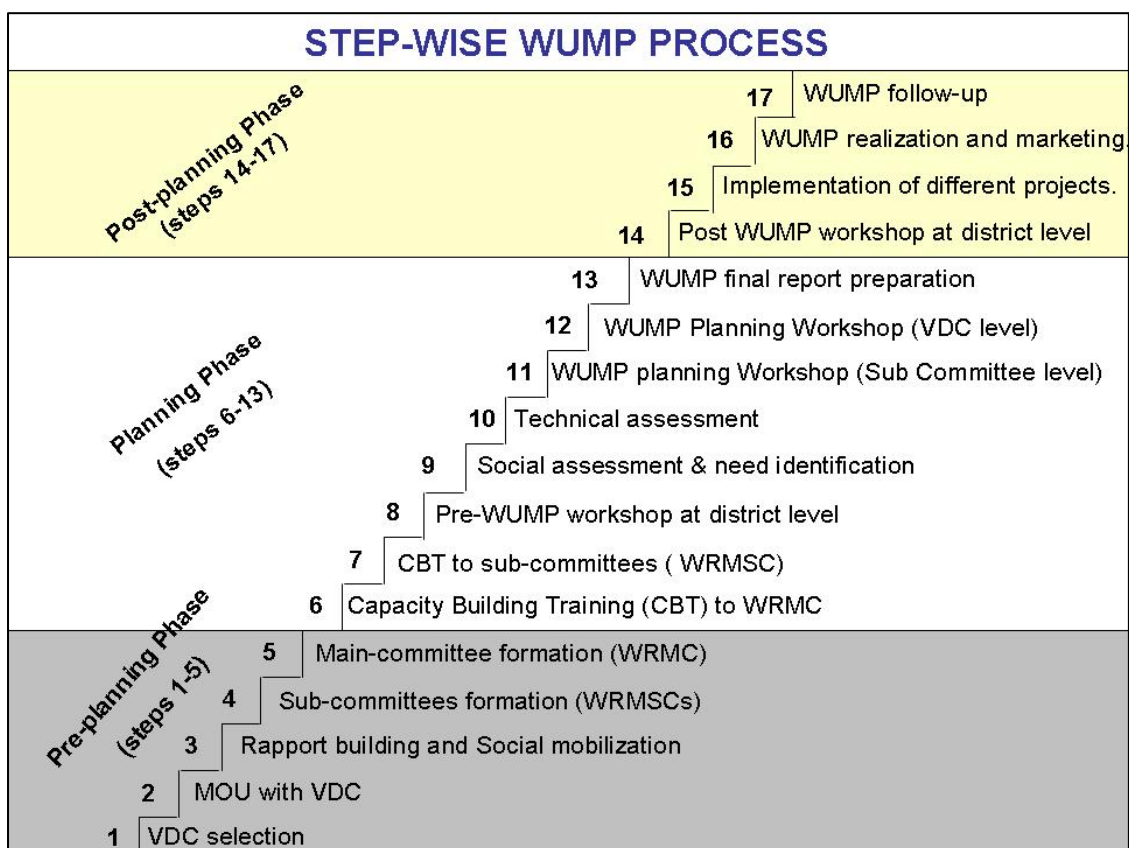


Figure 13. WUMP preparation steps

5.4 Institutional Capacity Building and Coordination Activities

RVWRMP is a district project as described earlier in Chapter 3 Programme Design. Therefore the institutional capacity of the key stakeholders at both district and village level were crucial and as such, subject to capacity building especially with regards to IWRM as envisioned in the Project Document. All district activities were coordinated through DMCs which essentially offered a sector wide forum (intersectorally!) to coordinate water resources related activities in the district.

To establish DDC and VDC responsibilities for IWRM, the project adopted participatory approach to implementation through DDC and with the support of the local SOs. Appropriate IWRM policies, tools and systems at the DDC and VDC levels were established and implemented, WUMPs constituting the main tool for the approach.

At the VDC level *social mobilization* is an integral part of RVWRMP approach to IWRM, consisting of six multi-dimensional basic elements: 1) Organization Development, 2) Integrated Water Resource Management, 3) Capital Formation, 4) Skill Enhancement, 5) Women Empowerment, and 6) Environmental and sanitation management. These activities are guided by the Step-by-Step process which in itself entails a number of institutional capacity building and coordination activities. RVWRMP modality sensitizes communities and households in every project VDC first on the concept of social mobilization to form separate male and female organizations. Later, it creates awareness to the members about importance of the community organization in integrated water resource management, environment and sanitation management through self-help approach, targeting to enable water supply, irrigation, sanitation and other development initiatives. Finally, it creates skill and capabilities to manage and utilize water resources for various socio-economic activities, and promotes good governance by empowering local community through resource mobilization and human resource development. Social mobilization was operational in all 47 working VDC. Each VDC had 2-3 Community Mobilizers to facilitate the process of organization development. Enhancement of skills at local level is backbone for the sustainability.

As is evident from the Annex 5, a large number of schemes were identified and proceeded to implementation through Step-by-Step. Annex 6 also shows the number of human resource development activities. For example for the sustainable operation and maintenance of the schemes, Village Maintenance Workers (VMWs), Local Latrine Builders (LLBs), Rainwater Harvesting Jar construction masons and Water Resource Technicians (WRT) were trained.

5.5 Drinking Water Supply Service Improvement Activities

Drinking water supply was the first priority sector in all WUMPs. All drinking water supply schemes were supported from District Water Resource Development Fund (DWRDF). Implementation activities were based on Step-by-Step process, and started with the WUMPs. Based on the WUMP priority, the water supply schemes were selected and agreement was made with Water Resources Management Committee (WRMCs) in each VDC for the Preparatory phase. The tools included social mobilization, institutional development, capacity building, detailed participatory planning, technical survey and design, preparation of cost and action planning for implementation. Demand (including willingness to contribute) for better drinking water service was verified and Water and Sanitation Users Committee (UC) was set up.

The agreement of the scheme was done after consultation and costs were finalized with beneficiaries and technical options were found feasible. Also questions relating to O&M and user fees were raised. Activities in implementation phase included material logistics (procurement, transportation) and overseeing the actual construction by means of monitoring and reporting from the community. Along the construction work, there were various capacity building sessions preparing the UC for operation and maintenance of the scheme.

Arsenic mitigation activities in Kailali district

Kailali district is affected by arsenic contamination. According to a national blanket test survey, around 2.8% of tube wells are contaminated with a high level of arsenic above the national standard of 50 ppb. The project addressed the problem of arsenic contamination of tube wells at household level with point-of-use filters, in cooperation with WARM-P (Helvetas) and DDC.

RVWRMP activated District Arsenic Coordination Committee (DACC), practically idle previously. Based on Blanket Test on VDCs and ward wise data, Chaumala, Kotatulsipur and Lalbojhi VDCs were first selected by recommendation of DACC. DDC-Kailali and DACC selected further three VDCs Dododhara, Sadepani and Bhajani. The project financed Health Impact Study in the selected VDCs (study carried out by ENPHO). Guideline was prepared and implemented jointly by RVWRMP and WARM-P in coordination with DDC, DACC, VDCs, DWSSD, CODECS and NEWAH. RVWRMP also supported preparation of District Arsenic Master Plan of Kailali, prepared by a national consultant, to help DDC and DACC for short and long-term mitigation activities.

Environmental Sanitation and Arsenic Mitigation UCs were formed in each project VDC in Kailali. Likewise, six SOs, one in each VDC, provided technical and social support to UCs on implementation activities at the beginning of the intervention. RVWRMP developed two types of arsenic bio-sand filters: Robust Arsenic Bio-Sand Filter (project's development) and Ferro-Cement Arsenic Bio-Sand Filter (with WARM-P Helvetas). RVWRMP provided technical assistance to a local company who was interested in production and selling Robust Filters and UCs made direct contracts with the factory. Also the entrepreneur invested considerable time and money in product research and development. Ferro-cement filters were produced at villages by skilled labour. All together 14 local users were trained and developed as skilled ABF technicians. Ferro filters were found appropriate for short-term mitigation, but require maintenance work. Advantage of the ferro-cement filter is use of ordinary cement plastering which is easy to repair in case of leakages.

5.6 Sanitation and Hygiene Activities

Sanitation followed the Step-by-Step process similarly to any scheme of its own right. RVWRMP implemented environmental sanitation activities in two types of schemes: either they were integrated with water supply scheme, or as a standalone scheme. Standalone schemes were implemented where water supply facility already existed. The constructed latrines were mostly Sulabh-model and also Eco-latrine with urine diversion and latrine models which required non-local materials were also piloted. Subsidy for toilet construction was aimed to the schools and to the poorest of the poor utilizing the participatory poverty ranking. RVWRMP participated in National Sanitation Action Steering Committee and Regional Sanitation Task Force, seeking to align practices between the stakeholders at regional levels. Joint planning and actions with district level stakeholders resulted in that at the end of Phase I some districts entered into coordinated sanitation and hygiene promotion together with other projects and programmes in

each district. In *EcoVillages* and many post-construction phase programmes there were a range of environmental sanitation activities, including solid and liquid waste management at the household level, smokeless (improved) cooking stoves, use of drainage water from the tap stands for home gardens, washing platforms and utensil drying racks, water source protection including plantations around source and catchment areas. Concepts of total sanitation and eco-latrines were introduced during the International Year of Sanitation 2008 in six villages focusing on cultural acceptance.

Sanitation and hygiene promotion

RVWRMP Environmental Sanitation Guidelines bring in additional information, education and communications (IEC) aspects into Step-by-Step. Various trainings and workshops have been organized for school teachers, women groups, social mobilizers, staffs of SOs, DDC and VDC. In addition, the water and sanitation contents were included in all HRD trainings like social mobilization and income generation, and technical trainings as a cross cutting theme. Sanitation and hygiene promotion included mass awareness campaigns, social behaviour change and personal hygiene, and special sessions aimed at specific target groups, such as teachers, students and women's groups. Six special national and international days were included in the annual work plans: National Sanitation Week (June 5th-11th as decided by national sanitation action steering committee), Global Hand Washing Day (November 19th), International Toilet Day (October 15th), World Environment Day (June 5th) and International Women's Day (March 8th). During the days, various activities were organized: meetings, competitions, rallies and monitoring, including mobilization of local radios and mass media. User Committees, women groups, and schools lead these activities at the community level.

Chhau and Menstrual Hygiene

A new initiative was started to address the problems related to menstrual hygiene and Chhau, discriminating and inhuman practice. There were workshops and awareness campaigns to break the practice and taboos related to female menstruation. Initiative focused on Achham and Bajhang where the practice is especially prevalent.

Solid waste management

The purpose of the Solid Waste Management (SWM) component was to identify the magnitude of the waste problem in the rural communities and to develop a pilot program with innovative, pragmatic and acceptable approach to the local communities in rural areas. A baseline study was carried out in the district headquarters of Bajura and Dadeldhura. A separate concept paper Solid Waste Management Approach for Rural Villages/Townships was produced. Pilot landfill site was designed and constructed in Martadi, headquarter of Bajura district.

Environment Conservation

Environmental aspects were cross-cutting issue in all activities of the Project. To gain results in environmental conservation, changes in behaviour and attitudes are required. Behavioural change can be a slow process but a lot can be done with locally available resources (labour and materials). Especially awareness campaigns on establishing nurseries, plantation of trees for the protection of catchment areas, environmental sanitation, health aspects and bioengineering have been introduced to the beneficiaries. Soil conservation together with reforestation was piloted in some districts. Environmental awareness was also advocated through scheme-related training events and through such special annual activities as World Water Day and National Sanitation Week. Regular radio programs concerning water, sanitation, environment and related social

issues were broadcasted through local radio stations and occasionally also through local television. This forum provided awareness to public outside the immediate scheme areas. During post-construction phase RVWRMP focused strongly on environmental issues through watershed and source protection, water safety plan and water quality testing.

Labour-intensive and environment friendly technologies were applied. Approaches to soil management and erosion control were piloted, and it is recommended to focus these activities to areas directly linked with the water schemes. Especially the northern hill areas are very fragile and landslide prone areas, with numerous landslides appearing naturally, not only because of human activities. Erosion prevention works like landslide and stream bank protection and terrace improvements were started to prevent negative impacts on the water resources.

5.7 Irrigation Service Improvements

Irrigation activities can take many forms: irrigation can be 'simply' about rehabilitation and repairing of conventional irrigation schemes but it can also be about non-conventional irrigation featuring high in practically all multi-purpose schemes. Small scale and non-conventional irrigation options are also an important dimension of livelihoods activities and as such, do not get reported in the scheme lists as such. All the irrigation services improvement activities supported from DWRDF are based on WUMP priorities and follow the Project Implementation Guideline and the Step-by-Step approach as with the other schemes.

In RVWRMP Phase I there were no new “stand alone” conventional irrigation schemes although this will change in the future: conventional irrigation is third highest priority in many WUMPs and now that the water supply and sanitation schemes are getting completed, the Phase II will have a large number of irrigation schemes. Non-conventional irrigation combined with water supply (MUS scheme) is in high demand in all VDCs where discharge of water source has been more than the water supply requirement. Some of the schemes were designed as MUS when there has been possibility of livelihood supporting activities in the community. In seriously water and food scarce areas, such as Humla, irrigation is even higher priority than water supply: a villager in Humla requesting an irrigation rehabilitation scheme was quoted saying that "we can always carry water for drinking but we cannot carry it for the crops". In the Phase I only a few VDCs in Achham, Bajhang and Humla districts prioritized irrigation schemes for implementation with support of RVWRMP Phase I. See *Chapter 6.6 Result 5: Service Improvement – Irrigation* for the achievements and outcomes.

5.8 Micro-Hydro Power Service Improvements

RVWRMP followed the approach, guidelines and cost contribution pattern established by the Rural Energy Development Programme (AEPC/REDP). MoU was signed with Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC/REDP) in January 2008 to formalize the modality of cooperation. Later on another programme under AEPC, namely Energy Sector Assistance Programme (AEPC/ESAP) became also a partner. The scheme details are in Table 4.

Working modality of each scheme was based on that of the partner organization. Therefore, Step-by-Step was not applied and community support activities were rather *ad hoc*. Most RVWRMP activity related to various training events and to monitoring and supervision during construction and installation. The scope of monitoring was not only construction and installation work but also overall scheme management. The installation work was done by partner or selected contractor and RVWRMP monitored work of both community and partner. The

schemes were identified in WUMP, and then survey was conducted by either REDP or ESAP. In case of REDP, the technical studies were done by DDC: District Energy and Environment Section (DDC/DEES) and finally the detailed feasibility study were done by pre-qualified consultant. In case of ESAP, at first carpet study was done by pre-qualified consultant and then detailed feasibility study was done by consultant according to the demand from community. RVWRMP supported house wiring training for all micro hydro schemes, two participants from each scheme. Operator and Manager training were conducted by REDP and ESAP respectively, and advanced operator and refresher manager training events by RVWRMP. RVWRMP activities in energy included also other than micro hydro: biogas, improved water mill and improved cooking stoves gained lots of interest and demand in end of Phase I. See Chapter 14.7 for lessons learned with micro-hydro and other energy options.

5.9 Livelihoods, Cooperative and Microfinance Activities

5.9.1 *Livelihoods Activities*

RVWRMP piloted livelihoods in eight VDCs: Sirsha, Belapur and Mastamandu of Dadeldhura district; Girichauka and Kanachaur of Doti district and Sinhasain, Mehaltoli and Lalikanda VDCs of Dailekh district. Main objectives were to achieve better quality of life for disadvantaged communities, promote household income generation through seasonal and off-seasonal vegetable cultivation and develop local job opportunities within farms, using the economic value of tapped water. Added income enables beneficiaries to contribute to operation and maintenance fund, thus improving scheme sustainability. The project collaborated with IDE Nepal during initial year 2008. From September 2009 onwards, the project worked with District Agriculture Development Offices (DADO) in the place of IDE. DADO collaboration also contributed in development of home gardens in all project districts. See the achievements in Chapter 6.8 Results from Livelihoods Pilots.

The pilots followed value chain approach in vegetable sub-sector. Identification and analysis of the sub-sectors, resources, constraints and opportunities and related service chains are key aspects. There are opportunities for local farm workers, agro-vet retailers, entrepreneurs for handling, processing and marketing the produce. These resources were mobilized keeping in mind bio-intensive farming and micro enterprising. Bio-intensive farming is an integrated, multidisciplinary, humanitarian approach to agriculture, employing technologies that are friendly to humans, animals and environment, and uses indigenous and locally available resources and experiences, including ecological sanitation and animal manure. Micro enterprising is form of small scale business based on micro finance/credit practices among the entrepreneurs and line agencies.

Activities consisted of trainings, demonstrations and creation of manuals and guidelines. The project supported on identifying potential local resources, providing skills and technologies, making community people aware, arranging exposure visits, reducing social barriers, mobilizing financial capital and thereby promoting farming and farming products. Project promoted technologies new to the project area including environmental friendly integrated pest management, liquid fertilizers of locally available medicinal plants and compost fertilizers (farm yard manure management). There was also introduction to micro irrigation technologies, nursery raising and vegetable production in plastic houses.

5.9.2 Community-Owned Cooperative and Microfinance System

RVWRMP piloted cooperative and microfinance activities in three districts to develop autonomous organizations at the village level. These are new activities for Far-West thus piloting is warranted. Many have been successful in Nepal, but mostly outside of Far-West. RVWRMP built on the experience of Agricultural Development Bank and others. Piloting was done with technical support from Nepal Agricultural Cooperative Central Federations, Ltd. (NACCF). NACCF is an autonomous community owned institution mandated for the provision of appropriate non-financial services to the member cooperative for their institutional development and for the socio-economic development. The MoU was signed with NACCF in December 2008. NACCF developed and promoted cooperatives were federated in district and national level federations as per rules and regulations of Government of Nepal. The project also supported Bishalpur VDC, where the community had recently established the cooperative.

Microfinance experience has shown that access to safe and flexible saving services can play a vital role in poor people in minimizing risks, covering unexpected expenditures and emergencies and finally building small assets over time. Microfinancing comprises of several tools such as savings, credit, leasing, insurance and cash transfers. Adapted version of Step-by-Step process was used for cooperative development. The adapted process is described below:

1. Selection of VDC based on the criteria such as adequate accumulation of capital through savings, cohesiveness amongst, access to transportation, great opportunity for agricultural production etc;
2. Raise the awareness in the community for need and importance of community organization;
3. Sensitize on different types of community owned legal institutions, their strengths and weaknesses;
4. District level stakeholder workshop was organized in three districts;
5. Ad-hoc committee, comprising of 15-18 members, was formed to undertake the process of cooperative development. Selected genuine cadres/members underwent various capacity building training and exposure visits to similar cooperatives in rural area. The various trainings include Training of Trainers (ToT) on institutional development; Cooperative Management training, Account, Loan & Office management training, Business plan Preparation training was organized. The participants also exposed to learn practically in similar cooperative during training;
6. After ToT, trained cadres along with community mobilizers were oriented on need and importance of legal institution at VDC level in all COs. The cadres formulated statute, different guidelines (account, loan, personnel mgt) with support of NACCF. Those were further discussed in the all COs and finally approved in mass meeting;
7. Under the existing law, three cooperatives were registered in the division cooperative offices;
8. Preliminary General Assembly was organized as per law and formed the Body of Directors and recruited managers.

RVWRMP started by building and developing social capital including awareness on laws and regulations, respect for laws, monitoring and evaluation, and concept of accountability. RVWRMP ensured that communities had a solid social foundation by encouraging local leadership development through formation of COs. COs generated financial capital through regular member saving while staff of RVWRMP monitored the progress. After building social and financial capital, RVWRMP provided advisory services and trainings on lending and book keeping management to COs. Lastly, RVWRMP helped to develop linkages with formal financial institution. The linkage provides permanent access to financial services. Linkage was introduced only after COs had built their own resources and had successfully lent and collected funds from their own savings and loan funds.

6 OUTPUTS AND RESULTS

6.1 Main Achievements

The main achievements in terms of beneficiary population are shown in Table 3. This shows the population served by the completed and financially cleared schemes only. This population is 82% of the total population that will be served (270,262) when all schemes are completed. The following Figure 14 to Figure 17 provide further details in this regard. The figures with the number of schemes show also the dropped schemes as work was put into those and as some of these may be picked up again in the next phase. In other words, rather than dropped some were postponed. These were usually more large and complex schemes, and those that suffered from such internal conflicts as those relating to water sources.

Table 3. Summary of main achievements by population served

Sector	Population target (as in the original Project Document)	Population served (completed & financially cleared schemes only)	%
Water supply	120,000	98,962	82%
Sanitation	60,000	104,335	174%
Micro-hydro/energy	6,000	3,894 (+ 4,983 solar + 299 water mill)	153%
Irrigation	15,000	9,329	62%
Total population	201,000	222,944	

There were six main results-areas in the original Project Document. *The main achievements towards the expected results one to six included:*

- **Result 1. Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs):** In total 44 WUMPs were prepared and finalized. Additional 3 WUMPs were started but not finalized by a local NGO. The project did not complete the 80 VDC WUMPs as was initially envisioned. Overall the WUMP concept was further developed and eventually also one district-wide "WUMP" was piloted and experienced shared at the national level.
- **Result 2. Improved institutional capacity and coordination** among local and central agencies and UC for water resources management was addressed through the district projects, participatory and inclusive WUMP preparation, and a range of training events, experience sharing and on-the-job learning opportunities were made available. The project also developed a number of new components under this result area to address the well being and sustainability across the VDCs. Post-Construction (PoCo) package, livelihoods and cooperative pilots, as well as specific campaigns all aimed to increased capacity of the local stakeholders (i.e. UCs, Water Resource Management Committees (WRMCs), teachers, SOs, Community Mobilizers and others). This was also suggested as the communities successfully planned, implemented and completed *379 individual schemes, with another 91 schemes at various stages of implementation and completion in August 2010*. In addition to training and other events as per Step-By-Step, there were nearly 11,000 people benefited from the TA funded human resource development activities.
- **Result 3. Water supply:** There were 268 water supply schemes of which 85% were completed and financially cleared by the end of August 2010, entering the post-construction phase in Phase II. Overall, 82% of the targeted beneficiary population was reached by the

completed and financially cleared schemes. When all the remaining schemes (now carried over to Phase II) will be completed, 96% of the target will be achieved. In addition there were 150 schools with more than 33,000 students which benefited from improved water supply, many also from latrines. These are not counted in the total population figures above. In addition total 266 rainwater harvesting jars were completed, most of these in Dailekh district. In total 1,698 arsenic bio-sand filters were also completed in Kailali district, serving as many households.

- **Result 4. Sanitation:** There were 141 sanitation standalone schemes of which 84% were completed and financially cleared by the end of August 2010. In addition to these schemes, all sanitation and hygiene related activities that took place in all scheme types and through various types of special activities (campaigns, EcoSchools, EcoVillages). Improved sanitation as in completed and financially cleared schemes, both standalone sanitation and as sanitation in any type of scheme, benefited 104,335 people. In addition there were 141 schools which benefited from improved sanitation, of which 94 % benefit also from improved water supply.
- **Result 5. Irrigation:** Since the scheme type priorities followed the priority list as established in the WUMPs, there were less irrigation schemes in Phase I: only 20 irrigation schemes, all of which were completed and financially cleared by the end of August 2010. The total command area was 389 ha and population served 10,001. In addition there were nine Multiple Use schemes, usually with micro-hydro, which also planned for irrigation. Non-conventional irrigation featured high also in livelihoods pilots and post-construction activities, as well as in environmental sanitation schemes. However, since irrigation is the next priority after water supply and sanitation in the WUMPs, the population served was only 67% of the target set in the Project Document. In the Phase II there will be a strong increase in irrigation schemes.
- **Result 6. Energy:** At the end of the Phase I there were nine micro-hydro schemes. Of these two were very small peltric sets (2-4kW), both completed, and one very large (100 kW). The population served by the completed five schemes is 5,387, providing total 107 kW. Two of these are yet to be financially cleared, and hence, listed as carry over schemes to Phase II. Completing the remaining four schemes in early Phase II (all except the 100 kW scheme) will equal 217 kW in total and population of nearly 15,000. In addition there was a solar panel pilot serving nearly 5,000 people, and a number of Improved Water Mills, biogas plants (attached to latrines) and improved (smokeless) cooking stoves.

Other results: Acknowledging the complex and challenging socio-economic and natural environment in Far and Mid Western Nepal, RVWRMP broadened its initial scope to pilot enhanced sustainable livelihoods activities and community-level institutional development. These pilots were largely funded from the TA (HRD) budgets as they entail a broad range of capacity building and training activities. Hence, in addition to the results envisioned in the Project Document, RVWRMP broadened its scope to include activities and expected results with regards to sustainable livelihoods and institutional development and micro-finance. The outcome has been very promising and there was an increasing interest to expand livelihoods activities as part of the basic post-construction package beyond the pilot areas.

Figure 14 to Figure 17 give different perspectives into the total number of schemes, scheme types and beneficiaries. As is evident from the figures, each district is quite different and that the number of schemes does not always correspond with the number of beneficiaries (compare for instance Bajura and Baitadi districts in Figure 16 and Figure 17).

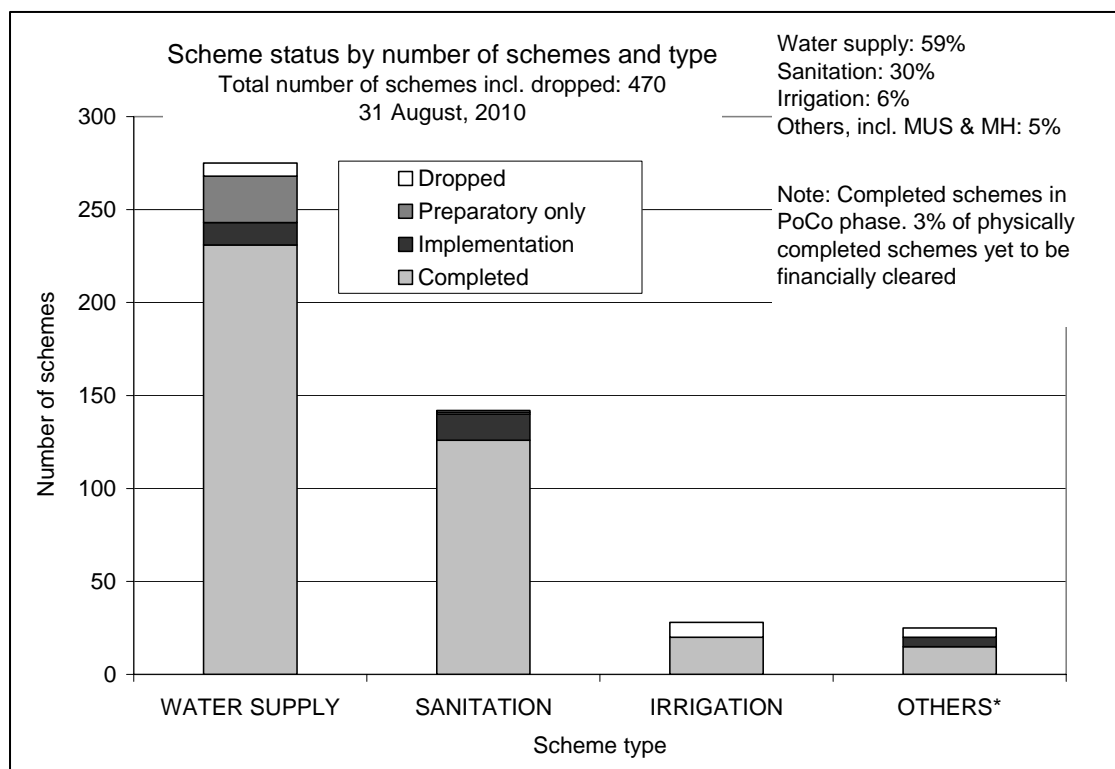


Figure 14. Scheme status by number of schemes and type (31/08/2010)

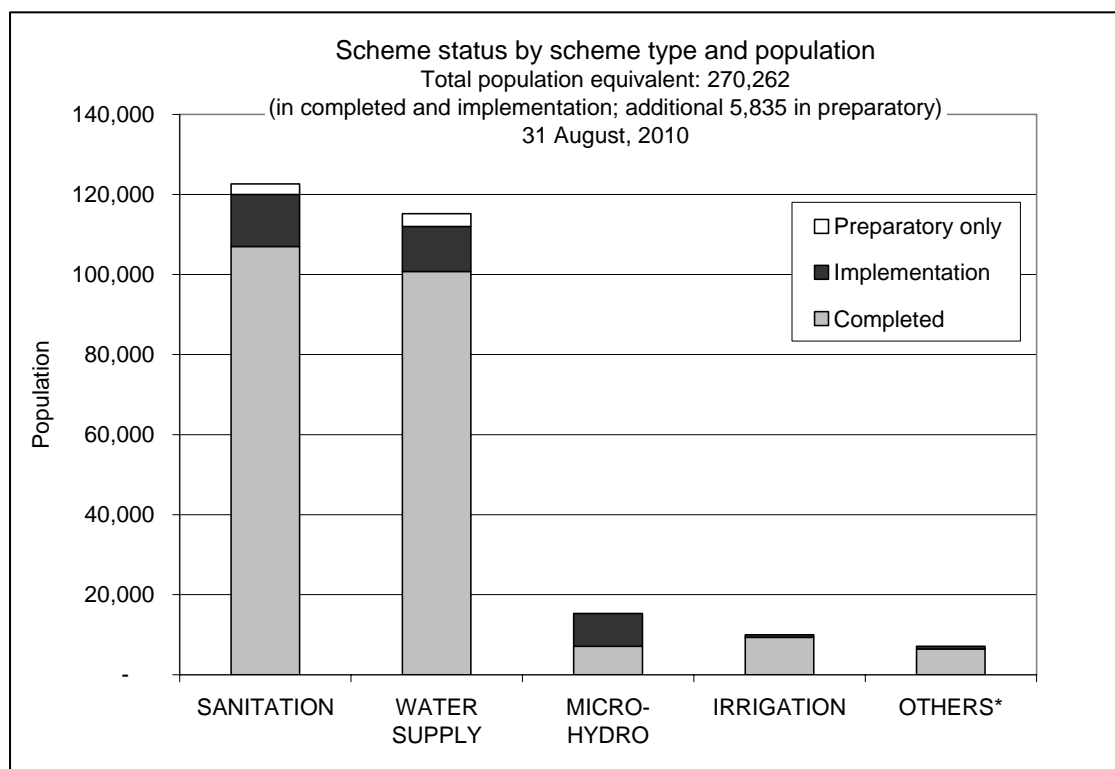


Figure 15. Scheme status by scheme type and population (31/08/2010)

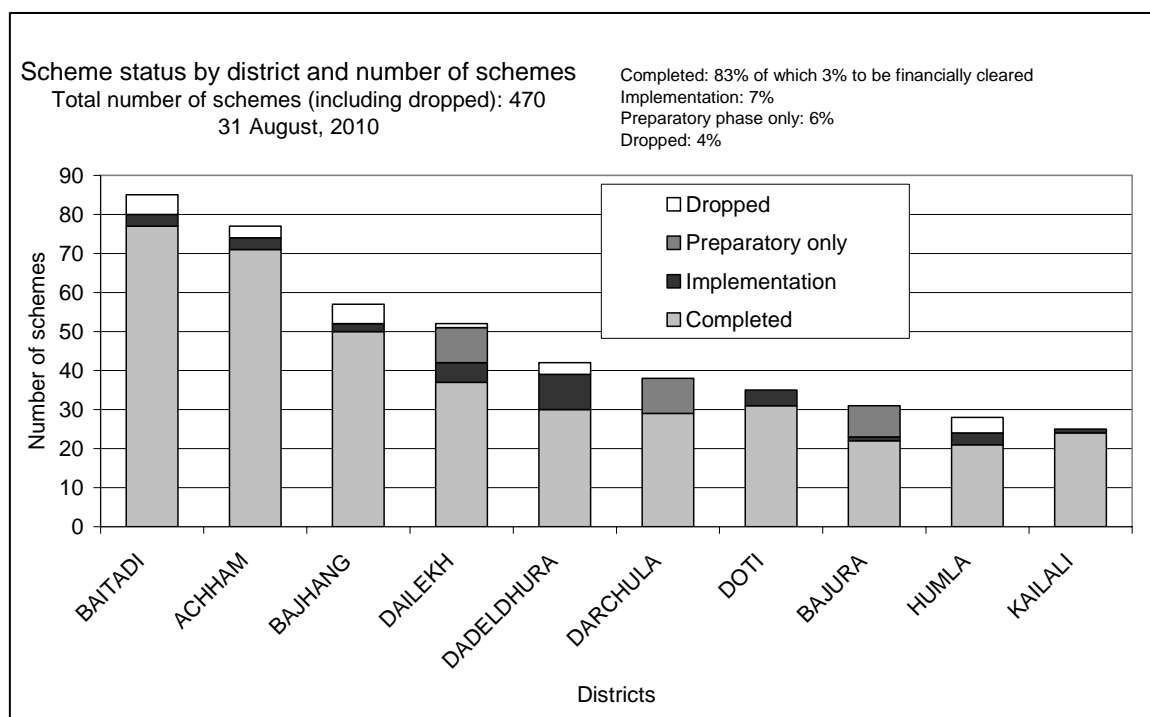


Figure 16. Scheme status by district and number of schemes (31/08/2010)

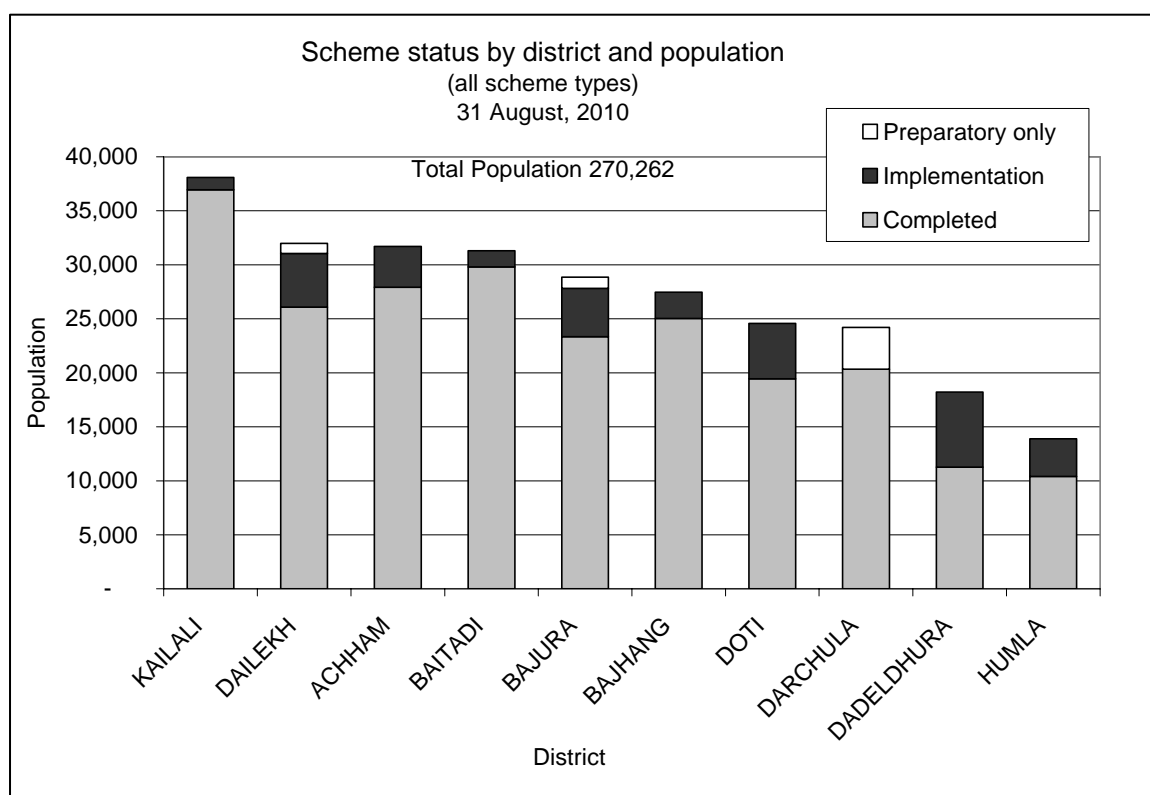


Figure 17. Scheme status by district and population (31/08/2010)

6.2 Result 1: Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

The first result area was that Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) concepts and management systems are implemented at the district and village levels. As described in the previous chapter, this was done mainly through WUMPs but also through piloting district-level "WUMP". *WUMP Guideline* was prepared to guide the consultants and communities. In reality there were many challenges and lessons learned, see Chapter 14.5 for lessons learned and recommendations with regards to WUMPs. The Project Document envisioned that 80 VDC's would have formulated comprehensive WUMPS which were to be endorsed by the DDC's for implementation. In practice 47 WUMPs were prepared out of which 3 were not completed due to poor performance of the WUMP Consultants. The Mid-Term Review recommended that *"instead of expanding the activities to new VDCs, the Project would not continue the preparation of new WUMPs and would limit its activities to the already included VDCs."* and Project followed this recommendation.

MTR also commented that in future *"More multi-purpose water resources projects are considered, proposed and implemented."* It was observed that especially the first twenty (Batch I) WUMPs did not pay full attention to the multipurpose potential. Water scarcity is a fact in Mid and Far Western regions. What ever potential there is, it should be efficiently utilized. In conclusion, this indicator was met to the extent that multipurpose schemes were indeed considered, proposed and implemented, but there could have been more.

One of the key indicators under this result area was *"clear responsibilities at DDC and VDC levels on the management and regulation of use of water resources. Central level roles are defined."* This was done as far as RVWRMP is concerned. At the national level, however, the water sector remains fragmented. The fragmentation is even more evident when the scope is broadened from drinking water supply and sanitation into water resources across the sectors, including energy, agriculture, health, etc. At the community level the indicator was that *"Community is well informed about water and environment policies."* Water Resources Management Committees (WRMCs) at the VDC level, representing the community across all wards of a VDC, were the focus of attention in this regard. Water Rights training were also provided for the UCs through the PoCo activities.

"Systems for water resource data accumulation, analysis, storage and retrieval is established (in coordination with GIS system of the CBWSSP/ADB)" was one of the indicators that was periodically addressed but not entirely achieved: WUMP reports and related data bases are available at the District Information and Documentation Centres (DIDC), but linking these into national systems or those of other projects is yet to be done.

6.3 Result 2: Improved Institutional Capacity and Coordination

The second result area was *improved institutional capacity and coordination among central agencies, DDC, VDC and UCs on water resources issues.* In the original log frame there were only three key indicators under this result area, as elaborated below. Yet, under this heading a large number of initiatives were taken addressing capacity building and well-being aspects at all levels. Capacity building at national, district, VDC and community level was an integral part of program implementation in RVWRMP as indicated in earlier Chapter 5 Activities.

The point of entry in the original log frame was that *"District Water Resource Committee (or equivalent) is fully functioning at the District level."* The inception report already acknowledged that the policy (National Water Plan, 2005) was very clear about this but in practice many of district institutions such as the District Water Resources Committee were not yet fully functional or not recognised by local stakeholders and broader institutions such as the Basin Planning Units, anticipated to be established in 2017. RVWRMP operated through District Project Management Committees (DMCs) which essentially brought together the various sector actors at the district level. Similarly WRMCs served the same purpose at the VDC level.

Another indicator was *"Formal system for accepting, reviewing and approving water permit applications is in place and enforced."* As per Water Resources Act 2049 (1992) and its regulation 2050, the system of permit is required only for the schemes constructed for business purpose. It is not required for the community and household use. This was discussed in the WRMC water right trainings acknowledging that the UC registration itself is a permission to construct the scheme as the registration application must identify the source as well as cost and beneficiaries of the scheme.

The Project Document also envisioned that there would be *"Linkages and coordination established on a regular and ongoing basis with central level agencies on water issues – Department of Irrigation, MPPW, DOLIDAR, MLG, etc."* In practice the linkages were effectively established at the district level, the central level linkage to MLD through DOLIDAR remaining the main gateway to the central level.

The above three indicators hardly capture the multitude of activities and the layers of impacts and results that were eventually achieved under this heading. By identifying 470 schemes of which 451 proceeded to various stages of implementation with 79 % physically completed under very challenging external conditions in very remote and inaccessible places within a few years indicated that the institutional capacity and coordination have been strengthened and improved. Especially at the community/VDC level this capacity was built from the scratch as there had been hardly any other RVWRMP type of projects earlier in these communities that would have placed the community and its representative, UC, into such important role with such critical tasks as financial management. The livelihoods and cooperative/micro-financing pilots added another layer into thrive for sustainability, together with the PoCo package introduced towards the end of Phase I. All these essentially aimed to improved and sustainable institutional capacity and coordination.

There were also a number of opportunities for developing vocational skills. Output based contract was made with NEST (Pokhara) and SKILL-Nepal (Kathmandu) to conduct the technical training such as Village Maintenance Worker (VMW), Local Latrine Builder (LLB), Rainwater Harvesting Mason (RHM), Water Resources Technician (WRT) and Water Quality Maintenance (WQM) training to VMW were provided to local villagers to support UCs on construction and operation of schemes. Payments to SKILL-Nepal and NEST were done as per the performance of trainees in their respective schemes evaluated by UCs after completion of the schemes.

In addition to all scheme-related training as per Step-by-Step, focusing mainly in the community level, there were nearly **11,000 participants** in various TA funded training events and other sessions, see Annex 6 for details.

Last but not least, the local SOs as local trainers and facilitators were meant to be in the key role in supporting the communities and in overall institutional capacity building and coordination.

The capacity of the SOs themselves counts and is directly reflected in the quality of work in very tangible ways. Unfortunately most of the RVWRMP working districts suffer from the low capacity of some or all of the SOs involved. Regular M&E visits to various schemes and a recent spot check of the status of the schemes have revealed some worrying shortcomings. A recent close review of one district found that practically none of the UCs had maintained bank ledgers properly, and no public audits or hearings were organized. Since transparency and accountability are high in the RVWRMP agenda, these findings are very worrying and will need close attention in all districts: similar findings were also reported from other districts.

RVWRMP has to ensure that the SOs do understand the importance of Step-By-Step and Implementation Guidelines (IG), especially the role of UC and their management practices, and work accordingly. Another worrying finding was technical: many tap stands and some other structures did not fully follow the RVWRMP design guideline. A number of SO refreshers and other coordination meetings were held in all districts to improve the situation. Yet, especially in Kailali and Humla districts, there was a strong preference to hire such as Health Promoters or individual "SOs" directly as the existing SOs appeared to be non-responsive for improvements.

6.4 Result 3: Service Improvement - Water Supply

The original log frame target for water supply service improvement was to serve 120,000 people by water supply facilities (8 % of the population residing in the project area). RVWRMP Phase I completed and financially cleared 228 water supply schemes benefiting 98,961 people. The total number of people benefiting from the water supply improvements started in Phase I is 115,197. In addition 15,580 students have benefited from the improved water supply and another 14,879 from both water supply and sanitation. In August 2010 further 40 gravity flow water supply schemes were under implementation. The following characterizes the gravity flow systems in terms of physical infrastructure completed, most of these in remote places where every single item has to be carried by people or by mules:

- Distribution pipeline: 532 km
- Transmission (main) pipeline: 564 km
- Public taps: 2,856 taps
- Water reservoirs: 596 #
- Water intake structures: 482 #

In addition total 266 rainwater harvesting jars were completed, most of these in Dailekh district. In total 1,698 arsenic bio-sand filters were also completed in Kailali district, serving as many households.

The assumptions as in the Project Document had that household practices include conservation and protection of drinking water supplies, hand washing; and that DDC/VDC are able to provide continued technical support and monitoring. The last assumption did not always materialize due to limited human resources available in many districts. Conservation and water source protection issues were highlighted through PoCo activities, acknowledging that in the future these have to be introduced from the beginning, paying attention to the watershed and soil protection/erosion control together with the overall Water Safety Plan. The original log frame had three groups of indicators, each of which is elaborated below under the main indicator:

Effective use of water supply facilities: Water supply is a high priority in this water scarce region and it can be safely assumed that when the facility is available, it is certainly effectively

used. GESI strategy and the approach through participatory and inclusive WUMP aimed to total coverage of water supply facilities within the working VDC.

Sustainability of water supply facilities: Since most schemes have been completed over the past two years, it is still early to make conclusive statements about sustainability. Technical Functionality Surveys (Case Box 1) were completed during the last FY to verify the status of the technical structures of completed facilities. There are now some indications that the technical quality leaves room for improvement with regards to reliability of systems as expressed by such simple indicators as a number of facilities in working order. For instance out of 374 Arsenic filters inspected in Chaumala VDC, Kailali, only 55% were classified as being in good condition and up to 13% as "damaged". With the new design (ferro-type ABF filters) the situation was better: out of 511 ABFs inspected in Kotatulsipur only 31 suffered from leakage or other structural problems. These household specific structures need enhanced attention at household level to ensure the correct Operation and Maintenance practices. Two main reasons were identified: 1) poor original workmanship, direct reflection of the poor technical skills available and shortcuts taken by the SOs; and 2) ruggedness and geo-hydrological conditions as water sources by nature exist in very erosion prone areas subject to regular landslides. Especially water intake structures suffered after each rainfall. Post-construction activities addressed the technical quality problems by encouraging the UCs themselves to take up minor repairs and improvements, and supporting such as soil and water source protection. Water quality was another case of concern, directly related to open defecation around the water source and aggravated during rainy season.

Replicability of water supply facilities: Similarly to the sustainability related statements, it is too early to say whether the community will be able to expand services by building additional water facilities or upgrading the existing ones, or generally to initiate new activities. Based on the earlier experience with RWSSSP and what can be observed there today, the chances for this do exist supposing the Step-by-Step is truly followed and the UCs are given the chance to build their capacity. The role of specialists and technical staff hired directly by the project has been instrumental in the Mid and Far Western context where skilled and experienced human resources are not to be taken for granted.

Box 1. Technical Functionality Survey

Technical functionality survey was performed to ensure quality of construction and true completion of gravity flow water supply scheme. TFS is not only technical audit of the completion but it further evaluates functioning of each structures of the scheme on its functionality on safe water quality, designed service and sustainability. TFS was completed on 100 gravity water supply schemes (Achham 13, Bajhang 24, Bajura 16, Dadeldhura 8, Darchula 19, Doti 20). The study found urgent need of soil conservation work in intake and mainline areas to improve stability of hill slopes and to retain/increase the present water resources.

Human capacity development has been strongly addressed with regards to the UC management abilities, including also O&M Funds. VMWs and UCs have established working relationships for O&M, an important aspect for future sustainability. Confidence has been built especially at the community level through a number of completed and functional schemes. There were total numbers of 3,273 members in the UCs, 44 % of which women. Social group wise 19 % of UC members were Dalits and 5 % Janjatis, reflecting more or less the overall balance within the working areas. In the future more attention has to be paid what GESI policy means in practice, whether for instance women or Dalit can truly influence the decision making.

With regards to district level stakeholders including SOs and under-staffed DTOs this remains a challenge. For local institutional capacity, see above Chapter 6.3 above. Cost-sharing exceeded the expectations with regards to community contribution and is further elaborated in *Chapter 7 Efficiency*. For DDC and VDC contributions, there is still room for improvement. Also the present unit costs exceed what is acceptable in most other projects, so RVWRMP Phase II has to decide whether limits will have to be introduced also in RVWRMP, yet, without forgetting that working VDCs are amongst the poorest and remotest, both increasing the unit costs. Collaboration among organizations was functional, see *Chapter 3.4 Institutional Partners*. For further lessons learned and recommendations, see *Chapter 14.6 Technical Aspects*.

6.5 Result 4: Service Improvement – Sanitation

The original target was 60,000 people to be served by sanitation facilities (4% of the population residing in the project area). In practice this target was exceeded even though at the time of MTR it did not seem likely. There were 141 sanitation standalone schemes of which 84% were completed and financially cleared by the end of August 2010. Improved sanitation as in completed and financially cleared schemes, both standalone sanitation and as sanitation in any type of scheme, benefited 104,335 people. The target was well exceeded. The on-going schemes carried over to Phase II will benefit another 18,304 people. In total 16,355 latrines have been completed and three VDCs declared as No Open Defecation (NOD) VDC with several aspiring to follow on that track soon. The assumptions had that household practices include safe and hygienic use of sanitation facilities; and that DDC/VDC are able to provide continued technical support and monitoring. The original log frame had three groups of indicators, each of which is elaborated below under the main indicator:

Effective use of sanitation facilities: To verify that the latrines are truly completed and in use, latrine-to-latrine monitoring visits were conducted. As an example, a total number of 1,023 latrines were visited in seven VDCs in Kailali district. The results were better than anticipated as there had been preliminary reports that the latrines were not being completed and possibly, thereby, not used either. Yet, out of 1,023 latrines observed, 90 % were used although 55 % had what the evaluators considered as “temporary superstructure”. This is not of concern as long as the latrine is used. However, there were two VDCs where there were clearly problems with only 75 % of the latrines being used. RVWRMP Phase II will have to look at the optimal, consistent and hygienic use of sanitation facilities across all districts now that many facilities have recently been completed. For No Open Defecation (NOD) status it is the behaviour that counts!

Sustainability of sanitation facilities and hygiene behaviour: As indicated above, it is too early to assess long term sustainability. Sulabh-latrines are rather heavy and durable structures and should not have any structural problems with sustainability. As a technical design Sulabh fulfils the criteria of safe and sustainable sanitation also in the long term. However, in water scarce areas the sustainability of these water-flushed toilets is directly linked to the sustainability of the water scheme itself: without water to flush these facilities cannot be used. With regards to the hygiene behaviour, the Phase I baseline reported high incidence of hand washing from the onset but these results have been challenged: asking people about whether they wash hands is different than quietly observing. Further studies based on observation will have to be done to see to what extent the reported hand washing practice is true. Five model villages developed and demonstrated ecological concepts and No Open Defecation (NOD) neighbourhoods in Sipti VDC (Darchula), Balon in Kuwakot VDC (Baitadi), Rolla village in Chhapadi VDC (Dailekh),

Mastamandu VDC (Dadeldhura) and Bhatakatiya VDC (Achham). Out of these, complete VDC-wide NOD status was achieved in Mastamandu and Bhatakatiya.

Replicability of sanitation facilities: Sulabh-latrines have been replicated across the south East Asia with great success. It is culturally well accepted and suits into many geo-hydrological conditions. For instance in Tarai where the annual flooding is a reality Sulabh latrine tend to survive rather well. Sulabh-type of latrine can also easily be connected into biogas plants, some of which have already been constructed mainly in Tarai. The main challenge for replicability is the need for external materials: the standard drawings for Sulabh include many non-local materials from cement to pan set to pipe. Transportation of especially cement, which is both heavy and easily spoiled, is a real challenge for most of the VDCs in the hilly districts. A standard drawing for no-cement option has to be developed for the Phase II.

Overall, RVWRMP will have to broaden its technical scope from water-based Sulabh to no-water or little-water type of options that do not depend on external materials, such as pan sets or even cement. The unit costs in the remote villages have been fairly high due to high transportation cost of external materials, see *Chapter 7 Cost Efficiency*. This calls for more technical options and focused effort in promoting local materials. With the existing technology choice, the community (household) will not be able to construct facilities on their own. This is critical as very low subsidy has been recommended in the Phase II Project Document. The transferability of project strategies in sanitation will be aligned with the Regional efforts, a process which was started during the last six months of Phase I.

Box 2. World's Longest Toilet Queue on World Water Day 2010

RVWRMP participated in the World's Longest Toilet Queue 2010 linking the GPS located photos of toilet queues in various districts into the global event through Google Earth.

Photos and Google Earth file is available on RVWRMP web site.



6.6 Result 5: Service Improvement – Irrigation

In majority of the WUMPs the first priorities have been water supply, and irrigation is emerging only now when the water supply schemes are getting completed. There is an increasing demand for irrigation and rehabilitation and/or extension of the existing irrigation facilities. It has also been observed that there is a lot of unused potential within the multiple use contexts as well as within the livelihoods context. PoCo phase has already addressed the use of drainage water from the tap stands for home garden irrigation. Similarly the livelihoods activities both in the pilot activities and some PoCo activities have introduced non-conventional irrigation technologies, including drip irrigation.

The original target in the Project Document was 15,000 people to be served with small-farm irrigation facilities, i.e. some 600 ha of irrigated land (i.e. 1 % of the population residing in the project area). In RVWRMP Phase I irrigation was planned for 29 schemes. Eventually 20 of these were completed with total **389 ha** command area. All those that were dropped for the time

being were in the multiple-use context, usually with the micro-hydro power. These dropped schemes may be considered again in the Phase II when the micro-hydro itself is completed and running. In addition there are non-conventional irrigation systems, such as drip irrigation and systems utilizing drainage water from the tap stands to kitchen gardens.

Overall, since the priorities follow the WUMP priorities (usually water supply came first), there were less irrigation schemes and the target set in the Project Document was not met. Similarly to the other results areas earlier, the original log frame had three groups of indicators for irrigation improvements, each of which is elaborated below under the main indicator:

Effective Use: Since all the completed irrigation schemes are fairly new, it is too early to comment on their effective, optimal and consistent use. By the end of July 2010 total of 564 households had benefited from irrigation with the total population of 3,399. Ethnically all the population of project area belongs to Chhetris, Dalits (Kami) and Brahmins; out of the total beneficiaries there were 367 Dalits.

The existing rain-fed agricultural practices within the command areas remain traditional. Due to earlier lack of proper irrigation facility, only monsoon rice and wheat are grown, occasionally also maize. As a result the yields are comparatively low in comparison to what could be possible in irrigated area given the topographical, soil depth and climate constraints in each unique location. Paddy is used in the rainy season (June to September) where the cropping pattern includes: 1. Paddy – Maize; 2. Paddy – Wheat; and 3. Paddy – Lentils/beans/peas.

Sustainability: Reliability of systems is always critical, given the landslide prone geo-hydrological conditions. Water scarcity is a reality in this part of the country, and even the small rivers often used in the irrigation systems can dry up enough not to be able to feed the system. Maintenance of canals and flow control systems is included into the post-construction package together with the livelihoods activities, and will be followed up in the Phase II as time goes by. Human capacity development in terms of management abilities, knowledge and skills, as well as confidence should be high due to close involvement of the UCs in all aspects of the scheme planning and construction through Step-by-Step. Yet, in practice in some cases the mobilization was not as effective as it should have been, and further training will be needed also with regards to the behaviour. Local institutional capacity has been built through UCs which had a number of opportunities for learning and problem solving.

The following cost analysis is based on 14 completed and financially cleared irrigation schemes in Bajhang and Accham districts. These figures do not take into account multiple-use systems which typically do include irrigation but where the costs are several times higher (due to many facilities being included into one scheme). Overall, the users' contribution in cash was slightly more than expected (3 %) and well exceeded in kind contributions (29 %). VDC contribution for irrigation was also more than to water supply and sanitation (4 %). The unit costs ranged from NPR 6,000 to NPR 30,491, reflecting the diversity between the schemes and their locations. To some extent the economics of scale works: the more households are involved, the less per household cost. Yet, there are always the exceptions: a scheme with the smallest command area had the highest number of households, the lowest per household cost but several times highest per hectare cost, up to 11 times more than the lowest per hectare!

Replicability: Community's ability to expand services in terms of additional irrigation facilities built, upgraded facilities, and new development activities is yet to be seen and something to address during the post-construction phase. The expectations are high as there has been a lot of effort in strengthening the capacity of the UCs in construction and financial management. Yet,

technically it is not always possible to extend in the first place, given the rugged terrain and water scarcity. Many present schemes were rehabilitation schemes, the most straight forward improvements relating to seepage control and improvements in the lining of the existing ancient systems.

Transferability of project strategies is high as there is a long tradition in Nepal in working as Irrigation Users Committee or Users Group. The practice is well established in most parts of Nepal. Budget sizes are fairly small compared to large conventional irrigation projects as RVWRMP is operating within the community managed paradigm. There is interest in the communities for larger schemes but the project should be careful not to exceed the capacity of the local UC to manage the works and the ability of the community to contribute. There is also the social inclusion aspect to pay attention to: it is usually the better off households who own the best land that also tend to be more irrigable than marginal lands which are usually located higher up or otherwise rougher locations.

6.7 Result 6: Service Improvement – Energy

The original target was to serve 6,000 people by five micro-hydro plants with an average capacity of 20 kW each (0.4 % of the population residing in the project area). In practice this target was exceeded although due to size and complexity of the micro-hydro scheme, not all were fully completed by the end of August 2010. Four schemes have been completed in Phase I. The very first completed scheme was commissioned in Asurani at Sirsha VDC of Dadeldhura district. This multi-purpose scheme utilizes the same water source for drinking water supply, the overflow pond feeding small 2 kW peltric set providing electricity for all households, the water eventually ending up as irrigation water. The largest scheme by far tested and commissioned is in 50 kW Hoparigad in Sipti VDC of Darchula district, became operational in March 2010 and now serving about 700 households.

Table 4 shows the details and status of each scheme including partners. Not counting the on-hold 100 kW system in Humla, project has eight micro-hydro schemes with the total capacity of 209 kW. The completed and financially cleared schemes have 107kW total capacity and serve 3,894 people. The other completed energy-related improvements serve 4,983 with solar energy (one pilot VDC in Bajura) and 299 with the improved water mills. When all on-going micro-hydro schemes are completed, over 15,000 people will have benefited.

The collaboration with both REDP and ESAP under AEPC has been promising. There are numerous lessons learned. One of these is that since micro-hydro schemes are usually complex, time and labour intensive, as well as costly, and since they typically include contributions and support from a number of stakeholders, it is of utmost importance that the roles and responsibilities of each partner are clearly defined from the on-set, and that there are good communications between all. Both REDP and ESAP follow their own step-by-step process and guidelines, and RVWRMP adjusted to both, often in a rather ad hoc manner supporting where and when needed.

Cost-sharing and community ability to plan, implement and manage especially the larger micro-hydro schemes which sometimes serve complete VDC, will have to be further discussed with the relevant partners. There may have to be a different management model for the complex schemes; such as a multi-purpose cooperative for professional management of the system. For further lessons learned and recommendations see Chapter 14.7

Table 4. RVWRMP Micro-hydro schemes status in August 2010

Project/System Name	kW	HH	Pop.	Status	Partner
Hoparigad MHS Darchula, Sipti VDC	50	583	3,491	In operation since March 2010	AEPC/REDP
Asurani MUS (peltric set) Dadeldhura, Sirsha VDC	2	21	84	In operation since 2008	AEPC/ESAP
Upper Rilugad MHP Bajhang, Rilu VDC	30	250	1,552	In operation since June 2010	AEPC/ESAP
Jadarigad MHP Bajhang, Pauwagadhi VDC	21	245	1,637	To be commissioned in Aug 2010	AEPC/ESAP
Kashegad MHP Bajura, Chhatara VDC	50	677	4,381	Under Construction, compl'd by Sept. 2010	AEPC/ESAP
Kailash-Khola-V MHS Achham, Bhatakatiya VDC	25	289	1,340	Under Construction, compl'd by Aug'10	AEPC/REDP
Kailash-Khola-IV MHS Accham, Bhatakatiya VDC	35	480	2170	Under Construction, compl'd by Nov'10	AEPC/REDP
Kukurfalna MHP Humla, Kalika VDC	100	630	3510	On hold (under construction)	AEPC/ESAP
Nepka MUS (peltric set) Humla, Shreemasta VDC	4	47	260	In operation since May 2010.	RADC
Total	317	3,222	18,425		

Similarly to the other results areas earlier, the original log frame had three groups of indicators for micro-hydro: 1) effective use, 2) sustainability and 3) replicability. The schemes have been very recently commissioned or are still under construction, it is too early to assess the log frame indicators. All of this will be subject to close monitoring, end use promotion and UC enhancement. Sustainability in terms of reliability and local capacity for expanding and maintaining the system is an obvious aspect of the end use promotion: if the system is not sustainable, the end use livelihoods will not be either. It is already evident that peltric sets are highly useful and replicable, and are highly recommended to multi-purpose use systems.

6.8 Results from Livelihoods Pilots

RVWRMP piloted livelihoods in eight VDCs: Sirsha, Belapur and Mastamandu of Dadeldhura district; Girichauka and Kanachaur of Doti district and Sinhasain, Mehaltoli and Lalikanda VDCs of Dailekh district. Total 1,098 households participated in the pilots. Out of the households, 41% were presented by female, 59% by male. Similarly, 23% were Dalits, 2% Janjatis and 74% others. Cross-cutting GESI policy sets females and Dalits as leading beneficiary at all levels. Mandatory inclusion of 50% females was slightly reduced due to burden of household work. Caste inclusion is same as in the piloting communities, and therefore very successful. Out of the households, 256 HHs used micro irrigation technology, 871 HHs integrated pest management and organic fertilizers, and 31 HHs used plastic houses.

The project carried out performance evaluation of the livelihood promotion activities of the first year on June 2009, based on Nepali fiscal year. Average additional income of the benefited HH

was found NPR 4,700 against NPR 4,000 per year as was anticipated in the beginning. Similarly 103 tons of vegetables were consumed by the villagers contributing to food security and nutrition. The vegetable was cultivated in 25 hectares in the initial year. Encouraging changes are already observed in the livelihood piloting communities. Vegetable consumption has been increased changing the nutritional status of especially women and children. Similarly, seasonal migration has been reduced. Increase in regular savings at community organization, regular contribution in operation and maintenance fund and replication of the vegetable farming in the community are also positive signs.

Training events were an integral part capacity building process, strongly built on learning-by-doing and peer support. List of various trainings is in Table 5. The value chain approach was found very effective and appreciated by the farmers. The farmers became connected with the service supply chains at different levels. In addition, some of the non-piloting VDCs were seen as potential markets for the produced products.

Table 5. Livelihoods training types an participants

Participants	Type	Gender		Social Group			Total
		Male	Female	Dalits	Janajati	Others	
Livelihood group members	Seedling raising nursery management training	645	453	258	49	791	1,098
Livelihood group members	Market Led production plan training	645	453	258	49	791	1,098
Livelihood group members	Integrated pest management training	645	453	258	49	791	1,098
RV staffs, CMs, SO	Post harvest handling training	645	453	258	49	791	1,098
Leader farmers, CMs, SO	Farm yard manure management training (organic fertilizers/composting/liquid manure)	645	453	258	49	791	1,098
Farmers	Value chain development training	22	6	4	5	19	28
Farmers	Capacity building training to leader farmers	96	46	30	15	97	142
Farmers	Master Leader Farmers' training	35	15	7	6	37	50
Market committee members	Retailers of agro-vet training	26		2	1	23	26
Livelihood group members	Plastic house construction training (Vegetable cultivation)	19	12	4	3	24	31
Selected individuals	Village animal health training	3	1	2		2	4
Selected individuals	Village level extension workers' training	3	3	1		5	6
Farmers	Marketing planning management training	27	4	1	2	28	31
Farmers	Exposure visit- farmers (two events)	42	29	13	11	47	71
CMs, SO, RVWRMP staff	Exposure visit –staff (one event)	18	1	2	0	17	19

The project provided small subsidy in the form of seeds and materials for specific training and demonstration events, also supported by IEC materials and manuals. Especially “Home Garden Management Manual” is highly appreciated and under use as reference material. The subsidy practise was very effective and motivating for the farmers, especially those from indigenous, dalits, disadvantaged and extremely poor families.

Successful piloting with IDE Nepal was also instrumental for confidence building among villages, project staff and all other stakeholders involved. The following collaboration with DADO further contributed in development of home gardens in the scheme areas and also encouraged farmers to take services from the extension service centres established nearby the villages.

Table 6. Livelihoods HRD and supply centre development

a) Development of service supply centres:	
- Marketing committees established: 9	- Collection centres established: 4
- Agro-vets and dealers established: 12	
b) HRD development at community level as local service providers:	
- Retailers for agro-vet: 26	- Village Level Extension Workers: 10
- Farmers trained as Master Leader Farmers: 49	- Marketing committee members: 31
- Farmers trained as Leader Farmers: 128	- Farmers trained for plastic house construction: 9
- Community mobilizers: 14	
c) HRD development at district and PSU level:	
- Staff trained in Value Chain approach: 28	- Exposure on IFAD livelihood activities in India: 19

6.9 Results from Cooperative Pilots and Other Micro Financing Activities

Organizational Development through basic principle of Social Mobilization is operational in 47 VDCs. Each VDC had 2 – 3 community mobilizers to facilitate organization development. Total 1680 community organizations were formed as a backbone to establish institutional development process. Those COs actively participated in WUMP preparation process and they accumulated NPR 17.14 million capitals at local level. Regular saving and credit activities were initiated so ultimately it supported for the sustainable operation and maintenance of the schemes. Saving and credit mobilization capacity of the CO enhanced through 141 trainings to chairperson and manager of the both male and female COs. 109 persons, including 63 females and 39 Dalits were trained to act as community mobilizers. Their capacity was enhanced through series of social mobilization trainings such as basic social mobilization, leadership, training of trainers and co-operative management. Co-operative as a governing body of all the water resources activities was established in 4 VDCs; Kuwakot and Bishalpur of Baitadi, Lalikanda of Dailekh and Sirsha of Dadeldhura district as a pilot activity. Comprehensive training and on the job coaching was conducted in those co-operatives and they already have started to act as local financing institution at VDC level.

7 EFFICIENCY

7.1 Efficiency in Achieving Project Purpose

Project purpose was achieved and the number of beneficiaries was exceeded in other areas except in irrigation. Improved health conditions were reported in villages by the staff of the health post. Living conditions were improved due to improved sanitation, increased water, smokeless stoves and other physical and behavioural improvements in the immediate living environment. WUMPs were completed in 44 VDCs; DWRDFs were established and utilized in all districts. Gender and social inclusion strategy was developed and mainstreamed across all project activities. Attitude change in this regard has been initiated. Eventually more was achieved than envisioned in the Project Document notwithstanding that the unit costs were not considered realistic and that the actual time period for construction was rather short each year, see the following Chapter 8 Fulfilment of Objectives for further elaboration in this regard.

7.2 Efficiency in project planning and organization

Over the four years, the preparation and planning processes can be seen as efficient, realistic and adequately prepared, and subject to close monitoring and adjustment over the course of action. Trimester Progress Reports followed up the Annual Work plans and assessed the achievements against the initial targets regularly, providing justifications for changes and adjustments. Quarterly Financial Reports provided an opportunity to adjust budgets and related action plans on frequent basis. In future it would be rational to have same sequence (i.e. reporting period) for technical and financial reports.

Quality of programme organization and management was constrained by the human resources available at DDCs and VDC, which have suffered from inability to attract and retain qualified people to fill vacant posts, high rotation of senior staff appointed from the central level, and lengthy absence of present staff. These problems have resulted in delays and been sometimes frustrating to UCs whose representatives may have to pay visits of several days to DDC offices without getting service. In most serious cases, schemes have been delayed by nearly a year when source surveys have been delayed at the end of the dry season. As acknowledged also by the Mid Term Review and as elaborated in more detail in the Phase II Project Document, SOs have encountered serious difficulties in recruiting and retaining technical staff. The poor capacity of SO staff has directly influenced the quality of work in many aspects, and the project was compelled to take action in 'patching up' poor quality work by hiring both permanent and short term technical staff directly. All these constraints have put also more pressure on the Project team increasing the TA cost. See also *Chapter 4.2.2 Local civil society institutions and capacity building* and *Chapter 3.4 Institutional Partners*.

7.3 Factors influencing efficiency

The external working environment in Mid and far Western regions are influenced by a number of 'predictably unpredictable' external factors not in project control, both human and natural. Bandhas (strikes) both local and national may last weeks, landslides and floods making many remote areas inaccessible for lengthy period of time. During last two years of the Phase I, an incident report system was in place to records any incidents that influenced project implementation. Some examples of the challenges faced are listed below.

Box 3. External conditions affecting the Project (Trimester 1 and 2 Reports, FY04)

The 1st Trimester of FY04 was influenced by the following external conditions:

- Heavy rains and related flooding in August and October 2009: RVWRMP's program VDCs at Kailali and Dadeldhura districts were severely affected by floods. The flood caused major damages in program VDCs. Especially sanitation schemes were affected especially super structures of newly built latrines made out of mud collapsed. RVWRMP staff took some immediate action for helping victims of the flood. Pyiush, chlorine-based drinking water treatment chemical, was distributed to the affected households of the program VDCs. RVWRMP participated in the coordinated observation together with the Nepal Red Cross and other agencies in flood affected areas.

The 2nd Trimester of FY04 was influenced by the following external conditions:

- Nationwide general strike: As part of its third phase of movement for civilian supremacy, UCPN-Maoist announced a month-long protest, including general strike on Dec 20th-22nd, 2009. Vehicle movement was halted and industries, markets and educational institutions were closed. According to United Nations (UN) more than a dozen of offices including District Education Offices, District Agriculture Development Offices, Land Measurement Offices and other government and non-government offices in the Far-Western Region (FWR) and Mid-Western Region (MWR) were padlocked by UCPN-Maoist cadres.

- Dudgehari Forest area clash between Armed Police Forces (APF) and United Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) affiliated landless in Kailali District: After the forceful eviction of UCPN-Maoist supported squatters by APF in Dudgehari forest, Kailali, on Dec 4th, 2009, UCPN-Maoist called a bandh in the five westernmost Tarai districts Dec 5th-6th, and continued in Kailali for the next two days. The clash left at least four people dead and 45 injured. The general situation was tense especially at the beginning of December. The effect of the bandh was observed in the Tarai districts of Mid-Western and Far-Western Region with no vehicular movement, closure of markets, schools, governmental offices and industries.

- Continuous bandh in Kailali: Following the nationwide three-day bandh called by UCPN-Maoist for Dec 20th-22nd, 2009, Nepal Squatters Association affiliated with the UCPN-Maoist called an indefinite bandh in Kailali on Dec 23rd protesting the Dudgehari incident. It was called off in the afternoon of Dec 26th. Everyday life in Kailali was heavily affected during these days.

- Forceful shut-down of the government offices at Kailali: UCPN-Maoists had also forcefully shut-down the government offices (including District Development Committee, DDC) in Dhangadhi, Kailali, on Dec 18th followed by the incident of Dudgehari Forest area clash between police and Maoist affiliated landless. The offices were not able to function as usual for 19 days. The government offices in Kailali district resumed their regular services from Jan 1st, 2010 onwards.

- Dispute between local staff in DDCs/Municipalities/VDCs and GON: Due to the frequent strikes of local bodies' staff, office work of DDC has been completely affected, for example payments to UCs have been delayed. Strikes have affected the implementation of the project activities and hampered the progress. Shut-downs have been frequent and local staff have decided not to hold dialogue with present government and strikes will continue in the 3rd Trimester .

Everyday life throughout most parts of the Mid- and Far-West was very much affected during reporting period by number of other bandhs which were called by different groups in various districts. Reports of clashes between different political and militant groups were increasing and reported by UN. Operational space had been negatively impacted, especially during the bandhs when vehicles (including UN) were hindered from moving. The above conditions slowed down the planned work and also affected the reporting: not all progress reports and related bills had reached the Project Support Unit (PSU) by the end of the reporting period (March 13, 2010).

7.4 Efficiency in Financial Planning and Contributions

The Phase I Project Document was prepared in 2003. The Inception Report in 2007 raised the issue of fund shortage, especially under-budgeted WUMPs and too low unit costs for investments. For example, the social mobilisation costs of WUMPs had not been taken into account in the Project Document at all. While TA budget (fees and reimbursable cost) were sufficient, the operational cost of PSU and 10 district offices were much higher than anticipated. These were repeatedly discussed in Steering Committee meetings.

The Mid Term Review noted that the provided resources were allocated to the components in planned and balanced manner by project, justified by the selected approach and target groups. It also acknowledged that *"the financial resources budgeted in the Project Document have proved inadequate"* and made recommendation for the use of contingency funds as follows:

- EUR 120,000 for development of water quality testing systems and capacity building and human resources development (both partly filling gaps);
- EUR 55,000 for the development and piloting of the district WUMP concept;
- EUR 500,000 for investments through DDFs; and
- No balance of contingency to be left unallocated for the last fiscal year under the current Project agreement.

Team further supported an additional budget for investments through DDFs, proposing EUR 1,500,000, to bring it together with the EUR 500,000 from contingency to EUR 2,000,000 as requested by PSU. This additional budget was suggested to be provided by GON and GOF jointly in the same cost sharing ratio of 20:80 as previously: EUR 1,200,000 by GOF and EUR 300,000 by GON. Additional Steering Committee in March 2009 approved the proposal.

TA team prepared Quarterly Financial Progress reports (following Finnish calendar year). The budget was thus continuously monitored and adjusted to changing conditions: while certain budget headings were exactly as planned, there were certain headings that were more influenced by external factors. For instance the "Other Programme Costs" that included the HRD budgets was one of those that tended to be immediately impacted by external factors and any delays in the external consultants work. Each of the four FYs were different in intensity and dynamics: during the first FY the budget was underutilized while during the FY02 and FY03 it just slightly exceeded the planned. The final full FY budget was again underutilized, leaving balance to be carried over to Phase II and to be used during the remaining months of the CY2010.

RVWRMP did complete much more schemes, HRD activities, studies, pilots and approach development activities than were initially envisaged with a fairly small additional budget (which, after all, was directed to scheme investments and HRD).

Local contributions in cash and kind from the users were more than expected but those from DDCs and VDCs were especially lacking. Transparency of financial issues and decision making process, as well as activities implemented through the participatory approach built-in in the RVWRMP were the contributing factors in this regard

7.5 Cost efficiency

Cost effectiveness in converting means into results was generally good taking into account the Far and Mid Western context. The average cost of water supply is reasonable NPR 5,261 per

capita, for example compared to the RWSSFDB average cost of about NPR 3,100 of the most recent batch of schemes implemented in more favourable conditions (MTR, 2009), and that unlike most other projects, RVWRMP did not apply unit cost ceilings.

The VDC selection criteria placed most of the VDCs into very remote locations, many of which do not have an access road therefore requiring air lifting or porters (usually community people, supported by various Food-for-Work programmes or as kind contribution to the scheme). Every scheme type also included sanitation improvements embedded into the overall scheme implementation. In Figure 20 sanitation refers to sanitation stand-alone schemes where the costs and contributions can be entirely and directly linked to sanitation.

Review of actual investment cost of the completed schemes show that the costs were within the budget estimate but that there were a lot of variation in between the districts. As acknowledged also by the Mid Term Review, the cost estimates in the Project Document were low. In addition to the low initial estimates, there has also been high annual inflation (for instance, in CY2009 it was 13 %, with more increase in food and fuel costs). These have affected seriously to the material and transportation costs and have naturally increased expectations for consultant and resource person fees, SO packages and staff salaries.

There is no typical system that would characterize all the schemes. For instance, the gravity flow system main transmission line range from 12 to 69 meters per household, the longest transmission line being 14.2 km and the longest distribution line 28.0 km, both in Dadeldhura. There was a large variation in characteristics even within one district. For instance in Achham district, the number of taps ranged from 2 to 88. Due to water scarcity some systems had a very long transmission line but only a few taps. Per capita costs for each scheme were influenced by a combination of different factors characteristic for each unique location. Further the remoteness and therefore the transportation costs, technology choice and related need for external materials were amongst the key factors with immediate cost implications.

Gravity flow water supply systems, per capita cost for 143 completed schemes was NPR 5,261. However, there is very high variation among the schemes and from district to district (Figure 18). District average per capita cost range from NPR 3,360 to NPR 6,700 with transportation and NPR 1,251 to NPR 6,334 without transportation. Humla represents median cost if transportation is included, but without has clearly the lowest and five times lower cost compared to the highest cost (Dadeldhura). The transportation costs (Figure 19) were not uniform either: while average vehicle/air transportation per capita cost was NPR 508, median was NPR 182 and the highest NPR 2,841 (Humla). Similar range can be seen for portering: average NPR 454, median NPR 141, maximum NPR 1,417.

Rainwater harvesting system unit costs turned out to be very high. These systems included 6.5 m³ rainwater collection jar, two bundles of roofing material, gutters, lid and first flush system. Per capita cost was very high at NPR 15,004, equal to NPR 94,224 per household. The expected contributions were not proportionate: VDC was expected to allocate NPR 500 per household and each household NPR 100.

Arsenic bio-sand filters had fairly high unit costs per filter: NPR 9,350 for robust type and NPR 4,516 for the ferro-cement filter. Due to large family size (many users per filter) the actual costs were rather acceptable at NPR 1,558 for robust filters and NPR 753 for the ferro-cement filters.

Sanitation stand alone schemes the per capita cost with transportation ranged from NPR 1,327 (Kailali) to NPR 3,650 (Humla). This shows again how strongly the transportation costs influence the total costs. The challenge is to develop acceptable, safe and sustainable sanitation

options that utilize minimum amount of external materials, preferably no cement in the hills and mountains at all. However, in Tarai, cement will continue to be needed due to flooding and geo-hydrological conditions. **School sanitation** unit cost per school latrine ranged from NPR 360,748 in Dailekh to NPR 599,602 in Baitadi.

Micro-hydro energy is of increasing interest and by far the experience has been positive. In Figure 21 cost estimate the per capita unit costs range from NPR 3,846 in Chatara to NPR 8,225 in Accham. Cost per kW ranges from NPR 321,991 in Darchula. to NPR 470,453 (Accham).

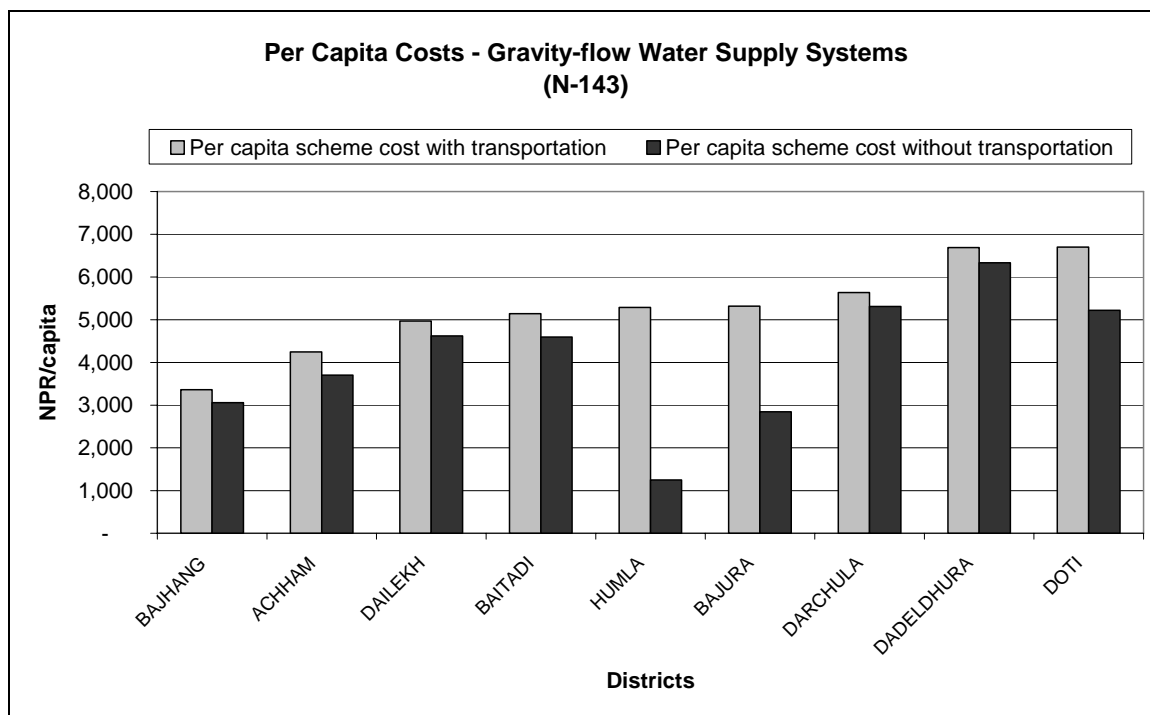


Figure 18. Per capita costs - gravity-flow water supply systems

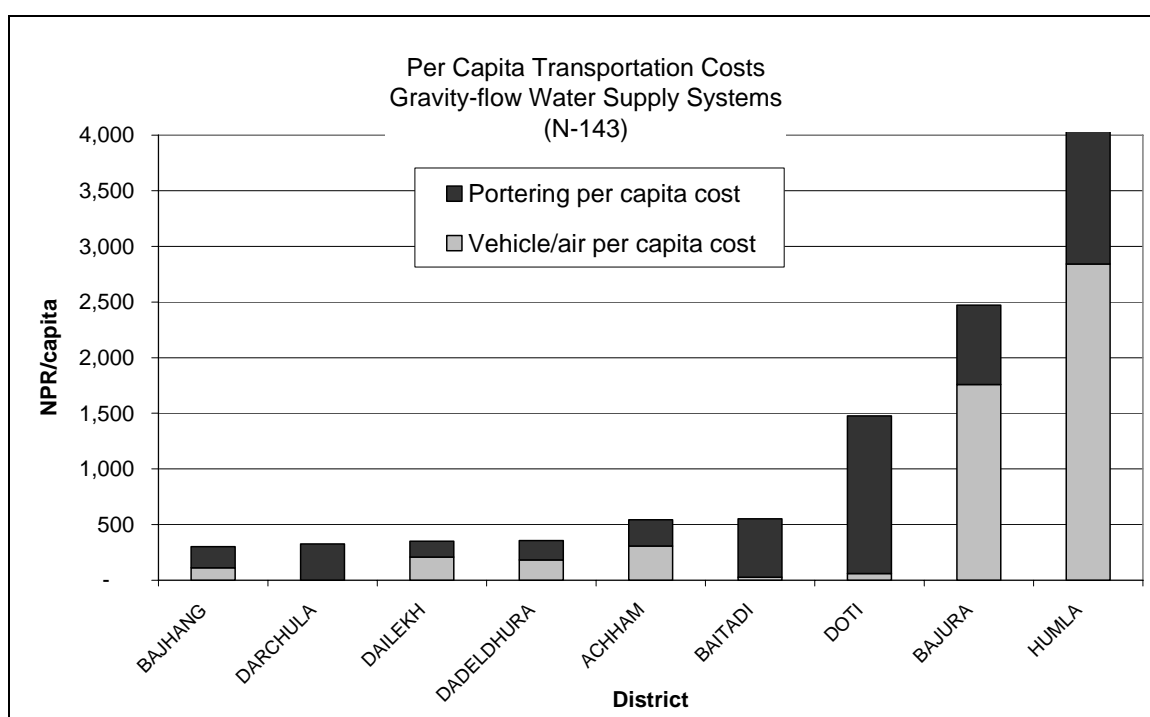


Figure 19. Per capita transportation costs - gravity-flow water supply systems

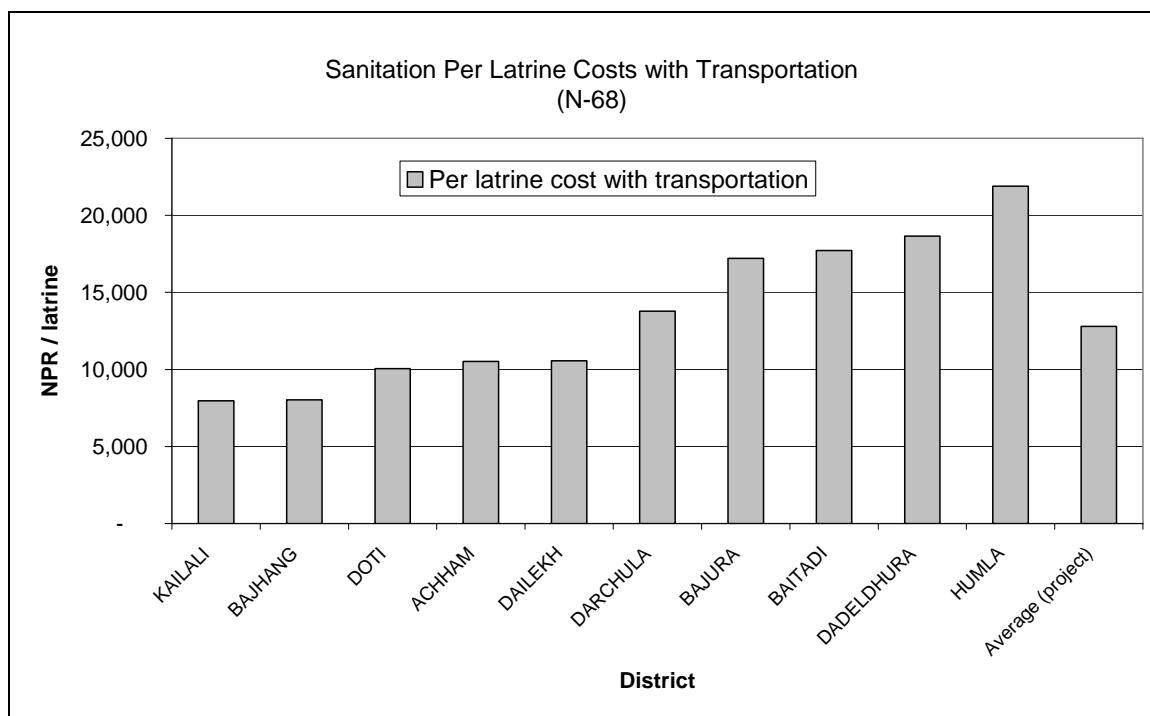


Figure 20. Sanitation – per latrine costs with transportation

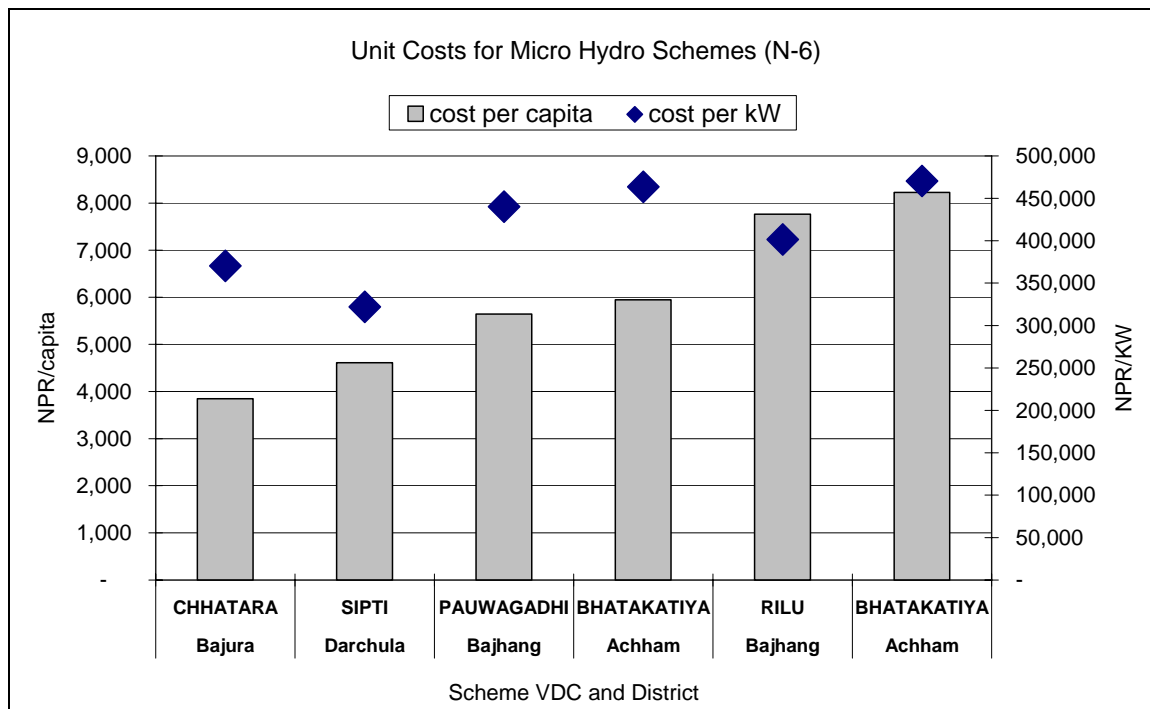


Figure 21. Estimated unit costs for microhydro schemes

8 FULFILLMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The overall objective of RVWRMP was *"improved quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods in the Mid and Far Western regions through rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village level."* These development objectives are still relevant and will continue to be addressed in the RVWRMP Phase II. The overall objective was to be met by means of Integrated Water Resources Management, i.e. optimal development and use of available water resources, protection of scarce resources and tapping the economic value of water for the well-being and welfare. Thus, water is the means for balanced social and economic development to benefit rural communities.

The attainment of the overall objective will be verified by means of the following indicators:

- **Quality of life indicators:** Improved health conditions, improved living conditions.
- **Environmental improvement indicators:** Quality (and volume of water) in existing natural water bodies are maintained (or improved). Solid wastes are properly collected and disposed of (i.e., not dumped near river banks).
- **Economic growth and opportunity indicators:** Improvements in agricultural productivity and variety of crops (including kitchen gardens) in project villages. Presence of new income generating activities in project area.

All the achievements and changes below must be seen against the time frame within which all this was achieved: in three years. The project started late 2006, and the first FY was used for mobilization, including staff recruitment and approach development with the relevant guidelines, as well as WUMP preparation. Majority of the schemes were completed during the last two years. Yet, many changes are already evident and expressed by the communities and district partners themselves. The following chapters utilize the outcome from the District Phase I Completion workshops and monitoring and field reports, hence bringing in the voice of the beneficiaries themselves. The case boxes, photos and especially the final *Chapter 14 Lessons Learned* all relate to this chapter.

Improved quality of life: Substantially achieved. Overall the quality of life has clearly improved in project VDCs and the beneficiaries themselves agree on it. Focusing in specific VDCs and working through inclusive WUMPs with a range of activities and improvements means that the benefits are not diluted across geographically large and rugged areas. The changes are tangible and visible especially in Batch I WUMP VDCs where the work was started earlier and where the water supply coverage is now getting high (i.e. all water supply improvements that were planned in the WUMP are getting addressed), encouraging further sanitation and livelihoods initiatives to be started. The feedback from the communities indicated that significant changes have been achieved: trails are clean, water is clean, hand washing habit has been developed, and vegetable farming and consumption has begun for improved nutrition. In several livelihoods pilot villages the women reported how "the colour has returned to their faces" which may be indication of reduced anaemia among the others. The communities with enhanced environmental sanitation and school programmes also reported increased dignity and decrease in illness with improved hygiene behaviour and less open defecation.

In the Phase I closing workshops there was a positive attitude towards the possibility of declaring all VDCs as "NOD" within five years if present support is continued, also an indication that awareness has been increased and that most VDCs are well on their way to full achievement of quality of life indicators if the progress continues as it has started.

It is noted here that it is easier to measure living conditions than health as health is influenced by numerous factors, all of which cannot be credited to the Project. For instance World Food Programme and UNICEF are both operating in the region, their programmes including distribution of rice and soya mixes enhanced with various vitamins and minerals ("Nutrimix"). Furthermore, health data in the VDC (Sub) Health Posts can be very sketchy as usually only the serious cases are reported. In more remote places the cases are being reported nowhere or in the other Health Posts or district hospitals. Hence, this objective was not fully but rather substantially achieved as a lot remains to be done especially in sanitation, hygiene, nutrition and food security.

Improved environmental conditions: Substantially achieved. Mid and especially Far Western hills and mountains are among the most water scarce areas in Nepal. This area suffers from a multitude of environmental challenges and disasters, such as erosion, all of which is not a result of human activity but rather a natural condition. Water scarcity and changes in rainfall pattern have been observed, flows recorded in the WUMPs have already changed. Quality and volume of water in natural water bodies received a lot of attention from the project and additional work phases such as PoCo with its Water Safety Planning and soil conservation efforts addressed these. Environmental conditions have improved in numerous villages and wards that adapted the EcoVillage or EcoSchool approach: utensil drying racks, small pits for solid waste management, use of tap stand drainage water for kitchen gardening and overall cleanliness have changed these neighbourhoods in a very tangible, visible way. Stopping open defecation around the villages has made a big difference. Solid waste management at district head quarter level was also piloted in one district although the long term sustainability is yet to be seen. The household-wise solid waste pits at the EcoVillages appear to have better sustainability, possibly due to higher awareness by the pit owners. Public markets are clearly more challenging areas to work in. A lot remains to be done both in environmental sanitation and environment protection, and sustainability of many present improvements is yet to be seen. Hence, this objective was not fully achieved.

Increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods: Fully achieved in livelihoods and cooperative VDCs. Economic growth and opportunity indicators including those related to improvements in agricultural productivity and variety of crops (including kitchen gardens) in project villages were closely monitored in both livelihood and cooperative pilots. Positive changes were also observed in strengthening of the existing Community Organizations (such as saving and credit groups). Especially in the pilot areas, new income generating activities can be observed. The success of these two, neither of which were included in the Project Document, has now encouraged Phase II to address livelihoods in all working VDCs. Thereby, in Phase I this objective was fully achieved in the piloting areas but not in all VDCs.

The above objectives were meant to be achieved through ***rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village level.*** VDC WUMPs offered a useful tool for doing this with the Step-by-Step and GESI Strategy ensuring the equity and also sustainability aspects. Obviously, the long term sustainability is yet to be seen.

Risks and assumptions assessment was carried out during the inception stage. It was acknowledged that the overall implementation context had changed during the three years interval in the project formulation and the beginning of the activities. However, assumptions and risks had remained similar in nature and intensity. Temporary disruptions were to be expected; elected local bodies were not going to be elected; flexibility was to be required on many elements including the beneficiary contribution. Yet, Inception Report was optimistic on

the overall implementation feasibility realistic. The risks as envisaged in February 2007 were the following which are largely relevant still in July 2010:

- The political stability remains elusive and sporadic violence remain frequent with potential to escalate and spread widely
- Temporary blockades due to strikes delay activities in the coming 1 to 2 years.
- The devolution process may turn into a very confusing situation as radical federalism becomes an emerging demand.
- REDP funds may not be available as anticipated.
- Weak coordination capacity in the water resource sector is very likely, at all levels.
- Expected contributions from DCC, VDCs and final beneficiaries may be judged unacceptable.

At the end of the Phase I the above can be verified as valid concerns. The political instability continues, there have been short term and long term strikes as well as road blockages on weekly and monthly basis, and debate of the future of 'districts' continues together with the broader debates related to the constitution and federalism. Water sector remains fragmented although at the district and village level there are promising examples how sectors can indeed be brought together, including water, energy, forestry, agriculture, irrigation, health and education. Regional Sanitation Task Forces have taken a step forward in coordinating amongst the multitude of stakeholders operating within the sanitation sub-sector. The cooperation with both REDP and ESAP within AEPC looks promising even if there are issues yet to be solved. The contributions from DDCs have been poor and unpredictable, but the communities have exceeded the expectations. The financial issues including contributions were discussed earlier in the Chapter 7 Efficiency.

9 SUSTAINABILITY

The project has demonstrated the *potential* for sustainability of decentralized program implementation with community participation and inclusive strategies. While for the most part Step-By-Step approach adapted from the earlier Lumbini project has worked well and was fairly well accepted, it is too early to assess whether operation and maintenance of assets can be sustained with resources from beneficiaries alone over time. The prospects are promising, yet, given the hydro-geological *and* socio-economic realities in the Mid and far Western Regions, many risks do exist, some of which are beyond what a single project can do about it.

Post-Construction package was developed in Phase I to support and follow up all levels of sustainability from technical and social to institutional and environmental. This provides an opportunity to continue the interaction with the beneficiaries and handle location specific weaknesses in sustainability as they vary between the VDCs: some are more prone to social conflicts, some more prone to water scarcity and other environmental threats, some just lack basic first hand experience in maintaining any rural infrastructure and related financial matters.

Sustainable community development has a number of dimensions, including:

- ***Social well-being*** of the community, including public health and safety.
- ***Environmental integrity***, also protection of natural resource values and functions.
- ***Financial/economic viability*** of the community.

The following reflects RVWRMP Phase I experiences against these thematic areas, adding peace and security as a fourth component. To avoid repetition, cross referencing is used as many issues are cross-cutting themes and discussed in such chapters as *Chapter 14 Lessons Learned* in further detail together with recommendations for the future.

Social well-being of the community, including public health and safety: Capacity building of local stakeholders was the core approach into future sustainability, aiming to create the sense of ownership that is always needed for future operation and maintenance, and for scaling up successful local initiatives. UCs, COs, WRMCs, women groups, health workers and school teachers and students were some of the focus groups for the activities all aiming at overall social well-being. GESI strategy aimed to ensure inclusiveness and equal opportunities to benefit from the project activities and trainings. Sanitation and hygiene promotion specifically addressed the public health and safety aspect of human well-being.

Environmental integrity, including protection of natural resource values and functions: Nepal is vulnerable to natural influences due to geographical realities such as young geological structure, steep slopes, unplanned settlements, rapid deforestation and the construction of infrastructure without appropriate protection of the alignments (especially roads and human settlements). These aspects are critical in Mid and especially Far Western hills and mountain which are already by nature fragile. Environmental problems are very site specific, and the interaction between various potential impacts has different characteristics at different locations. Changes in the environment, both local and global, are critical to the sustainability as landslides and other seasonal natural phenomena (flooding and heavy rains on the one, and water scarcity and draughts on the other) cause damage. Livelihoods activities and environmental conservation, including soil conservation and reforestation efforts in the PoCo phase further emphasized the environmental concerns. In the Phase II the sustainability of these efforts will be seen. By far there are both positive and negative experiences as to what extent the practices and structures serve the purpose: in some locations the erosion control structures have clearly been successful even after heavy floods but in other locations the landslides have wiped out several months efforts of stabilizing the hill side. The human factor is always present, including also the 'goat factor': behaviour counts as much as the technology choice and cost.

Financial/economic viability of the community: The community contribution in cash and kind was more than expected. In many communities living in food insecure area, kind contribution is fully enabled by Food-for-Work programs ran by other agencies (e.g. World Food Programme) since volunteering simply cannot be afforded. As discussed in the *Chapter 7 Efficiency*, the actual contributions were very encouraging, and the project will, in line with the Local Bodies Financial and Administrative Rules (LBFAR 2008), continue to insist in keeping the scheme investment fund in the hands of the UC and UC alone: both the procurement process and financial management with public audits. Overall transparency and accountability to the community is crucial for both successful completion of the scheme and its future sustainability.

Peace and security are prerequisites for achieving sustainable results. Considering the Mid and Far Western context and the decade long internal conflict, a number of threats to sustainable development can be identified ranging from deep poverty and food insecurity (encouraging short term solutions) to low education, exposure and lost opportunities (resulting in aggressive attitudes, short term thinking and hopelessness). Therefore, the Phase II must follow up on various aspects of sustainability and continue work addressing the root causes of the conflict – many of these are still relevant.

RVWRMP supported sustainable development at the VDC, DDC and central government level by building the capacity of local and central agencies for proper natural resources planning and management as well as better capability for other development activities and for systematic management and sharing of data on resources and activities. WUMP is a long-term plan for sustainable development at the VDC level and has already raised interest of Ministry of Local Development for wider implementation throughout the country. The project also supports the capacity of local and national private sectors (NGOs, consultants).

10 IDENTIFICATION OF ALTERNATIVES

RVWRMP is water resources project rather than water supply and sanitation project even though water supply is number one priority as identified in the WUMPs. RVWRMP adapted many approaches developed, piloted and mainstreamed over the years, including the overall Step-By-Step approach and related Implementation Guidelines and scheme monitoring practices. RVWRMP GESI Strategy is based on the Gender Strategy of RWSSSP broadening the scope into social inclusion. Similarly approaches and working modalities were adjusted with various stakeholders. These adjustments were reflected in the MoUs and related action plans. Pilot programmes were further used to identify and develop alternative or additional ways of working. Hence, identification of alternatives was constantly in the agenda.

After the first four years there are a large number of lessons learned and recommendations for the RVWRMP Phase II (see Chapter 14). Retrospectively the Project assumes that there would not have been other way of doing what has been done by far, and that continued piloting, search for new partners and ways of working, as well as continued development of its core approaches should continue also in the future, making identification of alternatives a continuous process.

11 FURTHER ANALYSIS

RVWRMP Phase I piloted and demonstrated several approaches and technologies which appear as success at the end of Phase I. Yet, sustainability and the broader impacts are to be seen in the future. At the end of Phase I the key stakeholders and the staff have put a lot of effort in documenting the key lessons learned and recommendations for the Phase II. Many of the recommendations will be subject to further analysis during the inception period of the Phase II. Since the Phase II is largely results and impacts oriented, the baselines and systems established and to be established will support any future impact studies, and further analysis similarly to identification of alternatives should be an integral part of the Phase II itself.

The following topics have been identified as subject to further analysis:

- **Documenting the best practices from both RVWRMP and RWSSSP** ("Lumbini Project"). This could be based on existing documents and reports, as well as such material as recently collected by the team preparing the Finnish Water Sector Evaluation. Many of the best practices from RWSSSP were adapted to the Mid and Far Western context in RVWRMP. This study could be a comparative study in an attempt to identify for instance through the Step-By-Step and GESI Strategy what worked the same way? What was different? What made UCs successful and sustainable in Lumbini and can this be found in Far West? This type of study would bring valuable real life experience into on going policy debates that relate to rural water sector and rural development policies at large.

- **GESI Impact study** for recommendations on how to improve this from the very practical, operational point of view, considering the unique socio-cultural set up in Mid and Far Western regions – *draft Terms of Reference exists*.
- **Regional Water Resources sector analysis**; this has been started at the district level and through the Regional Sanitation Task Force in sanitation and hygiene as a mapping of whose-where-kind of activities. Also the piloted "district WUMP" relates to this topic. None of these are doing systematic sector analysis across the relevant sectors, including irrigation, agriculture and energy sectors.
- **Assessment of the institutional development activities**, including the cooperative pilots and support to Community Organizations – *draft Terms of Reference exists*.
- **Livelihoods analysis** looking at both the pilot and non-pilot VDCs – what is the "minimum" that should be done in all scheme areas? What should a more comprehensive, holistic and intense package include? Which pilot activities (technologies, farming practices, management practices etc.) appear as more sustainable than others? To what extent the Leader Farmers have managed to spread the practices across non-pilot households in their communities? What is the efficiency of the supply centres and agro-vet services? This study could utilize all pilot data available but should also look beyond the pilots and into the more inaccessible locations – *draft Terms of Reference in process*.
- **End use analysis and potentials for productive uses of micro-hydro** in Mid and Far Western context. This study should carefully look at the financial and institutional sustainability of the micro-hydro schemes and make clear cut recommendations how these issues should be addressed and promoted in the future micro-hydro schemes. This study could also develop baseline for the micro-hydro schemes for future impact study – *draft Terms of Reference to be developed together with the AEPC*.
- **Climate change adaptation** with very practical focus on community-level coping strategies and livelihoods approaches. This would need a preliminary desk study to identify what has already been done, what materials (studies, action plans, related indicators) already exist – *draft Terms of Reference to be developed based on findings from the desk study*.
- **Technical study and action research focusing on sustainability, use of local techniques and materials, and reducing the need for external materials** (less and no-cement options etc.) to reduce the costs and accessibility problems now faced in most schemes. The related design software should be updated accordingly which is the first step towards developing the electronic Measurement Book.
- **Rainwater harvesting for productive (non-domestic) uses** and its link to soil conservation and livelihoods development. This study should also pay attention to the use of local techniques, plants and management practices, i.e. sustainability of the practice.
- **Sanitation and hygiene** should be aligned with the other sector stakeholders at regional and district level. First steps have been taken in this regard. The proposed 'FOAM' study could benefit the whole sanitation and hygiene sub-sector across all stakeholders by bringing in new perspectives and insights into how to take this task in creative yet more serious manner. Impact study of the present approach to EcoVillages and EcoSchools could similarly find new perspectives and contribute to national dialogues on these themes.

The multitude of approaches and experiences in RVWRMP could greatly benefit the future rural development programmes of both Finnish and Nepalese standpoints. Further analysis done on for instance the following would certainly contribute for the development of WSS sector cooperation for both Nepalese and Finnish counterparts.

12 NEED FOR FURTHER ASSISTANCE

RVWRMP Phase II will continue to provide further assistance to project VDCs and later on, some additional VDCs. There are, however, some needs that are beyond the scope of the RVWRMP Phase II, and which may have national implications as well; i.e. the following may be relevant in other regions and districts as well across Nepal. All the points below could be also subject to Further Analysis or specific study in the national context, and in the context of the scope of Finnish development work in Nepal: how could Finland make a difference, considering that the themes are global and extremely complex? RVWRMP recommends to keep the focus in rural areas, including the forgotten small towns such as district head quarters in remote districts, and "to ground" even analytical policy level work systematically into community level realities and real life action.

Small rural towns' environmental support: RVWRMP piloted a number of environmental activities in one of the district headquarters, namely Martadi in Bajura District. These included activities such as household sanitation, environmental sanitation at the market area with solid waste management, and hospital waste management. There was a strong demand to address also the drainage and wastewater treatment (mainly water collected in the drainage which in practice is domestic wastewater). In the future also the emptying of the latrines will become an issue. Sustainability of the piloted practices and physical infrastructure will always remain a question and will be something to follow up.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation in rural areas and small towns: Both the Finnish and the Nepali development policies have a particular interest in climate change. Therefore, there could be further targeted and strategic assistance which regards to climate change at very practical level. The Mid and Far Western hilly and mountainous parts have already witnessed extraordinary rainfall patterns and snow coverage; dramatic changes are evident but rather anecdotal in such districts as Humla and Bajura. RVWRMP Phase II aims to give priority attention to strengthening the resilience of communities and local economies to climate risks, and hence address both climate change adaptation and mitigation, both of which link to disaster risk management and environmental targets.

RVWRMP Phase II aims to operationalize these through capacity building, livelihoods and water resources management. Hydropower and other renewable energy options together with the soil conservation (reforestation) represent the mitigation aspect, whilst water management with special attention to rainwater harvesting and agriculture (also for food security) represent adaptation. Capacity building efforts could serve both. This will help the most vulnerable communities to integrate climate risk management in its development processes on demand-responsive manner. There is a proposal to complete a study in this regard in early Phase II. Yet, there may be broader implications for the two regions, beyond the scope of Phase II to address alone. Climate change work cannot be "patch work" even if "patch work" can show the way and pilot what can be done in practice.

Food security and sustainable livelihoods: Similarly to the above point, also food security and livelihoods concerns are applicable throughout majority of the VDC across the two regions, clearly beyond the scope and resources of the Phase II. Actually the prevailing situation undermines the efforts of RVWRMP as the wide spread practice of addressing food security by distributing free or practically free food does not encourage the farmers to maintain their fields. There is already anecdotal evidence how the farmers neglect their fields and focus on such as

food for work opportunities, therefore spending their time and effort in such as road construction rather than maintenance of their fields.

At the same time the food insecurity remains a reality: World Food Programme (WFP) Food Security Monitoring and Analysis Unit together with the MOAC—Food Security Monitoring Unit forecasted in February 2010 that *"the country will face a substantial food deficit during FY 2009/2010 despite the positive outlook for the current winter crop"* and that *"the global food market situation is currently not favourable for Nepal. Natural disasters caused substantial regional summer crop losses in countries such as India and the Philippines, which resulted in an increase in the international price of important summer crops such as rice. Domestic food prices are currently stable at a higher-level but they are anticipated to increase further during 2010. In February 2010, the year-on-year food price inflation was 18.1% (Source: Nepal Rastra Bank)"* Furthermore, it is stated that *"the districts most affected by poor summer crop production are in the Mid- and Far-West Hill and Mountain regions; in these districts the summer crop was reduced by up to 30-50%. This resulted in a situation of high to severe food insecurity amongst the vulnerable population. Households in these districts are typically subsistent farmers reliant on rain fed fields and are typically food deficit even in a normal year. In these areas there are also typically very limited alternative livelihood opportunities due to their remoteness."*²

Based on RVWRMP Phase I experience, it is recommended to elaborate this issue analytically from the sustainable livelihoods point of view before entering into action, especially the direct action of distributing food. Food security could also be closely tied into the above mentioned climate change adaptation & mitigation –related assistance.

13 POLICY RELEVANCE

13.1 Consistency with Policy on Poverty Reduction

The Three Year Interim Plan (TYIP) (July 2007 – June 2010) visions “a Prosperous, Modern and Just Nepal” where Nepal will be free of absolute poverty and all Nepali people have obtained full rights. The main goal for the period was to prepare a basis for economic and social transformation in the future. The plan included strategies such as increased investment in physical infrastructure and emphasis on social development. The specific policies addressed respect for human rights, inclusive development, gender mainstreaming and inclusion. Upliftment of Dalits and the other disadvantaged groups are emphasised with poverty alleviation remaining as a key concern and challenge. As discussed earlier, RVWRMP was well in line with the national development policies and plans.

Poverty has been traditionally measured in monetary terms, yet, it is a complex issue that has many other faces. Poverty is associated not only with insufficient income or consumption, but also to ill health, malnutrition and low education levels including literacy, to deficient social relations, to insecurity, and to low self-confidence and powerlessness. Water is a basic need and human right. Internationally it is well established that improving the water security and sanitation of poor people will help to eradicate poverty and support sustainable development both in terms of health and in terms of direct and material ways.

² Crop Situation Update, Issue 10, February 2010, jointly produced by MOAC & WFP; similar news are reported in each Food Security Bulletin and Crop Situation Update.

Therefore, it can be concluded that RVWRMP Phase I was a targeted poverty programme, with its main object to *improve the quality of life of the local people, improve environmental conditions and increase opportunities to rural livelihoods, through rational, equitable and sustainable practices of water resources planning and use*. Poverty did explicitly appear in the project work plans, guidelines and supporting studies. Such as GESI Strategy is an example how the project addressed poverty also through social inclusion: even if the Mid and Far Western regions appear poor across the whole population, gender and social inclusion remain highly relevant in combating poverty.

At practical level RVWRMP focused on poverty from the on-set when the working VDCs were selected, the selection criteria being clearly poverty-focused. The additional activities and approaches, as piloted and developed in addition to what the original Project Document envisioned, included enhanced livelihoods activities and cooperative pilots. Support to existing COs, including small informal community saving and credit groups, supported poverty alleviation efforts outside the immediate water sector. Eventually RVWRMP will bring some interventions to policy matters by showing an example how IWRM and working across the various sectors, not only within a sector, can be operationalized in a very practical way even if at the central level the water sector alone remains fragmented.

13.2 Consistency with Policy on Environmental Sustainability

Environmental concerns are high in the agenda in both the Nepal and Finnish development policies. It is recognized that it is impossible to achieve sustainable well-being and reduction of poverty unless the environment is taken care of. Finland includes consideration for the environment as a cross-cutting theme in all its development cooperation. Ensuring environmental sustainability is also strongly expressed in the Nepal development agenda. Climate change adds another layer of complexity and unpredictability into this context.

Environmental aspects were an integral part of RVWRMP, and introduced as a cross-cutting issue in all activities. Micro-level watershed management, including various types of source protection activities, have been an integral part of planning, implementation and post-construction phase. Technology applied was labour-intensive with very low environmental impacts. Approaches to soil management and erosion control were piloted, and it was recommended to focus these activities to areas directly linked with the water schemes. Especially the northern hill areas are very fragile and landslide prone areas, with numerous landslides appearing naturally, not only because of human activities. Also soil conservation together with re-forestation was piloted in some districts. During post-construction phase RVWRMP focused strongly on environmental issues through watershed and source protection, water safety plan and water quality testing. Environmental awareness was advocated through scheme-related training events and such special annual activities as World Water Day and National Sanitation Week. Regular radio programs concerning water, sanitation, environment and related social issues were broadcasted through local radio stations and occasionally also through local television channels. This forum provided environmental awareness to public outside the immediate scheme areas. The demand for the environmental sanitation schemes was increasing rapidly towards the end and the target set for sanitation was eventually exceeded.

Therefore, it can be concluded that environmental aspects featured high in RVWRMP. The project did increase the capacity to manage local environment and strengthened local capacity to solve environmental problems. By bringing in the first hand grass-roots experience on how to cope and adapt in the changing environment, RVWRMP will further contribute towards

participating in solving and adapting into the global environmental problems, such as the climate change.

13.3 Consistency with Policy on Human Rights, Democracy and Good Governance

Finland strengthens democracy and the premises for development through an active human rights policy. The human rights situation in Nepal bears the legacy of a decade of internal conflict. The culture of impunity characterizes the present situation. The issues listed in following caption from the European Commission report (2002) are still relevant: *“The root cause of the Nepal conflict is a complex web of interacting factors. These include uneven development within the country; endemic corruption; (...) ethnic and caste inequalities; intense politicisation; human rights abuse; social exclusion and deprivation, and inadequate infrastructure development. (...)”*³ All the RVWRMP working districts were seriously affected by the conflict with its unfortunate consequences for human rights and democracy, leaving a legacy that can be still felt today.

The promotion of decentralization together with democracy and good governance formed the basis of RVWRMP. The approach developed earlier in RWSSSP in Lumbini for strengthening democratic institutions and the civil societies through working with the UCs as democratically elected representatives of the users, and with the NGOs and CBOs as local civil actors, was continued. Working through the district-based projects was also about advocating good governance and developing local governments during the times of transition, even when the elected local bodies do not exist. Step-by-Step approach from the RWSSSP in Lumbini was adapted to Far and Mid Western context to encourage democratic and transparent decision making, and to increase equal participation in public decision making arena. It aimed at increasing peoples’ abilities to improve the quality of their own lives and to reduce poverty. In this context RVWRMP combated corruption through advocating transparency in all its activities both at the community and district levels, including transparency in both financial issues and in decision making. Such as introducing public audit of the UC funds is a noted example in Nepal and much appreciated by the people in the rural communities.

The human rights policy of Finland focuses on groups that are more often discriminated against than others, including women, children, minorities, indigenous peoples and the disabled. RVWRMP supported a rights-based approach to development policy emphasizing the rights of both women and men of all ethnic and caste groups to participate in society and its development. The participatory GESI Strategy further empowered the communities by encoring also the women and deprived social groups to get involved and benefit from the project. Involvement of women and other disadvantaged groups in the democratically elected UCs and training events, as well as using the WUMPs to ensure that there are no excluded communities within the working VDCs were amongst the mandatory conditions.

Extreme poverty is one of the greatest human rights problems, and in its efforts to address poverty through water, health, institutional development and improved livelihoods, and in giving equal opportunities RVWRMP addressed human rights also from this angle. Therefore, it can be summarized that RVWRMP did strengthen the role and capacity of civil society, worked for the democratic institutions and responsible government, and through its district-based

³ Hollants Van Looke, J. & Philipson, L. 2002. Report of the EC Conflict Prevention Assessment Mission Nepal. European Commission Conflict Prevention and Crisis Management Unit. Report prepared by Governance & Democracy Counselling and financed by the European Commission. 64 p

projects it also strengthened the competence of public sector across a number of sectors. Indirectly it also contributed to the capacity of human rights institutions by working with NGOs that also worked for human rights. By promoting and insisting on adherence to GESI Strategy and the principles of good governance (including accountability and transparency), RVWRMP influenced the leaders on all levels to respect rights, rule democratically and govern effectively.

13.4 Consistency with the Policy on Gender Equality

RVWRMP actively promotes social change by empowering women and disadvantaged groups through an inclusive development process. To do that, RVWRMP has developed and mainstreamed Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) Strategy to ensure that RVWRMP and its stakeholders adopt practices that lead to increased and equitable access to opportunities, resources and meaningful participation in decision making particularly for women, the poor and socially excluded. RVWRMP GESI Strategy is based on a Gender and Social Discrimination Study that explored the socio-cultural, religious, political and economic practices related to gender and social discrimination at the community level in RVWRMP working areas. The study identified practices, values and norms used to justify discriminatory practices. It also explored opportunities to overcome these barriers and to increase voice, participation and assertiveness of the excluded groups. It found that the degree and forms of discrimination varied across communities, but what was similar was the justification of these practices - faith, fate and fear that is built and maintained on superstition and traditional beliefs. As a result, those discriminated against lack access to education, health, social and economic opportunities. GESI Strategy works in four thematic areas to promote and support the socio-economic empowerment of women and disadvantaged groups (DAGs). GESI Strategy aims to:

- Ensure that project interventions are gender, caste/ethnicity and pro-poor responsive;
- Develop skilled and diversified (balanced) staffing and participation in capacity building activities;
- Promote income generation and livelihood opportunities, encouraging especially women and DAGs to get involved; and
- Advocate for social change at all levels (GESI awareness/sensitization, with attention to highly discriminatory practices such as isolation of women during menstruation).

These four areas are addressed through a number of components and specific interventions that are applied at every step of the Step-by-Step and related monitoring, evaluation and reporting practices. GESI log frame was developed to support the original Project Document log frame, and GESI specific indicators were developed to all levels. At the scheme level participatory monitoring GESI indicators should ensure that GESI issues remain systematically in the agenda.

Therefore, it can be concluded that RVWRMP has indeed addressed gender questions systematically and taken this even one step further paying attention to also social inclusion. According to the RVWRMP monitoring reports and field observations, the Project has increased women's participation in decision making through insisting that women and socially excluded groups participate in UCs and mass meetings. RVWRMP has improved women's income levels and economic condition through the livelihoods and cooperative pilots, and through the direct support provided to Community Organizations, including women's savings groups. The Project has also improved women's health through the work done by the CMs and Health Promoters (SO staff), as well as sanitation and hygiene improvements. Since the RVWRMP affiliated Health Promoters may be more present in the remote villages than official health staff, it can be

claimed that yes, in this way RVWRMP has increased women's access to basic health and family planning services even if such as family planning were not directly in the agenda. By working with the EcoSchools the Project has also improved women's and girls access to basic educational services. By encouraging and directly inviting women to participate (technical) skill training events such as Village Maintenance Worker trainings, the project has increased women's access to vocational training.

GESI Strategy promotes and raises awareness about gender and social issues. The traditions, beliefs and practices in Mid and Far Western Nepal are based on Hindu tradition, yet, in this region have their own unique manifestations and interpretations, some of which appear to be crossly against human rights from the external observers' point of view. These relate to touchability / untouchability, and a range of related social and gender-based discriminatory practices. These are very sensitive local issues, and as such, very challenging to challenge. GESI Strategy helps to keep the issues in agenda, and certain targeted practices have already shown some promising results with regards to gender-based discrimination during menstruation. In conclusion, RVWRMP has been a forerunner for GESI and consistent with the relevant policies.

Box 4. What are Chhau and Chhaupadi?

In traditional belief and practise in the Mid- and Far-Western regions of Nepal, women who are undergoing their menstruation or delivery period are considered untouchables and called Chhau. During this time period females are restricted from participating in the everyday family life and they are forced to live in sheds called chhaupadi, usually in inhumane and dangerous conditions. RVWRMP supported a documentary "CHHAU", a film (43 min) that was used as part of Chhau Awareness campaign in project villages and also shared in international forums.



14 LESSONS LEARNED

14.1 General Lessons Learned

The roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders was built in Step-By-Step and related Project Implementation Guidelines. This approach has been found successful earlier in RWSSSP in ensuring sustainable end results and institutions. The approach was adapted to Mid and Far Western context with a number of detailed lessons learned and documented in the scheme monitoring reports, field reports and training reports. Hence, in principle the roles and responsibilities as well as the logical order of activities was clearly defined and spelled out in the guidelines and manuals. In practice, many core stakeholders were rather weak in adhering to these processes, whether simply by ignorance (as a result of high staff turn over in both SO and district offices) or just by attitude (very profound engineering-type of thinking that tends to take shorts cuts with regards to social and even financial issues).

The overreaching lesson learned is that each Step in the existing Step-by-Step and other guidelines, including GESI Strategy, will have to be constant subject of dialogue during the monitoring and supervision visits to remind and refresh the understanding of these steps by the various stakeholders, communities, SOs, staff and trainers alike. Taking the Steps one by one, with time and attention, should eventually result in more high quality schemes and capacitated

UCs, as well as SO and other staff that gets training through this learning-by-going type of process. This means that the project staff must be well aware itself and sensitive to the importance of certain non-negotiable principles, such as those relating to GESI and good governance (transparency, accountability, etc).

14.2 Step-by-Step Approach

Based on our previous experience with RWSSSP (1999-2005) in Western Region in Nepal, the Phase I have high expectations with regards to the positive effects of Step-by-Step. It has earlier been found very effective in capacity building, participation, in operationalizing the principles of good governance and gender policies, and overall in resulting in sustainable UCs and facilities. Still after ten years of completion of the schemes one can visit many UCs in the Western Region and witness functional water systems and even extended services. Some immediate impacts are already evident in the Mid and Far Western regions as well: there is a high willingness to contribute by the communities, women show more confidence and participation in the public meetings; and especially the public audits and hearings have empowered the communities to question and request financial and other information from the other projects in their villages, and overall to take more active role in the development of their communities. Communities have now started to demand other programmes and projects to be active in their villages and to have public audits and public hearings. Political interference and water sources disputes are now minimized due to intervention of participatory approach of the intervention.

UC has the key role to play all way through the scheme planning, implementation and later in its operation and maintenance. RVWRMP approach is unique compared to many other water projects in Nepal by trusting also the scheme investment budget to UCs. The districts release the investment fund to the UCs own bank account (in many other projects this account is shared). In the spirit of FBFAR 2008 in the Step-by-Step process the UC is directly in charge of the procurement of materials, logistics, store and book keeping, and in keeping the other water users aware what is the status of the scheme and its finances. Step-by-Step includes public audits and mass meetings to make UC accountable to other community members and to make the scheme-related budgets transparent. Public audit simply means that UC explains the budget and actual expenditure to the public, and only after this the next installation can be released to the UC account. The public audits have been highly appreciated and usually have very high participation with at least one representative from each beneficiary household.

Public audits have been successfully introduced and are now the main tool for both financial transparency and overall accountability to the public. RVWRMP considers this essential as a process of community's empowerment and capacity building for future sustainability. However, in Mid and Far Western context this is not easy to do in practice due to very low educational level in the remote and poor villages and the fact that many RVWRMP supported villages have not done anything even vaguely similar ever before.

RVWRMP highly recommends to adhere to existing Step-by-Step, and not to change any critical elements within it. For future sustainability it is a must that UC manages its own account and procurement, among other responsibilities that all build the capacity to manage also in the future. Even if it will take more time with less experienced UCs, it is still a must.

14.3 Financial Management at District and Community Levels

The DWRDFs and the related fund flow were elaborated earlier in the *Chapter 4.1 Financial Means*. Overall, the various stakeholders felt that the current fund release process of GOF funds was good. Fund releases from the GON side faced some challenges as not all districts were able to get DWRDF authorization letters from the Central level in time; DDCs need approved plan & budget authorization letter with detail directives. The districts also felt that an additional accountant was needed in each district to ensure timely processing and financial reporting. Also the regular financial monitoring system should be established in district level for the DWRDF and UC level as well – in Phase I this was done on *ad hoc* basis usually only once in a year. Misuse of funds and other financial irregularities by any of the stakeholders including also the SOs and UCs should be addressed without delays, and the recommendations from the DWRDF monitoring reports systematically followed up.

At district level a number of practical challenges were identified, including such as misuse of construction contingency by DDC (used to purchase in digital cameras, sleeping bags, flashlights etc). Also monitoring budget was subject to misuse in some cases. It was suggested that the GON administrative cost should be allocated as per the approved program budget. The present GON administrative cost, which is flat NPR 150,000 for all districts, was not sufficient, and such logistic support as GPSs and computers were frequently requested. Overall, "motivation incentives" for GON staff were raised in many discussions for their effective involvement in project related activities. Salary payments for the local short term consultants and CMs through district TA Fund was found more appropriate, transparent and timely compared to previous practice through VDC.

At the community level practical challenges were also observed. For instance, it was felt that the UC management cost was not sufficient, that the UC financial management capacity was sometimes very weak, and that the construction material procurement process was not clear & systematic thereby requiring more support in procurement – to the extent that some stakeholders still recommended (against the LBFAR 2008) the DDC/DTO to do the procurement for the UC. Also joint accounts between UC and VDC or SO were recommended for the purpose, but these cannot be entertained: ***capacity building of UCs remains critical for future sustainability***. The UC Account is ***the entry point*** into sustainable future financial management (O&M fund), and a means to improved capacity through learning-by-doing. There should be no short cuts in this. Furthermore, sharing accounts poses financial risks to all concerned and the lines of accountability suffer; the account and/or procurement being managed by somebody else does not help UC to become the capacitated and empowered institution that is needed for sustainable O&M. Instead, there must be time and resources to provide UC with the necessary book keeping related documents, orientation and support, and a chance to learn by going through the process, Step-by-Step, as is already done in most of the schemes. The SOs' weak capacity to provide this support has been identified as one of the bottlenecks, increasing the need by the project staff to spend time in this issue in the communities.

With regards to procurement, it was recommended that there should be a pre-qualification process of supplier for the Mid and Far Western regions by PCO & PSU to be reviewed two times a year. It is also suggested that all suppliers should be responsible to deliver scheme's construction materials up to the road head after the payment of material cost.

Contribution pattern needs to be carefully examined before introducing any changes into existing practice, based on the real life evidence now available. The contribution from the

beneficiaries in cash and kind exceeded the earlier expectations, yet, were often tied together with other supporting programmes (such as Food for Work by World Food Programme). See Chapters 7.3. and 7.4. for more elaborate analysis about the unit costs and efficiency. ***A lesson learned in this regard is that especially the large, complex schemes and inaccessible places (relying on airlifting) need a robust financial sensitivity analysis to identify the possible risks. The community needs to be fully aware of their role and tasks.*** In the Phase I there were several national, regional and global shocks and trends that had an immediate effect in the scheme budgets. These included rapid inflation and raising fuel cost which both had an immediate direct impact on transportation and material costs.

Security in Mid and Far Western regions remains unpredictable. The funds may become subject to abuse both within the community (such as UC Chairperson who decides to collect the cash and disappear) or by external bandits. It was recommended that some "Cash Carrying Insurance" should be introduced when large sums of cash have to be taken into remote places for such as training events and campaigns, and that UCs should be encouraged to pay construction materials to the suppliers through A/C payee cheque or bank draft instead of cash.

14.4 Gender and Social Inclusion

The first lesson learned is that GESI principles are non-negotiable and hence, must be systematically followed up, insisted and enforced. RVWRMP GESI Strategy was described earlier in Chapter 3.2. These four areas are addressed through a number of specific interventions that are applied at every step of the Step-By-Step and related monitoring, evaluation and reporting practices. GESI log frame supports the original Project Document log frame, and GESI specific indicators were added into all scheme monitoring steps (as in Step-By-Step). At the scheme level participatory monitoring GESI indicators should ensure that GESI issues remain systematically and actively in the agenda.

The second lesson learned is that the changes can be rather subtle and difficult to record, and the on-going process of change is resulting in emerging new perspectives. Essentially RVWRMP GESI strategy and related practices are fairly new and have been applied at the field level only for a couple of years. It is still early to systematically identify impacts even if anecdotal evidence documented by the various monitoring teams does describe positive changes in this regard, especially in women's participation. Yet, further evidence and studies are needed to identify both successes and failures, and emerging new bottlenecks for change. In RVWRMP Phase I the "Chhau" (Box 4, page 69) practice was identified as one of the highly discriminatory practices with potentially deathly end. This practise includes both social and gender inclusion. This opened up a new thematic area within the health, hygiene and sanitation domain, highly relevant also for the EcoSchools, namely menstrual hygiene and overall reproductive health. There could be more similar, taboo-type of practices, yet to be identified.

The third lesson learned is that even with quotas and continuous repetition that gender and socially balanced representation is needed, it is still evident that there are less women and DAGs present in the meetings or as active members in Water Users Committees. The same applies to district-level events and such as SO staff. Yet, constant reminding, sensitization and repetition are starting to have positive impacts, especially in women's participation and confidence to speak out. The DAG participation in reality will still need attention and may need some additional steps, other tools or approaches. Illiteracy is clearly a challenge in all working VDCs, and in addition there may also be a language barrier. It is also evident that the more large and complex the scheme is (i.e. the more money is involved), the more likely it is that the UC

members are all male. There appears to be lack of clarity with regards to roles and responsibilities, especially for women and DAG members; they may be members but nothing more. This needs strong enforcement from the monitoring and supervision teams – the change will not come from within. Exposure visits are also critical in opening eyes.

The fourth lesson learned is that social discrimination appears to be very sensitive and more difficult to address than gender-based discrimination. Gender is a social and cultural concept, whereas social inclusion in addition to cultural and social dimensions appears to have very strong political, religious and economic connotations. Somehow it is 'easier' to ensure women's participation and voice than those of disadvantaged caste groups. It looks that many strategies and policies (by various WASH and non-WASH stakeholders in different countries) whose title include "social inclusion" still continue to focus on gender alone, or presume that social inclusion is similar to gender inclusion and suggest similar approaches address both.

Overall, WASH sector has developed excellent practices and tools to address gender. Yet, social inclusion is to be seriously addressed: many tools can be shared but something has to be added to address the political and religious dimension. RVWRMP GESI Strategy and related tools & indicators have a lot of potential but needs to be improved now that there are real life, first hand experiences on what works and what does not, considering the highly challenging socio-cultural environment in Mid and Far Western Nepal.

It is recommended that GESI policies continue to be highlighted as a cross cutting and non-negotiable policy, and both the staff and the key stakeholders, including SO, needs to understand the point. Therefore, GESI orientation and refreshers are continuously needed, "GESI course" being made mandatory to all new staff, and monitoring results systematically and publicly be followed up. Positive discrimination is to be continued in staff recruitment, as it is utmost important that the Project also shows good practice and not only talk about GESI. GESI campaigns have now been operating within the domain of health, hygiene and sanitation, but there is some unused potential in other thematic sectors as well.

14.5 Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs)

WUMPs identified and prioritized multiple sectors of water uses, protection and conservation, essentially aiming at full coverage of water supply. There were a number of lessons learned both during and after the WUMP preparation process (described earlier in the Chapters 5.2 and 6.2). Whilst the overall concept and its practical application was very useful for inclusive full coverage (in preventing lobbying for ad hoc schemes and constant interference with the priorities) there were also many challenges. It was acknowledged that especially the Batch 1 WUMPs paid inadequate attention to conservation of water resources, multiple use potential, and sanitation. WUMP update/review needs attention from the on set as the WRMCs within each VDC should be able to keep the plan updated as the communities, land use and water sources change in time. At the same time, whether the main reason is climate change or not, the fact is that Far and Mid Western hills tend to be water scarce, and that over the past years the water flows have decreased from what they were during the WUMP preparation time.

The first lesson learned was that WUMP "marketing" should start immediately and it should involve all other actors from the onset. Priorities as listed in the existing WUMPs should not be seen as RVWRMP responsibility alone. This is closely related to ***the second lesson learned which calls for systematic attention to multipurpose use of potential and sanitation.*** The existing Batch 1 VDC WUMPs were basically water supply planning documents with additional

information of other water uses and conservation. Batch 2 WUMP process did try to address other water uses as well but sanitation remains less important (and is now addressed through other means).

The third lesson is that WRMCs involved in preparation of their WUMP should be aware from the beginning that the WUMP needs to be periodically updated and reviewed. VDC level ownership for the WUMP is a must and the WUMP should be prepared accordingly. VDC and WRMC should understand their WUMP, know its priorities and how to market it (i.e. how to approach other projects, programmes and funding agencies for taking up schemes), as well as how to review it.

District-level WUMP ("dWUMP") emerged to supporting planning for balanced use of stream/river water in larger watershed area. Planning of stream/river water was incomplete while planning for one VDC, therefore dWUMP and VDC WUMP together were to give the total plan of water resources. dWUMP was meant to analyze the existing situation of water supply and sanitation facilities as well. The overall concept and content of dWUMP as well as the practical lessons learned will have to be carefully elaborated before scaling up dWUMPs to any other districts in Phase II or recommending these across the country.

14.6 Technical Aspects

RVWRMP was essentially an infrastructure project that operated across the sectors. As a result there were a number of construction related lessons learned, some of which are very practical and others that are more at the policy level. The following outlines the broader thematic areas within which there are a large number of various types of lessons learned.

The first lesson learned is that appropriate design needs more close attention to the locality: what is appropriate in one place may not be appropriate in another. Water supply, sanitation, irrigation, micro-hydro and MUS schemes were, in principle, designed by maximizing use of local materials and local resources to make them easier to construct and operate by local skills and management capacity. However, there are more options to make more appropriate designs especially in the context of remote mountains where non-local materials have to be transported by air lift. It is recommended that Phase II would do action research and pilot works in first year to develop appropriate design options with use of local materials and lighter weight non-local materials. By this e.g. quantity of cement could be reduced from the standard designs which have typically been developed for much larger structures and systems than what RVWRMP is involved with. Cement is one of the critical construction materials that is the more costly the more remote the location is, overall heavy and difficult to transport and easily spoiled if not transported carefully and stored properly.

The second lesson learned calls more attention into quality of material and work: Quality of materials purchased by UCs was generally good. This is very important while it becomes very expensive to transport poor quality material to remote locations. However, quality of work was poor in many schemes mainly because of i) construction work was supervised by the inexperienced (junior) staff of SOs; ii) timely monitoring for corrective measures did not always take place, and iii) some schemes were financially cleared without completing construction works and without full functioning of scheme. Phase II should make sure that all these schemes will be upgraded to acceptable level and properly completed, with the appropriate feed back to those who were involved with the poor work in the first place. Technical functionality status (TFS) survey (Box 1 on page 44) that was conducted during the last year of the Phase I made

several recommendations to be addressed during the inception period of the Phase II. TFS type of systematic technical evaluation will have to be added into post-construction phase as a regular practice after some 6-12 months from the completion of the scheme to ensure the future sustainability. Furthermore, it is recommended to have frame-work contract type of arrangements with local SOs with known strong technical staff and/or even national consultant that can be utilized in a flexible and timely manner as need arises. Monitoring should be aimed at providing on site corrective measures, paying attention to not to miss any steps in the Step-by-Step guideline and related scheme monitoring practices. Last but not least, financial clearance can only be provided after technical, social and financial audit of the scheme – this needs constant attention.

The third lesson learned is Sustainability: Sustainability and O&M practices of especially larger and more complex schemes are a very critical issue. Only financial support is not enough and O&M (sustainability) thinking must start from the onset of the scheme. It may be necessary to split larger schemes into more manageable sub-schemes, all with their own UC. Many activities including UC management training, and those relating to environmental and soil conservation and water safety plans are recommended to start earlier, not in PoCo phase. O&M type of awareness sessions should be held to the community at large and to such target groups as the local political leaders. Refresher trainings are needed also because people do change. VDC's role should be explored in supporting larger schemes from very beginning as both VDC and DDC should commit funds for O&M and smaller rehabilitation cases. It also recommended that based on the performance of the UC and VDC, endowment fund might be considered.

The fourth lesson learned is Village level technical training: Performance based payment to consultant institutions for providing resource persons for conducting village level technical trainings such as VMW, LLB, RWH Mason and WRT was found self driving and effective. Such contract was done with NEST (Pokhara) and SKILL Nepal (Kathmandu) in Phase I. This system shall be continued in Phase II with more elaborated evaluation systems, and output/performance-based contracts are recommended also for other thematic areas. The performance evaluation found that many trained technical human resources (VMWs and LLBs) were not working for their respective scheme because many of them had already left to India or other places to work. Due to this selection process needs re-thinking, giving emphasis to women who are more likely to stay in their villages rather than migrate. Attention must also be paid into ensuring that there is a legally valid contract between the UC and their VMW, especially in the larger schemes where VMW may be needed full time and hence, be compensated accordingly.

14.7 Micro-Hydro and Other Energy Options

RVWRMP Phase I included a number of energy options although these were not promoted at the WUMP preparation time as such. In addition to the micro-hydro option itself, the project included improved water mills, biogas, smokeless (Improved) cooking stoves and in one pilot case, also household-specific solar power (Bichhaya VDC, Bajura district). Many of the above energy options have strong impacts on the lives of especially rural women: while at the moment grinding is done manually with stones, Improved Water Mills will decrease this burden from many women and girls. Similarly smokeless (improved) cooking stoves can address the Number 1 health problem, Acute Respiratory Illnesses, of women and their small children who often accompany their mothers in kitchens with open fire. There are a number of environmental benefits from forest preservation to re-forestation and soil conservation. Smokeless stoves typically use less fire wood than open fires, and such as briquette technology could substitute

the firewood. Furthermore, plantation of *Jatropha* (Sajiwan) could be very economic plant not only for its use as a bio fuel but also for the soil conservation. Biogas options, in turn, are already linked to sanitation programmes. New options could include solar driers within the livelihoods context for drying vegetables and fruits which could help in transportation and preservation of the crop, as well as add market value. Solar lift irrigation could be an option but its sustainability and financial feasibility are yet to be studied. Similarly, solar powered water pumps could be an option but should be subject to close feasibility and sustainability assessment, considering the remote locations and challenging access to even very basic spare parts.

There were a number of lessons learned with regards to all of these, and a strong connection to both *climate change adaptation AND mitigation*. There is certainly a lot of demand in this regard in the remote villages, some people suggesting that the ***WUMP updates should include energy priorities as well***. Yet, it must be clear from the onset how many and what type of micro-hydro projects RVWRMP can support, considering the limited resources and the fact that RVWRMP is not only an energy sector project. The other priorities will remain equally valid.

Both the Project Document and the Inception Report envisioned REDP as the key energy sector partner. In practice the main partners were both REDP and ESAP under the AEPC. There are potentially also other institutional partners for scaling up, including the following:

- Mini Grid Support Programme – Micro hydro component (Pico Hydro, Peltric Set, Micro Hydro, Small Hydro)
- Solar Support Programme – Solar Energy Component (Solar home systems, lift irrigation, lift water supply, institutional solar system), solar driers, etc.
- Biomass Energy Support Programme - Bio Gas Component (Toilet Attached Biogas, Institutional Bio Gas in School, Hospital etc.), Metallic Stove, Improved Cooking Stoves, Briquette, Bio-Fuel (*Jatropha*).
- Others Component such as Improved Water Mill with Ghatta electrification, wind mills and others research on energy sector. The Improved Water Mills have a huge potential for a number of livelihoods applications from oil pressing and rice husking to saw milling.

One key lesson learned for the future is that the role and responsibilities of each partner must be very clearly detailed out. RVWRMP supported both ESAP and REDP projects without very clear role of its own, ending up getting involved with a range of issues that were not foreseen. Micro-hydro projects are usually located in very remote places and such it should be: if the place is accessible, it is probably accessible to national grid as well. This poses a number of practical problems for implementing sustainable micro-hydro projects. For instance, it is very difficult to transport large electro-mechanical components by people and/or mules, and there is pressure to use helicopters. This can immediately multiply the original budget as was evident in one case in Humla. Lack of expertise at the construction site and at the district level have resulted in poor design and estimates, causing unforeseen technical problems later on and sometimes resulting also in unused energy potential and mislead expectations in the community. Since there is a large sums of money and materials involved, transparency and accountability must be improved. There should be open communications with regards to such as the selection of installers and suppliers and the related financial transactions, as well as critical decisions made. The critical decisions become even more critical when the scheme itself becomes critical.

Another lesson learned is that there should be no short cuts in assessing the financial, social and technical feasibility of all micro-hydro schemes. RVWRMP accepted schemes already

prepared by REDP and ESAP, often on technical grounds. Micro-hydro schemes are both cost and labour intensive and hence, there should be no short cuts in addressing the social mobilization and financial feasibility aspects as well! Furthermore, since RVWRMP is a water resource management project with strong interest in livelihoods, both the multi-purpose use potential and end-use issues for sustainable livelihoods must be addressed for future sustainability. In the RVWRMP Phase II all energy sector partners must agree on clear cut roles and responsibilities, and the related lines on accountability. The process cannot follow the RVWRMP Step-By-Step as essentially these schemes are under AEPC. Nevertheless, RVWRMP could suggest to follow its Step-By-Step as far as the community and its representatives, UC, are concerned. RVWRMP could focus on the capacity building, ensuring that such cross-cutting themes as GESI and good governance, are mainstreamed and practiced. RVWRMP could also focus on the end-use promotion and related livelihoods activities for sustainability: light alone will not bring additional resources to the community for the continued maintenance of the system.

A lesson learned related to most of the points above is that RVWRMP Phase II *should define the scale of schemes that fits into its working modality, budget and the community managed system*: anything between the small peltric sets up to 50 kW appears to be feasible, both from human and financial points of view, with the existing working modality and budget. Pre-selection criteria should be decided before entering into any more specific technical, financial and social feasibility studies.

End use promotion is an important aspect for the future sustainability and for being able to realize all the potential benefits of the present time. End-use thinking must be holistic, pay attention to GESI and be linked to sustainable livelihoods across the whole service area.

14.8 Sanitation, Health and Hygiene

The first lesson learned was that there MUST be more technological options which should go together with the contribution patterns and willingness to invest in cash and kind. Safe and sustainable technological option does not need to be same in each location. Approach to sanitation and hygiene should be adjusted according to existing available resources bearing in mind the great diversity between the districts and VDCs in the project area. In Phase I it is evident that Sulabh technology was too expensive to many locations, mainly due to use of such external materials as cement. If the subsidies in the Phase II will be low (zero from the GOF, 80 % from the users), the technology introduced in the Phase I cannot continue especially in the more remote locations. The drive towards 80 % of VDCs to have No Open Defecation (NOD) status will necessitate other technical options and careful consideration of costs. This leads to practically 100 % use of local materials and drastically new approaches into sanitation technologies; especially airlifting is not an option.

The question remains how much the VDC contribution can realistically be, and what is the gap in between what the users, VDC and DDC can and are willing to pay and what the technology costs are in reality? RVWRMP I promoted practically only twin pit (Sulabh) water seal latrines. These have been observed to be culturally acceptable in the South Asia region and generally safe and sustainable structures, and welcomed in the project area. Since the RVWRMP I experiences are still new and the pits will not be filled for several years to come, one can not know for sure whether people in the project regions are willing to empty the pits, or will they rather build new pits/move the location or indeed, abandon these altogether – which is always a possibility!. Supposing Sulabh will continue to be the prioritised technology, this gap will be

rather large and hit especially the Tarai communities where there are no stones for sealing the pits and cement is used.

The second lessons learned is that it is too easy to manipulate subsidies and poverty ranking results. Poverty has many faces, and it changes in time, seasonally and over the years and therefore, it is not possible to fix 'one-fit-for-all' poverty indicators and systems for measuring it. Therefore, participatory poverty (well-being) ranking was established to elaborate poverty within a community by the community. This practice had worked well earlier but now must be subject to honest self-assessment by all those involved with the practice, including the community itself, its local elites, SO and the project staff alike. In Phase I experience this process appears to be manipulated by SOs and/or local elites, misuse resulting in 100 % ultra-poor communities even where all other indicators do not support this outcome, and hence not serving its purpose in directing the support to where it is most critically needed: to those who truly are the poorest of the poor. Sometimes instead of being a tool for equitable subsidy distribution the process has caused social conflicts.

The third lesson learned is that aiming to No Open Defecation (NOD) -status needs a local strategy of its own right with local commitment and leadership to make it happen. All WUMP updates should have an inbuilt NOD target and take sanitation more seriously, and behaviour change in the unique Mid and Far Western cultural context needs more understanding from all concerned, including the SO and project staff. VDC should take a lead, all VDCs aspiring to NOD which in turn should have a clear cut criteria and strategy for sustainability. Internal social norms should be established to end open defecation as appropriate in each community-context. Bonuses or rewards for good performers as well as punishments for defaulters should be established within each VDC, staying sensitive to local customs and existing practices in both regards. VDCs annual plan for NOD should be acknowledged (matched) in the corresponding district plans, with budget allocations of their own right. This budget line should have space for software activities as well. Unfortunately, very few VDCs have shown commitment and keen interest to take lead even if the VDC contributions have been rather acceptable.

There are a large number of minor lessons learned and recommendation with regards to sanitation and hygiene. All these would need to be considered one by one in updating the existing Environmental Sanitation Guidelines. These existing Guidelines will be further aligned with the regional targets as set at the end of 2010 by the Regional Sanitation Task Force in an attempt to bring together the different sector stakeholders and line agencies, including regional education, health and water authorities, in formulating uniform approaches to sanitation and hygiene within the region. As is indicated several times earlier, Mid and Far Western Nepal differ from the rest of Nepal in many ways and hence, national standards and guidelines for sanitation and hygiene have to be adapted both regionally and within the districts. What works (or not) in Kathmandu valley most certainly has nothing to do in remote villages of Mid and Far West!

14.9 Drinking Water Quality and Water Safety Plans

In the water quality testing the National Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS) of Nepal was applied even if remote location of RVWRMP working districts is a major challenge for water quality testing. Due to difficult logistics in Far and Mid Western Regions, meeting the future requirements set by the national standards and directives remains a great challenge, and at the moment the testing capacity outside Kathmandu does not exist. Regional laboratories promoted by DWSS are not functioning. RVWRMP has done water quality testing since 2007

and the experiences will provide lessons learned to whole Nepal on what is required in terms of skills, equipment, time, logistics, money and effort to fulfil the national standards.

The first lesson learned was that it appeared almost impossible to adhere with the NDWQS. Accredited laboratories simply do not exist in the Far and Mid Western regions. Especially for the micro-biological samples it takes too long time to get samples to the laboratories of Kathmandu or Biratnagar. Even a district level laboratory service would have a hard time serving the remote locations which may require several days of walking from the nearest road head. The problem was solved in RVWRMP first by establishing a mobile mini-laboratory with a full time lab technician in PSU in Dhangadhi and by mobilizing this person in the districts. At the same time RVWRMP used the services of the accredited SEAM-N-MMA laboratory, getting the laboratory staff to come and do the field testing for bacteriological samples and taking samples for chemical analysis in the laboratory in Biratnagar. The related lesson learned was this is costly practice should every scheme be tested three times per year on regular basis.

The second lesson learned is that while planning for the water quality test, simultaneous preparations have to be done for responding to the results. Water quality teams identified a large number of problems with the schemes, many structural defects and poor sanitation and hygiene behaviour (open defecation) being directly reflected in the water quality. Water quality analysis alone do not solve problems, it only indicates possible contamination of water. Corrective actions must be taken afterwards and water safety thinking shall be enforced in the communities and all inclusive Water Safety Plans needed. Hence, another round of water quality testing should follow fairly soon after the first to follow up the recommendations and to verify that the water is safe (at least for the time being – sustainability of such as ending open defecation is another matter that need to be closely followed up over the long term).

Recommendations for Water Safety Plan and water quality testing:

- A sanitary surveillance must be done properly during feasibility survey of water supply schemes and preparation of WSP and a separate training of water quality and water safety plan must be included in all phases to users committee and facilitators;
- Special attention to adequate supervision and technical support must be paid to design construction of water supply systems for preventing poor quality of structures which increase risks of contamination ;
- An orientation to users committee and mass awareness events must organized in each schemes. Result will be discussed with users committee for immediate improvements;
- The project has applied the WHO's water safety plan guidelines and modified them to local rural context and Phase II must further develop the process and actively disseminate the experiences in national forums;
- More training for the project staff in water quality monitoring and water safety planning;
- A detailed water quality testing plan must be developed to each district to get adequate samples and accurate results during dry and rainy season. While developing local capacity to do some of the field tests, transparent competitive bidding must be arranged to have reliable testing services available (framework contracts) in every district.

14.10 Arsenic Mitigation

Arsenic mitigation and Kailali district were not included into the original Project Document. This was also one of the thematic areas where Helvetas as the partner was to take lead. The

overall approach to mitigation followed the earlier lessons learned and technologies developed in Lumbini project (RWSSSP), and as such, all lessons learned in Kailali built on those.

The first lesson learned was that it is indeed possible to establish one institution to coordinate all arsenic mitigation efforts in the district to avoid duplication and effective use of available resources. District Arsenic Coordination Committee (DACC) was well functional and coordinated with national, district as well as VDC level stakeholders for the sustainable arsenic mitigation program of the district.

The second lesson learned is that focused awareness programmes can work and make a difference in a very short period of time. Now after only a few years of activities all communities are aware on effects of arsenic contaminated water, new well owners are approaching the project for testing their wells and looking for access to reliable water quality test laboratory facilities at local level. Arsenic test kits, reagents and technicians are not available locally. The question had to be raised as to whether the radio and other awareness programmes were to continue as this raised a lot of interest and concern across all VDCs, the question being who was there in the district to respond to this demand! There are thousands of tube wells in Tarai. In some communities the people did prefer the ADF water taste to that extent that requests for the filters were made also by those who had not arsenic in water.

The third lesson learned is that there remains a lot to be done with the water quality testing – one off blanket testing and use of field kits are not enough. The blanket testing was not straight forward and reliable: it was claimed that it was difficult to verify the arsenic contaminated tube wells from the blanket test record. Each well should have an ID and GPS location as practically each household in Tarai has one tube well in its yard: there are thousands of these wells and not all are contaminated. It was obvious also that the laboratory test results were constantly different than those with field kits. This is a challenge for further development of field kits as parts per billion are truly difficult to detect! Furthermore, one off test does not guarantee that the filter will work for ever – there is a need to monitor all wells more systematically over the year as the groundwater table fluctuates with the seasons.

The fourth was that the arsenic mitigation technologies need further research, development and deployment with specific attention to sustainability and long term arsenic removal capacity. ABFs are generally well operated after the owners have received O&M training. Especially women have shown their skill and right attitude in maintaining their filters. Local skilled ABF care takers can provide further support for regular O&M of these filters. Yet, a number of structural and financial challenges remain, challenging the sustainability and reliability of these filters. For instance, the robust type RCC ABF is long lasting but purchasing cost is high at the beginning though it is cheaper than other due to its long durability. Plastic ABFs are not accepted by the users and durability is very less; and as per the recent findings using plastics to keep water is not hygienic either. Developing metal (aluminium, copper or brass) ABF would be more durable and have reuse (scrap) value. More than 60 % square model (old type) and 15 % ferro type ABF are leaking. Also the quality of the filter media and nail is directly related to water quality.

The recommendations for arsenic mitigation are thus as follows:

- DACC should remain in charge and all government organizations, NGOs and INGOs alike working in the sector should respect that. With coordinated effort it should not be impossible to address the arsenic contamination problem in Kailali across all VDCs.

- Awareness programmes (radio) should continue, and the Community Health Workers and (Sub) Health Posts across whole Kailali should be involved and be trained to identify arsenic contamination related health impacts before they develop into incurable forms. The (Sub) Health Posts should have enough information about who to access for water quality testing and mitigation options. Diarrhoea will remain the number one health problem and should not be forgotten or 'replaced' with arsenic alone even if focused awareness programmes seem to bring the most effective end result: aware citizens!
- Regional accredited water quality testing laboratory with proper laboratory grade arsenic testing equipment is needed. This laboratory could serve all regions, and provide also private services for those who want to get their private water sources tested. It is recommended that with DACC, Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Office and other key stakeholders RVWRMP Phase II should make an effort in establishing such facility which could also maintain and keep updating the blanket test records and data bases.
- Research, development and deployment of technology options should continue. Yet, this should be done scientifically to ensure health and safety of any experiment, and therefore an academic partner should be identified.

14.11 Livelihoods and Home Gardening

The first lesson learned was that there is a lot of potential and opportunities under the general theme of sustainable livelihoods. For instance, technology development at community was one of the key aspects applied and entailed. Promotion of Environmental Friendly Integrated Pest Management technology, compost and liquid fertilizers of locally available medicinal plants, micro irrigation technologies, farm yard manure management, off season nursery raising and vegetable production in plastic houses were some of the key aspects emphasized during the implementation. Management of local fertilizers and environmental friendly pesticides was very effective and reduced costs spent on chemical fertilizers. The challenge is to stay focused, not to spread the resources too wide and to ensure sustainable and tangible end results and impacts. At the same time there is a need to maintain holistic view. RVWRMP Phase I livelihood intervention was on vegetable/spices sub-sector only, and it is recommendable to venture into different livelihoods activities that do exist and are sustainable, for example non-timber forestry products.

The second lesson learned is that there is a lot to be done with regards to food security. Mid and Far Western hills and mountains are highly and chronically food insecure. In livelihoods piloting areas food habits were changed. Vegetable consumption was certainly increased and diversified. The project will have to consider the nutritional value and cooking & storing practices for ensuring the nutritional value also during the post-harvest handling and storing. Growing vegetables in remote places in commercial scale is highly challenging due to the poor access to markets. The marketing related problem is faced also due to lack of efficient capacity and mobility of the market actor.

The third lesson learned is that the livelihoods activities can have a direct impact on migration to foreign countries (mainly India) and therefore there can be potential for indirect impact on HIV/AIDS prevalence as well. In livelihoods piloting VDCs seasonal migration for work has been reduced, husbands staying with their wives and families working in the vegetable garden and related marketing activities. In addition, increment in the amount of regular savings at community organization, regular contribution in operation and maintenance fund and replication of the business in the community are some of the results that have come up in the

community. Similarly, result of average net additional income of the benefited households was unexpectedly good in the evaluation of the initial year. The experiences have been promising.

The fourth lesson learned is that peer support and networking can help to establish sustainable livelihoods systems. RVWRMP trained all participating farmers in problem based vegetable farming practices at their own yard. At the same time some of the farmers were trained to be Leader Farmers, Master Leader Farmers, Retailers of Agro-Vets Services, Market Facilitators, Plastic House Construction Facilitators or Local Service Providers or extension workers in the village. This gives extensive support in the long run to the farmers. Local Service Providers have been fulfilling the immediate requirements of the farmers locally. For the sustainable support to the farmers, the project has established service supply centres at local level. It has also established agro-vets, collection centres and marketing centres in the villages bridging producers with the traders and consumers. In the future special attention should be paid into these local networks in terms of expanding local services and training more livelihoods workers. Local micro-financing institutions, including the more informal local saving and credit groups (COs) should be linked into these networks of local skills and services. In Phase II stronger linkages should be established between rural households, the cooperatives and farmers' organizations that represent them. Private sector organizations engaged to supply and marketing of the products and developing economic opportunities should be bridging producer and consumer groups using instruments like market information.

Collaboration with DADOs needs to be further strengthened and coordination with interested other partners, especially with forest, soil conservation and livestock offices should be considered. Analysis on sub-sectors and market players are the key activity to be conducted before entering into implementation of individual activities.

14.12 Micro-Financing and Institutional Development

The first lesson learned relates to empowerment of DAGs. Mobilization of women, Dalit, Janjati and socially and economically marginalized groups by organizing them in Community Organization has been able to create sense of empowerment among these groups. Regular monthly saving has proved to be efficient and reduced unnecessary expenses. Now there is no need to plead well-off people for small sums of money with high rates of interest. Regular monthly meetings and interaction in different cross-cutting issues like health and sanitation, GESI, livelihood has resulted empowerment (social and economic) among group members. As a result, some COs are playing vital role in reducing social evils such as alcoholism, gambling etc. and also some behavioural change like using toilets and washing hands. Some COs has achieved remarkable results. Eg. Phulbari CO of Gotri VDC, Bajura has set an example in this regard.

The second lesson learned is that there is a need and demand for community owned autonomous institutions for the overall sustainable development of community. With this particular reason RVWRMP is piloting Multipurpose Agriculture Cooperative in four VDCs of three districts, Lalikanda VDC of Dailekh, Sirsha VDC of Dadeldhrua and Kuwakot & Bishalpur VDCs' of Baitadi District. These cooperatives ultimately support in sustaining the schemes (Drinking Water System, Irrigation, Micro-hydroetc.) implemented by the projects by regular monitoring, operation and maintenance fund, resolving the local conflict (if any), linkage development for technical input and provide support in operation and maintenance by supplying/selling small goods needed and extended service. These cooperatives are expected to set of returns associated with all services needed for rural population, better prices goods, access to markets or any other objectives only possible through group action. All four cooperatives are

linked up with central level federation, Nepal Agriculture Cooperative Central Federation for non-financial support and Sana Kisan Bikash Bank (SKBBL) for financial support.

The third lesson learned is that human resource development at the local level should be kept in focus: people at district level can and will change but at the village level there is more stability. With increased income opportunities there is also less seasonal migration. RVWRMP organized series of trainings for capacity building of community level cadres/Community Mobilizers (CM). 50 % of CMs were female and 33 % Dalits and Janjatis. The CMs from minority groups were very hesitant even to spell out their names in the mass when they started. At present, they are able to deliver fluent speech, organize trainings to CO's managers & chairperson and facilitate project's other activities.

The fourth lesson is about limited managerial skills: regular flow of cash in COs should be handled properly. The managers and chairperson of COs are not well educated and have very limited accounting skills. Thus, they need regular supervision and technical backstopping. Also supervision and monitoring of CM and CO performance should be done regularly.

Social Mobilization Process: Each community differs from each other; the standard process of Social Mobilization might not be feasible in all locations. Thus, dynamic social mobilization is essential in facilitation of the COs for sustainable institutional development. There should be uniformity in the social mobilization process implemented by all development partners. All development partners should provide their services through the existing COs which should be formally institutionally established and recognized, and follow national level policies and overall. There are a large number of informal, parallel and ad hoc groups which may not be sustainable and/or efficient use of time, human and other resources.

Formation of Community Organization: During CO formation process it is essential to develop IEC materials and applied which will be helpful in capacity development of CO cadres. CO's cadres should be capacitated as per their level and it should be done in regular basis. The ownership and accountability of local government is essential towards the development of COs/Groups for the sustainability of such groups.

14.13 Post-Construction Activities (PoCo)

Post-construction phase was included into the original Step-by-Step but the content was fully developed only during the last FY when more schemes became completed and entered into PoCo. This phase aims to intensify the already existing feeling of ownership among the users and other stakeholders, strengthening their capacity and well being for being able to manage the infrastructure constructed in the project (and yes, why not, any infrastructure in their respective villages!). Such as O&M management training was found highly appreciated and needed even if the assumption was that these issues had been addressed already during the implementation time (as per Step-by-Step). There were a number of detailed lessons learned in this regard all of which will be taken into account in further improving the Step-by-Step for the Phase II.

PoCo is a cross-cutting theme and can be rather flexibly set in time. Indeed, based on the experience in the Phase I, ***the first lesson learned is that PoCo type of activities has to be introduced and monitored from the onset, during preparatory and implementation phases and attention must be paid into SOs capacity to provide this.*** Several clear gaps in SO ability were identified in the Phase I, and will have to do more in detail in Phase II after the SOs have been selected. For instance, if SO itself does not know book-keeping, one cannot assume that the UC that is trained by them could do this either. There also a number of environmental interactions,

such as those relating to water source and soil protection (such as re-forestation) that should be started immediately when the water source is identified.

Technical Functionality Status Survey (FSS) forms the basis for the implementation of PoCo activities from the technical point of view. *Lesson learned in this regard is that instead of technical FSS the Survey should have broader scope, including elements such as the "UC Functionality Survey" and environmental survey, with attention to livelihoods potential, need for soil conservation and water safety plans, among the others.* This type of multi-sectoral "PoCo surveys" could then point out which district-level partner would be the best for each case: Department of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, etc. District and VDC level PoCo orientation workshops are a must for making the potential partners to make them aware what RVWRMP 'PoCo' is about and for the future close coordination. The Project should not aim to address all issues arising in PoCo phase by itself. Therefore, institutional strengthening of key local partners, including such civil society partners as FEDWASUN (Federation of the Water and Sanitation Users Committees), should be inbuilt into each district project from the beginning. FEDWASUN in each district is a critical institution for the future sustainability in providing support to UCs. At the VDC level Interlinking and cross-support between the various UCs, WRMC, Community Organizations (livelihoods groups, saving & credit groups) and other Community Based Organizations was found weak and will need to be more strongly addressed in the future. It does not come by itself, external stimulus and encouragement concerning how to do this and what are the options, is needed.

The negative lessons learned is closely related to the above: in some districts there was a tendency of think PoCo as the quality enhancer & patch up work-type of phase, aimed for completing incomplete or clearly poor quality works. In those districts where the quality of SO's performance was poor, their capacity to get involved in PoCo phase and provide quality support was equally poor. In those schemes where the *modus operandi* was already not transparent and democratic, PoCo did not succeed to change the situation either. More tools for addressing 'problem schemes' in PoCo are needed. The time period should be fixed; too flexible PoCo phase does not remain focused.

14.14 Disaster Management and Climate Change Adaptation

Disaster preparedness and management is one of serious issue to be included in Phase II. The major issues and problems are diarrhoea epidemic, landslides, floods and even earthquakes. In Phase I this was not in the project design, but project took part in limited scale in coordinated emergency actions. Last year due to diarrhoea epidemic more than 350 reported casualties were found in Jajarkot, a neighbouring district of Dailekh. In addition there are a large number of unreported cases. So far the measures to prevent and mitigate disasters have been emergency responses and prevention and preparedness works remain challenges.

A district level disaster preparedness and management committees have been formed in each district where all concerned stakeholders like DDC, DWSSD, DHO, donors, I/NGO and district administrative office are included. The committee coordinates to make joint a action plan and monitors the preparedness and response from May to October in the district. RVWRMP / WRA takes part in this meeting in each district and provide supports in need. A WASH cluster has also been formed in each district to work against diarrhoea epidemics. RVWRMP is member of WASH committees and cluster group at national, regional and district level.

In 2010 RVWRMP allocated emergency funds for each district to address diarrhoea epidemics before the epidemic season started to allow time to prepare in each district. For instance, bleaching powder was provided for chlorination of water supplies at the scheme level, in some areas point-of-use water treatment options, such as Piyush or Water Guard (chlorine solutions), were introduced. Hand washing and hygiene mass awareness campaigns are amongst the regular RVWRMP activities. The National Sanitation Week was an annual event. Gradually, the outbreaks and epidemics were controlled since 2008 in project VDCs even if diarrhoea does remain a risk in all VDCs. RVWRMP is not involved to response to other type of disasters, except of some little work that is initiated under conservation as pilot activity.

The recommendations for Disaster Management include:

- Make a risk mapping of VDC (ward wise);
- Develop a baseline and update it annually;
- Orientation should be provided to project staffs on disaster preparedness and response;
- Financial and other support should be continued in the district. It should be done with WASH cluster group (regional & district);
- Continue No Open Defecation campaign to cover all households of VDC and catchments areas of water sources;
- Water quality monitoring, WSP training and mass awareness campaigns should be done with special focus in high prone areas;
- Watershed conservation must be one priority program in each scheme to prevent water supply system from land slide and depletion of water sources.

Climate change continues to be a great challenge in project districts and RVWRMP has had some efforts to combat against it but more work and adaptation is needed in the future. Increasing flooding during rainy season (monsoon peaks) and on the other hand drought due to lack of continuous rains during monsoon time also lack of winter rains are considered possible impacts of climate change in the project area. Far Western and to certain extent also Mid-Western Nepal (Humla) are already more dry than the rest of the Nepal. Changes in the regular weather pattern towards extreme weather conditions can already be observed. There is a need for short term and long term remedies to cope with the impacts of the glacier melting in the villages in the mountains. According to the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, the annual temperature rise in the mountains over the last decade is, around three times more than that of Terai.⁴

Being able to anticipate more dry weather is very relevant to many RVWRMP activities, including source selection and measurement for the gravity flow water supply systems, irrigation technology choice and vegetable/crop selection for livelihoods activities. Soil conservation and related re-forestation are highly relevant as only some water supply schemes are on stable slopes/ land, while some schemes have been washed out or damaged due to heavy rainfall and landslides in Bajhang, Dailekh, Darchula and Accham. Water use efficiency in both water supply and irrigation, and drought resistant crops are a must.

The recommendations for Climate Change Adaptation include:

- Extensive program of conservation and re-forestation is essential and should be started from the planning phase of schemes and needs to be included in each steps of scheme cycle;

⁴ UN-OCHA MWR/FWR Weekly report, February 5th 2010

- Mass awareness campaigns and training activities on climate change need to be included in scheme cycle;
- Capacity enhancement and human resource development is a must in phase II to address the climate change issues, water and soil conservation;
- Updating of WUMP should be an immediate work of phase II. It must include conservation of watershed and point sources and climate change aspects.

Annexes:

1. Project Working Area Map and List of VDCs and Related SOs
2. Logical Framework Matrix from Project Document
3. Step-by-Step, WUMP and PoCo Process Charts
4. Budget and Expenditure for RVWRMP 2006-2010
5. Status of Schemes by District
6. Training and Other Human Resources Development (HRD) Activities
7. List of Major Equipment and Assets
8. List of Documents and WUMPs
9. List of Project Staff
10. Minutes of 7th Steering Committee Meeting

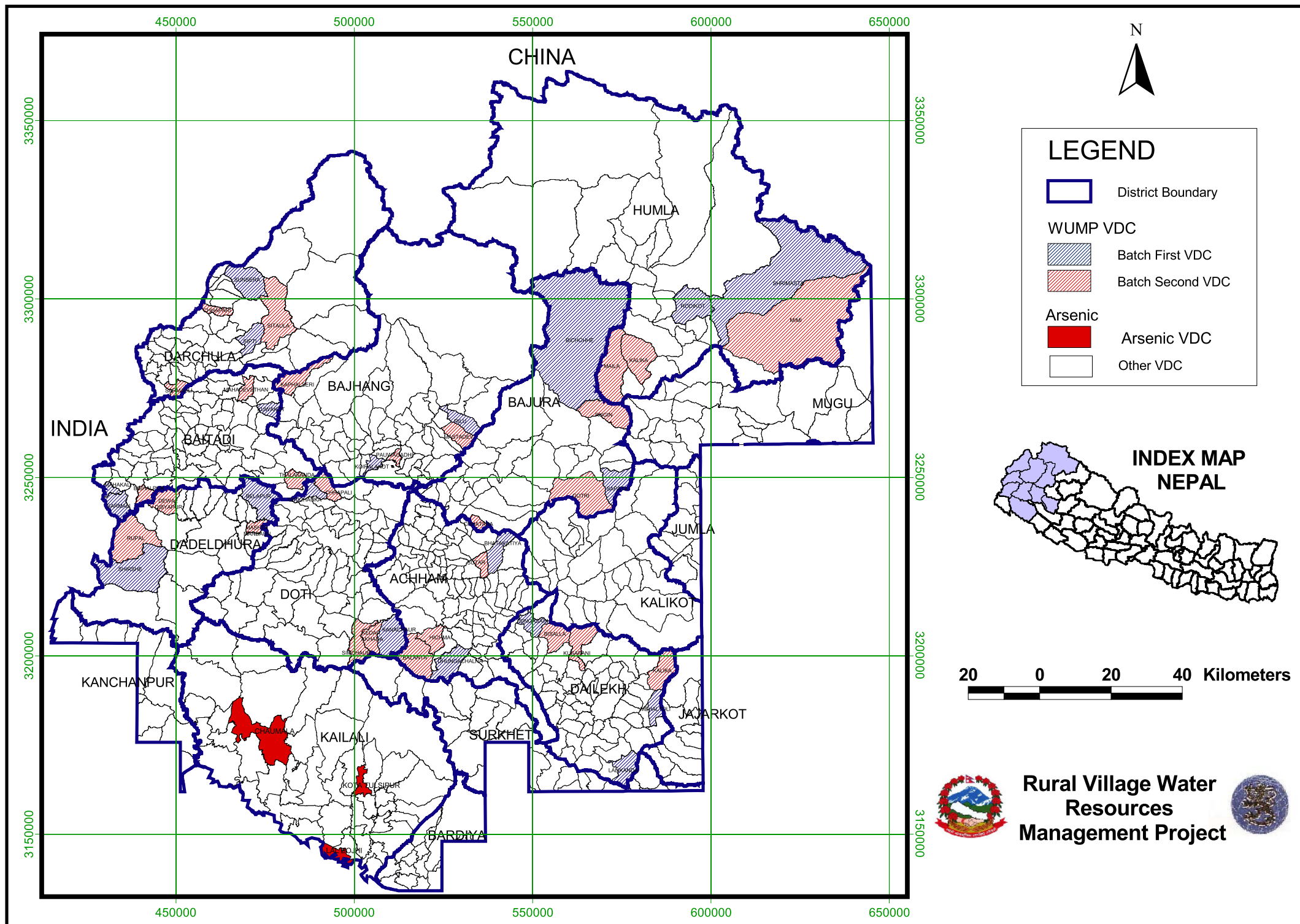
ANNEX 1

Project Working Area map with VDC list and related SOs

SELECTED SUPPORT ORGANIZATIONS by DISTRICT and VDC

Name of district	VDC	Name of Support Organization
ACHHAM	BALANTA	Malika Bikash Sang
	BHATAKATIYA	Participatory Rural Sustainable Development Center
	DHAKARI	Women Awakening Development Society
	DHUNGACHALNA	Village Development & Women Awareness Center
	HICHMA	Social Empowerment & Building Accessibility Center
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	Parbatphedi Shrijanshil Youba Club
	BAITADI MUNICIPALITY	DDC/RVWRMP
	KUWAKOT	Rural Development Service Center
	MAHADEVSTHAN	Anirudra Rural Reformation Center
	MAHAKALI	Rural Development and Environment Management Society
	SHARMALI	Social Development and Awareness Society
	THALAKANDA	Mitra Sang
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	Bhumidev Samajik Jagaran
	KOIRALAKOT	DDC/RVWRMP
	KOIRALAKOT	Samajik Tatha Prabidhik Bikash Sewa Samuha
	MASTADEV	Saipal Yuva Club
	PAUWAGADHI	Mountain Village Development Committee
	RILU	DDC/RVWRMP
	RILU	Rural Environment Improvement Committee
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	Rural Development Center Bajura
	CHHATARA	Malika Integrated Social Service
	GOTRI	Participatory Effort at Children Education and Women Initiative Nepal
	RUGIN	Human Resource Center, Bajura
	SAPATA	Generating Income to Foster Transformation (GIFT Bajura)
DADEL DHURA	BELAPUR	Rural Environment Development Center
	DEWALDIBYAPUR	Integrated Decement Service Center
	MASTAMANDU	Rural Development Promotion Center
	MASTAMANDU	DDC/RVWRMP
	RUPAL	Rural Empowerment Center
	SHIRSHA	Rural Poverty Alleviation Campaign
	SHIRSHA	Women Deleverance Society

Name of district	VDC	Name of Support Organization
DAILEKH	BISHALA	Rural Development Service Center
	KALIKA	Rural Community Development Center
	KUSAPANI	Local Development Fund
	LALIKANDA	Social Service Center
	MEHALTOLI	Community Development Center
	MEHALTOLI	Everest Club
	SINGASAIN	Danfe Youth Club
	SINGASAIN	Sustainable Development and Environment Conservation Center
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	Rajkot Yuva Club
	SARMAULI	Sankalpa Yuva Club
	SIPTI	Social Welfare Society Darchula
	SITLAULA	Marmali Yuva Club
	SUNSERA	Community Rural Development Society
DOTI	CHHAPALI	Development Group Nepal
	GIRICHAUKA	Community Development Forum
	KANACHAUR	Source Nepal
	KEDAR AKHADA	Community Development Center
	SIMCHAUR	Creative Society Nepal
HUMLA	KALIKA	Welfare Program for Marginalized & Poor
	MAILA	Himalaya Conservation & Development Association jointly with Rural Development Program
	MIMI	Snowland Integrated Development Center
	RODIKOT	Himalaya Conservation & Development Association
	SHREEMASTA	Women Peace Society, Nepal
KAILALI	BHAJANI	Gramin Sewa Nepal
	CHAUMALA	Creation of Creative Society
	DODODHARA	Landless Rise Society
	KOTA TULSIPUR	Far-Western Community Development Forum
	LALBHOJI	Nepal Rural Development Association
	SANDEPANI	Center For Social Transformation



ANNEX 2

Logical Framework Matrix from Project Document

Logical Framework Matrix

Overall objectives	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	
Improved quality of life, environmental conditions and increased opportunities to improve rural livelihoods and in the Mid- and Far West region through rational, equitable and sustainable use of water at the village levels.	▪ Quality of Life indicators: Improved health conditions, improved housing conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ HDI Reports.▪ Project Progress Review Meetings.▪ DDC and VDC assembly meetings.▪ Health statistics and reports.▪ Economic statistics and reports (household income, new businesses established, crop yields, etc).	
	▪ Environmental Improvement indicators: Quality (and volume of water) in existing natural water bodies are maintained (or improved). Solid wastes are properly collected and disposed of (i.e., not dumped near river banks).		
	▪ Economic Growth and Opportunity indicators: Improvements in agricultural productivity and variety of crops (including kitchen gardens) in project villages. Presence of new income generating activities in project area.		
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Increased availability of water resources with improved capacity for planning, management and use of resources in the nine (9) districts.	▪ Sustainable Water Use indicators: Availability and quality of water at sources not declining; water production increasing. Communities are able to manage water resources effectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UG annual progress reports reflecting increase of water use or availability.	Project activities will continue to be unaffected by the security issues.
	▪ Planning Capacity indicators: Utilisation of all water resources is based on comprehensive VDC level Water Use Master Plans which reflect priorities from the users' point of view and appropriate technical consideration of options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• WUMPs available and used as basis for investment planning (District Development Plans.)	Acceptance of IWRM concepts.
	▪ Implementation Capacity indicators: Districts have increased capacity to implement decentralised water and sanitation sector facilities, including support to the users in operation and maintenance, and to facilitate the full use of available financial and other resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Progress Review Meetings.	Partners to help implement WUMPs are available.
	▪ Resource Use indicators: District Water Resources Development Funds (DWRDF) are efficiently and effectively mobilised and utilised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• DWRDF Annual Reports	Technical data from external agencies are reasonably reliable.
	▪ Social Participation Indicators: Users take responsibility for planning, implementing and maintaining local water resources activities and facilities. New methods, technologies and systems have been developed to ensure better sustainability and easier access to service also for the poor and deprived consumer groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UG's effectively functioning; have community support.• Project Progress Review Meetings.	
Improved access to safe drinking water supplies and sanitation services.	▪ 120,000 people served by water supply facilities (i.e. 8% of the population residing in the area).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Progress Review Meetings.	No natural occurrence affecting the quality or quantity of water resource available.
	▪ 60,000 people served by sanitation facilities (i.e. 4% of the population residing in the area).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Project Progress Review Meetings.	

Increased availability of irrigation services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000 people served with small-farm irrigation facilities, i.e. some 600 ha of irrigated land (i.e. 1% of the population residing in the area). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Progress Review Meetings. 	Users express demand including a willingness to accept sustainability provisions
Increased use of micro-hydro (MH) power potentials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,000 people served by micro-hydro facilities, i.e. 5 MH plants with average capacity of 20 kW each (i.e. 0.4% of the population residing in the area). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Progress Review Meetings. 	
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of verification	Assumptions
Integrated water resources management (IWRM) concepts and management systems implemented at the district and village levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eighty (80) VDC's have formulated comprehensive Water Use Master Plans which are endorsed by the DDC's for implementation. Clear responsibilities at DDC and VDC levels on the management and regulation of use of water resources. Central level roles are defined. Community is well informed about water and environment policies. More multi-purpose water resources projects are considered, proposed and implemented. System and guidelines for regular updating of the WUMP established. Systems for water resource data accumulation, analysis, storage and retrieval are established (in coordination with GIS system of the CBWSSP/ADB). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DDC endorsement of WUMP's Written decisions on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders. District Development Plans. Water resources data readily available. 	<p>Water basins boundaries can be identified.</p> <p>Funds for regular monitoring of services are provided by DDC.</p> <p>There is no reluctance among sub-sectors to share water resources.</p>
Improved institutional capacity and coordination among central agencies, DDC, VDC and UG's on water resources issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Water Resource Committee (or equivalent) is fully functioning at the District level. Formal system for accepting, reviewing and approving water permit applications is in place and enforced. Linkages and coordination established on a regular and ongoing basis with central level agencies on water issues – Department of Irrigation, MPPW, DOLIDAR, MLG, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a functioning District Water Resource Committee. 	<p>All agencies agree to turn over (share) water resources data (previous studies) with the DDC.</p>

Service Improvement – Water Supply 120,000 people to be served by water supply facilities (i.e. 8% of the population residing in the project area).	Effective Use, as indicated by: Optimal use (Number and characteristics of users, Quantity of water used and purposes, Time taken to use facilities, Management of water resources) Hygienic use (Water quality at home, Water transport and storage practices, Home practices to improve water quality, Site and home cleanliness, Personal hygienic practices) Consistent use (Pattern of daily use, Pattern of seasonal use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Studies ▪ Annual District Reports (Profiles) ▪ Central (and external) agency reports and statistics (e.g., health conditions) 	Household practices include conservation and protection of drinking water supplies, hand washing. DDC/VDC are able to provide continued technical support and monitoring.
	Sustainability, as indicated by: Reliability of systems (Number of facilities in working order, Maintenance) Human capacity development (Management abilities, Knowledge and skills, Confidence) Local institutional capacity (Autonomy, Supportive leadership, Systems for learning and problem-solving) Cost-sharing and unit costs (Community contribution, external contributions, Unit costs) Collaboration among organizations (Planning, Activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Progress Reports ▪ Records of UG. ▪ Training Reports; trained staff available. ▪ O&M Guidelines and Manuals 	
	Replicability, as indicated by: Community ability to expand services (Additional water facilities built, Upgraded facilities, New development activities initiated) Transferability of Project strategies (Proportion and role of specialized personnel, Established institutional framework, Budget size, Documented administrative/implementation procedures, Other special/unique conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Progress Reports ▪ Specific case studies 	
Service Improvement – Sanitation 60,000 people to be served by sanitation facilities (i.e. 4% of the population residing in the project area).	Effective Use, as indicated by: Optimal use (Number and characteristics of users, Quantity of water used and purposes, Time taken to use facilities, Management of water resources) Hygienic use (Water quality at home, Home practices to improve sanitation, Site and home cleanliness, Personal hygienic practices) Consistent use (Pattern of daily use, Pattern of seasonal use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Special Studies ▪ Annual District Reports (Profiles) ▪ Central (and external) agency reports and statistics (e.g., health conditions) 	Household practices include safe and hygienic use of sanitation facilities. DDC/VDC are able to provide continued technical support and monitoring.
	Sustainability, as indicated by: Reliability of systems (Quality of water at source, Number of facilities in working order, Maintenance) Human capacity development (Management abilities, Knowledge and skills, Confidence) Local institutional capacity (Autonomy, Supportive leadership, Systems for learning and problem-solving) Cost-sharing and unit costs (Community contribution, external contributions, Unit costs) Collaboration among organizations (Planning, Activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Progress Reports ▪ Records of UG. ▪ Training Reports; trained staff available. ▪ O&M Guidelines and Manuals 	

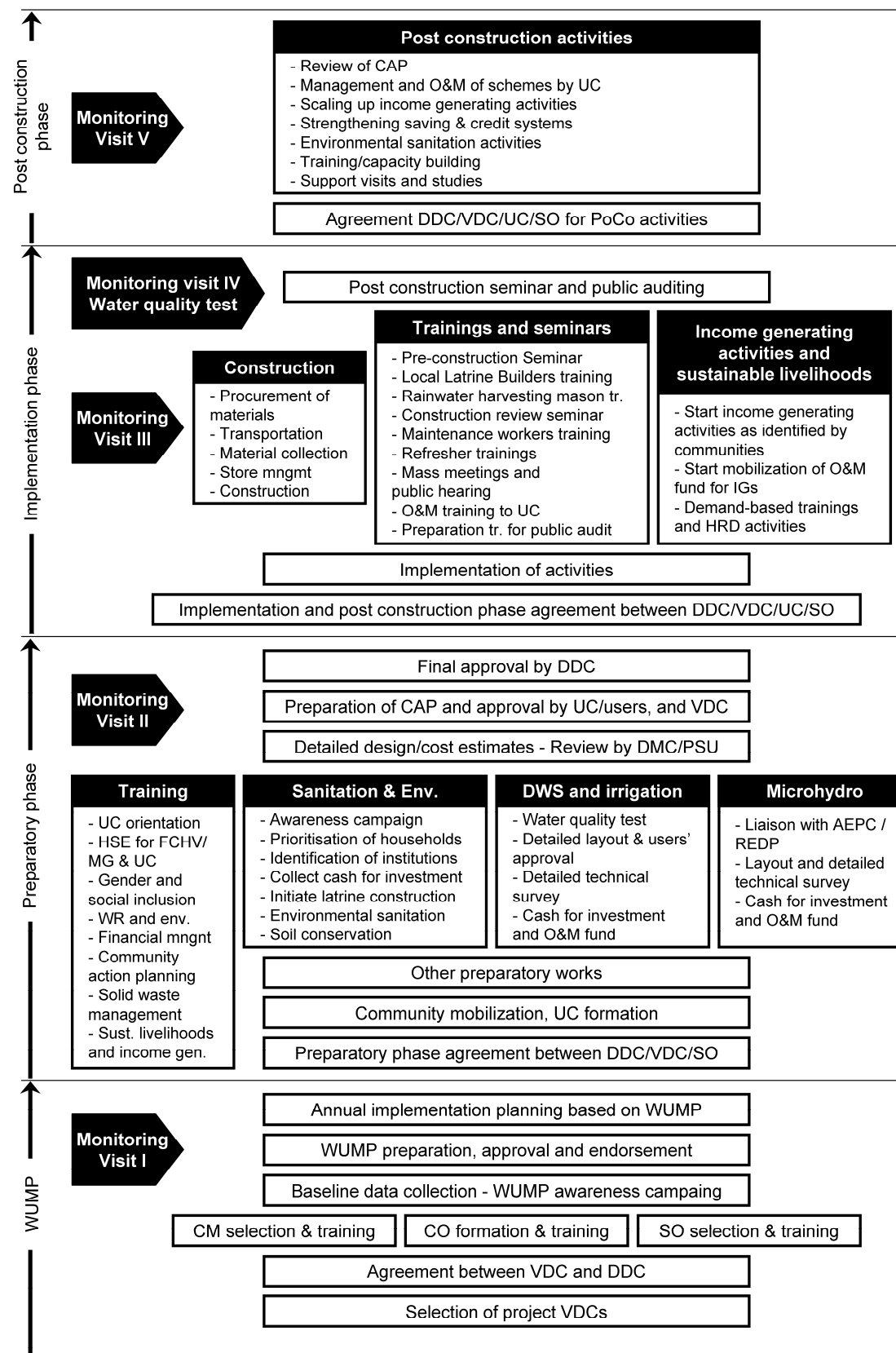
	Replicability, as indicated by: Community (or household) ability to expand facilities (Additional sanitation facilities built, Upgraded facilities, New development activities initiated) Transferability of Project strategies (Proportion and role of specialized personnel, Established institutional framework, Budget size, Documented administrative/implementation procedures, Other special/unique conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Progress Reports Specific case studies 	
Service Improvement – Irrigation 15,000 to be served with small-farm irrigation facilities, i.e. some 600 ha of irrigated land (i.e. 1% of the population residing in the project area).	Effective Use, as indicated by: Optimal use (Number and characteristics of users, Quantity of water used and purposes, Time taken to use facilities, Management of water resources) Consistent use (Irrigation and other farming practices, Pattern of seasonal use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Studies Annual District Reports (Profiles) Central (and external) agency reports and statistics (e.g., agricultural production) 	Farming practices include conservation and protection of water supplies. Adequate supply of raw water.
	Sustainability, as indicated by: Reliability of systems (Quality of water at source, Number of facilities in working order, Maintenance of canals and flow control structures) Human capacity development (Management abilities, Knowledge and skills, Confidence) Local institutional capacity (Autonomy, Supportive leadership, Systems for learning, conflict-resolution and problem-solving) Cost-sharing and unit costs (Farmers' contribution, external contributions, Unit costs) Collaboration among organizations (Planning, Activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Progress Reports Records of UG. Training Reports; trained staff available. O&M Guidelines and Manuals 	Other agricultural (and marketing) inputs are adequate. DDC/VDC are able to provide continued technical support and monitoring.
	Replicability, as indicated by: Community ability to expand services (Additional irrigation facilities built, Upgraded facilities, New development activities initiated) Transferability of Project strategies (Proportion and role of specialized personnel, Established institutional framework, Budget size, Documented administrative/implementation procedures, Other special/unique conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Progress Reports Specific case studies 	
Service Improvement – Energy 6,000 people to be served by micro-hydro facilities, i.e. 5 MH plants with an average capacity of 20 kW each (i.e. 0,4% of the	Effective Use, as indicated by: Optimal use (Number and characteristics of users, Quantity of energy produced used and purposes, Management of water resources) Consistent use (Pattern of daily consumption, Pattern of seasonal use)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Studies Annual District Reports (Profiles) Central (and external) agency reports and statistics (e.g., energy production) 	Energy use practices include conservation. Adequate supply of raw water. DDC/VDC are able to provide continued

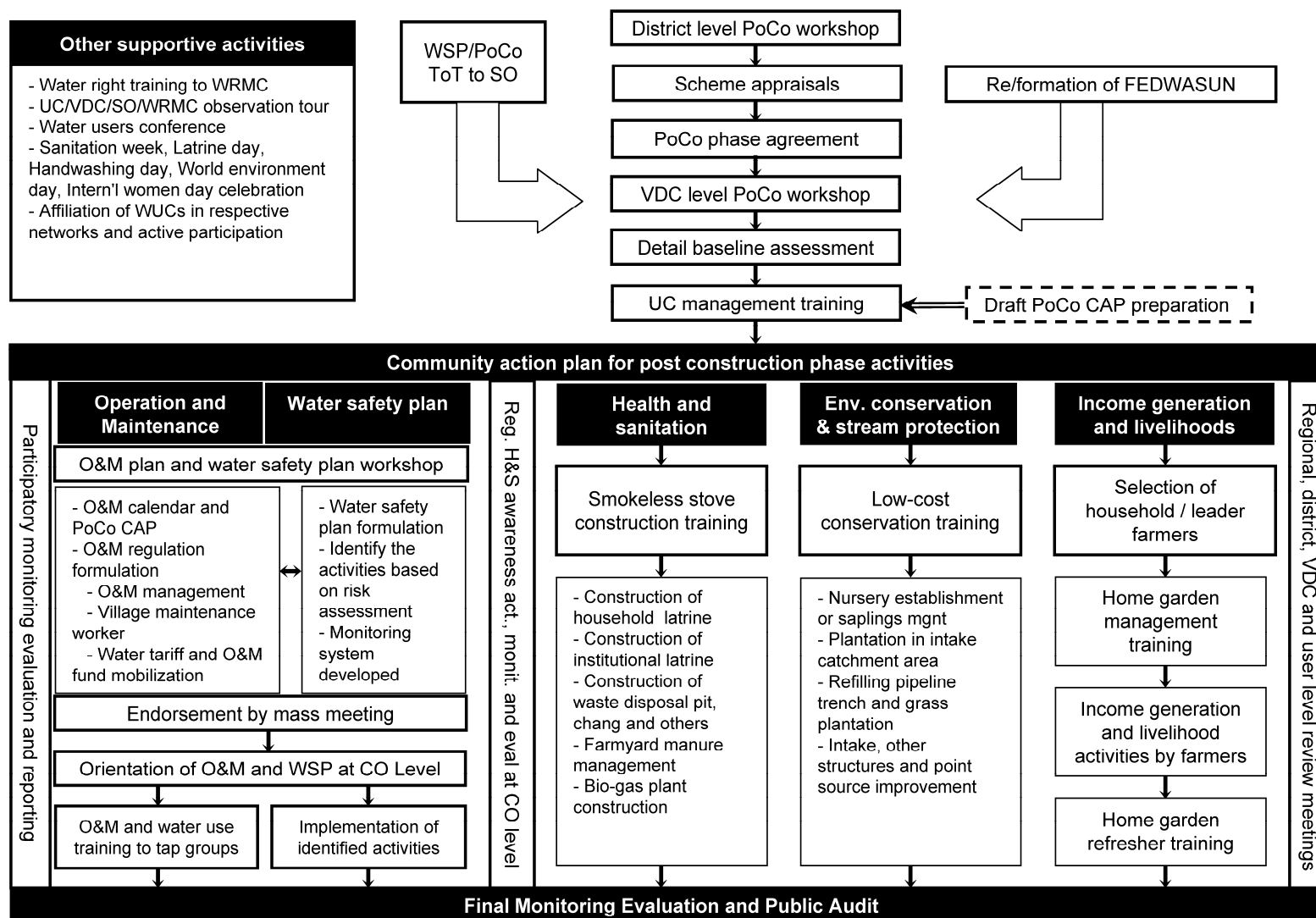
population residing in the project area).	Sustainability, as indicated by: Reliability of systems (Quality of power produced, Number of facilities in working order, Maintenance, Spare parts availability, Reliability of water supply) Human capacity development (Management and technical abilities, Knowledge and skills, Confidence) Local institutional capacity (Autonomy, Supportive leadership, Systems for learning and problem-solving) Cost-sharing and unit costs (Community contribution, external contributions, Unit costs) Collaboration with other institutions (Planning, Activities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Progress Reports▪ Records of UG.▪ Training Reports; trained staff available.▪ O&M Guidelines and Manuals	technical support and monitoring.	
	Replicability, as indicated by: Community ability to expand services (Additional facilities built, Upgraded facilities, New development activities initiated) Transferability of Project strategies (Proportion and role of specialized personnel, Established institutional framework, Budget size, Documented administrative/implementation procedures, Other special/unique conditions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Project Progress Reports▪ Specific case studies		
Activities		Means	Costs	Assumptions & Pre-conditions
1 Water Use Management Plans 1.1 Discuss with and facilitate DDC-VDC agreement for preparing the WUMP. 1.2 Set-up appropriate institutional responsibility for water management at the village level (e.g., Village Water Resource Management Committee); train staff. 1.3 Establish institutional links; gather available technical information on water resources in the district and villages. 1.4 Conduct social assessment; consult with and agree on water resources needs and priorities of the people. 1.5 Identify urgent (and simple) water source protection measures. 1.6 Assess the social, technical and economic demands for water resources; draft WUMP; draft investment and action plan to conserve water resources and the environment. 1.7 Conduct review consultations leading to formal adoption of the WUMPs.		Selection of local technical experts and NGO’s (which have the confidence of the communities) to facilitate WUMP consultation and preparation processes as Support Organizations..	EUR 0.21 million	DDC includes WUMPs in the District Development Plans.
2 Improved institutional capacity and coordination among central, DDC, VDC and UG’s. 2.1 Establish DDC & VDC responsibilities for IWRM (integrated water resource management). 2.2 Assess local development needs for IWRM; consult and identify appropriate institutional arrangements for water resources management at the local level. 2.3 Train and advise staff on application of specific IWRM concepts, methods and tools. 2.4 Establish and implement appropriate IWRM policies, tools and systems at the DDC and VDC levels. 2.5 Monitor and adjust implemented systems, tools and procedures for water resources		Project will provide local experts to advise communities and local authorities and to facilitate coordination with central authorities. Through a series of consultation meetings, the Project will assess, design and implement relevant methods and systems for improved IWRM.	EUR 0.72 million	Support roles of central agencies are still untested and in transition.

management.			
3 Drinking Water Supply 3.1 Based on the WUMP, mobilize community; re-establish the benefits and the demand (including willingness to contribute) to better drinking water services; set-up UG. 3.2 Identify/study feasible technical options and cost implications to users. 3.3 Consult with beneficiaries and agree on final scheme, O&M and user fee arrangements. 3.4 Complete the technical studies. 3.5 Train UG on O&M of water supply facilities. 3.6 Arrange for and monitor construction of facilities.	Project will engage the services of Support Organizations (NGO's and to advise communities and local authorities. Through a series of consultation meetings, the Project will assess and design affordable and sustainable systems consistent with sector policies.	EUR 4.3 million	Least-cost solutions are within the affordability and willingness-to pay levels of the user households.
4 Sanitation 4.1 Based on the WUMP, mobilize community; re-establish the individual and communal benefits and the demand (including willingness to contribute) for sanitation; set-up UG. 4.2 Identify/study feasible technical options and cost implications to users. 4.3 Consult with beneficiaries and agree on final scheme, O&M and user fee arrangements. 4.4 Complete the technical studies. 4.5 Train UG on O&M of sanitation facilities. 4.6 Arrange for and monitor construction of facilities.		EUR 1.0 million	
5 Irrigation 5.1 Mobilize community; establish UG. 5.2 Identify/study feasible technical options and cost implications to users. 5.3 Consult with beneficiaries and agree on final scheme, O&M and user fee arrangements. 5.4 Complete the technical studies. 5.5 Train UG on O&M of irrigation facilities. 5.6 Arrange for and monitor construction of facilities.		EUR 0.45 million	Central irrigation policy will continue to support smaller communal farm systems. Coordination and cooperation with Department of Irrigation can be arranged.
6 Micro-Hydro Power Plants 6.1 Based on District Energy Report (REDP), select and mobilize community. 6.2 Set-up MHFG and UG. 6.3 Identify/study feasible technical options and cost implications to users. 6.4 Consult with beneficiaries and agree on final scheme. 6.5 Establish community energy fund. 6.6 Complete the technical studies. 6.7 Train UG on O&M of MH plants. 6.8 Arrange for and monitor construction and installation of facilities.		EUR 0.15 million	Coordination and cooperation with the UNDP Rural Energy Development Project can be arranged.

ANNEX 3

Step-by-Step, WUMP and PoCo Process Charts





ANNEX 4

Budget and Expenditure for RVWRMP 2006-2010

	ANNUALEXPENDITURES 2006-2010 (GOF ONLY)	Actual 2006	Actual 2007	Actual 2008	Actual 2009	Actual* 2010	Total budget 2006-2010*	Actual exp.* 2006-2010	%
A	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	69,920	568,621	672,891	652,054	388,419	2,428,643	2,351,905	97%
A1	LT International Experts Total	62,620	307,409	322,661	321,781	196,507	1,242,424	1,210,977	97%
A2	ST International Experts Total	-	64,374	82,065	42,301	8,082	190,019	196,822	104%
A3	LT National Experts in Districts	-	92,335	132,549	133,574	98,285	468,839	456,744	97%
A4	LT National Experts, PSU	1,181	83,784	101,381	124,259	70,298	396,229	380,903	96%
A5	ST National Experts	2,360	5,743	19,199	15,103	6,475	72,301	48,880	68%
A9	Home-office Coordination	3,759	14,976	15,036	15,036	8,771	58,831	57,578	98%
C1+C9	INVESTMENT IN SCHEMES	-	672,834	1,407,080	3,162,119	48,902	5,680,808	5,290,935	93%
C1.1+C9.1	Achham	-	62,560	111,691	296,255	(1,093)		469,413	
C1.2+C9.2	Baitadi	-	53,088	323,462	290,868			667,418	
C1.3+C9.3	Bajhang	-	82,696	28,327	335,887			446,910	
C1.4+C9.4	Bajura	-	53,129	130,935	368,553			552,618	
C1.5+C9.5	Dadeldhura	-	53,012	99,567	369,187			521,766	
C1.6+C9.6	Dailekh	-	52,465	248,513	475,636			776,614	
C1.7+C9.7	Darchula	-	53,012	144,533	271,786			469,331	
C1.8+C9.8	Doti	-	52,505	116,781	215,252			384,538	
C1.9+C9.9	Humla	-	52,505	98,719	142,669			293,894	
C1.10+C9.1	Kailali	-	42,042	78,323	46,047			166,412	
	DDF yet to be distributed	-			300,000			300,000	
C1+C9	Investments in schemes	-	557,016	1,380,853	2,812,139	(1,093)	5,420,808	4,748,915	88%
C1.11	Mapping	-	115,818	26,227	49,980	49,995	260,000	242,020	93%
C2toC5	OTHER PROGRAMME COST (C2-C5)	2,175	249,030	667,419	398,389	223,297	1,700,976	1,540,309	91%
C2	WATER USE MASTER PLANS FOR VDCs	-	119,222	259,730	49,055	(2,636)	423,896	425,371	100%
C3	CONSERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT	-	38,561	72,986	52,690	28,506	228,846	192,742	84%
C4	COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	1,759	19,910	62,104	80,934	42,776	220,884	207,484	94%
C5	TRAINING AND HR DEVELOPMENT	415	71,337	272,599	215,710	154,651	827,350	714,712	86%
C6	REIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL ASSISTAN	46,769	171,254	133,054	141,305	49,232	576,733	541,615	94%
C7+C8	RUNNING COSTS & PSU M,	57,575	580,789	513,256	454,797	260,647	1,867,135	1,867,064	100%
C7.1	Running costs of offices	20,299	73,973	110,364	95,145	56,161	366,073	355,943	97%
C7.2	Admin and support staff	2,853	72,661	99,640	109,722	66,725	328,591	351,602	107%
C7.3	Local technical staff/assistance	-	31,701	102,965	167,669	105,529	383,630	407,864	106%
C7.4	Project vehicle running	-	24,662	81,283	55,079	24,242	209,331	185,266	89%
C7.5	Other local transportation	11,419	92,949	50,468	19,971	7,989	203,127	182,795	90%
C.8	Mobilization of PSU	23,004	284,842	68,536	7,211	-	376,382	383,594	102%
C	TOTAL	106,519	1,673,907	2,720,809	4,156,611	582,078	9,825,652	9,239,923	94%
	MFA Admin cost						300,000	-	0%
	RVWRMP NEPAL TOTAL	176,439	2,242,527	3,393,700	4,808,665	970,497	12,554,295	11,591,828	92%

* As of July 2010

ANNEX 5

Status of Schemes by District

STATUS OF SCHEMES BY DISTRICT - ESTIMATED COST

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated cost								
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC	UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
ACHHAM	BALANTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Timilikhet	IPC	320,051	195,951	39,190	156,761	-	10,125	6,750	107,225	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Naulikhet	IPC	1,096,681	685,996	132,199	528,797	25,000	49,500	33,000	328,185	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Sangramtaud	IPC	908,084	579,351	115,870	463,481	-	51,525	34,350	242,858	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Dobra	IPC	1,540,654	928,292	185,658	742,634	-	26,700	3,000	582,662	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Chainpur WSS	IPC	1,133,367	740,515	143,103	572,412	25,000	30,500	3,000	359,352	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Juluken kulimode	IPC	1,632,660	1,095,084	218,982	876,102	-	56,900	3,500	477,176	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Jumlapokhari	IPC	2,389,503	1,513,308	302,661	1,210,647	-	48,300	5,000	822,895	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Bhadrapattya	IPC	3,519,670	2,309,426	461,885	1,847,541	-	53,100	5,000	1,152,144	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Dharapani	IPC	2,727,318	1,699,210	339,842	1,359,368	-	50,400	4,000	973,708	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Bhunekhola	IPC	817,206	578,982	110,796	443,186	25,000	11,200	1,000	226,024	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Saileshwari	IPC	765,484	280,840	56,168	224,672	-	19,800	-	464,844	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Bhangdhara	IPC	1,083,921	815,747	163,149	652,598	-	53,400	3,500	211,274	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Madilla (Tusarpani)	IPC	648,829	510,426	102,085	408,341	-	6,700	2,500	129,203	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Patbanne DWSS	IPC	4,673,913	3,250,378	643,075	2,572,303	35,000	291,000	44,000	1,088,535	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Dalyani DWS	IPC	988,860	798,302	159,660	638,642	-	35,700	6,000	148,858	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Tuldhara DWSS+School	IPC	145,333	143,933	28,787	115,146	-	-	-	1,400	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Chimchime	IPC	783,898	601,261	120,252	481,009	-	20,550	2,500	159,587	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Rolte Pariban HH Sanitation	IPC	4,322,188	1,383,047	276,609	1,106,438	-	96,300	-	2,842,841	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pudu Sera HH Sanitation	IPC	2,867,763	909,845	181,969	727,876	-	63,900	-	1,894,018	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dalyani Sanitation	IPC	508,059	165,228	33,046	132,182	-	11,400	-	331,431	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Patkani	IPC	529,195	330,769	138,000	192,769	-	12,000	-	186,426	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Rakhi Tuden HH Sanitation	IPC	619,017	196,171	39,234	156,937	-	13,800	-	409,046	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	PChangra S. School Toilet & Water Supply	IPC	316,112	278,006	142,000	136,006	-	7,084	-	31,022	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kalika P. School Toilet Construction & Water Tank	IPC	227,212	215,866	39,173	176,693	-	5,000	-	6,346	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	VDC & Health Post	IPC	216,542	108,271	21,654	86,617	-	108,271	-	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	MHP + IRRIGATION	Kailash Khola V (Banskanda)	IPO	11,761,320	3,588,066	600,000	2,400,000	588,066	1,176,132	289,000	2,833,122	3,875,000
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	MHP+IRRIGATION	Kailash Khola IV	IPO	13,903,046	4,195,152	700,000	2,800,000	695,152	1,390,305	480,000	2,412,589	5,425,000
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kulimod Rawlasen	IPC	360,026	214,577	42,915	171,662	-	31,050	20,700	93,699	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Jantasaia	IPC	798,623	546,098	109,219	436,879	-	33,150	22,100	197,275	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Majkhet	IPC	364,514	237,102	47,420	189,682	-	21,450	14,300	91,662	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Timilsen	IPC	657,629	524,577	104,915	419,662	-	16,900	1,500	114,652	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Ritnebasruskh WSS	IPC	909,266	697,497	129,499	517,998	50,000	29,100	3,000	179,669	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Nandapur WS	IPC	938,476	687,393	132,479	529,914	25,000	22,100	2,500	226,483	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Mainline (Tolko)	IPO	2,211,951	1,475,106	295,021	1,180,085	-	87,700	7,500	641,645	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Damaiko	IPC	284,901	248,113	49,622	198,491	-	1,500	2,000	33,288	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Dholiwada	IPC	377,963	287,030	57,406	229,624	-	10,600	1,000	79,333	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Mugrabaudi	IPC	1,554,988	1,283,937	256,787	1,027,150	-	50,300	6,000	214,751	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Jibibe Muledupha	IPC	1,339,047	1,064,988	212,997	851,991	-	14,200	4,000	255,859	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Samabesi Toilet	IPC	1,417,174	370,241	74,048	296,193	-	34,200	-	1,012,733	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Milan Chowck (Nandapur)	IPC	469,458	158,986	31,797	127,189	-	12,600	-	297,872	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Muledufa	IPC	447,102	151,415	30,283	121,132	-	12,000	-	283,687	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sainbazar	IPC	1,028,337	348,255	69,651	278,604	-	27,600	-	652,482	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Rima WS	IPC	253,840	201,252	35,250	141,002	25,000	18,400	2,000	32,188	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhaisebada Thutedanda	IPC	521,094	343,001	68,600	274,401	-	14,400	9,600	154,093	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Goyalpani Thulasen	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhunekhola Bainskhet	IPC	405,318	344,376	92,635	251,741	-	8,850	15,900	36,192	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Chinnekhola Lamkatne	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Sanktikhola	IPC	518,584	359,178	71,835	287,343	-	11,850	7,900	139,656	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION		IPC	872,618	608,069	101,344	506,725	-	27,450	18,300	218,799	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thar Khola Chaitala	IPC	475,618	314,676	62,935	251,741	-	8,850	15,900	136,192	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Goyalpani Sanjhkatne	IPC	286,088	128,896	25,779	103,117	-	5,100	15,900	136,192	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Ruja WSS	IPC	2,346,367	1,658,572	321,714	1,286,858	50,000	62,400	8,500	616,895	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Maithum Kaulegade WSS	IPC	1,412,728	1,005,120	191,024	764,096	50,000	44,100	6,500	357,008	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Patan Khola DWSS	IPC	2,037,787	1,641,702	328,340	1,313,362	-	47,800	5,500	342,785	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Tharma WSS	IPC	1,176,531	906,372	181,274	725,098	-	27,800	4,000	238,359	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Lama Sing HH Sanitation	IPC	232,378	74,106	14,821	59,285	-	5,100	-	153,172	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Moya Kanda sanitation I	IPC	218,759	71,469	14,294	57,175	-	4,800	-	142,490	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Thikhirelampata HH Sanitation	IPC	689,612	390,712	79,222	311,490	-	5,400	-	293,500	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Moyakanda II	IPC	1,722,103	606,123	121,224	484,899	-	45,900	-	1,070,080	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Samudayak	IPC	1,692,505	591,113	118,222	472,891	-	45,300	-	1,056,092	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Aamgoan	IPC	562,778	198,079	39,616	158,463	-	15,000	-	349,699	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Nissan	IPC	226,202	157,983	31,596	126,387	-	7,200	4,800	56,219	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Koirali	IPC	523,803	342,529	68,506	274,023	-	8,400	5,600	167,274	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Dadagara	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Tunirukh Bhalane WSS	IPC	1,029,638	727,156	139,431	557,725	30,000	30,100	3,500	268,882	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Dunta Amrai WS	IPC	1,012,076	748,765	144,753	579,012	25,000	35,100	3,000	225,211	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Kriyagame WSS	IPC	728,142	499,396	94,879	379,517	25,000	39,100	2,000	187,646	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Chhadakhola WSS	IPC	1,103,893	760,534	144,107	576,427	40,000	39,600	4,500	299,259	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Jukepani	IPC	447,020	339,830	67,966	271,864	-	11,000	1,000	95,190	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Daunamora	IPC	1,054,800	887,282	177,456	709,826	-	16,000	5,000	146,518	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Montola	IPC	2,540,346	1,740,267	348,053	1,392,214	-	63,700	4,500	731,879	-

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated cost								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Rolko	IPC	619,143	520,925	104,185	416,740	-	17,800	-	6,000	74,418	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Pindepada Thulasain	IPC	1,363,233	919,014	183,802	735,212	-	25,700	-	3,000	415,519	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pindepada	IPC	282,046	96,247	19,249	76,998	-	7,500	-	-	178,299	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Tali	IPC	312,001	108,457	21,691	86,766	-	8,400	-	-	195,144	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mantola	IPC	712,295	241,901	48,380	193,521	-	18,900	-	-	451,494	-	-
ACHHAM	RAMAROSAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Annekhand	IPC	422,256	100,981	20,196	80,785	-	11,100	-	-	310,175	-	-
ACHHAM TOTAL:					TOTAL	101,406,943	54,026,821	10,621,485	41,692,118	1,713,218	4,842,142	1,163,600	32,074,380	9,300,000	
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Bishalpur Soil Conservation	IPC	302,026	211,751	42,150	168,601	1,000	50,000	-	-	40,275	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Asur Gaisani Rokata WSS	IPC	7,560,916	5,888,297	1,176,659	4,710,638	1,000	161,100	-	15,000	1,496,519	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Ramgiri Dharera	IPC	4,184,213	3,559,970	711,994	2,842,976	5,000	55,600	-	5,500	563,143	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Koti Gaun	IPC	2,368,500	1,811,868	362,373	1,444,495	5,000	31,500	-	4,500	520,632	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Koti Gaun II	IPC	4,436,693	3,138,040	627,608	2,480,432	30,000	122,250	-	12,000	1,164,403	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Asur Rokatta II	IPC	3,353,519	479,050	86,229	383,240	9,581	43,500	-	560,136	2,270,833	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Asur Rokatta	IPC	3,910,266	648,285	116,691	518,629	12,965	60,600	-	645,261	2,556,120	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Koti Gaun	IPC	1,783,822	315,600	5,000	310,100	500	30,000	-	295,384	1,142,838	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bishalpur VDC Toilet	IPC	110,571	55,285	9,951	44,229	1,105	55,286	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kamalpur Ni. Ma. Vi	IPC	478,623	336,888	67,377	264,511	5,000	9,572	-	-	132,163	-	-
BAITADI	Dashrat Chand M.P	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Eco-San	IPC	19,357	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-	515	10,842	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Balon	IPC	784,881	91,420	2,200	89,000	220	13,200	-	127,413	502,848	50,000	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Galleka	IPC	2,473,003	2,070,251	414,050	1,651,201	5,000	41,900	-	6,500	354,352	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Balon	IPC	2,178,415	1,743,606	343,721	1,394,885	5,000	22,700	-	4,500	407,609	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Dhung	IPC	1,658,407	1,363,686	267,737	1,090,949	5,000	30,800	-	2,500	261,421	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Alakapuri	IPC	658,536	498,148	99,629	393,499	5,020	41,900	-	2,000	116,488	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Muskot	IPC	2,040,869	1,576,262	315,252	1,255,990	5,020	77,400	-	7,500	379,707	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Solibhida	IPC	4,010,688	2,970,418	589,083	2,376,335	5,000	81,900	-	9,500	948,870	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kuwakot Total Sanitation	IPC	2,738,599	428,300	6,500	421,150	650	39,000	-	476,942	1,794,357	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dhung	IPC	783,498	139,320	2,200	136,900	220	13,200	-	124,915	506,063	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Solibhida	IPC	2,468,650	422,560	6,600	415,300	660	39,600	-	438,148	1,568,342	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Alkapur Sanitation	IPC	280,353	56,210	850	55,275	85	5,100	-	25,016	194,027	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Muskot	IPC	876,673	161,570	2,450	158,875	245	14,700	-	136,555	563,848	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Galleka	IPC	1,007,619	177,280	2,800	174,200	280	16,800	-	168,793	644,746	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Balon II	IPC	932,278	169,060	2,300	166,500	260	15,600	-	149,100	598,518	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Latinath Primary School	IPC	254,363	197,985	39,197	156,788	2,000	4,040	-	-	52,338	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	GRAVITY	Bhairon WSS	IPC	3,832,848	3,256,682	651,336	2,600,326	5,020	40,500	-	8,000	527,666	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	GRAVITY	Mada Nuwaghar	IPC	1,851,645	1,515,676	303,135	1,207,521	5,020	28,100	-	7,000	300,869	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	GRAVITY	Kannasi	IPC	2,128,423	1,748,033	349,606	1,393,407	5,020	27,900	-	5,000	347,490	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kannasi Sanitation	IPC	1,014,751	145,850	26,253	116,680	2,917	13,500	-	176,656	678,745	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mahadevsthan Namuna 1	IPC	3,276,401	482,000	7,500	473,750	750	45,000	-	534,716	2,214,685	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Bhairon Sanitation	IPC	1,818,764	274,450	49,401	219,560	5,489	25,500	-	334,728	1,184,086	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mahadevsthan Namuna 2	IPC	4,586,963	671,200	10,500	659,650	1,050	63,000	-	752,203	3,100,560	-	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	RWH	Thante WS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Amraud Soil Conservation	IPC*	37,086	10,234	1,711	8,333	190	9,508	-	-	17,344	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Amraud	IPC	4,206,030	3,187,491	636,498	2,549,993	1,000	77,400	-	9,000	932,139	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Danga	IPC	940,889	705,819	141,164	563,655	1,000	32,900	-	3,500	198,670	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Seulani	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Sakara Baskatte WSS	IPC	1,272,295	977,546	195,509	777,017	5,020	37,500	-	4,000	253,249	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Odai Matela	IPC	1,523,315	1,304,107	260,821	1,038,266	5,020	27,500	-	4,000	187,708	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Basku Harchauda	IPC	3,794,600	3,044,030	608,806	2,430,204	5,020	82,300	-	10,000	658,270	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Bajuwa Gada	IPC	4,070,633	3,247,953	648,591	2,598,362	1,000	37,500	-	5,500	779,680	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Basku Harchauda	IPC	1,707,325	286,057	51,490	228,846	5,721	31,641	-	278,639	1,110,988	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Odai Matela	IPC	748,107	131,560	2,100	129,250	210	12,600	-	119,118	484,829	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sakara Baskoti	IPC	542,602	98,330	1,550	96,625	155	9,300	-	77,790	357,182	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Demonstration	IPC	237,636	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	56,137	136,499	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Danga	IPC	356,763	69,200	1,000	68,100	100	-	-	58,996	228,567	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Amaraud	IPC	1,159,120	196,120	3,200	192,600	320	19,200	-	203,677	740,123	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Bajuwa Gada	IPC	802,805	141,100	2,250	138,625	225	13,500	-	128,563	519,642	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Nagarchan Ins. Sanitation	IPC*	111,598	70,186	11,599	48,587	10,000	10,941	-	-	30,471	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bharkoti	IPC	111,599	69,968	11,993	47,975	10,000	11,160	-	-	30,471	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Devthala Ma.Vi	IPC*	402,591	314,090	59,239	244,851	10,000	39,469	-	-	49,032	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahakali VDC	IPC	102,350	51,175	5,000	45,175	1,000	51,175	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahakali Sub-Healthpost	IPC	96,057	48,028	9,605	37,423	1,000	48,029	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	MICRO-HYDRO	Matela Micro-Hydro	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Tadikharka	IPC	1,111,849	942,422	188,484	723,938	30,000	23,100	-	3,000	143,327	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Gaunsalla	IPC	1,714,287	1,502,312	300,462	1,171,850	30,000	26,800	-	3,000	182,175	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Jawalpani Gunekharka	IPC	1,331,006	1,068,513	213,702	849,791	5,020	21,900	-	3,000	237,593	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Dubala	IPC	840,720	718,246	143,649	569,577	5,020	12,500	-	1,500	108,474	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Kunda	IPC	2,776,311	2,167,507	433,501	1,704,006	30,000	80,200	-	8,500	520,104	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Dangapatal Tersabata	IPC	6,442,831	4,746,656	944,331	3,797,325	5,000	65,600	-	12,500	1,618,075	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Sharmali Bazar	IPC	3,936,818	3,313,431	661,682	2,641,709	10,040	78,300	-	10,000	535,087	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Swal Baskoti	IPC	5,936,734	4,390,148	877,030	3,512,118	1,000	67,100	-	8,500	1,470,986	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Swal Baskoti II	IPC	1,801,104	291,900	4,500	286,950	450	27,000	-	284,128	1,198,076	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Poukhar	IPC	1,566,422	325,769	5,150	320,104	515	30,900	-	305,523	904,230	-	-

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated cost								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Gausalla Sanitation	IPC	658,338	75,220	1,200	73,900	120	7,200		65,356	510,562	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dubaia Sanitation	IPC	1,104,833	128,670	1,950	126,525	195	11,700		121,018	843,445	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kund Sanitation	IPC	1,194,132	136,560	2,100	134,250	210	12,600		134,950	910,022	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dangapatal Tersabata	IPC	2,512,488	309,710	4,850	304,375	485	29,100		313,765	1,859,913	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Swal Baskoti	IPC	818,793	135,160	2,100	132,850	210	12,600		115,518	555,515	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sharmali Bazar	IPC	1,007,310	114,350	1,750	112,425	175	10,500		127,783	754,677	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	LLB Training	IPC	170,032	170,032	34,006	136,026	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sharmali Sub Health Post Toilet	IPC	115,835	57,917	11,583	43,439	2,895	57,918		-	-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sharmali VDC Toilet	IPC	115,835	57,917	11,583	43,439	2,895	57,918		-	-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bhumi Raj Primary School	IPC	571,751	341,788	67,357	269,431	5,000	111,435		-	118,528	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sarada Ni. Ma. Vi	IPC	751,008	499,286	95,857	383,429	20,000	73,255		-	178,467	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	GRAVITY	Badde Achham	IPC	2,073,658	1,473,562	294,712	1,173,830	5,020	56,600		3,000	540,496	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	GRAVITY	Mauradi WS	IPC	1,093,021	894,052	178,810	710,222	5,020	23,600		3,000	172,369	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	GRAVITY	Thala	IPC	2,190,362	1,653,033	330,606	1,317,407	5,020	55,700		6,000	475,629	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Badde Achham	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mauradi Sanitation	IPO	2,063,368	306,520	4,700	301,350	470	28,200		340,717	1,387,931	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Janta Janchetana	IPC	1,611,416	274,050	4,250	269,375	425	25,500		268,087	1,043,779	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Thala Sanitation	IPO	2,820,983	415,040	6,400	408,000	640	38,400		475,868	1,891,675	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janta Janchetana	IPC	1,611,416	274,050	4,250	269,375	425	25,500		268,087	1,043,779	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	MHP+Irrigation	Mauradi MUS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAITADI TOTAL:					TOTAL	142,331,195	77,394,816	14,181,013	62,859,495	354,308	2,943,497	8,877,701	53,065,181	50,000	
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kafalseri VDC Level	IPC*	1,141,577	183,001	36,600	146,401	-	17,400		-	941,176	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kafalseri VDC Level	IPO	2,456,126	538,509	107,702	430,807	-	45,000		-	1,864,539	8,078	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Toli Chaur WS	IPC	1,490,752	1,221,995	238,436	953,744	29,815	32,700		4,500	231,557	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Ganai WS	IPC	1,605,629	1,390,093	271,596	1,086,385	32,112	16,900		2,000	196,636	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Panmul WS	IPC	1,200,937	1,002,364	195,585	782,343	24,436	21,700		4,000	172,873	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Gobuddha	IPC	2,913,674	2,396,436	467,632	1,870,531	58,273	102,800		13,500	400,938	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Kalimati Ghumtoli	IPC	980,062	695,584	135,196	540,787	19,601	13,800		3,000	267,678	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Selli Dhurali	IPC	1,763,358	1,449,808	282,908	1,131,633	35,267	35,600		6,000	271,950	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Navadev Irrigation Kulo Maintenance	IPC	771,979	617,583	115,797	486,346	15,440	15,440		7,720	131,236	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tallo Palayanta Irrigation	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Koiralakot VDC Level	IPC	1,292,462	278,084	55,617	222,467	-	23,100		-	991,278	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Rodakhola W/S Scheme	IPC	1,248,823	925,935	180,192	720,767	24,976	56,500		7,000	259,388	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Tushare WSS	IPC	1,122,171	1,011,553	197,822	791,288	22,443	19,800		3,500	87,318	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Pandheri Bhuwa Sunpandhera	IPC	476,091	419,911	82,521	330,082	7,308	22,700		3,000	22,196	8,284	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Kanedikhola DWS & Sanitation	IPC	519,703	437,009	85,359	341,436	10,214	19,600		1,500	61,594	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Lamba Jhapali WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	415,814	300,839	58,490	233,960	8,389	24,300		1,500	89,175	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Mallo Palayata DWS & Sanitation	IPC	583,653	452,643	88,194	352,776	11,673	41,900		3,500	85,610	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Gomdi Gaad WS	IPC	1,305,035	1,159,604	230,459	921,837	7,308	15,100		3,000	127,331	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Sukuldhungre	IPC	1,363,678	1,172,808	233,100	932,400	7,308	54,700		10,000	126,170	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Dhaudhara	IPC	285,354	204,768	39,492	157,968	7,308	24,200		2,000	49,589	4,797	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Sunargoan Simkhali	IPC	693,554	625,002	123,539	494,155	7,308	22,900		1,500	44,152	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Bhamka	IPC	1,564,166	1,203,241	239,186	956,746	7,309	51,600		6,000	303,325	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Tallo Palayata DWS & Sanitation	IPC	920,010	747,878	146,113	584,451	17,314	34,400		4,000	133,732	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Lasun Tola	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Darfe Irrigation	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Dogade Irrigation	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION + MHP+I	Kalakhet MUSA	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Masta VDC Level Sanitation	IPC	1,320,631	326,451	65,290	261,161	-	22,500		-	971,680	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION II	Masta VDC Level Sanitation	IPO	1,746,713	462,246	92,449	369,797	-	30,000		-	1,247,534	6,933	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Khikala WS	IPC	1,640,373	1,374,338	296,114	1,073,224	5,000	41,300		5,000	219,735	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Adhikari Gaon WS	IPC	479,104	439,604	95,546	344,058	-	24,200		2,500	12,800	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Tin Gaon WS	IPC	482,916	406,780	89,084	317,696	-	26,400		2,500	47,236	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Simpani	IPC	1,032,271	830,231	182,634	647,597	-	29,000		4,500	168,540	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Khetkot WS	IPC	1,149,620	938,086	206,011	732,075	-	44,000		4,500	163,034	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kalipachai	IPC	3,283,759	2,673,690	534,738	2,138,952	-	18,180		15,150	576,739	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pauwagadhi VDC Level	IPC	1,389,110	237,749	47,550	190,199	-	24,600		-	1,126,671	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	GRAVITY	Ghatte Khola	IPC	1,326,954	1,122,395	219,277	877,109	26,009	26,400		5,000	173,159	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	GRAVITY	Chadihel	IPC	1,330,825	1,071,209	208,918	835,675	26,616	51,100		6,000	202,516	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	GRAVITY	Muse Khola	IPC	615,235	538,670	105,273	421,093	12,304	17,100		2,500	56,965	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	MICRO-HYDRO	Jadarigad	IPO	9,242,136	3,880,000	-	3,850,000	30,000	200,000		300,000	1,607,136	3,255,000	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Danda Gaon Pandhero	IPC	404,969	308,194	60,023	240,092	8,079	21,800		1,000	73,975	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Rikhala Irrigation Canal Maintenance	IPC	480,888	384,710	72,133	302,959	9,618	8,175		4,809	81,751	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION+IMPROV	Dobhangle Irrigation & Improved Ghatta	IPO	2,311,348	1,526,921	303,699	1,215,515	7,707	102,900		85,750	595,777	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rilu VDC Level I	IPC*	594,804	147,515	29,503	118,012	-	10,500		-	436,789	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rilu VDC Level II	IPC	794,824	169,360	33,872	135,488	-	13,200		-	612,264	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Kharakhale DWS Maintenance	IPC	716,546	535,376	104,209	416,836	14,331	25,400		6,000	149,770	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Thanthigaira Lautan Ws Maintenance	IPC	907,754	726,203	136,163	571,885	18,155	18,155		9,078	154,318	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Chainopiana	IPC*	2,004,177	1,647,209	327,980	1,311,922	7,307	10,000		299,022	47,946	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Rilu DWS & Sanitation	IPC	497,855	398,284	74,678	313,649	9,957	9,957		4,979	84,635	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Guyamaru I	IPC*	1,102,126	912,066	180,952	723,807	7,307	39,700		4,000	146,360	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Guyamaru II	IPC*	665,372	537,770	106,092	424,371	7,307	22,800		3,000	101,802	-	-

					Estimated cost									
District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC	UsersCash	UsersKind	Others	
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Mousail WS	IPC*	975,621	768,309	152,200	608,802	7,307	71,300	9,500	126,512	-	
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Bhadkhola WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,409,494	1,217,764	237,915	951,659	28,190	38,700	4,000	149,030	-	
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Dwari WS & Sanitation	IPC	425,335	325,216	68,633	247,536	9,047	31,600	3,000	65,519	-	
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Kalapatal DWS Scheme	IPC	1,346,598	1,219,142	238,442	953,768	26,932	33,900	3,500	90,056	-	
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Chokeina	IPC*	434,928	377,302	73,999	295,996	7,307	10,700	2,000	44,926	-	
BAJHANG	RILU	MICRO-HYDRO	Upper Rilul MHP	IPO	12,046,570	3,087,618		3,052,618	35,000	190,200	125,000	2,057,752	6,586,000	
BAJHANG TOTAL:					TOTAL	78,273,464	47,025,056	7,954,913	38,412,861	657,282	1,927,350	999,508	18,452,458	9,869,092
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Tatopani WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Lisani WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Lambari Bhairavpani	IPC	13,288,988	10,778,410	2,154,882	8,619,528	4,000	197,800	7,000	2,305,778	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Mausana Mul	IPC	2,833,526	2,150,936	429,387	1,717,549	4,000	49,000	3,000	630,590	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Chauka Mul	IPC	1,134,679	986,957	196,591	786,366	4,000	9,500	1,000	137,222	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Panichahara Kotila WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Baudikhola WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Rimdhi Pani WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Kalakhola WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	SOLAR ENERGY	Solar Tuki	IPC	2,696,388	1,234,034		1,234,034	-	84,854	275,500	-	1,102,000	
BAJURA	CHHATARA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thulo Khola	IPC	2,881,763	2,495,205	498,241	1,992,964	4,000	69,300	46,200	271,058	-	
BAJURA	CHHATARA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Simla Env. Sanitation	IPC	995,487	333,274	66,654	266,620	-	18,900	-	643,313	-	
BAJURA	CHHATARA	GRAVITY	Jadebasne Muhanbasne WSS	IPC	7,196,630	6,110,962	1,221,392	4,885,570	4,000	193,900	18,000	873,768	-	
BAJURA	CHHATARA	GRAVITY	Gerugada WSS	IPC	2,376,374	1,768,872	352,974	1,411,898	4,000	33,200	163,917	410,385	-	
BAJURA	CHHATARA	MICRO-HYDRO	Kasegad MHP	IPO	17,224,044	5,128,120		5,128,120	-	1,000,000	867,968	2,083,416	8,144,540	
BAJURA	GOTRI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Narakot Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,598,892	700,166	140,033	560,133	-	25,500	-	873,226	-	
BAJURA	GOTRI	GRAVITY	Sisne Gaira WSS	IPC	2,625,456	2,300,327	459,265	1,837,062	4,000	65,800	5,500	253,829	-	
BAJURA	GOTRI	GRAVITY	Kapurpani WSS	IPC	4,032,269	3,652,916	729,783	2,919,133	4,000	78,800	6,000	294,553	-	
BAJURA	GOTRI	GRAVITY	Sallejagar WSS	IPC	6,950,414	6,309,152	1,261,030	5,044,122	4,000	180,400	10,000	450,862	-	
BAJURA	MARTADI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Martadi Sanitation Scheme	IPC	3,073,356	1,804,046	360,811	1,443,235	-	24,600	-	1,236,659	8,051	
BAJURA	RUGIN	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kiudee Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,499,729	681,671	136,334	545,337	-	22,200	-	795,858	-	
BAJURA	RUGIN	GRAVITY	Kaulaborta WSS	IPC	4,194,246	3,821,557	763,511	3,054,046	4,000	74,800	5,000	292,889	-	
BAJURA	RUGIN	GRAVITY	Bhatkane Chhahara WSS	IPC	1,948,242	1,706,861	340,572	1,362,289	4,000	40,500	4,500	196,381	-	
BAJURA	RUGIN	GRAVITY	MacchainePaniWSS	IPC	2,829,760	2,567,386	512,677	2,050,709	4,000	44,200	5,000	213,174	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Ghadibot Chauriodhar WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	4,009,994	2,670,621	533,324	2,133,297	4,000	121,000	6,500	1,211,873	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Guniver WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Pipaldhara WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Tusare Rudi WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	9,363,873	7,142,432	1,427,686	5,710,746	4,000	148,809	11,500	2,061,132	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Jukemul Raghumata WS & Sanitation	IPC	2,559,661	1,875,050	374,210	1,496,840	4,000	61,409	2,500	620,702	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Jukemul Ws & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,666,268	1,120,002	223,200	892,802	4,000	34,400	2,500	509,366	-	
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Kaula Jukena WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	2,813,086	2,005,846	400,369	1,601,477	4,000	51,400	2,500	753,340	-	
BAJURA TOTAL:					TOTAL	99,793,125	69,344,803	12,582,926	56,693,877	68,000	2,630,272	1,444,085	17,119,374	9,254,591
DADELHDHURA	BELAPUR	GRAVITY	Mumme	IPC	1,469,311	870,042	173,608	694,434	2,000	52,800	3,500	542,969	-	
DADELHDHURA	BELAPUR	GRAVITY	Jadepokhara	IPC	551,183	430,553	85,710	342,843	2,000	20,400	1,000	99,230	-	
DADELHDHURA	BELAPUR	GRAVITY	Navadurga	IPO	9,589,373	7,254,535	1,449,507	5,798,028	7,000	214,100	17,000	2,103,738	-	
DADELHDHURA	DEWALDIBYAPUR	GRAVITY	Pakina WS	IPO	10,906,305	9,682,072	1,908,414	7,673,658	100,000	142,700	14,500	1,067,033	-	
DADELHDHURA	DEWALDIBYAPUR	GRAVITY	Khadaha Chhina Patal	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DADELHDHURA	DEWALDIBYAPUR	GRAVITY	Guwadi	IPO	13,356,030	10,559,640	2,068,513	8,391,127	100,000	177,500	40,000	2,578,890	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Mastamandau Soil Conservation	IPC	454,872	387,437	77,487	309,950	-	-	34,400	33,035	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Gauligaun WSP	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Sajala WS Scheme	IPC	531,802	395,343	77,068	308,275	10,000	10,500	2,500	123,459	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Chorela WSP	IPC	642,231	494,475	95,895	383,580	15,000	17,600	3,000	127,156	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Haldyam WSP	IPC	1,208,346	955,504	187,100	748,404	20,000	29,300	6,000	217,542	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sunaulo Bihani II (Samaji)	IPC	3,060,148	509,640	101,540	406,100	2,000	45,000	-	2,505,508	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Janchetana Sanitation	IPC	1,606,831	256,700	50,940	203,760	2,000	23,700	-	1,326,431	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sunaulo Bihani I	IPC*	1,131,609	349,600	69,840	277,760	2,000	32,700	-	749,309	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pragati Sheel	IPC	2,502,990	403,764	80,360	321,404	2,000	37,200	-	2,062,026	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Ajambari	IPC	1,437,878	228,300	45,260	181,040	2,000	21,300	-	1,188,278	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Paragati Sheel II	IPC	1,327,721	233,800	46,360	185,440	2,000	18,300	-	1,075,621	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pragati Sheel III	IPC	726,296	139,830	27,886	109,944	2,000	1,400	-	585,066	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mastamandu Sub Health Post	IPO	100,557	60,155	12,031	48,124	-	25,000	-	5,402	10,000	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janta Ma. Bi	IPC*	748,262	532,436	105,974	424,462	2,000	4,950	-	210,876	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janta Primary School	IPC	183,079	148,341	29,668	118,673	-	1,000	-	33,738	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sunkeshwar Gilleswar L. Sec. School	IPO	516,591	412,163	82,432	329,731	-	1,000	-	103,428	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Gaudeshwor Sec. School	IPO	697,180	552,752	110,550	442,202	-	1,000	-	143,428	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Samajji Primary School	IPO	206,490	162,752	32,550	130,202	-	1,000	-	42,738	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Aditya Low. Sec. School	IPC	567,116	452,688	90,537	362,151	-	1,000	-	113,428	-	
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janchetana Ins. Sanitation	IPC*	206,490	171,752	34,350	137,402	-	1,000	-	33,738	-	
DADELHDHURA	RUPAL	GRAVITY	Mahadev WSS	IPO	3,071,235	2,610,143	521,028	2,084,115	5,000	49,700	11,500	399,892	-	
DADELHDHURA	RUPAL	GRAVITY	Ukalekh WSS	IPC	1,960,893	1,593,306	316,661	1,266,645	10,000	17,700	6,000	343,887	-	
DADELHDHURA	RUPAL	GRAVITY	Dulaina	IPC	4,268,634	3,749,507	749,901	2,989,606	10,000	35,400	8,500	475,227	-	
DADELHDHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Tusarani	IPC	4,847,987	4,039,237	802,847	3,211,390	25,000	165,000	12,500	631,250	-	
DADELHDHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Timul Pakha	IPO	11,773,036	9,531,292	1,638,160	7,863,132	30,000	133,000	22,500	2,086,244	-	
DADELHDHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Mallo Rajauda	IPC	1,088,501	814,425	159,885	639,540	15,000	31,600	5,000	237,476	-	
DADELHDHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Melmechaud	IPC	1,656,342	1,323,431	263,286	1,053,145	7,000	15,900	4,500	312,511	-	

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated cost								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Limda DWS	IPC	1,258,122	728,376	145,275	581,101	2,000	29,400	4,500	495,846	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Doli DWS	IPC	1,857,892	1,477,812	294,562	1,178,250	5,000	13,600	5,000	361,480	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Gogan Chhida WSS	IPC	4,515,827	4,105,930	816,186	3,264,744	25,000	45,000	11,000	353,897	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Khitka WSS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Khetipad	IPC	2,460,542	1,831,725	365,345	1,461,380	5,000	25,300	10,000	593,517	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Nauni Aam	IPC	1,668,330	1,420,735	281,147	1,124,588	15,000	20,400	5,000	222,195	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Fairmati	IPC	758,381	675,577	134,115	536,462	5,000	8,200	2,000	72,604	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Bahadure Kholi WS	IPC	1,935,341	1,551,916	305,383	1,221,533	25,000	47,300	6,500	329,625	-	-	-
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Asurani MUSA	IPC	2,702,449	1,778,392	175,839	1,582,553	20,000	18,600	5,900	769,557	-	130,000	-
DADEL DHURA TOTAL:					TOTAL	99,552,203	72,876,078	14,013,200	58,386,878	476,000	1,536,550	242,300	24,757,275	140,000	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Kharsu Bajhpani WSSP	IPC	2,247,647	1,736,708	347,342	1,389,366	-	50,155	5,000	455,784	-	-	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Chhipchhipe WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Dangra WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Bhare Gubre WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Tallo Chhana WSSP	IPC	3,030,467	2,121,839	424,368	1,697,471	-	72,295	9,000	827,333	-	-	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Jumilote Gairagaun WSSP	IPC	3,117,977	2,337,526	467,505	1,870,021	-	130,542	12,000	637,909	-	-	-
DAILEKH	BISALLA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bhawani Ma. Vi	IPC	375,711	227,431	45,486	181,945	-	76,786	-	71,494	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Japla Jogidhara	IPC	2,267,116	1,694,531	338,906	1,355,625	-	70,400	8,000	494,185	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Thadokhola WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Budhbudhe WSSP	IPC	1,402,408	1,045,387	209,077	836,310	-	24,600	6,000	326,421	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Ramche Ratapani Mauribhir WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Sarbari Dharapahale WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Tindobhane WSSP	IPC	4,349,509	3,332,073	666,415	2,665,658	-	104,800	16,500	896,136	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KALIKA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dotohale	IPC	757,073	188,152	37,630	150,522	-	36,000	-	532,921	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Lutigadh	IPO	6,136,986	4,400,810	880,162	3,520,648	-	149,413	20,500	1,566,263	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Bhirkuna WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Sanokhola WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Kaulewodar WSSP	IPC	3,080,457	2,126,145	425,229	1,700,916	-	71,800	10,000	872,512	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Byadekhola WSSP	IPC	2,428,326	1,747,821	349,564	1,398,257	-	65,790	9,500	605,215	-	-	-
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Odarkhola Sanitation	IPC	978,115	246,250	49,250	197,000	-	27,300	-	704,565	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Ugada WSS	IPC	2,734,984	2,142,126	428,425	1,713,701	-	53,967	7,000	531,891	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Taulekhola WSSP	IPC	810,224	672,716	134,541	538,175	-	25,300	-	112,208	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Thanta Thadokulo	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Tallo Mukuta WSS	IPC	3,612,440	2,611,005	522,201	2,088,804	-	62,400	11,500	927,535	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Palteubachaur	IPO	6,718,084	5,034,925	1,006,985	4,027,940	-	117,400	20,000	1,545,759	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Rakshe Dalemalu WSS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Taulekhola Sanitation Scheme	IPC	355,634	123,833	24,766	99,067	-	9,900	-	221,901	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Shanti Ma. Vi	IPC	353,181	208,255	41,651	166,604	-	71,734	-	73,192	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kalika Ma. Vi	IPC	356,106	211,693	42,338	169,355	-	71,221	-	73,192	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Malika Ma. Vi	IPO	532,686	423,302	84,660	338,642	-	40,000	-	69,384	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	RWH	Dhudhila RWH and sanitation	IPO	10,416,336	7,654,046	1,530,809	6,123,237	-	92,800	243,600	2,425,890	-	-	-
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	RWH	Ghiyu Pokhari RWH and sanitation	IPC	8,726,017	6,332,111	1,266,422	5,065,689	-	80,000	210,000	2,103,960	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Saimela	IPC	4,350,236	3,226,882	645,376	2,581,506	-	82,300	13,000	1,028,054	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Budedalka WSSP	IPC	2,479,371	1,974,694	394,939	1,579,755	-	26,100	5,500	473,077	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Khandak Kholi WSSP	IPC	2,007,605	1,524,956	304,991	1,219,965	-	44,900	6,500	431,249	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Sisne kholi WSSP	IPC	2,151,388	1,597,188	319,438	1,277,750	-	48,600	6,000	499,600	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Paltapani Jogimare	IPC	1,568,715	1,181,443	236,289	945,154	-	21,000	7,500	358,772	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Paltapani	IPC	1,491,022	1,097,812	219,563	878,249	-	26,600	4,000	362,610	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Bhakremula	IPC	4,479,989	3,456,407	691,281	2,765,126	-	80,700	11,500	931,382	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Paltapani-Jogimare	IPC	537,178	201,931	40,381	161,550	-	26,113	-	309,134	-	-	-
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahadev Ma. Vi.	IPO	442,597	362,604	-	362,604	-	40,000	-	39,993	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Melgaun Naula	IPC	3,917,492	2,674,338	534,868	2,139,470	-	164,554	13,500	1,065,100	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Rata Kaden	IPC	4,203,582	2,919,285	583,857	2,335,428	-	131,600	13,000	1,139,697	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Ghutgute	IPC	2,961,754	2,062,220	412,444	1,649,776	-	111,549	9,500	778,485	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Rola	IPC	4,220,582	2,919,285	583,857	2,335,428	-	131,600	20,000	1,149,697	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Chhepadi WSSP	IPC	3,201,209	2,302,663	460,533	1,842,130	-	90,600	10,500	797,446	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Kalikot WSSP	IPC	2,030,443	1,573,895	314,779	1,259,116	-	34,100	6,500	415,948	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Bagjela-chapkatna WSSP	IPC	2,901,432	1,881,082	372,217	1,488,865	20,000	57,900	9,500	952,950	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Rata WSSP	IPC	3,441,715	2,730,691	546,138	2,184,553	-	69,800	12,500	628,724	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Bhajemela-Bajhkatiya WSSP	IPC	4,021,041	3,171,966	634,393	2,537,573	-	48,300	14,000	786,775	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Tanu WSSP	IPC	1,838,605	1,463,060	292,612	1,170,448	-	50,000	-	325,545	-	-	-
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Tanu Sanitation	IPC	603,800	227,150	45,430	181,720	-	27,942	-	348,708	-	-	-
DAILEKH TOTAL:					TOTAL	117,637,240	85,168,237	16,957,118	68,191,119	20,000	2,818,861	751,600	28,898,542	-	-
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Malli Malera	IPO	498,961	171,472	34,294	137,178	-	9,124	-	318,365	-	-	-
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	GRAVITY	Okhal Sirad Tallimalera WSS	IPC	4,805,164	3,291,934	658,387	2,633,547	-	70,072	13,500	1,429,658	-	-	-
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	GRAVITY	Shree Bagad Kalaun WSS	IPC	2,539,083	1,790,286	358,057	1,432,229	-	41,352	11,000	696,445	-	-	-
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Lasku Chhapari Sanitaion	IPC	1,043,394	266,777	53,355	213,422	-	18,900	-	757,717	-	-	-
DARCHULA	KHALANGA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Eco-San	IPC	36,258	18,980	-	18,980	-	-	-	17,278	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	GRAVITY	Kumalkada WSS	IPC	3,724,853	2,418,775	483,755	1,935,020	-	46,000	5,500	1,254,578	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	GRAVITY	Bitthad WSS	IPC	8,095,698	5,649,040	1,129,808	4,519,232	-	103,836	17,500	2,325,322	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sarmauli SS	IPC	1,504,015	423,701	84,740	338,961	-	27,637	-	1,052,677	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Gajari Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,451,104	604,582	120,916	483,666	-	47,979	-	798,543	-	-	-

					Estimated cost									
District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC	UsersCash	UsersKind	Others	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Hoparigad Irrigation Scheme	IPO	1,513,417	698,454	139,699	558,755	-	-	-	-	814,963	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Chukan Wss	IPC	3,193,085	2,290,396	458,079	1,832,317	-	53,100	8,500	841,089	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Chokte WS Scheme	IPC*	14,213,314	10,143,144	2,028,629	8,114,515	-	284,840	28,000	3,757,330	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Mulpani Wss	IPC	2,201,852	1,300,740	257,868	1,031,472	11,400	53,200	6,000	841,912	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Bhirkor WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Pankhola WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Kulwan WSS	IPC*	3,798,324	2,515,801	503,160	2,012,641	-	53,937	10,000	1,218,586	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Panebaj WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Gawadi WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Gawadi	IPO	559,794	177,657	35,531	142,126	-	9,900	-	372,237	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pankhola	IPO	560,565	173,912	34,782	139,130	-	9,900	-	376,753	-	
DARCHULA	SIPTI	MICRO-HYDRO	Hoparigad MHP	IPC	16,099,535	4,952,530	850,506	3,402,024	700,000	1,500,000	583,000	1,314,005	7,750,000	
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Yardangseli Pangchimphu WSS	IPC*	2,836,332	1,966,619	393,324	1,573,295	-	28,552	7,500	833,661	-	
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Phutepaira Ijar WSS	IPC*	4,667,233	3,186,635	629,127	2,516,508	41,000	45,900	10,000	1,424,698	-	
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Chauki Bagad Salyad WSS	IPC*	2,298,054	1,665,449	333,090	1,332,359	-	30,103	4,500	598,002	-	
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Dhankang Kuti WSS	IPC*	2,337,453	1,539,331	307,866	1,231,465	-	33,242	6,000	758,880	-	
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Murai Sanitation Scheme	IPC	2,184,335	1,012,146	202,429	809,717	-	33,815	-	1,138,374	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Tusharpani WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Kuwapani WSS	IPC	1,259,860	780,255	156,051	624,204	-	34,800	5,000	439,805	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Binala WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Dov WSS	IPO	2,971,701	2,049,472	393,894	1,575,578	80,000	35,702	12,000	874,527	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Namuna WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Bhulchaura WS	IPC	651,534	399,259	79,852	319,407	-	13,600	2,500	236,175	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Sallayadi Wss	IPC	2,508,001	1,888,825	377,765	1,511,060	-	28,908	8,000	582,268	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Okhat WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Daha Wss	IPC	2,048,920	1,331,438	266,288	1,065,150	-	41,400	8,000	668,082	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Chaukhadhunga WSS	IPC	4,314,013	2,639,514	527,903	2,111,611	-	108,260	16,500	1,549,739	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	GRAVITY	Thadpiadua WSS	IPO	2,488,813	1,842,126	368,425	1,473,701	-	33,404	6,000	607,283	-	
DARCHULA	SUNSERA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sina Sanitation Scheme	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
DARCHULA TOTAL:					TOTAL	96,404,665	57,189,250	11,267,580	45,089,270	832,400	2,797,463	769,000	27,898,952	7,750,000
DOTI	CHHAPALI	GRAVITY	Simalpatal WS & Sanitation	IPO	7,348,242	4,338,553	867,711	3,470,842	-	269,900	21,500	2,718,289	-	
DOTI	CHHAPALI	GRAVITY	Biniwada (chedigaun)WS & Sanitation	IPO	1,211,856	640,553	128,111	512,442	-	57,150	3,000	511,153	-	
DOTI	CHHAPALI	GRAVITY	Kauradi WS & Sanitation	IPO	3,294,521	2,159,333	431,866	1,727,467	-	85,200	9,000	1,040,988	-	
DOTI	CHHAPALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Chhapali Eco Schoo	IPO	352,928	207,048	37,410	149,638	20,000	6,331	-	139,549	-	
DOTI	GHANTESHWOR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Ghanteshwor Sanitation	IPO	5,847,924	634,048	126,809	507,239	-	100,000	-	4,393,876	720,000	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Kanda Goan Land Slide	IPC	287,820	195,220	39,044	156,176	-	-	-	88,600	4,000	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Gogan/Patakhola WS &Sanitation	IPO	2,211,078	1,530,150	306,030	1,224,120	-	46,200	6,500	628,228	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Kandapatal/Dhatwada WS & Sanitation	IPO	1,875,216	1,536,225	307,245	1,228,980	-	25,400	3,500	310,091	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Panada Saukhola (Katigoan Gairagoan)	IPO	778,868	499,206	99,841	399,365	-	20,300	3,500	255,862	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Tallo Kandagoun	IPC	1,621,852	1,026,880	196,632	828,548	1,700	56,100	-	538,872	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Khanekhola WS Scheme	IPC	5,609,352	3,500,831	697,966	2,801,665	1,200	193,800	12,000	1,902,721	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Boriail WS & Sanitation	IPC	1,787,567	1,361,775	290,115	1,070,460	1,200	38,300	5,000	382,492	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY+NON CONVENTIONAL IRRIG.	Thala MUS(Dahakalika-3)	IPO	1,894,984	1,481,871	288,374	1,153,497	40,000	26,925	7,500	378,688	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Saukhola (Gogarpatal)	IPO	793,776	306,798	59,359	247,239	200	21,000	-	465,978	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	RWH	Mallo Kandagoan RWH	IPC	583,960	539,610	107,922	420,896	10,792	9,500	-	34,850	-	
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	RWH	Bahuntole RWH	IPC*	771,219	723,392	144,679	578,713	-	5,500	1,100	41,227	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Buke Pahirol	IPC*	312,891	184,285	36,857	147,428	-	-	-	124,606	4,000	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Kotila Kartike WS & Sanitation	IPO	1,631,488	1,207,594	241,519	966,075	-	17,626	4,000	402,268	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Chanada WS Scheme	IPC	2,728,735	1,849,416	358,064	1,490,152	1,200	43,500	-	835,819	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Dhaulabasti	IPO	1,237,356	923,743	184,749	738,994	-	55,400	6,000	252,213	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Kartike	IPO	759,162	567,538	113,508	454,030	-	17,300	2,500	171,824	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Inada WS Scheme	IPO	1,047,415	746,640	148,328	593,312	5,000	30,200	3,500	267,075	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Layante WS Scheme	IPC	3,490,839	2,544,730	498,435	2,044,095	2,200	23,900	-	922,209	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Kanachaur School WS & Sanitation	IPO	754,460	586,622	113,324	453,298	20,000	14,147	1,000	152,691	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Melta (Latagada)	IPC	4,229,082	3,205,125	640,585	2,562,340	2,200	98,000	11,000	914,957	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Palama MUS(WS+Irr)	IPO	2,244,081	1,655,040	329,008	1,316,032	10,000	31,500	5,250	552,291	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Inada & Dhaulabasti Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,074,689	493,730	98,706	394,824	200	26,400	-	554,559	-	
DOTI	KANACHAUR	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Gouknopani Source Improvemetr	IPC	511,642	274,706	54,940	219,766	-	27,700	-	209,236	-	
DOTI	KEDAR AKHADA	GRAVITY	Kipala WS & Sanitation	IPO	3,118,345	2,447,012	489,402	1,957,610	-	62,200	7,000	602,133	-	
DOTI	KEDAR AKHADA	GRAVITY	Bichchalsa WS & Sanitation	IPO	2,607,079	1,814,346	362,869	1,451,477	-	75,000	5,500	712,233	-	
DOTI	KEDAR AKHADA	GRAVITY	Mallochalsa WS & Sanitation	IPO	1,745,916	1,158,031	229,606	918,425	10,000	55,700	5,000	527,185	-	
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	GRAVITY	Laphada WS & Sanitation	IPC*	1,905,148	1,218,534	243,707	974,827	-	48,500	5,000	633,114	-	
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	GRAVITY	Katain WS & Sanitation	IPC*	4,113,415	3,073,172	608,634	2,434,538	30,000	79,100	7,500	953,643	-	
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	GRAVITY	Pokhari WS & Sanitation	IPC*	3,089,974	2,102,926	420,585	1,682,341	-	74,900	5,500	906,648	-	
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	RWH	Kalena RWH	IPC*	1,124,015	960,605	192,121	768,484	-	12,400	1,800	149,210	-	
DOTI TOTAL:					TOTAL	73,996,895	47,695,288	9,494,061	38,045,335	155,892	1,755,079	143,150	23,675,378	728,000
HUMLA	KALIKA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Ghatte Khola	IPC	661,651	332,905	66,581	266,324	-	15,000	15,000	298,746	-	
HUMLA	KALIKA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Mathi Amala	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Tamach Khola, Thudang	IPC	741,351	534,971	104,994	419,977	10,000	47,300	4,500	154,580	-	
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Gothipata Okhadi	IPC	3,955,869	3,539,840	704,968	2,819,872	15,000	65,800	5,000	345,229	-	
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Bhitte Khola Lamahi	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kanke	IPC	795,959	533,672	104,734	418,938	10,000	39,400	8,500	214,387	-	

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Estimated cost								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
HUMLA	KALIKA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kalika Sanitation	IPO	3,822,555	1,601,503	320,300	1,281,203	-	60,900	-	-	-	2,160,152	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	IMPROVED GHATTA	Tamach Khola Ghatta	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	MICRO-HYDRO	Kukurfalna	IPO	33,133,147	7,000,000	130,000	6,370,000	500,000	1,500,000	-	-	-	2,702,806	21,930,341
HUMLA	MAILA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Shiyali Simkhana	IPC	957,056	337,709	67,542	270,167	-	12,000	-	8,000	-	599,347	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Thapagoan	IPC	1,071,213	937,931	185,586	742,345	10,000	22,200	-	1,000	-	110,082	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Dharmodaya	IPC	1,458,458	1,337,528	266,506	1,066,022	5,000	50,216	-	500	-	70,214	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Nilkhantha	IPC	684,437	506,902	101,380	405,522	-	27,900	-	500	-	149,135	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Gorupaina	IPC	1,507,928	1,219,388	240,878	963,510	15,000	30,300	-	1,500	-	256,740	-
HUMLA	MAILA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Maila Sanitation	IPO	5,424,358	2,454,420	490,884	1,963,536	-	96,900	-	-	-	2,873,038	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Aidibada	IPC	3,225,788	2,716,434	540,287	2,161,147	15,000	51,900	-	3,500	-	453,954	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Kalambada	IPC	2,036,724	1,781,030	353,206	1,412,824	15,000	22,500	-	1,000	-	232,194	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Leakmekhala	IPC*	1,267,731	994,924	195,985	783,939	15,000	25,900	-	2,000	-	244,907	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Rokabada	IPC	832,854	696,420	136,284	545,136	15,000	9,200	-	500	-	126,734	-
HUMLA	RODIKOT	GRAVITY	Karki, Dalit Bada	IPC*	2,331,801	1,719,772	339,888	1,359,884	20,000	48,600	-	2,500	-	560,929	-
HUMLA	RODIKOT	GRAVITY	Thula Goan	IPO	2,333,896	1,813,419	358,684	1,434,735	20,000	94,889	-	5,000	-	420,588	-
HUMLA	RODIKOT	GRAVITY	Phucha	IPO	3,175,671	2,469,995	490,999	1,963,996	15,000	69,786	-	2,500	-	633,390	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION+WATER	Ubhoodar	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Environmental Friendly Model Village	IPC	2,510,306	2,175,796	-	2,104,446	71,350	57,850	-	56,000	-	214,660	6,000
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	GRAVITY	Tallo Pali	IPC*	1,979,084	1,505,812	296,162	1,184,650	25,000	69,400	-	1,000	-	402,872	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	GRAVITY	Mathipali	IPC	800,171	575,910	115,182	460,728	-	22,000	-	2,500	-	199,761	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Nepka Mus	IPC*	4,926,000	3,034,060	584,504	2,338,018	111,538	90,300	-	113,900	-	498,021	1,189,719
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Shreemasta Sanitation	IPO	1,824,912	1,116,092	223,218	892,874	-	23,400	-	-	-	685,420	-
HUMLA TOTAL:					81,458,920	40,936,433	6,418,752	33,629,793	887,888	2,553,641	234,900	14,607,886	23,126,060		
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Bhajani Arsenic Mitigation I	IPC	954,079	921,579	184,316	737,263	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Bhajani Arsenic Mitigation II	IPC*	2,195,765	2,136,015	425,353	1,701,412	9,250	18,500	-	41,250	-	-	-
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kanda Environmental Sanitation Scheme II	IPO	1,580,318	579,523	115,904	463,619	-	31,800	-	784,738	-	184,257	-
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhajani Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,562,459	933,910	186,782	747,128	-	40,500	-	474,609	-	113,440	-
KAILALI	CHAUMALA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Khurkhuriya Env. Sanitation Scheme II	IPO	3,765,422	1,251,816	250,363	1,001,453	-	78,600	-	1,999,391	-	435,615	-
KAILALI	CHAUMALA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Khurkhuriya Env. Sanitation	IPO	3,509,944	1,399,305	279,861	1,119,444	-	46,500	-	623,813	-	1,440,326	-
KAILALI	CHAUMALA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Lamgadhi	IPC*	688,164	409,670	61,934	247,736	100,000	-	-	184,303	-	94,191	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Dododhara Arsenic Mitigation II	IPC*	1,384,883	1,345,883	267,976	1,071,907	6,000	12,000	-	27,000	-	-	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Dododhara Arsenic Mitigation I	IPC	1,387,754	1,339,104	267,821	1,071,283	-	15,000	-	33,650	-	-	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dododhara Env. Sanitation II	IPC*	6,442,030	3,138,320	627,664	2,510,656	-	135,600	-	2,444,697	-	723,413	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dododhara Env. Sanitation	IPC	2,879,159	1,414,584	282,917	1,131,667	-	44,100	-	385,104	-	1,035,371	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Kota Tulsipur Arsenic Mitigation Scheme	IPC	2,603,763	2,254,593	450,919	1,803,674	-	51,100	-	153,300	-	144,770	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kota tulsipur Env. Sanitation Scheme II	IPC*	4,236,740	1,595,506	319,101	1,276,405	-	88,500	-	2,072,534	-	480,200	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Jharhariya Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,813,575	1,257,431	251,486	1,005,945	-	39,300	-	341,712	-	175,132	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Nauneya	IPC*	1,750,352	951,809	190,282	761,527	-	-	-	192,420	-	606,123	-
KAILALI	LALBHOJI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Lalbojhi Arsenic Mitigation	IPC	243,027	218,476	43,695	174,781	-	4,100	-	8,800	-	11,651	-
KAILALI	LALBHOJI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Lalbojhi Env. Sanitation	IPC	3,095,379	1,661,836	332,367	1,329,469	-	52,500	-	1,144,754	-	236,289	-
KAILALI	LALBHOJI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Lalbojhi Env. Sanitation II	IPO	2,438,461	873,830	174,766	699,064	-	50,100	-	1,234,317	-	280,214	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Sandepani Arsenic Mitigation I	IPC	2,333,575	2,252,425	450,485	1,801,940	-	25,000	-	56,150	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Sandepani Arsenic Mitigation II	IPC*	1,389,465	1,272,465	250,893	1,003,572	18,000	36,000	-	81,000	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Sandepani Arsenic Mitigation III	IPC*	1,512,485	1,470,335	292,767	1,171,068	6,500	13,000	-	29,150	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sandepani Env Sanitation III	IPC*	6,831,581	3,614,257	722,851	2,891,406	-	144,300	-	2,309,209	-	763,815	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sandepani Env Sanitation II	IPC	2,400,579	1,624,338	324,868	1,299,470	-	54,300	-	477,312	-	244,629	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sandepani Env Sanitation I	IPC	2,393,131	1,617,190	323,438	1,293,752	-	54,000	-	477,312	-	244,629	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Jurpani Sanitation	IPC*	3,507,116	2,059,147	411,829	1,647,318	-	-	-	1,064,474	-	383,495	-
KAILALI TOTAL:					62,899,206	37,593,347	7,490,638	29,962,959	139,750	1,044,800	16,663,499	7,597,560			
GRAND TOTAL:					953,753,856	589,250,129	110,981,686	472,963,705	5,304,738	24,849,655	31,289,343	248,146,986	60,217,743		

STATUS OF SCHEMES BY DISTRICT - ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Actual Expenditure								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
ACHHAM	BALANTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Sangramtaud	IPC	947,080	601,600	120,320	481,280	-	51,525	-	34,350	259,605	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Naulikhet	IPC	1,108,311	697,626	139,525	558,101	-	49,500	-	33,000	328,185	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Timlikhet	IPC	307,852	183,722	36,744	146,978	-	10,125	-	6,750	107,255	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Dharapani	IPC	2,650,429	1,622,321	324,464	1,297,857	-	50,400	-	4,000	973,708	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Bhadarpaliya	IPC	3,366,098	2,187,845	437,569	1,750,276	-	53,100	-	5,000	1,120,153	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Jumlapokhari	IPC	3,357,609	1,968,129	393,626	1,574,503	-	78,300	-	5,000	1,306,180	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Juluken kulimode	IPC	1,526,269	964,805	192,961	771,844	-	56,900	-	3,500	501,064	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Dobra	IPC	1,536,919	908,320	181,664	726,656	-	26,700	-	3,000	598,899	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Chainpur WSS	IPC	1,062,407	722,255	144,451	577,804	-	30,500	-	2,500	307,152	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	GRAVITY	Bhunekhola	IPC	770,582	546,240	109,248	436,992	-	11,200	-	1,000	212,142	-	-
ACHHAM	BALANTA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Saileshwari	IPC	762,560	277,916	55,583	222,333	-	19,800	-	-	464,844	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Chimchime	IPC	707,162	524,525	104,905	419,620	-	20,550	-	3,750	158,337	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Tuldhara DWSS+School	IPC	144,915	143,515	28,703	114,812	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Dalyani DWS	IPC	988,860	798,302	159,660	638,642	-	35,700	-	6,000	148,858	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Patbanne DWSS	IPC	4,553,141	3,084,272	609,854	2,439,418	35,000	291,000	-	44,000	1,133,869	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Madilla (Tusarpani)	IPC	597,403	459,000	91,800	367,200	-	6,700	-	2,500	129,203	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	GRAVITY	Bhangdhara	IPC	1,015,383	747,209	149,442	597,767	-	53,400	-	3,500	211,274	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Patkani	IPC	522,838	219,752	43,950	175,802	-	12,000	-	-	291,086	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dalyani Sanitation	IPC	508,059	165,228	33,046	132,182	-	11,400	-	-	331,431	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pudu Sera HH Sanitation	IPC	2,694,854	736,936	147,387	589,549	-	63,900	-	-	1,894,018	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Rolte Pariban HH Sanitation	IPC	4,067,814	1,128,674	225,735	902,939	-	96,300	-	-	2,842,840	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Rakhni Tudisen HH Sanitation	IPC	617,493	181,767	36,353	145,414	-	13,800	-	-	421,926	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kalika P. School Toilet Construction & Water Tank	IPC	227,212	215,866	39,173	176,693	-	5,000	-	-	6,346	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	PChangra S. School Toilet & Water Supply	IPC	314,169	271,147	142,000	129,147	-	12,000	-	-	31,022	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	VDC & Health Post	IPC	215,486	107,215	21,443	85,772	-	108,271	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	MHP + IRRIGATION	Kailash Khola V (Banskanda)	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	BHATAKATIYA	MHP+IRRIGATION	Kailash Khola IV	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Jantasain	IPC	772,153	530,238	106,047	424,191	-	30,731	-	20,462	190,722	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Majkhet	IPC	358,846	236,803	47,360	189,443	-	20,490	-	13,672	87,881	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kulimod Rawlasen	IPC	330,323	194,242	38,848	155,394	-	31,050	-	20,700	84,331	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Jibjibe Muledupha	IPC	1,272,540	998,481	199,696	798,785	-	14,200	-	4,000	255,859	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Mugrabaudi	IPC	1,436,106	1,159,055	231,811	927,244	-	50,300	-	6,000	220,751	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Damaiko	IPC	198,199	161,411	32,282	129,129	-	1,500	-	2,000	33,288	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Timilsen	IPC	626,533	483,658	96,731	386,927	-	16,900	-	1,500	124,475	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Dholiwada	IPC	363,935	273,402	54,680	218,722	-	10,600	-	1,000	78,933	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Mainline (Tolko)	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Nandapur WS	IPC	867,629	616,546	123,309	493,237	-	22,100	-	2,500	226,483	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	GRAVITY	Ritnebasruskh WSS	IPC	854,910	643,141	128,548	514,593	-	29,100	-	3,000	179,669	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sainbazar	IPC	1,019,384	339,302	67,860	271,442	-	27,600	-	-	652,482	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Muledufa	IPC	440,004	144,317	28,863	115,454	-	12,000	-	-	283,687	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Milan Chowck (Nandapur)	IPC	461,534	151,062	30,212	120,850	-	12,600	-	-	297,872	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Samabesi Toilet	IPC	1,410,660	324,895	64,979	259,916	-	34,200	-	-	1,051,565	-	-
ACHHAM	DHAKARI	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Rima WS	IPC	230,089	169,005	33,801	135,204	-	18,400	-	2,000	40,684	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thar Khola Chaitala	IPC	467,459	306,346	61,269	245,077	-	8,500	-	15,900	136,713	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Serakhola Malmela	IPC	770,316	505,460	101,092	404,368	-	27,450	-	18,300	219,106	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhaisebada Thutedanda	IPC	510,742	316,951	63,390	253,561	-	14,400	-	9,600	169,791	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Sanktikhola	IPC	518,584	359,178	71,835	287,343	-	11,850	-	7,900	139,656	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Goyalpani Sanjhkatne	IPC	200,395	127,870	25,574	102,296	-	5,100	-	3,400	64,025	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Chinnekhola Lamkatne	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Bhunekhola Bainskhet	IPC	407,184	344,376	92,635	251,741	-	16,050	-	10,700	36,058	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Goyalpani Thulasen	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Tharma WSS	IPC	1,138,282	873,132	174,627	698,505	-	27,800	-	4,000	233,350	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Patan Khola DWSS	IPC	2,051,775	1,627,475	325,495	1,301,980	-	47,800	-	5,100	371,400	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Maitum Kaulegade WSS	IPC	1,386,357	1,053,187	190,637	762,550	100,000	44,100	-	6,500	282,570	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	GRAVITY	Ruja WSS	IPC	2,173,494	1,509,027	281,805	1,127,222	100,000	62,400	-	8,500	593,567	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Thikhirelampata HH Sanitation	IPC	548,627	249,727	41,621	208,106	-	5,400	-	-	293,500	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Moya Kanda sanitation I	IPC	227,753	56,745	11,349	45,396	-	4,800	-	-	166,208	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Lama Sing HH Sanitation	IPC	221,050	61,018	12,203	48,815	-	5,100	-	-	154,932	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Aamgoan	IPC	573,896	196,547	39,309	157,238	-	15,000	-	-	362,349	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Moyakanda II	IPC	1,730,272	599,285	119,857	479,428	-	45,900	-	-	1,085,087	-	-
ACHHAM	DHUNGACHALNA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Samudayak	IPC	1,698,244	578,413	115,682	462,731	-	45,300	-	-	1,074,531	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Dadagara	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Koirali	IPC	507,683	327,635	65,527	262,108	-	8,400	-	5,600	166,048	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Nissan	IPC	239,699	152,570	30,514	122,056	-	7,200	-	4,800	75,129	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Montola	IPC	2,403,116	1,610,415	322,083	1,288,332	-	63,700	-	4,500	724,501	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Pindepada Thulasain	IPC	1,321,859	843,431	168,686	674,745	-	25,700	-	3,000	449,728	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Daunamora	IPC	961,052	796,546	159,309	637,237	-	16,000	-	2,500	146,006	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Rolko	IPC	573,186	473,270	94,654	378,616	-	17,800	-	3,000	79,116	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Jukepani	IPC	424,416	317,226	63,445	253,781	-	11,000	-	1,000	95,190	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Chhadakhola WSS	IPC	1,045,096	702,877	132,575	530,302	40,000	39,600	-	4,500	298,119	-	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Kriyagarne WSS	IPC	693,043	456,088	86,217	344,871	25,000	39,100	-	2,000	195,855	-	-

ANNEX 5 Status of schemes by District - ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

					Actual Expenditure								
District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC	UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Dunta Amrai WS	IPC	954,215	690,905	138,181	552,724	-	35,100	3,000	225,210	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	GRAVITY	Tunirukh Bhalane WSS	IPC	984,225	680,473	136,094	544,379	-	30,100	3,500	270,152	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Tali	IPC	360,070	102,500	20,500	82,000	-	8,400	-	249,170	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mantola	IPC	706,426	236,032	47,206	188,826	-	18,900	-	451,494	-
ACHHAM	HICHMA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pindepada	IPC	279,839	86,257	17,251	69,006	-	7,500	-	186,082	-
ACHHAM	RAMAROSAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Anndekhand	IPC	423,669	100,981	20,196	80,785	-	11,100	-	311,588	-
ACHHAM TOTAL:					TOTAL:	71,715,774	42,231,688	8,485,451	33,446,392	300,000	2,226,392	361,984	26,895,710
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Bishalpur Soil Conservation	IPC	269,785	190,465	37,892	151,573	1,000	50,000	-	29,320	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Asur Gaisani Rokata WSS	IPC	6,471,012	5,264,638	1,052,927	4,210,711	1,000	16,100	15,000	1,175,274	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Ramgiri Dharera	IPC	3,776,106	3,179,720	648,164	2,526,556	5,000	55,600	5,500	535,286	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Koti Gaun	IPC	1,949,901	1,564,805	321,169	1,238,636	5,000	31,500	4,500	349,096	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	GRAVITY	Koti Gaun II	IPC	3,254,514	2,137,045	454,259	1,652,786	30,000	122,250	12,000	983,219	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Asur Rokatta	IPC	3,579,512	648,285	116,691	518,629	12,965	60,600	459,300	2,411,327	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Koti Gaun	IPC	1,592,845	315,600	5,000	310,100	500	37,000	210,789	1,029,456	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Asur Rokatta II	IPC	3,484,349	479,050	86,229	383,240	9,581	43,500	592,339	2,369,460	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bishalpur VDC Toilet	IPC	96,328	48,163	9,411	37,647	1,105	48,165	-	-	-
BAITADI	BISHALPUR	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kamalpur Ni. Ma. Vi	IPC	471,373	329,638	67,842	256,796	5,000	9,572	-	132,163	-
BAITADI	Dashrat Chand M.P	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Eco-San	IPC	19,357	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	500	10,857	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Balon	IPC	606,454	91,400	2,200	89,000	200	-	75,493	389,561	50,000
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Balon	IPC	2,180,306	1,688,569	337,721	1,345,848	5,000	22,700	4,500	464,537	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Solbhida	IPC	3,944,082	2,847,126	569,425	2,272,701	5,000	81,900	11,500	1,003,556	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Dhung	IPC	1,637,262	1,253,441	250,688	997,753	5,000	30,800	2,500	500,521	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Galleka	IPC	2,159,400	1,770,081	353,016	1,412,065	5,000	41,900	6,000	341,419	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Alakapuri	IPC	631,854	501,788	99,353	397,415	5,020	41,900	2,000	86,166	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	GRAVITY	Muskot	IPC	2,003,433	1,509,842	300,964	1,203,858	5,020	77,400	7,500	408,691	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dhung	IPC	719,679	139,320	2,200	136,900	220	-	115,148	465,211	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Solbhida	IPC	2,003,910	422,560	6,600	415,300	660	-	320,625	1,260,725	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Alkapur Sanitation	IPC	244,880	56,210	850	55,275	85	-	19,428	169,242	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Muskot	IPC	721,805	161,570	2,450	158,875	245	-	115,488	444,747	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Galleka	IPC	859,554	173,980	2,800	170,900	280	-	137,528	548,046	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Balon II	IPC	851,719	169,060	2,300	166,500	260	-	109,225	573,434	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kuwakot Total Sanitation	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	KUWAKOT	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Latinath Primary School	IPC	239,188	188,701	38,548	148,153	2,000	4,040	-	46,447	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	GRAVITY	Bhairon WSS	IPC	3,134,041	2,575,208	524,661	2,045,527	5,020	40,100	8,000	510,733	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	GRAVITY	Kannasi	IPC	1,849,846	1,471,637	300,947	1,165,670	5,020	28,100	5,000	345,109	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	GRAVITY	Mada Nuwaghar	IPC	1,628,546	1,266,181	260,256	1,000,905	5,020	28,100	7,000	327,265	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mahadevsthan Namuna 1	IPC	3,209,010	482,000	7,500	473,750	750	45,000	510,678	2,171,332	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mahadevsthan Namuna 2	IPC	4,387,333	671,200	10,500	659,650	1,050	63,000	698,765	2,954,368	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Bhairon Sanitation	IPC	2,329,795	274,450	49,401	219,560	5,489	25,500	372,767	1,657,078	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kannasi Sanitation	IPC	1,354,450	145,850	26,253	116,680	2,917	13,500	191,216	1,003,884	-
BAITADI	MAHADEVSTHAN	RWH	Thante WS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Amraud Soil Conservation	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Danga	IPC	730,895	536,219	141,163	394,056	1,000	32,900	3,500	158,276	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Amraud	IPC	3,955,431	2,901,996	636,498	2,264,498	1,000	77,400	9,000	967,035	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Bajuwa Gada	IPC	3,861,219	2,948,531	648,590	2,298,941	1,000	37,500	5,500	869,688	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Basku Harchauda	IPC	3,439,335	2,710,702	560,600	2,145,082	5,020	82,300	10,000	636,333	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Odai Matela	IPC	1,401,323	1,182,115	242,723	934,372	5,020	27,500	4,000	187,708	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Sakara Baskatte WSS	IPC	1,128,857	848,533	177,906	665,607	5,020	37,500	3,500	239,324	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	GRAVITY	Seulani	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Demonstration	IPC	237,636	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	56,137	136,499	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Danga	IPC	255,600	65,600	1,000	64,500	100	-	56,047	133,953	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Amaraud	IPC	961,919	196,120	3,200	192,600	320	19,200	169,052	577,547	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Bajuwa Gada	IPC	652,499	141,100	2,250	138,625	225	13,500	105,421	392,478	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Odai Matela	IPC	526,259	109,860	2,100	107,550	210	10,500	83,383	322,516	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sakara Baskoti	IPC	493,429	97,430	1,550	95,725	155	9,300	70,010	316,689	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Basku Harchauda	IPC	1,567,665	232,167	45,289	181,157	5,721	29,541	208,953	1,097,004	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahakali VDC	IPC	98,346	49,173	5,000	43,173	1,000	49,173	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahakali Sub-Healthpost	IPC	97,737	48,868	9,773	38,095	1,000	48,869	-	-	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Devthala Ma.Vi	IPC*	385,353	312,010	60,402	241,608	10,000	39,469	-	33,874	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bharkoti	IPC	105,762	66,528	11,305	45,223	10,000	11,160	-	28,074	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Nagarchan Ins. Sanitation	IPC*	105,841	67,041	11,408	45,633	10,000	10,941	-	27,859	-
BAITADI	MAHAKALI	MICRO-HYDRO	Matela Micro-Hydro	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Swal Baskoti	IPC	5,185,415	3,928,313	785,662	3,141,651	1,000	67,100	8,500	1,181,502	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Sharmali Bazar	IPC	3,527,687	2,890,305	595,721	2,284,544	10,040	78,300	10,000	549,082	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Dangapatal Tersabata	IPC	5,702,422	4,129,098	825,819	3,298,279	5,000	65,600	13,000	1,494,724	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Kunda	IPC	2,386,761	1,733,466	340,693	1,362,773	30,000	80,200	8,500	564,595	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Dubala	IPC	711,667	573,660	117,532	451,108	5,020	12,500	1,500	124,007	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Tadikharka	IPC	971,762	769,447	147,889	591,558	30,000	23,100	3,000	176,215	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Jawalpani Gunekharka	IPC	1,156,943	923,814	189,743	729,051	5,020	21,900	3,000	208,229	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	GRAVITY	Gaunsalla	IPC	1,470,031	1,258,056	245,611	982,445	30,000	26,800	3,000	182,175	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	LLB Training	IPC	162,492	162,492	32,498	129,994	-	-	-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Poukhar	IPC	1,466,983	325,769	5,150	320,104	515	30,900	293,086	817,228	-

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Actual Expenditure								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Swal Baskoti	IPC	763,668	135,160	2,100	132,850	210	12,600			105,329	510,579	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dangapatal Tersabata	IPC	2,400,013	309,710	4,850	304,375	485	29,100			298,076	1,763,127	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sharmali Bazar	IPC	767,984	114,350	1,750	112,425	175	10,500			88,708	554,426	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Swal Baskoti II	IPC	1,802,700	291,900	4,500	286,950	450	27,000			288,432	1,195,368	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kund Sanitation	IPC	551,333	138,560	2,100	134,250	210	12,600			55,472	346,701	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dubala Sanitation	IPC	1,426,529	128,670	1,950	126,525	195	11,700			205,785	1,080,374	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Gausalla Sanitation	IPC	430,819	75,220	1,200	73,900	120	7,200			68,931	279,468	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sarada Ni. Ma. Vi	IPC	745,864	494,142	94,828	379,314	20,000	73,255			-	178,467	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bhumi Raj Primary School	IPC	534,044	320,235	63,047	252,188	5,000	111,435			-	102,374	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sharmali VDC Toilet	IPC	115,753	57,921	10,987	43,949	2,985	57,832			-	-	-
BAITADI	SHARMALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sharmali Sub Health Post Toilet	IPC	115,753	57,921	10,987	43,949	2,985	57,832			-	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	GRAVITY	Thala	IPC	1,904,378	1,382,446	288,829	1,088,597	5,020	55,700			6,000	460,232	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	GRAVITY	Mauradi WS	IPC	933,434	754,107	156,141	592,946	5,020	23,600			3,000	152,727	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	GRAVITY	Badde Achham	IPC	1,909,632	1,309,536	273,827	1,030,689	5,020	56,600			3,000	540,496	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Thala Sanitation	IPO	44,800	6,400	6,400	-	-	38,400			-	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Janta Janchetana	IPC	1,501,383	274,050	4,250	269,375	425	25,500			241,366	960,467	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Mauradi Sanitation	IPO	32,900	4,700	4,700	-	-	28,200			-	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Badde Achham	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janta Janchetana	IPC	1,501,383	274,050	4,250	269,375	425	25,500			241,366	960,467	-
BAITADI	THALAKANDA	MHP+Irrigation	Mauradi MUS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAITADI TOTAL:					TOTAL:	121,891,268	67,406,074	12,731,988	54,321,568	352,518	2,625,934		6,753,843	45,055,417	50,000
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kafalseni VDC Level	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kafalseni VDC Level	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Kalimati Ghumtoli	IPC	893,691	630,060	126,012	504,048	-	13,800			3,000	246,831	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Selli Dhurali	IPC	1,644,634	1,343,840	268,768	1,075,072	-	35,600			6,000	259,194	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Gobuddha	IPC	2,823,096	2,303,575	460,715	1,842,860	-	102,800			13,500	403,221	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Panmul WS	IPC	1,067,779	869,206	173,841	695,365	-	21,700			4,000	172,873	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Ganai WS	IPC	1,387,070	1,196,590	239,318	957,272	-	16,900			2,000	171,580	-
BAJHANG	KAPHALSERI	GRAVITY	Toil Chaur WS	IPC	1,330,894	1,083,036	216,607	866,429	-	32,700			4,500	210,658	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Tallo Palayanta Irrigation	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Navadev Irrigation Kulo Maintanance	IPC	771,379	617,583	115,797	486,346	15,440	15,440			7,120	131,236	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Koiralakot VDC Level	IPC	1,232,776	297,398	59,480	237,918	-	23,100			-	912,278	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Tushare WSS	IPC	1,038,684	928,384	185,677	742,707	-	19,800			3,500	87,000	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Rodakhola W/S Scheme	IPC	1,163,748	840,860	168,172	672,688	-	56,500			7,000	259,388	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Kanedikhola DWS & Sanitation	IPC	494,329	410,135	82,027	328,108	-	19,600			1,500	63,094	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Lamba Jhapali WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	345,260	249,285	49,857	199,428	-	15,300			1,500	79,175	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Mallo Palyata DWS & Sanitation	IPC	534,403	403,394	80,679	322,715	-	41,900			3,500	85,609	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Tallo Paylata DWS & Sanitation	IPC	883,274	711,142	142,228	568,914	-	34,400			4,000	133,732	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Gomdi Gaad WS	IPC	1,203,534	1,064,834	212,967	851,867	-	15,700			3,000	120,000	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Pandheri Bhuwa Sunpandhera	IPC	408,489	362,593	72,511	290,082	-	22,700			1,000	22,196	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Sukuldhunge	IPC	1,271,517	1,080,647	216,129	864,518	-	54,700			10,000	126,170	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Dhaudhara	IPC	280,227	205,439	41,088	164,351	-	24,200			1,000	49,588	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Sunargoan Simkhali	IPC	622,580	554,028	110,806	443,222	-	22,900			1,500	44,152	-
BAJHANG	KOIRALAKOT	GRAVITY	Bhamka	IPC	1,464,634	1,114,232	222,846	891,386	-	51,600			6,000	292,802	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Lasun Tola	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Darfe Irrigation	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Dogade Irrigation	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION + MHP+IMPROVED WATER MILL	Kalakhet MUSA	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Masta VDC Level Sanitation	IPC	1,274,983	280,803	56,161	224,642	-	22,500			-	971,680	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION II	Masta VDC Level Sanitation	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Khetkot WS	IPC	1,046,503	845,528	169,105	676,423	-	44,000			4,500	152,475	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Adhikari Gaon WS	IPC	449,742	410,985	82,197	328,788	-	24,200			2,500	12,057	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Tin Gaon WS	IPC	433,377	359,753	71,950	287,803	-	26,400			2,500	44,724	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Khikala WS	IPC	1,542,516	1,284,892	256,978	1,027,914	-	41,300			5,000	211,324	-
BAJHANG	MASTADEV	GRAVITY	Simpani	IPC	905,622	717,080	143,416	573,664	-	29,000			4,500	155,042	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kalipachai	IPC	3,283,020	2,673,690	534,738	2,138,952	-	18,180			15,150	576,000	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Pauwagadhi VDC Level	IPC	896,087	196,724	39,345	157,379	-	24,600			-	674,763	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	GRAVITY	Muse Khola	IPC	505,898	437,233	87,446	349,787	-	17,100			2,500	49,065	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	GRAVITY	Chadibhel	IPC	1,240,136	974,520	194,904	779,616	-	51,100			6,000	208,516	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	GRAVITY	Ghatte Khola	IPC	1,263,366	1,053,807	210,761	843,046	-	26,400			5,000	178,159	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	MICRO-HYDRO	Jadarigad	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	PAUWAGADHI	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Danda Gaon Pandhero	IPC	420,270	323,570	64,714	258,856	-	21,800			1,000	73,900	-
BAJHANG	RILU	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Rikhala Irrigation Canal Maintanance	IPC	480,888	384,710	72,133	302,959	9,618	9,618			4,809	81,751	-
BAJHANG	RILU	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION+IMPROVED WATER MILL	Dobhangle Irrigation & Improved Ghatta	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rilu VDC Level I	IPC*	147,515	147,515	29,503	118,012	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Rilu VDC Level II	IPC	784,261	158,797	31,759	127,038	-	13,200			-	612,264	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Thanthigaira Lautan Ws Maintanance	IPC	907,754	726,203	136,163	571,885	18,155	18,155			9,078	154,318	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Chainoplana	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-			-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Rilu DWS & Sanitation	IPC	497,855	398,284	74,678	313,649	9,957	9,957			4,979	84,635	-

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Actual Expenditure								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Kharakhaine DWS Maintainance	IPC	642,718	465,818	93,163	372,655	-	25,400		2,500	149,000	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Kalapatal DWS Scheme	IPC	1,297,847	1,170,447	234,089	936,358	-	33,900		3,500	90,000	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Dwari WS & Sanitation	IPC	405,596	302,478	60,495	241,983	-	31,600		3,000	68,518	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Bhadkhola WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,246,598	1,054,898	210,979	843,919	-	38,700		4,000	149,000	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Mousail WS	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Guyamaru II	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Guyamaru I	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	GRAVITY	Chokeina	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJHANG	RILU	MICRO-HYDRO	Upper Rilu MHP	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJHANG TOTAL:					TOTAL:	40,534,550	30,633,996	6,100,202	24,480,624	53,170	1,168,450	164,136	8,567,968	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Lambari Bhairavpani	IPC	12,936,580	10,451,451	2,086,290	8,345,161	20,000	197,800		7,000	2,280,329	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Mausana Mul	IPC	2,759,302	2,082,697	415,739	1,662,958	4,000	49,000		3,000	624,605	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Chauka Mul	IPC	1,081,294	943,618	187,923	751,695	4,000	9,500		1,000	127,176	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Kalakholi WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Panichahara Kotila WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Lisani WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Baudikhola WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Tatopani WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	GRAVITY	Rimdhani Pani WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BAJURA	BICHCHHE	SOLAR ENERGY	Solar Tuki	IPC	2,653,754	1,191,400	-	1,191,400	-	84,854		275,500	-	-	1,102,000
BAJURA	CHHATARA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thulo Khola	IPC	2,728,439	2,350,480	469,296	1,877,184	4,000	69,300		46,200	262,459	-	-
BAJURA	CHHATARA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Simla Env. Sanitation	IPC	931,350	279,472	55,894	223,578	-	18,900		-	632,978	-	-
BAJURA	CHHATARA	GRAVITY	Jadebasne Muhanasne WSS	IPC	6,338,764	5,437,985	1,086,797	4,347,188	4,000	193,900		18,000	688,879	-	-
BAJURA	CHHATARA	GRAVITY	Gerugada WSS	IPC	2,180,268	1,608,636	320,927	1,283,709	4,000	33,200		163,917	374,515	-	-
BAJURA	CHHATARA	MICRO-HYDRO	Kasegad MHP	IPO	4,621,300	4,621,300	-	4,621,300	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJURA	GOTRI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Narakot Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,571,200	672,475	134,495	537,980	-	25,500		-	873,225	-	-
BAJURA	GOTRI	GRAVITY	Sisne Gaira WSS	IPC	2,498,677	2,203,770	439,954	1,763,816	-	65,800		5,500	223,607	-	-
BAJURA	GOTRI	GRAVITY	Kapurpani WSS	IPC	3,951,748	3,582,913	715,783	2,867,130	-	78,800		6,000	284,035	-	-
BAJURA	GOTRI	GRAVITY	Sallejagar WSS	IPC	6,820,803	6,194,446	1,238,089	4,956,357	-	180,400		10,000	435,957	-	-
BAJURA	MARTADI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Martadi Sanitation Scheme	IPC	2,922,547	1,660,150	332,030	1,328,120	-	24,600		-	1,229,746	-	8,051
BAJURA	RUGIN	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kiudee Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,465,763	647,705	129,541	518,164	-	22,200		-	795,858	-	-
BAJURA	RUGIN	GRAVITY	Kaulaborta WSS	IPC	3,679,335	3,368,155	672,831	2,695,324	-	74,800		5,000	231,380	-	-
BAJURA	RUGIN	GRAVITY	MacchainePaniWSS	IPC	2,582,892	2,366,260	472,452	1,893,808	-	44,200		5,000	167,432	-	-
BAJURA	RUGIN	GRAVITY	Bhatkane Chhahara WSS	IPC	1,711,933	1,485,380	296,276	1,185,104	4,000	40,500		4,500	181,553	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Kaula Jukena WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	2,512,930	1,783,966	355,993	1,427,973	-	51,400		2,500	675,064	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Jukemul Ws & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,636,532	1,093,616	217,923	875,693	-	34,400		2,500	506,016	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Ghadibot Chauriodhar WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	3,826,666	2,577,876	514,775	2,063,101	-	121,000		6,500	1,121,290	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Jukemul Raghumata WS & Sanitation	IPC	2,440,463	1,773,985	353,997	1,419,988	-	61,409		2,500	602,569	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Tusare Rudi WS & Sanitation Scheme	IPC	8,984,904	6,813,187	1,361,837	5,451,350	-	148,809		11,500	2,011,408	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Pipaldhara WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJURA	SAPATA	GRAVITY	Guniver WSS	PPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
BAJURA TOTAL:					TOTAL:	82,837,444	65,190,923	11,858,842	53,288,081	44,000	1,630,272	576,117	14,330,081	1,110,051	-
DADELHDHURA	BELAPUR	GRAVITY	Mumme	IPC	1,340,067	740,798	173,608	565,190	2,000	52,800		3,500	542,969	-	-
DADELHDHURA	BELAPUR	GRAVITY	Jadepokhara	IPC	551,183	430,553	85,710	342,843	2,000	20,400		1,000	99,230	-	-
DADELHDHURA	BELAPUR	GRAVITY	Navadurga	IPO	1,873,470	5,600	-	-	5,600	171,280		13,600	1,682,990	-	-
DADELHDHURA	DEWALDIBYAPUR	GRAVITY	Khadaha Chhina Patal	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	DEWALDIBYAPUR	GRAVITY	Guwadi	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	DEWALDIBYAPUR	GRAVITY	Pakina WS	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Mastamandau Soil Conservation	IPC	302,700	235,265	77,487	157,778	-	-		34,400	33,035	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Haldyam WSP	IPC	1,205,678	952,836	187,100	745,736	20,000	29,300		6,000	217,542	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Sajala WS Scheme	IPC	531,801	395,343	77,068	308,275	10,000	10,500		2,500	123,458	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Chorela WSP	IPC	640,444	492,688	95,895	381,793	15,000	17,600		3,000	127,156	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	GRAVITY	Gauligaun WSP	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sunaulo Bihani I	IPC*	1,061,689	279,680	69,840	207,840	2,000	32,700		-	749,309	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Janchetana Sanitation	IPC	1,606,831	256,700	50,940	203,760	2,000	23,700		-	1,326,431	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pragati Sheel	IPC	2,503,026	403,800	80,360	321,440	2,000	37,200		-	2,062,026	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sunaulo Bihani II (Samaji)	IPC	3,014,996	464,488	101,540	360,948	2,000	45,000		-	2,505,508	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Ajambari	IPC	1,434,663	225,085	45,260	177,825	2,000	21,300		-	1,188,278	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Paragati Sheel II	IPC	1,307,044	216,200	46,360	167,840	2,000	18,300		-	1,072,546	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pragati Sheel III	IPC	711,985	136,830	27,886	106,944	2,000	1,400		-	573,755	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janchetana Ins. Sanitation	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janta Ma. Bi	IPC*	686,629	508,759	105,974	400,785	2,000	4,950		-	172,920	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Janta Primary School	IPC	187,586	148,329	29,668	118,661	-	1,000		-	38,257	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Sunkeshwar Gileshwar L. Sec. School	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Gaudeshwar Sec. School	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Samaji Primary School	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Aditya Low. Sec. School	IPC	538,222	447,612	90,537	357,075	-	1,000		-	89,610	-	-
DADELHDHURA	MASTAMANDAUN	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mastamandu Sub Health Post	IPO	93,057	60,155	12,031	48,124	-	25,000		-	5,402	-	2,500
DADELHDHURA	RUPAL	GRAVITY	Ukalekh WSS	IPC	1,803,113	1,435,613	316,669	1,108,944	10,000	17,700		6,000	343,800	-	-
DADELHDHURA	RUPAL	GRAVITY	Dulaina	IPC	3,942,571	3,423,444	749,901	2,663,543	10,000	35,400		8,500	475,227	-	-
DADELHDHURA	RUPAL	GRAVITY	Mahadev WSS	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
DADELHDHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Tusarani	IPC	4,385,139	3,576,389	802,847	2,753,542	20,000	165,000		12,500	631,250	-	-

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Actual Expenditure								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Timul Pakha	IPO	11,622,616	9,380,850	1,638,160	7,712,690	30,000	133,000		22,522	2,086,244	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Melmechaud	IPC	1,527,406	1,232,026	263,286	961,740	7,000	15,900		4,500	274,980	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Limda DWS	IPC	1,202,935	728,376	145,275	581,101	2,000	29,400		4,500	440,659	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Doli DWS	IPC	1,678,878	1,326,328	294,562	1,026,766	5,000	13,600		5,000	333,950	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Gogan Chhida WSS	IPC	4,029,581	3,619,684	816,186	2,778,498	25,000	45,000		11,000	353,897	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Bahadure Khola WS	IPC	1,812,268	1,428,843	305,383	1,098,460	25,000	47,300		6,500	329,625	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Khitka WSS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Mallo Rajauda	IPC	1,054,289	775,213	159,885	600,328	15,000	31,600		5,000	242,476	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Khetipad	IPC	2,279,304	1,650,787	365,245	1,280,542	5,000	25,300		10,000	593,217	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Nauni Aam	IPC	1,383,259	1,135,664	281,147	839,517	15,000	20,400		5,000	222,195	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY	Fairmati	IPC	698,234	615,430	134,115	476,315	5,000	8,200		2,000	72,604	-	
DADEL DHURA	SHIRSHA	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION+MHP	Asurani MUSA	IPC	2,702,449	1,778,392	175,839	1,582,553	20,000	18,600		5,900	769,557	130,000	
DADEL DHURA TOTAL:					TOTAL:	59,713,115	38,507,760	7,805,764	30,437,396	264,600	1,119,830	172,922	19,780,103	132,500	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Tallo Chhana WSSP	IPC	2,893,891	1,978,355	395,671	1,582,684	-	72,295		9,000	834,241	-	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Kharsu Bajhpani WSSP	IPC	2,050,169	1,566,000	313,200	1,252,800	-	50,155		5,000	429,014	-	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Bhare Gubre WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Jumliote Gairagaun WSSP	IPC	3,807,256	2,356,440	471,288	1,885,152	-	130,542		12,000	1,308,274	-	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Dangra WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	GRAVITY	Chhipchhipe WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	BISALLA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Bhawani Ma. Vi	IPC	377,309	227,331	45,486	181,845	-	76,786		-	73,192	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Tindobhane WSSP	IPC	4,421,451	3,300,401	660,080	2,640,321	-	104,800		16,500	999,750	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Sarbari Dharapahale WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Ramche Ratapani Mauribhir WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Budhbudhe WSSP	IPC	1,439,642	1,013,192	202,638	810,554	-	24,600		6,000	395,850	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Thadokhola WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Japla Jogidhara	IPC	2,201,473	1,660,006	332,001	1,328,005	-	70,400		8,000	463,067	-	
DAILEKH	KALIKA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Dothohale	IPC	775,796	206,875	41,375	165,500	-	36,000		-	532,921	-	
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Byadekhola WSSP	IPC	1,996,747	1,700,580	340,116	1,360,464	-	65,790		9,500	220,877	-	
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Kaulewodar WSSP	IPC	2,301,546	1,963,247	392,649	1,570,598	-	71,500		10,000	256,799	-	
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Sanokhola WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Bhirkuna WSSP	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	GRAVITY	Lutigadh	IPO	169,913	-	-	-	-	149,413		20,500	-	-	
DAILEKH	KUSAPANI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Odarkhola Sanitation	IPC	967,506	235,606	47,121	188,485	-	27,300		-	704,600	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Taulekhola WSSP	IPC	804,718	666,840	133,368	533,472	-	25,300		-	112,578	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Paltebubachaur	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Ugada WSS	IPC	2,509,042	1,933,858	386,771	1,547,087	-	53,967		7,000	514,217	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Tallo Mukuta WSS	IPC	3,410,401	2,438,228	487,645	1,950,583	-	62,400		11,500	898,273	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Rakshe Dalemalu WSS	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	GRAVITY	Thanta Thadokulo	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Taulekhola Sanitation Scheme	IPC	355,634	123,833	24,766	99,067	-	9,900		-	221,901	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Malika Ma. Vi	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Kalika Ma. Vi	IPC	348,454	194,882	38,976	155,906	-	71,221		-	82,351	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Shanti Ma. Vi	IPC	355,883	208,261	41,652	166,609	-	71,734		-	75,888	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	RWH	Dhudhila RWH and sanitation	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	LALIKANDA	RWH	Ghiyu Pokhari RWH and sanitation	IPC	9,422,408	6,386,979	1,277,396	5,109,583	-	80,000		196,000	2,759,429	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Paltapani	IPC	1,512,383	1,097,473	219,536	877,937	-	26,600		4,000	384,310	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Paltapani Jogimare	IPC	1,665,304	1,278,032	255,606	1,022,426	-	21,000		7,500	358,772	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Sisne kholi WSSP	IPC	2,386,716	1,712,327	319,438	1,392,889	-	48,600		6,000	619,789	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Khanda Khola WSSP	IPC	2,042,368	1,545,134	304,991	1,240,143	-	44,900		6,500	445,834	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Budedalka WSSP	IPC	2,585,648	2,069,659	394,939	1,674,720	-	26,100		5,500	484,389	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Saimela	IPC	4,259,714	3,144,845	628,969	2,515,876	-	82,300		13,000	1,019,569	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	GRAVITY	Bhakremula	IPC	4,235,450	3,144,845	628,969	2,515,876	-	80,700		11,500	998,405	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Paltapani-Jogimare	IPC	503,525	197,516	39,510	158,006	-	26,113		-	279,896	-	
DAILEKH	MEHALTOLI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Mahadev Ma. Vi.	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Tanu WSSP	IPC	1,841,761	1,453,500	290,700	1,162,800	-	50,000		-	338,261	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Bhajemela-Bajhkatia WSSP	IPC	3,825,566	2,973,864	634,398	2,339,466	-	48,300		14,000	789,402	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Rata WSSP	IPC	3,498,229	2,554,709	546,138	2,008,571	-	69,800		12,500	861,220	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Bagjela-chapkatna WSSP	IPC	2,720,935	1,704,339	372,217	1,332,122	-	57,900		9,500	949,196	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Kalikot WSSP	IPC	1,947,827	1,517,808	314,779	1,203,029	-	34,100		6,500	389,419	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Chhepadi WSSP	IPC	2,899,654	2,138,528	460,533	1,677,995	-	90,600		10,500	660,026	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Rola	IPC	4,251,625	2,948,830	589,758	2,359,072	-	131,600		20,000	1,151,195	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Ghutghute	IPC	2,780,931	1,945,278	389,055	1,556,223	-	111,549		9,500	714,604	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Rata Kaden	IPC	4,071,250	2,786,953	557,390	2,229,563	-	131,600		13,000	1,139,697	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	GRAVITY	Meigaun Naula	IPC	3,863,666	2,581,888	516,377	2,065,511	-	164,554		13,500	1,103,724	-	
DAILEKH	SINGASAIN	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Tanu Sanitation	IPC	680,928	236,838	47,367	189,471	-	27,942		-	416,148	-	
DAILEKH TOTAL:					TOTAL:	92,182,719	65,193,280	13,142,869	52,050,411	-	2,528,361	474,000	23,987,078	-	
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Malli Malera	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	GRAVITY	Shree Bagad Kalaun WSS	IPC	2,512,899	1,696,800	339,360	1,357,440	-	41,352		11,000	763,747	-	
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	GRAVITY	Okhal Sirad Tallimalera WSS	IPC	4,449,404	3,052,737	610,547	2,442,190	-	68,817		13,500	1,314,350	-	
DARCHULA	CHHAPARI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Lasku Chhapari Sanitation	IPC	884,103	220,986	44,197	176,789	-	16,200		-	646,917	-	
DARCHULA	KHALANGA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Eco-San	IPC	36,258	18,980	-	18,980	-	-		-	17,278	-	

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Actual Expenditure								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	GRAVITY	Bitthad WSS	IPC	8,023,991	5,446,846	1,089,369	4,357,477	-	103,836	-	17,500	2,455,809	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	GRAVITY	Kumalkada WSS	IPC	3,511,338	2,209,157	441,831	1,767,326	-	46,000	-	5,500	1,250,681	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sarmauli SS	IPC	1,453,081	392,184	78,437	313,747	-	26,700	-	-	1,034,197	-	-
DARCHULA	SARMAULI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Gajari Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,400,323	642,337	128,467	513,870	-	48,820	-	-	709,166	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Hoparigad Irrigation Scheme	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Mulpani Wss	IPC	2,130,497	1,250,685	247,857	991,428	11,400	53,200	-	6,000	820,612	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Chocte WS Scheme	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Chukan Wss	IPC	3,031,645	2,145,481	429,096	1,716,385	-	53,100	-	8,500	824,564	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Bhirkor WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Pankhola WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Kulwan WSS	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Panebaj WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	GRAVITY	Gawadi WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Pankhola	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Gawadi	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SIPTI	MICRO-HYDRO	Hoparigad MHP	IPC	16,099,535	4,952,530	850,506	3,402,024	700,000	1,500,000	-	583,000	1,314,005	7,750,000	-
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Yardangseli Pangchimphu WSS	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Chauki Bagad Salyad WSS	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Phutepaira Ijar WSS	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	GRAVITY	Dhankang Kuti WSS	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SITAUULA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Murai Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,526,866	791,244	158,249	632,995	-	33,009	-	-	702,613	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Thadpiadua WSS	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Daha Wss	IPC	1,971,682	1,253,625	246,095	1,007,530	-	41,400	-	8,000	668,657	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Kuwapani WSS	IPC	1,229,079	749,780	149,956	599,824	-	34,800	-	5,000	439,499	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Sallayadi Wss	IPC	2,342,038	1,758,862	351,772	1,407,090	-	28,908	-	8,000	546,268	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Chaukhadhunga WSS	IPC	4,260,327	2,574,613	514,922	2,059,691	-	108,260	-	16,500	1,560,954	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Bhulchaura WS	IPC	644,242	392,108	78,421	313,687	-	13,600	-	2,500	236,034	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Namuna WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Okhat WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Binala WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Dov WSS	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	GRAVITY	Tusharpani WSS	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA	SUNSER	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Sina Sanitation Scheme	PPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DARCHULA TOTAL:					TOTAL:	55,507,308	29,548,955	5,759,082	23,078,473	711,400	2,218,002	685,000	15,305,351	7,750,000	-
DOTI	CHHAPALI	GRAVITY	Kauradi WS & Sanitation	IPO	94,200	-	-	-	-	85,200	-	9,000	-	-	-
DOTI	CHHAPALI	GRAVITY	Simalpatal WS & Sanitation	IPO	281,500	-	-	-	-	260,000	-	21,500	-	-	-
DOTI	CHHAPALI	GRAVITY	Biniwada (chedigaun)WS & Sanitation	IPO	60,150	-	-	-	-	57,150	-	3,000	-	-	-
DOTI	CHHAPALI	INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION	Chhapali Eco Schoo	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOTI	GHANTESHWOR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Ghanteshwor Sanitation	IPO	300,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	200,000	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Kanda Goan Land Slide	IPC	287,820	195,220	39,044	156,176	-	-	-	-	88,600	4,000	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Tallo Kandagoun	IPC	1,621,852	1,026,880	196,632	828,548	1,700	56,100	-	-	538,872	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Khanekhola WS Scheme	IPC	6,319,009	3,455,831	688,966	2,765,665	1,200	193,800	-	12,000	2,657,378	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Boriaul WS & Sanitation	IPC	1,860,525	1,361,655	290,095	1,070,360	1,200	38,300	-	5,100	455,470	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Kandapatal/Dhatwada WS & Sanitation	IPO	28,900	-	-	-	-	25,400	-	3,500	-	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Panada Saukhola (Katigoan Gairagoan)	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY	Gogari/Patalkhola WS & Sanitation	IPO	52,700	-	-	-	-	46,200	-	6,500	-	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	GRAVITY+NON CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Thala MUS(Dahakalika-3)	IPO	34,425	-	-	-	-	26,925	-	7,500	-	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Saukhola (Gogarpatal)	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	RWH	Mallo Kandagoan RWH	IPC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DOTI	GIRICHAUKA	RWH	Bahuntole RWH	IPC*	6,600	-	-	-	-	5,500	-	1,100	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION	Buke Pahi	IPC*	128,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,000	4,000	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Melta (Latagada)	IPC	4,337,864	3,202,925	638,825	2,561,900	2,200	98,000	-	11,000	1,025,939	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Chanada WS Scheme	IPC	2,670,835	1,791,516	358,064	1,432,252	1,200	43,500	-	-	835,819	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Layante WS Scheme	IPC	3,428,605	2,517,062	492,901	2,021,961	2,200	23,900	-	-	887,643	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Inada WS Scheme	IPO	33,700	-	-	-	-	30,200	-	3,500	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Dhaulabasti	IPO	61,400	-	-	-	-	55,400	-	6,000	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Kanachaur School WS & Sanitation	IPO	15,147	-	-	-	-	14,147	-	1,000	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Kotila Kartike WS & Sanitation	IPO	21,626	-	-	-	-	17,626	-	4,000	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY	Kartike	IPO	19,800	-	-	-	-	17,300	-	2,500	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Palama MUS(WS+Irr)	IPO	36,750	-	-	-	-	31,500	-	5,250	-	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Inada & Dhulabasti Sanitation Scheme	IPC	1,095,548	493,729	98,705	394,824	200	26,400	-	-	575,419	-	-
DOTI	KANACHAUR	SOURCE IMPROVEMENT	Gounkopani Source Improvemetr	IPC	579,502	274,706	54,940	219,766	-	27,700	-	-	277,096	-	-
DOTI	KEDAR AKHADA	GRAVITY	Kipala WS & Sanitation	IPO	69,200	-	-	-	-	62,200	-	7,000	-	-	-
DOTI	KEDAR AKHADA	GRAVITY	Bichchalsa WS & Sanitation	IPO	80,500	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	5,500	-	-	-
DOTI	KEDAR AKHADA	GRAVITY	Mallochalsa WS & Sanitation	IPO	60,700	-	-	-	-	55,700	-	5,000	-	-	-
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	GRAVITY	Katain WS & Sanitation	IPC*	86,600	-	-	-	-	79,100	-	7,500	-	-	-
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	GRAVITY	Laphada WS & Sanitation	IPC*	53,500	-	-	-	-	48,500	-	5,000	-	-	-
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	GRAVITY	Pokhari WS & Sanitation	IPC*	80,400	-	-	-	-	74,900	-	5,500	-	-	-
DOTI	SIMCHAUR	RWH	Kalena RWH	IPC*	14,200	-	-	-	-	12,400	-	1,800	-	-	-
DOTI TOTAL:					TOTAL:	23,821,558	14,319,524	2,858,172	11,451,452	9,900	1,688,048	139,750	7,466,236	208,000	-

District	VDC	Scheme Type	Scheme Name	Status	Actual Expenditure								UsersCash	UsersKind	Others
					Investment	DWRDF	GON	GOF	DDC	VDC					
HUMLA	KALIKA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Ghatte Khola	IPC	653,366	324,620	64,924	259,696	-	15,000			15,000	298,746	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Mathi Amala	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Tamach Khola, Thudang	IPC	723,523	517,143	103,428	413,715	-	47,300			4,500	154,580	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Gothipata Okhadi	IPC	3,437,600	3,366,800	673,360	2,693,440	-	65,800			5,000	-	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY	Bhitte Khola Lamahi	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Kanke	IPC	782,977	520,690	104,138	416,552	-	39,400			8,500	214,387	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Kalika Sanitation	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	IMPROVED GHATTA	Tamach Khola Ghatta	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	KALIKA	MICRO-HYDRO	Kukurfauna	IPO	3,065,000	2,665,000	65,000	2,600,000	-	400,000			-	-	-
HUMLA	MAILA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION	Shiyali Simkhana	IPC	743,347	135,000	27,000	108,000	-	12,000			8,000	588,347	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Dharmodaya	IPC	1,271,890	1,150,960	230,192	920,768	-	50,216			500	70,214	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Nilkhantha	IPC	576,802	399,267	79,853	319,414	-	27,900			500	149,135	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Thapagoan	IPC	1,061,213	927,931	185,586	742,345	-	22,200			1,000	110,082	-
HUMLA	MAILA	GRAVITY	Gorupaina	IPC	1,186,554	898,014	174,203	708,811	15,000	30,300			1,500	256,740	-
HUMLA	MAILA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Maila Sanitation	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Aidibada	IPC	2,998,656	2,489,302	497,860	1,991,442	-	51,900			3,500	453,954	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Rokabada	IPC	768,924	632,490	126,498	505,992	-	9,200			500	126,734	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Leakmekhala	IPC*	987,738	837,395	167,479	669,916	-	25,900			2,000	122,443	-
HUMLA	MIMI	GRAVITY	Kalambada	IPC	1,887,134	1,631,440	326,288	1,305,152	-	22,500			1,000	232,194	-
HUMLA	RODIKOT	GRAVITY	Phucha	IPO	2,056,286	1,934,000	386,800	1,547,200	-	69,786			2,500	50,000	-
HUMLA	RODIKOT	GRAVITY	Thula Goan	IPO	1,617,031	1,412,000	282,400	1,129,600	-	94,889			5,000	105,142	-
HUMLA	RODIKOT	GRAVITY	Karki, Dalit Bada	IPC*	1,757,100	1,346,000	269,200	1,076,800	-	48,600			2,500	360,000	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION+WATER MILL	Ubhoodar	Dropped	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Environmental Friendly Model Village	IPC	2,579,386	2,244,876	-	2,173,526	71,350	57,850			56,000	214,660	6,000
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	GRAVITY	Mathipali	IPC	733,714	509,445	101,889	407,556	-	22,000			2,500	199,769	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	GRAVITY	Tallo Pali	IPC*	1,463,160	1,392,760	278,632	1,114,128	-	69,400			1,000	-	-
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	GRAVITY+CONVENTIONAL IRRIGATION+MHP	Nepka Mus	IPC*	3,505,964	2,633,655	526,731	2,106,924	-	40,300			7,900	224,109	600,000
HUMLA	SHREEMASTA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Shreemasta Sanitation	IPO	1,099,750	1,076,350	215,350	861,000	-	23,400			-	-	-
HUMLA TOTAL:					TOTAL:	34,957,115	29,045,138	4,886,811	24,071,977	86,350	1,245,841	128,900	3,931,236	606,000	
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Bhajani Arsenic Mitigation I	IPC	936,230	903,730	180,746	722,984	-	10,000			22,500	-	-
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Bhajani Arsenic Mitigation II	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Bhajani Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,286,313	728,620	145,772	582,848	-	40,500			403,753	113,440	-
KAILALI	BHAJANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kanda Environmental Sanitation Scheme II	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	CHAUMALA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Khurkhuriya Env. Sanitation	IPO	2,908,804	1,098,165	219,633	878,532	-	46,500			523,813	1,240,326	-
KAILALI	CHAUMALA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Khurkhuriya Env. Sanitation Scheme II	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	CHAUMALA	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Lamgadhi	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Dododhara Arsenic Mitigation I	IPC	1,362,577	1,313,927	262,297	1,051,630	-	15,000			33,650	-	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Dododhara Arsenic Mitigation II	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dododhara Env. Sanitation	IPC	2,594,655	1,280,351	256,070	1,024,281	-	44,100			335,104	935,100	-
KAILALI	DODODHARA	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Dododhara Env. Sanitation II	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Kota Tulsipur Arsenic Mitigation Scheme	IPC	2,307,487	1,958,317	391,663	1,566,654	-	51,100			153,300	144,770	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Jharhariya Env. Sanitation	IPC	1,729,494	1,173,350	234,670	938,680	-	39,300			341,712	175,132	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Kota tulsipur Env. Sanitation Scheme II	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	KOTA TULSIPUR	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Nauneya	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	LALBHOJI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Lalbojhi Asenic Mitigation	IPC	224,756	200,241	40,048	160,193	-	4,100			8,800	11,615	-
KAILALI	LALBHOJI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Lalbojhi Env. Sanitation	IPC	2,885,349	1,451,806	290,361	1,161,445	-	52,500			1,144,754	236,289	-
KAILALI	LALBHOJI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Lalbojhi Env. Sanitation II	IPO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Sandepani Arsenic Mitigation I	IPC	970,079	936,749	187,350	749,399	-	10,100			23,230	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Sandepani Arsenic Mitigation II	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ARSENIC MITIGATION	Sandepani Arsenic Mitigation III	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sandepani Env Sanitation I	IPC	2,252,991	1,477,050	295,410	1,181,640	-	54,000			477,312	244,629	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sandepani Env Sanitation II	IPC	2,178,546	1,402,305	280,461	1,121,844	-	54,300			477,312	244,629	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION	Sandepani Env Sanitation III	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI	SANDEPANI	HOUSEHOLD SANITATION	Jurpani Sanitation	IPC*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAILALI TOTAL:					TOTAL:	21,637,281	13,924,611	2,784,481	11,140,130	-	421,500	3,945,240	3,345,930	-	
GRAND TOTAL:						604,798,132	396,001,949	76,413,662	317,766,349	1,821,938	16,872,630	13,401,892	168,665,110	9,856,551	

ANNEX 6

Training and Other Human Resource Development (HRD) Activities

SN	Events	Category	Organizer	Budget Code	Venue	Duration	Days	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total	Total Person Days
1	Project Kick-off Meeting	Project Orientation	KTM	5.01	PSU	17-Nov-06	1	5	35	0	4	36	40	40
2	First Inception Workshop	Inception Workshop	DHI	5.04	PSU	09-Feb-07	1	3	36	0	0	39	39	39
3	Project Orientation to WRAs	Project Orientation	DHI	5.01	PSU	14-Mar-07	3	1	14	0	3	12	15	45
4	IWRM training for WRAs	IWRM training	DHI	Other	PSU	16-Mar-07	3	1	14	0	3	12	15	45
5	Computer Training to Project Staff	Computer Training	DHI	5.06	PSU	18-Mar-07	1	3	27	0	4	26	30	30
6	Decentralization Training to Project Staff	Decentralization Training	DHI	Other	PSU	22-Mar-07	3	3	31	0	4	30	34	102
7	Second Inception Workshop	Inception Workshop	DHI	5.04	PSU	30-Mar-07	1	8	64	0	7	65	72	72
8	SO Orientation Training	SO orientation	Doti DMC/PSU	5.01	Doti	09-Apr-07	3	3	34	2	1	34	37	111
9	Project Orientation to District Stakeholders	Project Orientation	Dadeldhura DMC	5.01	Dadeldhura	18-Apr-07	1	1	34	0	1	34	35	35
10	Project Orientation to District Stakeholders	Project Orientation	Darchula DMC	5.01	Darchula	29-Apr-07	1	1	44	0	0	45	45	45
11	Project Orientation to District Stakeholders	Project Orientation	Kailali DMC	5.01	Kailali	06-May-07	1	0	16	0	1	15	16	16
12	Project Orientation to District Stakeholders	Project Orientation	DHI	5.01	PSU	07-May-07	1	2	24	0	1	25	26	26
13	Gender and Inclusion Workshop for PSU	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	DHI	3.04	PSU	14-May-07	2	8	16	0	4	20	24	48
14	Gender and Inclusion Workshop for WRAs	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	DHI	3.04	PSU	28-May-07	5	1	15	0	3	13	16	80
15	Community Mobilizer Training 1 (1st Batch VDCs)	Community Mobilizer Training	DHI	5.01	PSU	13-Jun-07	7	9	6	8	2	5	15	105
16	WUMP Orientation to Support Organizations	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	DHI	2.02	PSU	15-Jun-07	5	2	8	1	0	9	10	50
17	Local Latrine Builder Training	LLB Training	Sharmali	5.03	Baitadi	20-Jun-07	14	3	22	13	0	12	25	350
18	WUMP Orientation to Support Organizations	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP-Dailekh	2.02	Dailekh	05-Jul-07	1	2	8	2	2	6	10	10
19	MUS/GPS/ GIS Training to Project Staff	GIS/GPS Training	DHI	5.06	PSU	22-Jul-07	6	3	34	0	10	27	37	222
20	Community Mobilizer Training 2 (1st Batch VDCs)	Community Mobilizer Training	DHI	5.01	PSU	15-Aug-07	7	9	11	8	0	12	20	140
21	Coordination Meeting with DDC/DTO	Coordination Meeting	Nepalgunj	Other	PSU	21-Aug-07	1	1	30	0	6	25	31	31
22	SO Orientation	SO orientation	Baitadi DMC	5.01	Baitadi	22-Aug-07	3	9	24	1	0	32	33	99
23	VDC secretary orientation	VDC secretary orientation	Darchula DMC	5.01	Darchula	07-Sep-07	1	0	5	0	0	5	5	5
24	Community Mobilizer Training 3 (1st & 2nd Batch)	Community Mobilizer Training	Humla	5.01	PSU	20-Sep-07	7	6	4	3	1	6	10	70
25	SO staff Orientation	SO orientation	Bajura DMC	5.01	Bajura	26-Sep-07	3	7	20	3	5	19	27	81
26	Financial Management Training to DDC/DTCO 1	Financial Management Training	DHI	Other	PSU	30-Sep-07	2	1	18	1	1	17	19	38
27	Financial Management Training DDC/DTCO 2	Financial Management Training	DHI	Other	PSU	02-Oct-07	2	0	18	0	1	17	18	36
28	SO orientation	SO orientation	Darchula DMC/PSU	5.01	Darchula	26-Nov-07	3	6	27	0	0	33	33	99
29	Community Mobilizer Training 4	Community Mobilizer Training	DHI	5.01	PSU	30-Nov-07	7	9	8	9	1	7	17	119
30	SO Orientation Training	SO orientation	Dadeldhura DMC/PSU	5.01	Dadeldhura	02-Dec-07	3	15	18	0	3	30	33	99
31	Orthophoto and GIS Training	GIS/GPS Training	DHI	5.06	PSU	04-Dec-07	5	0	7	0	1	6	7	35
32	WUMP Coordination Meeting	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	Humla	2.02	Humla	04-Dec-07	1	7	32	2	4	33	39	39
33	SO Orientation Training	SO orientation	Humla DMC/PSU	5.01	Humla	05-Dec-07	3	5	18	3	3	17	23	69
34	SO Orientation (2 lots, 12.-14.12. and 16-18.12.07	SO orientation	RVWRMP-Dailekh	5.01	Dailekh	12-Dec-07	6	11	36	1	8	38	47	282
35	Coordination with WARM-P, Helvetas	Coordination Meeting	PSU/Helvetas	Other	PSU	17-Dec-07	1	3	22	0	3	22	25	25
36	Community Mobilizer Training 5	Community Mobilizer Training	DHI	5.01	PSU	28-Dec-07	7	17	13	8	3	19	30	210
37	Survey, design and cost estimate 1	Design and Estimate Training	Dadeldhura	5.03	PSU	03-Jan-08	5	1	14	0	3	12	15	75
38	Preparation of WUMP to SOs 1	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	DHI	2.02	PSU	04-Jan-08	5	13	18	4	3	24	31	155
39	Workshop on Preparing Technical Proposal to SO	Design and Estimate Training	RVWRMP-Dailekh	5.03	Dailekh	08-Jan-08	1	1	10	0	2	9	11	11
40	LLB Training	LLB Training	Bhatakatiya	5.03	Achham	08-Jan-08	14	3	6	3	0	6	9	126
41	Preparation of WUMP to SOs 2	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	DHI	2.02	PSU	11-Jan-08	5	10	14	3	1	20	24	120
42	WRT Training 1	WRT Training	Singasain, Dailekh	5.03	PSU	20-Jan-08	30	2	25	2	2	23	27	810
43	Survey, design and cost estimate 2	Design and Estimate Training	DHI	5.03	PSU	20-Jan-08	5	0	12	1	1	10	12	60
44	SO Orientation	SO orientation	Achham DMC	5.01	Achham	22-Jan-08	3	6	29	5	0	30	35	105
45	Orientation on Materials Procurement	SO Orientation	Doti DMC	5.01	Doti	04-Feb-08	1	0	9	1	0	8	9	9
46	SO Orientation	SO orientation	Bajhang DMC	5.01	Bajhang	20-Feb-08	3	4	34	5	0	33	38	114
47	WRT Training 2	WRT Training	Shirsha, Dadeldhura	5.03	PSU	05-Mar-08	30	0	20	2	0	18	20	600
48	District Level Workshop on IYSan, 2008	District Level Workshop	DDC/DMC, Doti	5.04	Doti	24-Mar-08	1	3	34	2	5	30	37	37
49	Orientation on Baseline Data Collec SO (Kailali)	SO Orientation	DHI	5.01	PSU	28-Mar-08	1	7	8	1	3	11	15	15
50	WRA Coordination Meeting	WRA Coordination Meeting	DHI	Other	PSU	30-Mar-08	5	6	41	0	10	37	47	235
51	General Staff Meeting	General Staff Meeting	DHI	Other	PSU	04-Apr-08	1	12	58	3	21	46	70	70
52	Orientation on WUMP preparation 1 (2nd Batch)	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	PSU/Helvetas	2.02	PSU	14-Apr-08	2	7	54	1	18	42	61	122
53	Program Review Workshop (CMs, SOs & VDCs)	Project Orientation	Humla	5.01	Humla	27-Mar-08	1	5	20	2	6	17	25	25
54	GIS Training to WUMP consultants 1	GIS/GPS Training	PSU/Helvetas	5.06	PSU	15-Apr-08	1	0	9	0	1	8	9	9
55	WUMP Process Training for Consultants (1st Batch)	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	PSU/Helvetas	2.02	PSU	09-Apr-07	2	11	46	1	19	37	57	114
56	Orientation on WUMP preparation 2 (2nd Batch)	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	PSU/Helvetas	2.02	PSU	16-Apr-08	2	1	44	0	14	31	45	90
57	GIS Training to WUMP consultants 2	GIS/GPS Training	PSU/Helvetas	5.06	PSU	16-Apr-08	1	2	10	0	7	5	12	12
58	Value chain training	Livelihood Training	PSU/IDE	5.02	PSU	30-Apr-08	4	6	31	4	3	30	37	148
59	SO Orientation	SO orientation	DHI	5.01	PSU	25-Apr-08	1	0	4	0	0	4	4	4

SN	Events	Category	Organizer	Budget Code	Venue	Duration	Days	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total	Total Person Days
60	Solid waste management	Solid waste management Training	DDC, Dadelidhura	5.01	Dadelidhura	16-Apr-08	1	14	29	8	10	25	43	43
61	LLB Training	LLB Training	Mustamandu	5.03	Dadelidhura	14-Apr-08	14	4	10	6	0	8	14	14
62	LLB Training	LLB Training	Jangpur village, Sandepani vdc 3	5.03	Kailali	18 Jun- 2 Jul 08	14	6	10	4	4	2	16	16
63	Kuwakot CO-managers training 1st lot	CO Manager Training	Kuwakot	5.01	PSU	23 Jun-26 Jun08	4	8	7	3	0	12	15	15
64	Kuwakot CO-managers training 2nd lot	CO Manager Training	Kuwakot	5.01	PSU	27 Jun-30 Jun08	4	6	12	2	0	16	18	18
65	LLB Training	LLB Training	RVWRMP, Humla	5.03	Humla	18 May- 31 May08	14	3	12	3	3	9	15	15
66	LLB Training	LLB Training	Chhapari	5.03	Darchula	10thJun-23rd Jun	14	6	13	5	0	14	19	19
67	LLB Training	LLB Training	Singasain, Dailekh	5.03	Dailekh	5-18 Jun 08	14	7	18	10	1	14	25	25
68	Rain water harvesting Mason Training	Rain water harvesting Mason Training	Lalikanda, Dailekh	5.03	Dailekh	5-18 Jun 08	14	9	18	3	3	21	27	27
69	Solid Waste Management	Solid waste management Training	RVWRMP,IDS	5.01	Bajura	27th July 08	1	1	27				28	28
70	Training on Multi Media Production for Advocacy, training and reporting	Multimedia Training	PSU, DHI	5.06	PSU	13th- 18th July 08	6	6	30	1	3	33	36	36
71	Leadership development and TOT for Community Mobilizers	Community Mobilizer Training	PSU, DHI	5.01	PSU	19th- 25th July 08	7	10	14	9	1	14	24	24
72	Leadership development and TOT for Community Mobilizers	Community Mobilizer Training	PSU, DHI	5.01	PSU	27th Jul- 03 Aug 08	7	8	20	12	6	10	28	28
73	Training on Auocad With Satellite Imagery & Practical exercise with Electronic level Theodolite	Design and Estimate Training	PSU, DHI	5.03	PSU	3rd Aug- 8th Aug 08	6	3	20	0	6	17	23	23
74	WRA/WRE coordination meeting	WRA Coordination Meeting	PSU, DHI	Other	PSU	10th Aug- 19th Aug	9	8	51	0	9	50	59	59
75	Staff Meeting RVWRMP	Staff Meeting RVWRMP	PSU, DHI	Other	PSU	15th Aug	1	15	64	2	15	62	79	78
76	Design software review	Design and Estimate Training	PSU, DHI	5.03	PSU	16th Aug	1	1	14	0	2	13	15	15
77	TOT on institutional Development	TOT on institutional Development	Dhangadhi	5.01	PSU	11/01/2009 - 15/01/2009	5	13	16	2	2	25	29	29
78	Seasonal and Off season vegetable production training for leaders farmers	Livelihood Training	Dailekh	5.02	PSU	25th- 29th Aug08	5	3	19	3	2	15	22	22
79	TOT on institutional Development	TOT on institutional Development	Dhangadhi	5.01	PSU	17/01/2009 - 21/01/2009	5	16	17	7	0	26	33	33
80	Generator Operating Training	Generator Operating Training	Dhangadhi	5.06	PSU	28/02/2009	1	7	7	1	5	8	14	14
81	Low cost Soil Conservtion Techniques / Mangement Training program	Soil Conservation Training	Kanachaur Ward no 1 , Palchaur, Doti	3.05	Doti	May 13th- 18th 08	5	5	15	3	0	12	20	20
82	Dissemination workshop on finding of Gender and Social Discrimination Study	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Hotel Summit , KTM	3.04	PSU	June 6th 08	1	27	28	1	9	38	55	55
83	Generator Operating Training	Generator Operating Training	Dhangadhi	5.06	PSU	29/02/2009	1	6	10	2	6	8	16	16
84	TOT on institutional Development	TOT on institutional Development	Surkhet	5.01	PSU	Dec 21-25th Dec 08	5	9	13	1	1	20	22	22
85	VMW Training in Achham District	VMW training	RVWRMP, Achham	5.03	Achham	15/02/2009- 28/02/2009	14	4	12	5	0	11	16	16
86	LLB training	LLB Training	Sunsera	5.03	Darchula	15/02/2009- 28/02/2009	14	7	14	4	0	17	21	21
87	WRA Coordination Meeting (WUMP)	WRA Coordination Meeting	Dhangadhi	Other	PSU	18th -19h Aug 008	2	6	36	0	8	34	42	42
88	Sustainable environmental sanitation training	Design and Estimate Training	Dhangadhi	5.03	PSU	Sep 9th - 11th Sep 008	3	17	15	0	3	29	32	32
89	Gender equality and social inclusion Training	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Dhangadhi	3.04	PSU	Sep 9th - 12th Sep 008	4	16	15	0	3	28	31	31
90	VMW training	VMW training	Chhapari	5.03	Darchula	24/02/2009 - 09/03/2009	14	2	21	2	0	21	23	23
91	LLB Training	LLB Training	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.03	Bajhang	6/02/2009- 19/02/2009	14	1	19	3	0	17	20	20
92	Sustainable environmental sanitation training	Sanitation Training	Dhangadhi	3.04	PSU	Se 13th-15th 008	3	10	17	1	7	19	27	27
93	Gender equality and social inclusion Training	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Dhangadhi	3.04	PSU	Se 16th-19th 008	4	11	15	1	7	18	26	26
94	LLB Training	LLB Training	Chatara	5.03	Bajura	17/01/2009- 30/01/2009	14	6	15	7	0	14	21	21
95	LLB Training	LLB Training	Gotri	5.03	Bajura	06/02/2009- 19/02/2009	14	2	19	7	0	14	21	21
96	Meeting on Arsenic Mitigation related subjects	Meeting on Arsenic Mitigation related subjects	Dhangadhi	Other	PSU	24th Sep 08	1	0	11	0	1	10	11	11
97	LLB Training	LLB Training	Rugin	5.03	Bajura	20/01/2009 - 02/02/2009	14	0	25	5	0	20	25	25
98	WRA Coordination meeting	WRA Coordination Meeting	Bardiya	Other	PSU	Nov 1st- 4th Nov 08	4	8	32	0	11	29	40	40
99	ABF Mistri	ABF Training	RVWRMP, Kailali	5.03	Kailali			3	5	2	5	1	8	8
100	Sustainable environmental sanitation training	Sanitation Training	Nepalgunj	3.04	PSU	Nov 5th- 7th Nov 09	3	10	26	2	3	31	36	36
101	Gender equality and social inclusion Training	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Nepalgunj	3.04	PSU	Nov 8th- 11th Nov 08	4	12	25	2	3	32	37	37
102	LLB (064/65)	LLB Training	RVWRMP, Kailali	5.03	Kailali			7	9	5	9	2	16	16
103	Design And Estimate of Hill irrigation system	Design and Estimate Training	Dhangadhi	5.03	PSU	17th Dec -25th Dec 08	9	2	25	0	3	24	27	27
104	Low cost SCWM	Soil Conservation Training	VDC level, kailali	3.05	Kailali			9	16	1	4	20	25	25
105	ABF operation and management (Lalbhoji)	ABF Training	Kailali	5.03	Kailali			43	29				72	72
106	VMW training	VMW training	DDC	5.03	Dailekh	14th Dec- 27th Dec08	14	4	18	4	2	16	22	22
107	VMW training	VMW training	Dwari-Rilu	5.03	Bajhang	01/12/2008 -14th Dec 08	14	6	15	3	0	18	21	21
108	Vegetable farming	Livelihood Training	Darchula	5.02	PSU		3	0	0				0	26
109	Women Maintenance Caretaker	Women Maintenance Caretaker	RVWRMP Darchula	5.03	Bajhang			20	0				20	20
110	CO level Rugin VDC	CO Manager Training	Phaiti , Rugin	5.01	PSU	Nov 25,26,27 and Nov 29,30 and dec 1,2008	6	14	13	3	0	24	27	27
111	Public Hearing	Public Hearing		Other	Dailekh			1134	1102	188	759	1289	2236	2236

SN	Events	Category	Organizer	Budget Code	Venue	Duration	Days	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total	Total Person Days
112	CO level Sapata	CO Manager Training	Majh gau, Rudi	5.01	PSU	Dec 5,6,7 and Dec 9,10,11	6	28	20	13	0	35	48	48
113	Public Auditing	Public Auditing		Other	Dailekh			101	158	77	112	129	259	259
114	CO Level Gotri (Refresher)	CO Manager Training	Gotri, Mahati	5.01	PSU	Dec 14,15 and 17 , 18	4	16	15	14	0	17	31	31
115	During construction seminar	Others		Other	PSU			18	22	4	25	11	40	40
116	CO Level Training , Chhatara	CO Manager Training	Chhatara	5.01	PSU	Dec 28,29, 30	3	17	25	13	0	29	42	42
117	VMW Training	VMW training	Meheltoli Dailekh	5.03	Dailekh	14-27 Dec 08	14	4	20	4	2	18	24	24
118	CBT Training II nd Batch VDC	Capacity Building Training	Maila, Humla	5.01	Humla	17March- 21 March 2008	5	12	11	5	2	16	23	23
119	CBT Training II nd Batch VDC	Capacity Building Training	Kalika, Humla	5.01	Humla	21/03/2008 -25 March 008	5	11	14	10	3	12	25	25
120	LLB Training	LLB Training	Sitaula Darchula	5.03	Darchula	4-18 Feb 09	14	7	12	2	0	17	19	19
121	CBT Training II nd Batch VDC	Capacity Building Training	Mimi, Humla	5.01	Humla	16-Mar-08	5	11	11	1	13	7	22	21
122	VMW Training	VMW training	Chhapali Darchula	5.03	Darchula	26 Feb-11 March 09	14	4	19	3	0	20	23	23
123	So Orientation Training	SO orientation	Humla	5.01	Humla	5-7 December 2008	3	4	27	5	1	25	31	31
124	VMW Training	VMW training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.03	Baitadi	15-28 Feb 09	14	0	27	11	0	16	27	27
125	Sanitation awareness program	Sanitation Training	Ladies Feeder Hostel, Simkot	3.04	Humla	23 April, 2008	1	16	0	1	2	13	16	16
126	VMW Training	VMW training	Chhapali Doti	5.03	Doti	12 ~ 25 June 09	14	7	13	1	0	19	20	20
127	VMW Training	VMW training	Simchaur Dot	5.03	Doti		14	9	13	6	11	5	22	22
128	WRT Training	WRT Training	Rodikot	5.03	Humla	21 Aug. - 19 Sept. 2008	30	2	14	5	2	9	16	16
129	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	VDC/pauwagadhi	5.02	Bajhang	08/12/2008- 9th Dec 2008	2	9	10	4	0	15	19	19
130	VMW Training	VMW training	Maila, Humla	5.03	Humla	29 March-11 April 09	14	0	16	1	0	15	16	16
131	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation and ToT	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	Bhagawai P School/Pauwagadhi	5.02	Bajhang	11/12/2008- 14/12/2008	4	10	10	4	0	16	20	20
132	WRT Training	WRT Training	Singhasain Dailekh	5.03	Dailekh	20 Jan-18 Feb 08	14	2	24	2	2	22	26	26
133	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation and ToT	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	Shankar Khola/Kafalseri	5.02	Bajhang	12/12/2008-14/12/2008	3	7	10	0	0	17	17	17
134	WRT Training	WRT Training	Rodikot Humla	5.03	Humla	21 Aug-19 Sept 08	14	2	14	4	0	12	16	16
135	LLB Training	LLB Training	Sipti, Darchula	5.03	Darchula	24May-07 June 08	14	4	10	3	0	11	14	14
136	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation and ToT	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	Bhagawai P School/Koiralakot	5.02	Bajhang	19/11/2008-22/12/2008	4	9	15	8	0	16	24	24
137	LLB Training	LLB Training	Gotri	5.03	Bajura	06/02/2009 - 19/02/2009	14	2	19	7	0	14	21	21
138	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation and ToT	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	Tuti/Masta	5.02	Bajhang	01/12/2008-4/12/2008	4	13	13	3	0	23	26	26
139	LLB Training	LLB Training	Sharmoli, Darchula	5.03	Darchula	19 June-02 July 08	14	10	10	4	0	16	20	20
140	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation and ToT	Training on, Leadership development, Saving Credit Mobilisation	Rilu	5.02	Bajhang	08/12/2008-11/12/2008	4	12	16	4	0	24	28	28
141	LLB Training	LLB Training	Sappata	5.03	Bajura	30/11/2008 - 13/12/2008	14	1	24	8	0	17	25	25
142	Technical Staff Orientation	Design and Estimate Training	RVWRMP, Achham	5.03	Achham			0	10	0	0	10	10	10
143	Interaction with FC & HP of SO	Interaction with FC & HP of SO	RVWRMP, Achham	3.04	Achham			1	8	0	0	10	9	9
144	PoCo orientation to District Offices, SO & political leaders	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Achham	5.05	Achham			1	33	1	0	33	34	34
145	PoCo orientation to VDC secretary and SO staffs	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Achham	5.05	Achham			1	20	3	1	16	21	21
146	LLB training 3 Events	LLB Training	RVWRMP, Achham	5.03	Achham			20	33	20	0	33	53	55
147	VMW Training 2 events	VMW training	RVWRMP, Achham	5.03	Achham			7	32	11	0	28	39	39
148	SO w/s on Step by step approach	SO orientation		5.01	Darchula			5	24	0	1	28	29	29
149	Post construction w/s	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Darchula	5.05	Darchula			3	27	0	1	29	30	30
150	Observation tour to UC	Observation tour		Other	Darchula			2	21	0	1	22	23	23
151	Financial Mgt and leadership trg. To CO manager and chairperson	Financial Management Training		Other	Darchula			102	97	15	0	184	199	199
152	Training to Local political party leaders	Project Orientation	Sipti	5.01	Darchula			11	8	7	0	12	19	38
153	Hotel Owner Orientation on hygiene & waste	Sanitation Training	Sipti	3.04	Darchula			0	21	3	0	18	21	42
154	Teacher and school management committee	Teachers Training	Sipti	5.01	Darchula			2	18	0	0	20	20	40
155	Women sanitation motivators	Women sanitation motivators	Sipti	5.01	Darchula			23	0	0	0	23	23	46
156	Child club member training & orientation	Child Club Training	Sipti	5.01	Darchula			9	11	3	0	17	20	40
157	Sanitary behavioral for Dalit women	Sanitation Training	Sipti	3.04	Darchula			20	0	20	0	0	20	40
158	Mass meeting to HH women	Mass meeting to HH women	Sipti	Other	Darchula			47	0	0	0	47	47	94
159	Mass meeting to HH women	Mass meeting to HH women	Sipti	Other	Darchula			13	0	0	0	13	13	26
160	Mass meeting to HH women	Mass meeting to HH women	Sipti	Other	Darchula			62	0	0	0	62	62	124
161	SO orientation	SO orientation	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.01	Bajhang			4	25	5	0	24	29	29

SN	Events	Category	Organizer	Budget Code	Venue	Duration	Days	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total	Total Person Days	
162	SO re-orientation	SO orientation	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.01	Bajhang			2	19	4		17	21	21	
163	PoCo Workshop	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.05	Bajhang			4	46	4	0	46	50	50	
164	VMW training	VMW training	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.03	Bajhang			5	45	9	0	41	50	50	
165	Review Workshop with ISO	Review Workshop	RVWRMP, Humla	Other	Humla			6	24	5	8	17	30	30	
166	Review workshop with NGOs	Review workshop	RVWRMP, Humla	Other	Humla			2	13	4	6	5	15	15	
167	Expo. Visit	Expo. Visit	RVWRMP, Humla	5.02	Humla			4	14	1	3	14	18	18	
168	ISO orientation	Sanitation Training	RVWRMP, Humla	3.04	Humla			1	9	3	2	5	10	10	
169	Capacity Building Training to COs	Capacity Building Training	RVWRMP, Humla	5.01	Humla			86	132	24	48	146	218	218	
170	VMW Training	VMW training	RVWRMP, Humla	5.03	Humla			0	16	2	3	10	16	16	
171	WRT Training	WRT Training	RVWRMP, Humla	5.03	Humla			2	14	1	5	11	16	16	
172	VMW	VMW training	RVWRMP, Dadelhdhura	5.03	Dadelhdhura			2	20	0	1	21	22	22	
173	Value chain	Livelihood Training	RVWRMP, Dadelhdhura	5.02	Dadelhdhura			1	5	1	0	5	6	6	
174	Book keeping training to CO manager	Capacity Building Training	RVWRMP, Dadelhdhura	5.01	Dadelhdhura			236	354	55	18	517	590	590	
175	Solid Waste Mngt	Solid waste management Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.01	Bajura			18	83	11	3	87	101	101	
176	Teachers Training	Teachers Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.01	Bajura			0	26	0	0	26	26	26	
177	Procurement Orientation	Procurement Orientation	RVWRMP, Bajura	Other	Bajura			4	39	3	3	37	43	43	
178	Sanitation + water safety (POU) orientation to Hotel owners	Sanitation Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	3.04	Bajura			30	29	3	0	56	59	59	
179	LLB	LLB Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.03	Bajura			17	73	27	0	63	90	90	
180	VMW	VMW training	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.03	Bajura			0	14	2	0	12	14	14	
181	WRMC VDC	WRMC VDC	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.01	Dadelhdhura			40	40	16	0	64	80	80	
182	CO managers training	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.01	Bajura			111	78	47	0	142	189	189	
183	PoCo	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Doti	5.05	Doti			2	34	1	1	34	36	36	
184	Interaction w/s on Step by Step approach	Interaction with FC & HP of SO	RVWRMP, Doti	3.04	Doti			2	10	2	0	10	12	12	
185	Saving Mobilization training	Saving Mobilization training	RVWRMP, Doti	5.02	Doti			84	91	32	15	128	175	175	
186	VMW / 2 event	VMW training	RVWRMP, Doti	5.03	Doti			14	28	7	1	34	42	42	
187	On the Job training on Land Slide Protection	On the Job training on Land Slide Protection	RVWRMP, Doti	3.05	Doti			21	29	17	0	33	50	50	
188	Saving Mobilization training	Saving Mobilization training	RVWRMP, Doti	5.02	Doti			84	91	32	15	128	175	175	
189	WUMP planning wsp	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Doti	2.02	Doti			32	42	13	4	57	74	74	
190	Post WUMP Workshop	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Baitadi	2.02	Baitadi			5	30	0	0	35	35	35	
191	PoCo workshop	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.05	Baitadi			2	30	1	2	29	32	32	
192	Teachers workshop	Teachers Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			10	28	2	2	34	38	38	
193	VMW Training	VMW training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.03	Baitadi			0	27	5	0	22	27	27	
194	ICS training	Sanitation Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	3.04	Baitadi			5	13	3	0	13	18	18	
195	CO Managers Training, Mahakali I	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			12	8	6	0	14	20	20	
196	CO Managers Training, Mahakali II	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			11	8	0	0	19	19	19	
197	CO Managers Training, Sharmali	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			10	15	4	0	21	25	25	
198	CO Managers Training, Bishalpur	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			17	12	4	0	25	29	29	
199	CO Managers Training, Thalakada	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			14	14	3	0	25	28	28	
200	CO Managers Training Kuwakot I	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			8	7	3	0	12	15	15	
201	CO Managers Training, Mahadevsthan	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			14	14	0	0	28	28	28	
202	CO Managers Training Kuwakot II	CO Manager Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	5.01	Baitadi			6	12	2	0	16	18	18	
203	LLB Training	LLB Training	Rugin	5.03	Bajura		20/01/2009- 02/02/2009	14	0	25	5	0	20	25	25
204	Accounting Software (DDCFAMP) Training	Financial Management Training	RVWRMP	Other	PSU		17-21 August, 2008	5	0	17	0	1	16	17	
205	School teacher's workshop on environmental sanitation , Bishalpur VDC	Sanitation Training	PSU	3.04	PSU		1st-2nd Dec 2009	2	4	15	5	0	14	19	
206	School teacher's workshop on environmental sanitation , Sharmali VDC	Sanitation Training	PSU	3.04	PSU		5-6th Dec2009	2	4	17	1	0	20	21	
207	CO Managers Training,Bishalpur VDC	CO Manager Training	PSU	5.01	Baitadi		7-9 Dec 2009	3	10	10	4	0	16	20	
208	CO Managers Training,Sharmali VDC	CO Manager Training	PSU	5.01	Baitadi		28-30 Nov 2009	3	14	10	2	0	22	24	
209	HSE to school teachers/HA	Sanitation Training	Martadi	3.04	Bajura		Sep 6 -Sep 7th , 2009	2	3	21				24	
210	PoCo workshop	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Martadi	5.05	Bajura		20-Nov-09	1	2	30				32	
211	Community Mobilization	Community Mobilizer Training	Martadi	5.01	Bajura		18th Nov 2009	1	15	14	12	0	17	29	
212	RRR, composting	Sanitation Training	Martadi	3.04	Bajura		19th -21st Nov 2009	3	15	14	12	0	17	29	
213	HSE to school	Sanitation Training	Martadi	3.04	Bajura		25th-26th Nov 2009	2	16	15	5	0	26	31	
214	HSE to main/tole committee	Sanitation Training	Martadi	3.04	Bajura		22-23rd Nov 2009	2	15	14	12	0	17	29	
215	Gender Awareness	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Martadi	3.04	PSU		24th Nov 2009	1	15	14	12	0	17	29	
216	Cooperative & social marketing	Livelihood Training	Martadi	5.02	Bajura		26th Nov 2009	1	15	14	12	0	17	29	
217	During Construction seminarGerugad DWS, Chatara	Others	Chatara	Other	Bajura		4th Dec 2009	1	2	7	0	0	9	9	
218	Thulakhola MUS, Chatara	Capacity Building Training	Chatara	5.01	PSU		4th Dec 2009	1	4	5	0	0	9	9	

SN	Events	Category	Organizer	Budget Code	Venue	Duration	Days	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total
219	Jadabasne muhalbasne, Chatara	Capacity Building Training	Chatara	5.01	Bajura	4th Dec 2009	1	3	3	0	0	6	6
220	Scheme level HSE teacher's training, Bichhiya	Sanitation Training	Kot	3.04	Bajura	9th-10th Dec 2009	2	1	9	0	0	10	10
221	Scheme level HSE teacher's training, Rugin	Sanitation Training	Rugin	3.04	Bajura	6th-7th Dec 2009	2	1	10	0	0	11	11
222	TOT on Leadership Development for community mobilizes	TOT on institutional Development	PSU	5.01	PSU	5th-9th Sep 2009	5	14	8	4	3	15	22
223	WRA coordination meeting	WRA Coordination Meeting	PSU	Other	PSU	May 3rd-6th 2009	4	8	30	1	10	26	38
224	First Steering meeting	Steering Committee Meeting	KTM	Other	PSU	17th Nov 2006	1	2	16	0	0	18	18
225	Second Steering Committee meeting	Steering Committee Meeting	Dhangadhi	Other	PSU	30th Mar 2007	1	4	20	0	0	24	24
226	Third Steering Committee Meeting, Nepalgunj	Steering Committee Meeting	Nepalgunj	Other	PSU	8th Oct 2007	1	6	37	0	6	37	43
227	Fourth Steering committee Meeting , Dadeldhura	Steering Committee Meeting	Dadeldhura	Other	PSU	1st June 2008	1	3	37	0	5	35	40
228	Fifth Steering committee Meeting , Ktm	Steering Committee Meeting	Kathmandu	Other	PSU	25th Jan 2009	1	5	50	0	9	46	55
229	Coordination meeting	Coordination Meeting	Kathmandu	Other	PSU	25th Jan 2009	1	3	28	0	7	24	31
230	Additional Steering committee Meeting , KTM	Steering Committee Meeting	Kathmandu	Other	PSU	27th March 2009	1	2	13	0	3	12	15
231	Project preparation technical Assistance Interaction, Nepalginj	Project Orientation	Nepalgunj	5.01	PSU	3rd Sep 2009	1	1	21	0	3	19	22
232	Sixth Steering committee Meeting ,Nepalgunj	Steering Committee Meeting	Nepalgunj	Other	PSU	7th Sep 2009	1	3	56	0	7	52	59
233	Coordination meeting, Bheri technical School, Nepalgunj	Coordination Meeting	Nepalgunj	Other	PSU	8th Sep 2009	1	1	29	0	3	27	30
234	Account, loan and office management training	Community Mobilizer Training	Chitwan	5.01	PSU	14th Dec09-23rd Dec09	10	10	28	2	3	33	38
235	PoCo workshop	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.05	Bajhang	Sep 11th -15th 2009	5	5	32	0	2	35	37
236	Leadership Development Training, Budar, Doti	Capacity Building Training	Budar, Doti	5.01	Doti	5th-9th Sep 2009	5	18	11	4	4	21	29
237	WRA coordination meeting, Dhangadhi	WRA Coordination Meeting	PSU, Dhangadhi	Other	PSU	30th July-3rd Aug 2009	4	8	52	1	10	49	60
238	Livelihood planning meeting	Livelihood Training	PSU, Dhangadhi	5.02	PSU	28th-29th July 009	2	3	25	2	3	23	28
239	Livelihood promotion Activities Annuaol review meeting	Livelihood Training	PSU, Dhangadhi	5.02	PSU	27th July 009	1	6	21	3	3	21	27
240	Support Staff capacity building training	Capacity Building Training	PSU, Dhangadhi	5.01	PSU	6th-9th July 009	4	10	19	3	11	15	29
241	Review of experience sharing meeting on livelihood promotion	Livelihood Training		5.02	PSU	March 1st 2009	1	6	27	2	4	27	33
242	Generator operating training	Generator Operating Training	Dhangadhi	5.06	PSU	Feb 28th 2009	1	7	9	1	5	10	16
243	TOT on institutional Development Kuwakot VDC	TOT on institutional Development		5.01	Baitadi	17th jan-21st Jan 2009	5	14	21	7	0	28	35
244	TOT on institutional Development Shirsha VDC	TOT on institutional Development		5.01	Dadeldhura	11th Jan-15th Jan 2009	5	13	20	2	3	28	33
245	Home gardening Management Training	Livelihood Training	DDC Achham supported by DADO	5.02	Achham	Feb 26th- Mar3rd	6	50	19	18	0	51	69
246	Post construction seminar	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.05	Bajura	20 Jan-21 Jan 2010	2	5	7	0	0	12	12
247	Post construction seminar	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.05	Bajura	22Jan-23jan 2010	2	4	8	0	0	12	12
248	Basic Community Mobilization	Capacity Building Training	Budar, Doti	5.01	Doti	18th-24th Mar 2010	7	16	8	5	1	17	24
249	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training Dadeldhura	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Budar, Doti	5.05	Doti	24th-28th Jan 2010	5	7	16	3	6	14	39
250	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training Bajhang	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Bajhang	5.05	Bajhang	18th-22nd Mar 2010	5	7	21	2	0	26	28
251	CO refresher training	CO Manager Training	Chatara	5.01	Bajura		3	35	43	28	0	50	78
252	Scheme level HSE teacher's training	Sanitation Training	Chatara	3.04	Bajura	1/1/2010-2nd Jan	2	3	15	2	0	16	18
253	Scheme level HSE teacher's training	Sanitation Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	3.04	Bajura	2/16/2010-17th Jan	2	2	9	2	0	9	11
254	Water Right Training	Water Right Training	RVWRMP, Baitadi	Other	Baitadi	31st Jan- 2nd Feb 2010	3	5	14	3	0	16	19
255	CO refresher training	CO Manager Training	Gotri	5.01	Bajura	23 Feb - 1 March 2010	3	50	26	30	0	57	76
256	Program orientation training for sanitation promoters	Sanitation Training	RVWRMP, DMC Kailali	3.04	Kailali	14thFeb-16th 2010	3	7	12				19
257	Scheme level HSE teacher's training	Sanitation Training	RVWRMP, Bajura	3.04	Bajura	2/26/2010-27th Jan	2	1	13	1	0	13	14
258	VMW Training	VMW training	Kund WSS Sharmali	5.03	Baitadi	3rd Feb -17th Feb 2010	14	1	24	2	0	23	25
259	Teachers workshop	Teachers Training	Kuwakot	5.01	Baitadi	8-9th Feb 2010	2	4	20	1	0	23	24
260	Teachers workshop	Teachers Training	Mahadevsthan	5.01	Baitadi	26-27th jan 2010	2	9	14	0	0	23	23
261	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training Achham (Batch 2)	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Mangalsen , Achham	5.05	Achham	19th Feb-23rd Feb 2010	5	5	33	4	0	34	38
262	Finalization of indicator calculation process of output based Technical training for evaluation	Others	PSU	Other	PSU	3rd -4th Feb 2010	2	0	8				8
263	Scheme level HSE teacher's training	Sanitation Training	Sappata	3.04	Bajura	Jan9th-10th	2	3	23	1	0	13	26
264	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Silgadhi, Doti	5.05	Doti	31st Jan-4th Feb 2010	5	9	19	3	0	25	28
265	Teachers workshop	Teachers Training	Thalakada	5.01	Baitadi	8-9th Feb 2010	2	8	12	3	0	17	20
266	Teachers workshop	Teachers Training	VDC Hall, Mahakali	5.01	Baitadi	16-17th Jan 2010	2	9	9	1	0	17	18
267	District level Workshop PoCo Dailekh	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DDC, hall	5.05	Dailekh	7th June 2009	1	5	25	1	5	24	30
268	District level Workshop PoCo Bajhang	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DDC, hall	5.05	Bajhang	29th June 2009	1	3	32	1	2	32	35
269	District level Workshop PoCo Dadeldhura	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DDC, hall	5.05	Dadeldhura	3rd july 2009	1	4	21	1	3	21	25
270	District level Workshop PoCo Achham	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DDC, hall	5.05	Achham	6thn july 2009	1	1	20	3	1	17	21
271	District level Workshop PoCo Darchula	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	VDC, hall	5.05	Darchula	10th july 2009	1	2	28	0	3	27	30
272	District level Workshop PoCo Baitadi	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DDC, hall	5.05	Baitadi	13th July 2009	1	3	28	1	2	28	31
273	District level Workshop PoCo Doti	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DDC, hall	5.05	Doti	17th July 2009	1	2	29	0	0	31	31
274	Report on PoCo phase implementation training to SO field Coordinators	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Budar, Doti	5.05	Doti	11th-Sep- 15th Sep 2009	5	3	25	0	0	28	28

Total
Person
Days

SN	Events	Category	Organizer	Budget Code	Venue	Duration	Days	Female	Male	Dalit	Janajati	Other	Total
275	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Budar, Doti	5.05	Doti	24th- 28th Jan 2010	5	7	16	3	6	14	23
276	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Chainpur, Bajhang	5.05	Bajhang	18th- 22nd March 2010	5	7	21	2	0	26	28
277	Teachers workshop	Teachers Training	Baitadi Multiple campus	5.01	Baitadi	14th July-15th July 2009	2	10	28	1	1	36	38
278	UC Management Training	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DNP Baitadi	5.05	Baitadi	29th Dec-2nd jan 2010	5	5	24	2	0	27	29
279	UC Management Training II	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DNP Baitadi	5.05	Baitadi	1st Apr-5th Apr 2010	5	5	19	3	0	21	24
280	UC Management Training	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	DNP Baitadi	5.05	Baitadi	6th Apr-10th Apr 2010	5	6	13	2	0	17	19
281	Leader Farmer Training (New Group)	Capacity Building Training	Dailekh	5.01	Dailekh	November 15 - 18, 2009	4	6	10	8	0	8	16
282	Operation And Maintenance Mgmt Training Doti	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Doti	5.05	Doti	31st Jan -4th feb 2010	5	9	19	3	0	25	28
283	UC and SP orientation training	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	Devotee kailali	5.05	Kailali	14th-16th Feb 2010	3	7	12	0	5	14	19
284	Accounting Software Training	Capacity Building Training	Devotee kailali	5.01	PSU	17 May – 21 May, 2010	5	1	23	0	1	22	24
285	Business Plan preparation training	Capacity Building Training	Budar, Doti	5.01	PSU	12th-17th May 2010	5	8	19	1	1	25	27
286	Exposure study tour visit, Lalikanda	Expo. Visit	RVWRMP, PSU	5.02	Dailekh	19th-24th May 2010	10	2	6	0	0	8	8
287	Exposure study tour visit, Sirsha	Expo. Visit	RVWRMP, PSU	5.02	Dadeldhura	31st May-6th June 2010	7	6	8	1	0	13	14
288	Basic Community Mobilization	Capacity Building Training	RVWRMP, PSU	5.01	PSU	18th-24th Mar 2010	7	16	8	6	1	17	24
289	WRA Coordination meeting Apr 2010	WRA Coordination Meeting	RVWRMP, PSU	Other	PSU	19th-20th Apr 2010	2	7	44	1	11	39	51
290	GIS-GPS Training	GIS/GPS Training	RVWRMP, PSU	5.06	PSU	23rd Apr- 27th Apr 2010	5	0	26	0	1	25	26
291	Start and improve your business (SIYB) 1st slot	Capacity Building Training	RVWRMP, PSU	5.01	PSU	4th-8th July 2010	5	8	31	2	3	34	39
292	Start and improve your business (SIYB) 2nd slot	Capacity Building Training	RVWRMP, PSU	5.01	PSU	11th-15th July 2010	5						
293	Soil testing campaign in Chatara	Capacity Building Training	Bajura DMC	5.01	Bajura	6-th-8th Apr 2010	3	7	84	18	0	73	91
294	Soil testing campaign in Chatara	Capacity Building Training	Bajura DMC	5.01	Bajura	7th Apr 2010	1	22	13	7	0	28	35
295	PoCo briefing in Martadi	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	RVWRMP, Bajura	5.05	Bajura	Nov.20, 2009	1	2	28	0	1	29	30
296	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Dhungachalna	3.04	Achham	26th-27th Feb, 2010	2	49	0	22	1	26	49
297	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Dhungachalna	3.04	Achham	28 Feb-1st March, 2010	2	59	0	23	0	36	59
298	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Dhungachalna	3.04	Achham	4th-5th March, 2010	2	45	0	10	0	35	45
299	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Dhungachalna	3.04	Achham	7th-8th March, 2010	2	51	0	12	0	39	51
300	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Bhatakatiya	3.04	Achham	9th-10th June, 2010	2	44	0	5	0	39	44
301	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Bhatakatiya	3.04	Achham	11th-12th June, 2010	2	44	0	3	0	41	44
302	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Thalakada	3.04	Baitadi	18th-19th May, 2010	2	42	0	7	0	35	44
303	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Thalakada	3.04	Baitadi	21st-22nd May, 2010	2	26	0	9	0	17	26
304	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Thalakada	3.04	Baitadi	23rd-24th May, 2010	2	17	0	6	0	11	17
305	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Thalakada	3.04	Baitadi	26th-27th May, 2010	2	38	0	1	0	37	38
306	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Pauwagadhi	3.04	Bajhang	30th-31st May, 2010	2	32	0	6	0	26	32
307	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Pauwagadhi	3.04	Bajhang	1st-2nd June, 2010	2	47	0	1	0	46	47
308	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Pauwagadhi	3.04	Bajhang	3rd-4th June, 2010	2	52	0	0	0	52	52
309	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Sinhasain	3.04	Dailekh	19th-20th June, 2010	2	49	0	5	0	44	49
310	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Sinhasain	3.04	Dailekh	21st-22nd June, 2010	2	49	0	15	0	34	49
311	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Sinhasain	3.04	Dailekh	23rd-24th JUne, 2010	2	57	0	19	0	38	57
312	Awareness Campaign on Chhau & Menstrual Hygiene Management	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	Sinhasain	3.04	Dailekh	25-Jun-10	1	41	0	22	0	19	41

Total
Person
Days

Training Events - Number of Events

BudgetCode	Category	Achham	Baitadi	Bajhang	Bajura	Dadeldhura	Dailekh	Darchula	Doti	Humla	Kailali	PSU	Grand Total
2.02	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop		1				1		1	1		6	10
2.02 Total			1				1		1	1		6	10
3.04	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	6	4	3			4					7	24
	Interaction with FC & HP of SO	1							1				2
	Sanitation Training		1		11			2		2	1	4	21
3.04 Total		7	5	3	11		4	2	1	2	1	11	47
3.05	On the Job training on Land Slide Protection								1				1
	Soil Conservation Training								1		1		2
3.05 Total									2		1		3
5.01	Capacity Building Training				3	1	1		2	4		7	18
	Child Club Training							1					1
	CO Manager Training		10		3							6	19
	Community Mobilizer Training				1							8	9
	Project Orientation					1		2		1	1	4	9
	SO orientation	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	2		2	16
	Solid waste management Training				2	1							3
	Teachers Training		6		1			1					8
	TOT on institutional Development		1			1						4	6
	VDC secretary orientation							1					1
	Women sanitation motivators							1					1
	WRMC VDC					1							1
5.01 Total		1	18	3	11	6	2	8	4	7	1	31	92
5.02	Expo. Visit					1	1			1			3
	Livelihood Training	1			1	1						6	9
	Saving Mobilization training								2				2
	Training on, Leadership dev. Saving Credit Mobilisation			6									6
5.02 Total		1		6	1	2	1		2	1		6	20
5.03	ABF Training										2		2
	Design and Estimate Training	1					1					6	8
	LLB Training	2	1	1	7	1	1	5		1	2		21
	Rain water harvesting Mason Training						1						1
	VMW training	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	3	2			18
	Women Maintenance Caretaker			1									1
	WRT Training						1			3		2	6
5.03 Total		5	4	4	8	2	6	7	3	6	4	8	57
5.04	District Level Workshop								1				1
	Inception Workshop											2	2
5.04 Total									1			2	3
5.05	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	4	5	5	4	1	1	2	7		1		30
5.05 Total		4	5	5	4	1	1	2	7		1		30
5.06	Computer Training											1	1
	Generator Operating Training											3	3
	GIS/GPS Training											5	5
	Multimedia Training											1	1
5.06 Total												10	10

BudgetCode	Category	Achham	Baitadi	Bajhang	Bajura	Dadeldhura	Dailekh	Darchula	Doti	Humla	Kailali	PSU	Grand Total
Other	Coordination Meeting											4	4
	Decentralization Training											1	1
	Financial Management Training							1				3	4
	General Staff Meeting											1	1
	IWRM training											1	1
	Mass meeting to HH women							3					3
	Meeting on Arsenic Mitigation related subjects											1	1
	Observation tour							1					1
	Others				1							2	3
	Procurement Orientation				1								1
	Public Auditing						1						1
	Public Hearing						1						1
	Review Workshop									2			2
	Staff Meeting RVWRMP											1	1
	Steering Committee Meeting											7	7
	Water Right Training		1										1
	WRA Coordination Meeting											7	7
Other Total			1		2		2	5		2		28	40
Grand Total		18	34	21	37	11	17	24	21	19	8	102	312

Training Events - Participants

Budget Code	Category	Achham	Baitadi	Bajhang	Bajura	Dadeldhura	Dailekh	Darchula	Doti	Humla	Kailali	PSU	Grand Total
2.02	WUMP Training/Orientation/Workshop		35				10		74	39		228	386
2.02 Total			35				10		74	39		228	386
3.04	Gender and Inclusion Training/Workshop	292	125	131			196					218	962
	Interaction with FC & HP of SO	9							12				21
	Sanitation Training		18		262			41		26	19	103	469
3.04 Total		301	143	131	262		196	41	12	26	19	321	1452
3.05	On the Job training on Land Slide Protection								50				50
	Soil Conservation Training								20		25		45
3.05 Total									70		25		95
5.01	Capacity Building Training				132	590	16		53	288		152	1231
	Child Club Training							20					20
	CO Manager Training		226		343							181	750
	Community Mobilizer Training				29							182	211
	Project Orientation					35		64		25	16	103	243
	SO orientation	35	33	88	27	33	47	62	46	54		19	444
	Solid waste management Training				129	43							172
	Teachers Training		161		26			20					207
	TOT on institutional Development		35			33						106	174
	VDC secretary orientation							5					5
	Women sanitation motivators							23					23
	WRMC VDC					80							80
5.01 Total		35	455	88	686	814	63	194	99	367	16	743	3560
5.02	Expo. Visit					14	8			18			40
	Livelihood Training	69			29	6						147	251
	Saving Mobilization training								350				350
	Training on, Leadership dev, Saving Credit Mobilisation			134									134
5.02 Total		69		134	29	20	8		350	18		147	775
5.03	ABF Training										80		80
	Design and Estimate Training	10					11					124	145
	LLB Training	62	25	20	228	14	25	93		15	32		514
	Rain water harvesting Mason Training						27						27
	VMW training	55	79	71	14	22	46	46	84	32			449
	Women Maintenance Caretaker			20									20
	WRT Training						26			48		47	121
5.03 Total		127	104	111	242	36	135	139	84	95	112	171	1356
5.04	District Level Workshop								37				37
	Inception Workshop											111	111
5.04 Total									37			111	148
5.05	PoCo Orientation/Workshop	114	135	178	86	25	30	60	213		19		860
5.05 Total		114	135	178	86	25	30	60	213		19		860
5.06	Computer Training											30	30
	Generator Operating Training											46	46
	GIS/GPS Training											91	91
	Multimedia Training											36	36
5.06 Total												203	203

Budget Code	Category	Achham	Baitadi	Bajhang	Bajura	Dadeldhura	Dailekh	Darchula	Doti	Humla	Kailali	PSU	Grand Total
Other	Coordination Meeting											117	117
	Decentralization Training											34	34
	Financial Management Training							199				54	253
	General Staff Meeting											70	70
	IWRM training											15	15
	Mass meeting to HH women							122					122
	Meeting on Arsenic Mitigation related subjects											11	11
	Observation tour							23					23
	Others				9							48	57
	Procurement Orientation				43								43
	Public Auditing						259						259
	Public Hearing						2236						2236
	Review Workshop									45			45
	Staff Meeting RVWRMP											79	79
	Steering Committee Meeting											254	254
	Water Right Training		19										19
	WRA Coordination Meeting											337	337
Other Total			19		52		2495	344		45		1019	3974
Grand Total		646	891	642	1357	895	2937	778	939	590	191	2943	12809

ANNEX 7

List of Major Equipment and Assets

List of Major Equipment and Assets

Major Assets

Cost more than 25,000 NRS when purchased.

Duty free items

S.N	Item	Quantity	Location
1	Toyota Hiace	1	PSU
2	Toyota Land Cruiser	1	PSU
3	Daihatsu Terios	1	DoLiDar KTM

Locally purchased items

S.N	Item	Quantity
1	Air Conditioner	39
2	Air Cooler	1
3	Conductivity Meter	4
4	Cooking Range	3
5	Desktop Computer	27
6	Distribution Transformer	1
7	Freeze	9
8	Generator	3
9	Generator Silent 35KVA	1
10	Generator Silent 65KVA	1
11	GPS	36
12	Inverter 2.5 KVA	1
13	Laptop	46
14	Meeting Table	1
15	Mini Laptop	4
16	Motorcycle Gladiator	1
17	Motorcycle Hartford	3
18	Motorcycle Pulsar	2
19	Multimedia Projector	13
20	Photocopy Machine	2
21	Printer Canon 3460	2
22	Printer Canon Pixma ix 500	2
23	Scanner Canon DR 5001c	1
24	Sokkia C 320 Auto Level	3
25	Solar Portable	3
26	Thuraya Satellite Phone	6
27	UPS 2 KVA 150 V	2
28	UPS Sukam Sinewave	1
29	Washing Machine	1
30	EPABX	1

Items which are handed over to Government and damaged are excluded in the summary table above .
Full inventory of assets and detailed list is available in the PSU , Dhangadhi.

ANNEX 8

List of Documents and WUMPs

Document List for RVWRMP Phase I Completion Report

Each document title may contain multiple documents and/or computer files covering one thematic area (eg. "GESI Training reports" includes multiple training reports).
Some documents are available as hardcopy only if indicated so in "Note" column. Others are available as electronic copy.

S.N	Name of document	Date	Note
Project Documents			
1	Project Document	Jul-06	Hardcopy only
2	Project Document (in nepali)	2006	
3	Project Inception Report	8.5.2007	
4	Project Inception Workshop Report	7.3.2007	
5	Project Completion Report - Vol I - Main Report	Aug-10	
6	Project Completion Report - Vol II - District Completion Reports	Aug-10	
Annual and Trimester Reports			
1	RVWRMP FY1 Trim 2 Report 2063-2064	27.5.2007	
2	RVWRMP FY1 Annual Report 2063-2064	28.9.2007	
3	RVWRMP FY2 Trim 1 Report 2064-2065	6.1.2008	
4	RVWRMP FY2 Trim 2 Report 2064-2065	29.4.2008	
5	RVWRMP FY2 Annual Report 2064-2065	24.11.2008	
6	RVWRMP FY3 Trim 1 Report 2065-2066	Nov-08	
7	RVWRMP FY3 Trim 2 Report 2065-2066	30.6.2009	
8	RVWRMP FY3 Annual Report 2065-2066	7.9.2009	
9	RVWRMP FY4 Trim 1 Report 2066-2067	13.12.2009	
10	RVWRMP FY4 Trim 2 Report 2066-2067	30.03.2010	
Annual Work Plans			
1	RVWRMP AWP FY2	Dec-07	
2	RVWRMP AWP FY3	18.5.2008	
3	RVWRMP AWP FY3 updates	15.1.2009	
4	RVWRMP AWP FY4	7.9.2009	
Steering Committee Meetings			
1	Minutes of 1st Steering Committee Meeting	17.11.2006	
2	Minutes of 2nd Steering Committee Meeting	30.3.2007	
3	Minutes of 3rd Steering Committee Meeting	8.10.2007	
4	Minutes of 4th Steering Committee Meeting	1.6.2008	
5	Minutes of 5th Steering Committee Meeting	25.1.2009	
6	Minutes of Additional 6th Steering Committee Meeting	27.3.2009	
7	Minutes of 6th Steering Committee Meeting	7.9.2009	
8	Minutes of 7th Steering Committee Meeting		
Project Guidelines			
1	Project Implementation Guidelines (PIG) (English and Nepali)	14.12.2008	
2	Step-by-Step Manual	18.12.2008	
3	WUMP Guidelines	Dec-07	
4	Administrative Guidelines (PAM Manual) (English and Nepali)	Jan-10	
5	Post Construction Guideline (English and Nepali)	May-09	
6	Human Resources Development Guideline	Jan-10	
7	Social Mobilisation Guideline	2009	
8	Sustainable Livelihoods and Income Generating Guideline	2009	
9	Micro Credit and Finance Guideline	2009	
10	Environmental Sanitation Guideline	2008	
11	Water User Committee Manual (in Nepali)	Jan-09	
12	VMW Manual		Hardcopy only
13	Home garden manual (Nepali)		Hardcopy only
14	GESI Strategy	7.5.2008	
Scheme Technical Documents			
1	Achham		
2	Baitadi		
3	Bajhang		
4	Bajura		
5	Dadeldhura		
6	Dailekh		
7	Darchula		
8	Doti		
9	Humla		
10	Kailali		

S.N	Name of document	Date	Note
C2	Water Use Master Plans		
1	Water use Master Plan, Koiralakot, Bajhang	Apr-08	
2	Water use Master Plan, Rilui, Bajhang	Apr-08	
3	Water Use Master Plan, Sappata, Bajura	Apr-08	
4	Water Use Master Plan, Bichhya, Bajura	Apr-08	
5	Water Use Master Plan, Sharmali, Baitadi	Apr-08	
6	Water Use Master Plan, Mahakali, Baitadi	Apr-08	
7	Water Use Master Plan, Kuwakot, Baitadi	Aug-08	Pilot WUMP
8	Water Use Master Plan, Shirsha, Dadeldhura	Apr-08	
9	Water Use Master Plan, Belapur, Dadeldhura	Apr-08	
10	Water Use Master Plan, Kanachaur, Doti	Apr-08	
11	Water Use Master Plan, Girichauka, Doti	Apr-08	
12	Water Use Master Plan, Sipti, Darchula	Apr-08	
13	Water Use Master Plan, Sunsera, Darchula	Apr-08	
14	Water Use Master Plan, Mehaltoli, Dailekh	Apr-08	
15	Water Use Master Plan, Singasain, Dailekh	Apr-08	
16	Water Use Master Plan, Lalikanda, Dailekh	Aug-08	
17	Water Use Master Plan, Srimasta, Humla	Apr-08	
18	Water Use Master Plan, Rodikot, Humla	Apr-08	
19	Water Use Master Plan, Dhungachalna, Achham	Apr-08	
20	Water Use Master Plan, Bhatakatiya, Achham	Apr-08	
21	Water Use Master Plan, Mahadevsthan, Baitadi	Dec-08	
22	Water Use Master Plan, Thalakanda, Baitadi	Dec-08	
23	Water Use Master Plan, Bishalpur, Baitadi	Dec-08	
24	Water Use Master Plan, Debaldivyaaur, Dadeldhura	Apr-09	
25	Water Use Master Plan, Mashamandu, Dadeldhura	Apr-09	
26	Water Use Master Plan, Rupal, Dadeldhura	Apr-09	
27	Water Use Master Plan, Chhatara, Bajura	Dec-08	
28	Water Use Master Plan, Rugin, Bajura	Dec-08	
29	Water Use Master Plan, Gotri, Bajura	Dec-08	
30	Water Use Master Plan, Maila, Humla	Dec-08	
31	Water Use Master Plan, Mimi, Humla	Dec-08	
32	Water Use Master Plan, Kalika, Humla	Dec-08	
33	Water Use Master Plan, Masta, Bajhang	Dec-08	
34	Water Use Master Plan, Pauwagadi, Bajhang	Dec-08	
35	Water Use Master Plan, Kafalseri, Bajhang	Dec-08	
36	Water Use Master Plan, Hichma, Achham	Dec-08	
37	Water Use Master Plan, Dhakari, Achham	Dec-08	
38	Water Use Master Plan, Balanta, Achham	Dec-08	
39	Water Use Master Plan, Chhapari, Darchula	Aug-09	
40	Water Use Master Plan, Sarmauli, Darchula	Aug-09	
41	Water Use Master Plan, Sitola, Darchula	Aug-09	
42	Water Use Master Plan, Chhapali, Doti	Dec-08	
43	Water Use Master Plan, Simchaur, Doti	Dec-08	
44	Water Use Master Plan, Kedarkhada, Doti	Dec-08	
45	Water Use Master Plan, Bisalla, Dailekh	Apr-09	Draft, not finalized
46	Water Use Master Plan, Kalika, Dailekh	Apr-09	Draft, not finalized
47	Water Use Master Plan, Kusapani, Dailekh	Apr-09	Draft, not finalized
	WUMP Monitoring		
1	Monitoring Formats		
2	Monitoring Reports		
3	Workshop Reports		
	Databases		MS Access format
1	SIMS		Scheme database
2	VMW (Village maintenance worker training DB)		
3	LLB (Local latrine builder training DB)		
4	FSS (Functionality survey DB)		
5	HH (Household survey DB)		
	Water Quality Reports and Test Results		
1	SEAM-N WQ Test Results, Reports and Presentations		
2	SEAM-N WQ Monitoring Proposals		
	Other Documents		
1	WUMP CBT Training Material		
2	Final Report on Preparation of the Arsenic Mitigation Master Plan of Kailali District		Vishwa consultants
C3	Conservation of Environment		
1	Environmental Sanitation - Guidelines		
2	Environmental Sanitation - Training Materials		
3	Environmental Sanitation - Training Reports		

S.N	Name of document	Date	Note
4	School Sanitation Materials		
5	IYS08		
6	WASH Documents from other organisations		
7	SO and UC - Training Materials		
8	Arsenic Mitigation - Guidelines		
9	Arsenic Mitigation - Presentations		
10	Arsenic Mitigation - Study Reports		
11	Arsenic Mitigation - Tests and Maps		
12	IEC Materials (CDs, posters, booklets, books, ...)		
13	GESI - Guidelines		
14	GESI - Presentations		
15	GESI - Training Materials		
16	GESI - Workshops		
17	GESI - Study reports		
18	GESI - Materials		
C4	Community Mobilization		
1	Social Mobilization and Microfinance - Training Materials		
2	Social Mobilization - Training Reports		
C5.02	Training and Human Resources Development - Income Generation and Enterprise Development		
1	Cooperative Management - Training Materials		
2	Cooperative Management - Training Reports		
3	Cooperative Statute, Guidelines and Directives		
4	TOT on Leadership Development - Training Reports		
5	TOT on Leadership Development - Training Materials		
6	TOT on Institutional Development - Training Reports		
7	TOT on Institutional Development - Training Materials		
8	TOT on Institutional Development - Handbook		
9	Account, Loan and Office Management - Training Reports		
10	Account, Loan and Office Management - Training Materials		
11	Livelihoods - Annual Progress Reports		
12	Livelihoods - Technical Guidelines		
13	Livelihoods - Field and Exposure Visits		
14	Livelihoods - Project MoU with Departments		
15	Livelihoods - Central Level Workshop		
16	Livelihoods - District Meeting Reports		
17	Livelihoods - IDE Meeting Reports		
18	Livelihoods - RAD Meeting Reports		
19	Livelihoods - Training Proposals		
20	Livelihoods - CBT - LFT - Field and Exposure Visits		
21	Livelihoods - CBT - LFT - Training Materials		
22	Livelihoods - CBT - LFT - Training Reports		
23	Livelihoods - CBT - Value Chain - Training Materials		
24	Livelihoods - CBT - Agrovet Training Reports		
25	Livelihoods - Agriculture Technician Selection		
26	Livelihoods - Performance Evaluation		
C5.03	Training and Human Resources Development - Technical Training		
1	LLB Training Reports		
2	VMW Training Reports		
3	WRT Training Reports		
4	HW Training Reports		
5	WSST Training Reports		
C5.05	Training and Human Resources Development - Post-Construction		
1	UC O&M Management - Training Reports		
2	PoCo Workshop Reports		
3	PoCo Field Visit Reports		
4	Improved Cooking Stove - Training Reports		
5	Water Safety Plan - Training Reports		
6	UC SP Orientation - Training Reports		
7	PoCo Implementation to SO FCs - Training Reports		
9	Concept note on O&M Endowment Fund Support		
10	Home Garden Management - Training Reports		
11	Materials: O&M, Compost, Organic Farming (flex and posters)		

ANNEX 9

List of Project Staff

PROJECT STAFF LIST

Date: 11.08.2010

SN	Name	Position	Duty Station	Date of Beginning	Ending Date	Remarks
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List of DoLIDAR Staff

1	Mr. Kamal Jaisi	National Project Director	KTM	Part time/KTM		
2	Mr. Prem Datta Bhatta	Acing NPC/DTO,Kailali	PCO	27.01.2010		
3	Mr. Sunil Kumar Das	National Project Coordinator	PCO	Full time	24.01.2010	
4	Mr. Chet Raj Joshi	Accountant	PCO	Full time	21.03.2010	

List of Expatriates

5	Ms. Sanna-Leena Rautanen	Team Leader	PSU	01.11.2009	31.8.2010	
6	Mr. Eero Helenius	HRD/M&E Specialist	PSU	15.11.2009	17.8.2010	
7	Mr. Juha Vauhkonen	Field Specialist	PSU	13.01.2009	31.8.2010	
8	Ms. Sanna-Leena Rautanen	HRD/M&E Specialist	PSU	15.01.2009	31.10.2009	
9	Mr. Kari Leminen	Team Leader	PSU	16.10.2006	31.10.2009	
10	Mr. Albert Grela	HRD/M&E Specialist	PSU	16.10.2006	15.01.2009	
11	Mr. Ilmari Saarilehto	Field Specialist	PSU	31.10.2006	11.01.2009	

List of Admin & Support Staff

12	Mr. Prem Dishwa	Chief Administrative Officer	PSU	16.10.2006	31.08.2010	
13	Ms. Raj Kumari Mahatau	Secretary	PSU	06.05.2007	31.08.2010	
14	Mr. Akash Upadhaya	Network Support Officer	PSU	14.03.2007	31.08.2010	
15	Mr. Yug Bahadur Thapa	Account Assistant	PSU	01.02.2007	31.08.2010	
16	Ms. Meena Gautam	Receptionist	PSU	01.02.2007	31.08.2010	
17	Mr. Rakesh Tamang Lama	Administration Clerk	PSU	01.04.2007	31.08.2010	
18	Mr. Pappu Chaudhari	Training /Office assistant	PSU	16.11.2006	31.08.2010	
19	Mr. Arun Karki	Head Driver	PSU	12.11.2007	31.08.2010	
20	Mr. Tek Bahadur Rawat	Driver	PSU	25.10.2007	31.08.2010	
21	Mr. Man Bahadur Chand	Night Guard /PSU	PSU	16.11.2006	31.08.2010	
22	Mr. Buddhi Ram Pokharel	Night Guard /Guest House	PSU	01.12.2006	31.08.2010	
23	Mr. Pusp Raj Chaudhari	Gurad/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
24	Mr. Surendra Singh Bist	Gurad/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
25	Mr. Bal Bahadur Dhami	Gurad/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
26	Mr. Hari Singh Joshi	Gurad/PSU	PSU	01.08.2007	31.08.2010	
27	Mr. Hari Datta Joshi	Gurad/PSU	PSU	13.08.2007	31.08.2010	
28	Mr. Paltu Chudhari	Peon/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
29	Mr. Ram Kumari Chaudhari	Office assistant	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
30	Mr. Januka Bista	Peon/PSU	PSU	14.01.2009	31.08.2010	
31	Mr. Shanti Pariyar	Cleaner/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
32	Mr. Hem Kumari Koral	Cleaner/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	31.08.2010	
33	Mr. Kripa Devi Chaudhari	House Keeper/DHI Guest House	PSU	15.02.2008	31.08.2010	
34	Mr. Pyari Devi Chaudhari	Cleaner/2nd GH	PSU	01.07.2007	31.08.2010	
35	Mr. Narendra Bahadur Bist	Gardener/Office assistant	PSU	17.08.2007	31.08.2010	
36	Mr. Phul Kumari Chaudhary	Office Caretaker/Cleaner	PSU	11.01.2009	31.08.2010	
37	Mr. Kishor Kishan Manandhar	Administrator /KTM	KTM	01.01.2007	31.08.2010	
38	Mr. Tidu Chaudhari(Tharu)	Office assistant/KTMOOffice	KTM	05.11.2006	31.08.2010	
39	Mr. Raj Kumar Rai	Guard /KTM Guest House	KTM	18.12.2006	31.08.2010	
40	Mr. Maya Parajuli	Cleaner/KTM Guest House	KTM	07.01.2007	31.08.2010	
41	Mr. Rajendra Sharma	Driver/KTM/NPD/DoLIDAR	KTM	01.07.2009	31.08.2010	
42	Mr. Sumir Jung Rayamajhi	Chief Administrative Officer	PSU	01.12.2006	21.05.2008	Left
43	Mr. Farhat Khan	Chief Administrative Officer	PSU	23.04.2008	31.01.2009	Left
44	Ms. Susheela Chand	Office Manager	PSU	01.12.2008	18.10.2009	Left
45	Ms. Mamata Thapa	Account Assistant	PSU	08.08.2007	05.01.2010	Left
46	Ms. Indra Maya B.K.	Cleaner, Guest House, DHI	PSU	10.12.2006	01.11.2007	Left
47	Mr. Jang Bahadur Pariyar	Gurad/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	30.10.2008	Left
48	Mr. Hem Bahadur Bist	Gurad/PSU	PSU	26.01.2007	30.10.2008	Left
49	Mr. Khusi Ram Chaudhari	Gurad/PSU	PSU	18.03.2007	17.06.2010	Left
50	Mr. Ganga Ram Chaudhari	Night Guard /TL's residence	PSU	16.11.2006	13.07.2010	Left
51	Mr. Jag Bahadur Chaudhary	Gurad/PSU	PSU	16.02.2009	16.07.2010	Left
52	Mr. Laalman Rana	Gurad/PSU	PSU	16.02.2009	16.07.2010	Left
53	Mr. Parbati Thapa	Gurad/PSU	PSU	16.02.2009	16.07.2010	Left
54	Mr. Laxmi Mahara Bhandari	Gurad/PSU	PSU	16.02.2009	16.07.2010	Left

SN	Name	Position	Duty Station	Date of Beginning	Ending Date	Remarks
55	Mr. Laxmi Kumari Ghimire(Sob)	Gurad/PSU	PSU	16.02.2009	16.07.2010	Left
56	Mr. Gautam Dangol	Short Term Consultant	KTM	21.11.2006		Left
57	Mr. Dipesh Sharma Ghimire	Liasion Officer /KTM Office	KTM	16.10.2006	17.08.2008	Left
58	Mr. Dev Das Lama	Guard /KTM Guest House	KTM	09.12.2006	01.02.2007	Left
59	Mr. Sanjay Lama	Guard /KTM Guest House	KTM	09.12.2006	01.02.2007	Left
60	Mr. Shiva Kumar Khadka	Driver/NPD/DoLIDAR/KTM	KTM	18.09.2007	30.06.2009	Left

List of National Specialists

61	Mr. Ram Bahadur KC	Planning & Monitoring Advisor	PSU	16.10.2006	31.08.2010	
62	Ms. Kalawoti Pokharel	Health & Sanitation Specialist	PSU	01.12.2006	31.08.2010	
63	Mr. Deo Krishna Yadav	Micro-Credit & Financial Spec	PSU	15.12.2006	31.08.2010	
64	Mr. Narayan Prasad Wagle	Instituional Development Spec	PSU	01.02.2007	31.08.2010	
65	Mr. Bhim Malla	Technical Specialist	PSU	01.01.2007	31.08.2010	
66	Mr. Padam Kumari Gurung	GESI Specialist	PSU	01.03.2007	31.08.2010	
67	Mr. Chakra Bahadur Chand	Sustainable Livelihoods Expert	PSU	01.03.2007	31.08.2010	
68	Mr. Resham Lal Phuldel	Senior GIS/MIS Officer	PSU	08.11.2006	31.08.2010	
69	Mr. Mohan Bhatta	Water Resources Engineer (sec	PSU	2.09.2007	31.08.2010	
70	Mr. Sunita Sharma	MC & Finance Officer	PSU	01.05.2008	31.08.2010	
71	Mr. Roshan Bikram Shah	Water Resources Engineer	PSU	29.11.2009	31.08.2010	
72	Mr. Hari Bahadur Rokaya	Field Monitoring Advisor	PSU	25.02.2007	16.07.2010	Left
73	Mr. Indra Bahadur Chand	Water Resources Advisor	PSU (rejoin)	18.10.2009	04.03.2010	Left
74	Mr. Kishor Bimb	Operation & Maintenance Spec	PSU	21.12.2006	18.10.2009	Left
75	Mr. Narayan Singh Khawas	Water Resources Engineer	PSU	01.09.2007	14.04.2009	Left
76	Ms. Hari Shova Gurung	GSI Specialist (Seconded)	PSU	2.09.2007	31.05.2009	Left
77	Ms. Usha Baaniya	Gender specialist	PSU	15.02.2007	15.05.2009	Left
78	Mr. Suresh Laudari	Water Resources Engineer	PSU	01.11.2008	05.08.2009	Left
79	Mr. Ram Prasad Kafle	M & E Officer	PSU	05.05.2008	25.07.2009	Left
80	Mr. Prem Lasiwa	Agriculture Engineer	PSU (upgrade)	12.02.2009	05.10.2009	Left
81	Mr. Prem Lasiwa	Livelihood OJT	PSU	06.07.2008	11.02.2009	Left
82	Mr. Rajesh Pyakurel	Soil Conservation Specialist	PSU	01.08.2007	14.04.2009	Left

List of WRAs & WREs

83	Mr. Fanindra Bdr Shreshta	WRA Incharge	Achham	01.03.2007	31.08.2010	
84	Mr. Karna Bahadur KC	WRE	Achham	01.12.2009	31.08.2010	
85	Mr. Padam Singh Bist	WRA Incharge	Baitadi	20.02.2007	31.08.2010	
86	Mr. Vijay Singh Shrestha	WRA Incharge	Bajhang	14.03.2007	31.08.2010	
87	Mr. Parikshit Kumar Shrestha	WRA Incharge	Bajura	12.08.2007	31.08.2010	
88	Mr. Rambabu Prasad	WRE	Bajura	01.07.2007	31.08.2010	
89	Mr. Himalay aGautam	WRA Incharge	Dadeldhura	21.02.2007	31.08.2010	
90	Mr. Sushil Subdi	WRA Incharge	Dailekh	01.02.2007	31.08.2010	
91	Mr. Ritu Prasad Chaulagain	WRA Incharge	Darchula	01.03.2007	31.08.2010	
92	Mr. Ram Bahadur Thapa	WRA Incharge	Doti	11.03.2007	31.08.2010	
93	Mr. Krishna Prasad Bhandari	WRA Incharge	Humla	20.02.2007	31.08.2010	
94	Mr. Ram Hari Devkota	WRA Incharge	Kailali	18.04.2007	31.08.2010	
95	Mr. Tula Nath Bhattarai	Water Resources Engineer	Dailekh	20.11.2008	26.07.2010	Left
96	Mr. Roshan Nepal	WRE	Darchula	01.06.2007	26.07.2010	Left
97	Mr. Bishnu Bahadur Katuwal	Water Resources Engineer	Doti	23.11.2009	16.07.2010	Left
98	Mr. Bijay Ram Dahal	Water Resources Engineer	Doti	03.12.2009	16.07.2010	Left
99	Ms. Bimala Prajapati	Water Resources Engineer	Achham	18.02.2008	16.07.2010	Left
100	Mr. Rakesh Shah	Water Resources Engineer	Doti	02.12.2007	16.04.2009	Left
101	Mr. Tung Raj Pathak	Water Resources Advisor	Dadeldhura	01.03.2007	01.05.2009	Left
102	Mr. Shambu Prasad Shah	Water Resources Advisor	Bajhang	25.04.2007	14.04.2009	Left
103	Mr. Indra Bahadur Chand	Water Resources Advisor	Dailekh	25.02.2007	31.10.2008	Left
104	Mr. Khadka Giri	Water Resources Advisor	Bajhang	07.03.2007	31.05.2008	Left
105	Mr. Prakash Awasti	Water Resources Advisor	Darchula	14.03.2007	31.05.2007	Left

List of Technical Support Staff

106	Ms. Kalpana Dhungel Joshi	Lab Technician	PSU	22.02.2009	31.08.2010	
107	Mr. Hari Bahadur Khandka	Senior Technical Promoter	Achham	01.09.2008	31.08.2010	
108	Mr. Bharat Sapkota	Technical Facilitator	Baitadi	26.04.2007	31.08.2010	
109	Mr. Hari Bhakta Adhikary	Technical Facilitator	Baitadi	30.12.2007	31.08.2010	
110	Mr. Dirgh Narayan Pandey	TP/HP Field based, Kuwakot	Baitadi	22.06.2008	31.08.2010	Extended
111	Mr. Bhupal Thapa	Sanitation Promoter	Baitadi	04.05.2007	31.08.2010	

SN	Name	Position	Duty Station	Date of Beginning	Ending Date	Remarks
112	Mr. Chet Bahadur Thapa	Technical Facilitator	Bajhang	20.07.2007	31.08.2010	Leaving
113	Mr. Deepak Bahadur Singh	Social Mobilizer	Bajhang	14.03.2009	31.08.2010	
114	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Bhandari	Technical Facilitator	Bajura	20.07.2007	31.08.2010	
115	Mr. Indra Bahadur Khadka	Senior Technical Promoter	Bajura	24.11.2009	31.08.2010	
116	Mr. Ramesh Dhital	Technical Facilitator	Dadeldhura	18.05.2009	31.08.2010	
117	Mr. Dil Bahadur Giri	Technical Facilitator	Dadeldhura	18.12.2007	31.08.2010	
118	Ms. Menak Shahi	Senior Community Mobilizer	Dadeldhura	01.05.2008	31.08.2010	
119	Mr. Prakash Bikram Shahi	Technical Facilitator	Dailekh	12.02.2009	16.08.2010	
120	Mr. Chitra Bista	Senior Technical Promoter	Dailekh	4.01.2008	31.08.2010	
121	Mr. Madan Bahadur Bhandari	Technical Facilitator	Darchula	20.07.2007	31.08.2010	
122	Mr. Buddhi Pallab Joshi	Technical Promoter	Darchula	07.09.2008	31.08.2010	Extended
123	Mr. Rajendra Prasad Bhatta	Technical Facilitator	Doti	16.12.2008	31.08.2010	
124	Mr. Nar Bir Aideo	Technical Facilitator	Humla	26.04.2007	31.08.2010	
125	Mr. Ganesh Prasad Dhakal	Senior Technical Promoter	Humla	18.01.2010	31.08.2010	Extended
126	Mr. Jogmal Shahi	Technical Promoter	Humla	01.03.2008	31.08.2010	
127	Mr. Dhruba Hamal	Technical Promoter	PSU	26.04.2007	31.08.2010	
128	Mr. Prabhu Nath Neupane	Social Mobilizer Field based	Kailali	27.05.2008	17.08.2010	
129	Mr. Harkha Bahadur Saud	Senior Technical Promoter	Doti	16.11.2009	16.07.2010	Left
130	Mr. Man Singh Thagunna	Agriculture Technician	Doti	01.09.2009	16.07.2010	Left
131	Mr. Bishnu Prasad Majhi	Senior Technical Promoter	Dailekh	16.11.2009	16.07.2010	Left
132	Mr. Damodar Bhatta	Agriculture Technician	Dailekh	01.09.2009	16.07.2010	Left
133	Mr. Ishwori Datta Pant	Health Promoter	Dadeldhura	08.06.2008	16.07.2010	Left
134	Mr. Gambir Singh Bhandari	T & H Promoter, Field based	Bajura	01.09.2008	16.07.2010	Left
135	Mr. Bashu Dev Bista	Social Promoter/CSM	Bajura	27.05.2008	16.07.2010	Left
136	Mr. Khagendra Kumar Bista	SP/TP, Field based	Bajura	26.02.2009	16.07.2010	Left
137	Mr. Nirmal Kumar Deuba	Senior Technical Promoter	Bajhang	27.05.2008	16.07.2010	Left
138	Mr. Narendra Singh Thagunna	Senior Technical Promoter	Baitadi	16.11.2009	16.07.2010	Left
139	Mr. Farshu Ram Ghimire	Senior Technical Promoter	Achham	16.11.2009	16.07.2010	Left
140	Mr. Bir Bahadur Kunwar	Office/field Assistant, Field based	Achham	15.02.2007	16.07.2010	Left
141	Mr. Chandra Bahadur Gurung	Technical Promoter	Doti	15.03.2008	30.06.2010	Left
142	Mr. Sharada Bhatta	Agriculture Technician	Dadeldhura	01.09.2009	14.01.2010	Left
143	Ms. Durga Thapa	Technical Facilitator	Dadeldhura	18.12.2008	20.01.2010	Left
144	Mr. Dhoj Bahadur Okheda	Technical Facilitator	Bajhang	01.02.2009	14.05.2010	Left
145	Ms. Asha Chaudhary	Lab Assistant (OJT)	PSU	17.08.2009	14.05.2010	Left
146	Mr. Devendra Awasti	WRT(OJT)	Dailekh	01.12.2008	14.05.2010	Left
147	Mr. Nahkul Dev G.C.	Field Assistant, Field based	Kailali	26.01.2007	18.03.2010	Left
148	Mr. Guna Raj Mishra	OJT /Field based	Dailekh	05.11.2008	28.02.2009	Left
149	Ms. Muna Dekota	Technical Facilitator	Achham	21.07.2007	28.11.2008	Left
150	Ms. Dhouli Bhatta	Sub-Overseer/OJT	Baitadi/Field based	01.12.2008	28.02.2009	Left
151	Ms. Rinku Shrestha	Technical Facilitator	Dadeldhura	19.07.2007	08.11.2008	Left
152	Mr. Rajendra Karki	Technical Facilitator	Dailekh	21.04.2008	15.02.2009	Left
153	Mr. Yadav Prasad Amrit	Technical Facilitator	Dailekh	15.07.2007	16.12.2009	Left
154	Ms. Satna Gurung	Sanitation Promoter	Dailekh/Sinhasari	01.08.2008	28.02.2009	Left
155	Mr. Bdr Sambahamphe	Technical Facilitator	Doti	15.07.2007	01.11.2009	Left
156	Ms. Urgan Chhezum Lama	Sanitation Promoter	Humla	01.03.2008	15.07.2009	Left
157	Ms. Kyamma Lama	Environmental Sanitation Promoter	Humla	01.03.2008	15.07.2009	Left
158	Mr. Posh Raj Poudel	Technical Facilitator	Dailekh	26.04.2007		Left

List of District Messengers

159	Mr. Kamal Singh Dhami	Office Helper	Darchula	17.07.2007	31.08.2010	
160	Mr. Mahesh Singh Bista	Messenger	Baitadi	20.05.2007	31.08.2010	
161	Ms. Hojar Dolma Lama	Office Assistant	Humla	14.04.2007	31.08.2010	
162	Mr. Uday Budhamagar	Messenger	Dailekh	15.05.2007	31.08.2010	
163	Ms. Basanti Rokaya	Messenger	Bajura	01.09.2007	31.08.2010	
164	Mr. Bhoj Raj Bhatta	Messenger	Dadeldhura	01.08.2007	31.08.2010	
165	Ms. Bhagu Dhami	Messenger	Doti	16.12.2007	31.08.2010	
166	Mr. Ram Prasad Bajgain	Messenger	Achham	01.01.2008	31.08.2010	
167	Mr. Bhakta Puri	Messenger	Bajhang	01.07.2008	31.08.2010	
168	Ms. Draupati Chaudhari	Messenger	Kailali	23.07.2008	31.08.2010	

SN	Name	Position	Duty Station	Date of Beginning	Ending Date	Remarks
List of Short Term Contract						
169	Mr. Kamal Prasad Bhatta	Short Term/PoCo Officer	PSU	23.01.2010	31.08.2010	Extended
170	Mr. Santosh Panthi	Short Term/TF	Dadeldhura	12.03.2010	16.08.2010	Extended
171	Ms. Bhuvan Kumari Malla(Bom)	Trainee/AT	Doti/F.based	14.03.2010	16.07.2010	Left
172	Mr. Guna Raj Mishra	Short Term/AT	Baitadi/F. based	15.02.2010	16.07.2010	Left
173	Mr. Manoj Kumar Chand	OJT	PSU, Technical S	11.01.=/8.4.2010	31.08.2010	Left
174	Mr. Madhav Raj Phulara	OJT	PSU	17.05.2010	16.07.2010	Left
175	Mr. Sanad Kumar Gywali	Short Term/ STP	Dadeldhura/F. ba	04.02.2010	16.07.2010	Left
176	Mr. Dheeraj Jung Gurung	Service Provider	Dadeldhura	04.04.2010	25.06.2010	Left
List of Community Mobilizers						
1	Mr. Ganesh Bahadur B.K	CM/Dailekh	Meheltoli-9	30.05.2008	13.02.2010	
2	Ms. Manisa Remi	" "	Meheltoli-8	07.08.2008	13.02.2010	
3	Mr. Tek Bahadur Thapa Magar	" "	Sinhasain	30.05.2008	16.07.2010	
4	Ms. Mansara Sijapati	" "	Sinhasain	30.05.2008	16.07.2010	
5	Mr. Padam Bahadur B.K	" "	Lalikanda	15.05.2008	16.07.2010	
6	Ms. Mina Baka Magar	" "	Lalikanda	15.05.2008	16.07.2010	
7	Mr. Lila Ram Paudyal	" "	Kusapani	15.05.2008	16.07.2010	LDF, Dailekh
8	Ms. Bishnu Kumari Shrestha	" "	Kusapani	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
9	Mr. Yogendra Bahadur Raskoti Magar	" "	Bishala	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
10	Ms. Kusham Kumari Sijapati (Rawat)	" "	Bishala	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
11	Ms. Anita Kumari Darlami Magar	" "	Kalika	01.01.2009	16.07.2010	
12	Ms. Raju Okheda	CM/Dadeldhura	Sirsha-7	03.06.2007	16.07.2010	
13	Ms. Gomati Bhatta	" "	Sirsha	03.06.2007	16.07.2010	
14	Mr. Bhan Singh Boahara	" "	Sirsha	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
15	Ms. Ratna B.K	" "	Belapur	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
16	Mr. Khageshwar Prasad Awasthi	" "	Belapur	04.07.2007	16.07.2010	
17	Ms. Bhagirathi Deuba	" "	Mastamandu	18.11.2007	16.07.2010	
18	Ms. Kalawati K. Paneru	" "	Rupal	18.11.2007	16.07.2010	
19	Mr. Daulat Tamata	" "	Rupal	18.11.2007	16.07.2010	
20	Mr. Dasharath Paneru	" "	Dewal Dibyapur	02.12.2007	16.07.2010	
21	Mr. Karan Singh Pal	" "	Dewal Dibyapur	02.12.2007	16.07.2010	
22	Mr. Harish Nepali	CM/Doti	Kanachaur	01.05.2007	16.08.2010	
23	Ms. Dhansara Kumari Hamal	" "	Kanachaur	01.05.2007	16.07.2010	
24	Mr. Dhani Damai	" "	Girichauka	01.05.2007	16.08.2010	
25	Ms. Chandrika Kumari Joshi	" "	Girichauka	01.05.2007	16.07.2010	
26	Ms. Kamala Devi Saud	" "	Simchaur	26.11.2007	16.07.2010	
27	Mr. Min Bahadur B.K.	" "	Simchaur	26.11.2007	16.08.2010	
28	Mr. Khadga Bahadur Gharti Magar	" "	Simchaur	14.04.2008	16.07.2010	
29	Ms. Basanti Devi Thapa	" "	Chhapali	26.11.2007	16.07.2010	
30	Mr. Suresh Damai	" "	Chhapali	11.12.2009	16.08.2010	
31	Ms. Bhawona Bom	" "	Kedar Akhada	11.12.2009	16.08.2010	
32	Mr. Dan Bahadur Gharti Magar	" "	Kedar Akhada	26.11.2007	16.07.2010	
33	Ms. Dudhakala Jethara	CM/Bajhang	Rilu	15.05.2007	16.07.2010	
34	Mr. Gorkha Bahadur Okheda	" "	Rilu	15.05.2007	16.08.2010	
35	Ms. Meena Kumari Sarki	" "	Koiralakot	15.05.2007	16.07.2010	
36	Mr. Nabaraj Bajal	" "	Koiralakot	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
37	Mr. Baji Lal B.K.	" "	Pauwagadi	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
38	Ms. Janaki Kumari Joshi	" "	Pauwagadi	16.12.2007	16.08.2010	
39	Ms. Ammara Kumari Bohara	" "	Kaphalseri	16.12.2007	16.08.2010	
40	Mr. Gyanendra Kumar Biswakarma	" "	Kaphalseri	30.11.2008	16.07.2010	
41	Ms. Bhumika Kumari Bohara	" "	Kaphalseri	28.06.2009	16.08.2010	
42	Mr. Deepak Bahadur Singh	" "	Chainpur			
43	Ms. Himalaya Singh	" "	Masta	21.12.2007	16.07.2010	
44	Mr. Sher Bahadur Okheda	" "	Masta	21.12.2007	16.08.2010	

SN	Name	Position	Duty Station	Date of Beginning	Ending Date	Remarks
45	Ms. Ratuna Thagunna	CM/Baitadi	Bishalpur	28.07.2007	16.07.2010	
46	Mr. Akbar Ram Luhar	" "	Bishalpur	28.07.2007	16.08.2010	
47	Ms. Chanchala Saud (Dhanadi)	" "	Sharmali	24.06.2007	16.07.2010	
48	Mr. Jayaram Suni	" "	Sharmali	24.06.2007	16.08.2010	
49	Ms. Anita Luhar	" "	Kuwakot	01.08.2007	16.07.2010	
50	Mr. Man Bahadur Bohara	" "	Kuwakot	01.08.2007	16.08.2010	
51	Mr. Uttam Ram Baskel	" "	Mahakali	25.06.2007	16.07.2010	
52	Ms. Gomati Kalauni	" "	Mahakali	28.06.2007	16.07.2010	
53	Ms. Amita Rokaya	" "	Thalakada	13.08.2007	16.07.2010	
54	Ms. Gaumati B.K.	" "	Thalakada	13.08.2007	16.07.2010	
55	Mr. Madan Parki	" "	Mahadevsthan	17.09.2007	16.07.2010	
56	Ms. Bhagrathi Devi Dhanuk	" "	Mahadevsthan	17.09.2007	16.07.2010	
57	Ms. Ganga Thagungga	CM/Darchula	Sipti	16.07.2008	16.07.2010	
58	Mr. Kaman Ram Tamata	" "	Sipti	15.07.2007	16.07.2010	
59	Mr. Dev Ram Kami	" "	Sunsera	18.07.2007	16.07.2010	
60	Ms. Bhagirati Khatri	" "	Sunsera	18.07.2007	16.07.2010	
61	Ms. Saraswati Devi Mahata	" "	Sitola	01.11.2007	16.07.2010	
62	Mr. Dila Ram Tamta	" "	Sitola	01.11.2007	16.07.2010	
63	Mr. Rajendra Ram Labad	" "	Sarmoli	01.11.2007	16.07.2010	
64	Ms. Parwati Joshi	" "	Sarmoli	01.11.2007	16.07.2010	
65	Ms. Lila Devi Lohar	" "	Chhapri	01.11.2007	16.07.2010	
66	Mr. Tit Bahadur Bishowkarma	CM/Achham	Bhatakatiya	17.07.2007	16.07.2010	
67	Ms. Chandra Kumari Shaud	" "	Bhatakatiya	17.07.2007	16.07.2010	
68	Mr. Jhankar Bahadur Bhudha	" "	Dhungachalna	17.07.2007	16.07.2010	
69	Ms. Devkala Khatri	" "	Hichma	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
70	Mr. Karan Singh Nepali	" "	Hichma	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
71	Ms. Gauri Kumari Rokaya	" "	Balata	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
72	Ms. Janaki Kumari Saud	" "	Balata	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
73	Ms. Sita Kumari Budha	" "	Dhakari	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
74	Mr. Ramesh Singh B.K.	" "	Dhakari	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
75	Mr. Niyaj Damai	CM/Bajura	Sappata	05.08.2007	16.07.2010	
76	Mr. Hikmat Bahdur Budha	" "	Sappata	05.08.2007	16.07.2010	
77	Ms. Pavitra Rawal	" "	Sappata	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
78	Ms. Thumkala Bohara	" "	Bichhaya	18.05.2007	16.07.2010	
79	Ms. Nirmala Bhandari	" "	Bichhaya	18.05.2007	16.07.2010	
80	Mr. Nanda Bir B.K.	" "	Rugeen	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
81	Ms. Lali Kumari Budha	" "	Chhatara	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
82	Mr. Bir Bahadur B.K.	" "	Chhatara	16.12.2007	16.07.2010	
83	Mr. Dipak Damai	" "	Gotri	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
84	Ms. Laxmi Shahi	" "	Gotri	25.12.2007	16.07.2010	
85	Ms. Amrita Giri Dahal	" "	Gotri	14.01.2009	16.07.2010	
86	Ms. Tara Devi Aidi	CM/Humla	Kalika	05.08.2007	15.05.2010	
87	Mr. Kendra Lal BK	" "	Kalika	05.08.2007	15.05.2010	
88	Ms. Sharada Chaulagain	" "	Mimi	17.07.2007	15.05.2010	
89	Mr. Gop Budha	" "	Mimi	17.07.2007	15.05.2010	
90	Ms. Motisara Tamang	" "	Shrimasta	26.07.2007	15.05.2010	
91	Jug Bahadur Sahi	" "	Shrimasta	18.09.2008	15.05.2010	
92	Ms. Yamuna Sharma	" "	Maila	02.08.2007	15.05.2010	
93	Mr. Dhan Bir Budha	" "	Rodikot	16.11.2008	15.05.2010	
94	Ms. Sita BK	" "	Rodikot	17.07.2007	15.05.2010	

ANNEX 10

Minutes of 7th Steering Committee Meeting

MINUTES OF THE 1st STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE RURAL VILLAGE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROJECT PHASE II (RVWRMP II), NEPAL

Venue: At Hotel Devotee, Dhangadhi, Nepal
Time: 5th September 12:00 P.M. – 15:30 P.M.

PARTICIPANTS:

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

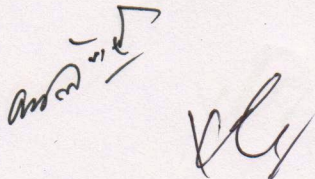
Mr. Krishna Gyawali, Secretary, Ministry of Local Development, The Chairperson
Mr. D.B. Tamang, Director General, DoLIDAR
Mr. Deevakar Devkota, DG, Woman Development Department, Pulchowk, Lalitpur
Mr. Sudarshan Pd Dhakal, Registrar, Department of Cooperatives, Kathmandu
Mr. Bhanu Narayan Shrestha, RD, Regional Monitoring & Supervision. Office, DWSS, Dipayal
Mr. Manik Lal Shrestha, RD, Regional Irrigation Directorate, Dhangadhi
Mr. Lila Ram Poudel, RD, Regional Agriculture Directorate, Dipayal
Mr. Sachida Nanda Upadhyaya, RD, Regional Agriculture Directorate, Surkhet
Mr. Dhrub Bandhu Aryal, Under Secretary, National Planning Commission
Mr. Kari Leppanen, Counselor Development, Embassy of Finland
Mr. Kamal Jaishi, NPD, RVWRMP, DoLIDAR
Ms. Sharada Pandey, Sr. Public Health Administrator, Ministry of Health & Population
Mr. Rudra Prasad Khanal, Senior Officer, AEPC
Mr. Yadu Prasad Panthi, LDO, Doti
Mr. Kumar Bahadur Khadka, LDO, Baitadi
Mr. Gokarna Prasad Sharma, LDO, Kailali
Mr. Anandakeshari Pokharel, LDO, Dadeldhura
Mr. Shiv Raj Koirala LDO, Bajura
Mr. Ram Prasad Pandey, LDO, Dailekh
Mr. Ganesh Bahadur Khadka, LDO, Bajhang
Mr. Mahendra Lal Shrestha, LDO, Achham
Mr. Bishnu Singh Bista, LDO, Darchula
Mr. Yam Lal Adhikari, LDO, Humla
Mr. Prem Datt Bhatt National Project Coordinator, RVWRMP
Ms Sanna-Leena Rautanen, Team Leader, RVWRMP

LIST OF OTHER INVITED PARTICIPANTS

Mr. Bhim Prasad Upadhyay, DDG, DoLIDAR
Mr. Rabindra Kumar Sharma, DTO Engineer, Dailekh
Mr. Pitambar Upadhyay, Engineer, DTO Baitadi
Mr. Krishna Bahadur Katwal, Engineer, DoLIDAR
Mr. Narendra KC Khadka, DTO Dadeldhura
Mr. Anjay Kumar Deo, DTO Humla
Ms. Munni Sharma, Program Coordinator, Embassy of Finland
Mr. Chudamani Joshi, Program Coordinator, Embassy of Finland
Mr. Shree Krishna Bhatt, Regional Health Director, Dipayal
Mr. Shyam Bahadur Khadka, DTO chief Bajhang
Mr. Surendra Ghimire, DTO chief Achham
Mr. Ganesh Kumar Giri, Engineer, DTO Bajura
Mr. Sekhar Chandra Badu, Engineer, DTO Darchula
Mr. Bhoj Raj Shrestha, Section Officer, Department of Women Development
Mr. Jukka Ilomaki, M&E Specialist, RVWRMP
Mr. Juha Vauhkonen, Field Specialist, RVWRMP
Mr. Kari Leminen, HOC, RVWRMP Finland

LIST OF OBSERVERS: RVWRMP Project Staffs

The Agenda of the meeting is included in Annex 1.



Opening and Welcoming Remarks from the Chairperson

1. Mr. Krishna Gyawali, Secretary, Ministry of Local Development chaired the meeting. Mr. Gyawali initiated the meeting through his opening remarks. Mr. Gyawali thanked Government of Finland for its continued support in the sector as RVWRMP II.

A RVWRMP Phase II Project Document

2. On invitation of Chairperson, Mr. Prem Dutt Bhatt briefed about the RVWRMP Phase II Project Document. Based on the experiences of RVWRMP Phase I, some corrections and amendments in the Project Document were felt necessary. Accordingly, following aspects were agreed in the meeting for correction and amendment.

3. **Organization of Phase II:** The organizational structure of the RVWRMP Phase II is presented in the Project Document Chapter 5.2 Organization. Its Annex 5 provides the Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee, Project Management Team (PMT) and the District Management Committee. These recommend the members, responsibilities and overall modus operandi for the committees. The following were acknowledged:

- Terms of Reference for the Steering Committee: no objections.
- Terms of Reference for Project Management Team (PMT): no objections.
- Terms of Reference for District Management Committee (DMC): no objections.
- Staffing: the meeting decided that the actual need of staff required will have to be reviewed. The revision of staffing pattern will be made by joint team of MLD, DoLIDAR and Embassy of Finland and will be finalized by the end of September 2010. The Phase II staff recruitment will be postponed until the new staffing pattern and related Job Descriptions are available.

4. **Contribution pattern:** To be able to start the Preparatory Phase for the new schemes, it is necessary to agree on the contribution patterns early on. The Project staff has reviewed the contribution patterns as suggested in the Project Document comparing these to the actual contributions in Phase I and other experience in the regions. Considering the level of poverty of beneficiaries in project working area and low internal income of hill DDCs, and actual share of contribution made in different components by different stakeholders in RVWRMP Phase I, the first proposal for contribution pattern was given in the Mini Work Plan Annex 7. An updated proposal was distributed during the meeting. The Steering Committee provided the following suggestions on contribution pattern:

- All DMCs will discuss on contribution pattern in the context of their district and provide their recommendations to PSU by the end of September.
- The team comprising of NPD, NPC, Team Leader, Hygiene & Sanitation Specialist and LDO Kailali will submit the proposal. Secretary MLD and the Charge de' Affaires of Finland will finalize it.

5. **SO working modality** RVWRMP Phase I had a range of both positive and negative experiences with the local Support Organizations (SO). Respecting the proposal made by the Project Document, following decisions were made:

- Maximum two NGOs (SO) per district will be selected and long term contract will be made. SC delegates authority to PMT of the project to finalize ToR, Selection process, remuneration and staffing pattern. SC suggest to start SO selection process as soon as possible ensuring timely starting of phase II

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activities at community level. If NGO failed to provide the services, DDC/DTO shall hire technical and social human resources as consultants for scheme facilitation.

6. **SO selection process** was discussed and the following process was agreed to ensure that the selection process is transparent and will not result in extreme lobbying and pressure on individuals at the district level:

- DMC and PSU teams will develop the Terms of reference, selection criteria and scoring system for the bids, and agree on time schedule in each district as relevant;
- Pre-qualification process: PSU will request Expressions of Interest from the SOs and support DMC in SO selection. DDC/DMC will make agreement with selected SOs as recommended by PSU.
- SC suggests to include entire SO modality in the updated Project Implementation Guidelines (PIG) and submit to next SC meeting for approval.

7. **Community Mobilizers (CM) working modality:** The Project Document proposes CM to be hired by VDC. The practice was applied for initial years of RVWRMP Phase I, and at that time it was agreed that the CMs employed by VDCs might be overburden to VDC in future and it was decided to shift then under the employment of DMC. Therefore, for coordinated and smooth implementation of all the activities at VDC level it is decided to add CM as staff of SO (see above). The project will present for the next SC meeting whether SOs were able to identify acceptable CMs.

8. **Technical human resources:** The Project Document proposed to "transfer of district level technical overseers and facilitators from being accountable to WRAs and employed by the project to be accountable to and employed by DTOs" The discussion on overall staffing will continue. Therefore, until further notice and decisions with regards to overall staffing needs have been resolved (above #3), the present modality of technical support will be continued as in Phase I for the time being.

B Proposal for Mini Work Plan

9. In conclusion, the Steering Committee was requested to express its no-objection to the following annexes of the Mini Work Plan proposal with the following updates:

- Annex 1. District Mini Work Plans - *no-objection*
- Annex 2. HRD Mini Work Plan - some activities have been cleared in August and some postponed to January; the total budget for "Other Programme Costs" is now EUR 80,000 - *no-objection*
- Annex 3. Human Resources for Mini Work Plans- *continues with extended contracts until the new staffing pattern and related Job Descriptions are finalized, see above #3.*
- Annex 4. Revised and New Job Descriptions- *to be reviewed, see above #3*
- Annex 5. Terms of Reference and CV for International Short Term Consultant - *no-objection*
- Annex 6. Time Schedule - *no-objection, will be updated based on the recommendations*
- Annex 7. Contributions - *subject to further review, see above #4.*

10. The Mini Work Plan including HRD budget plan, ToR and CV of international short term livelihood consultant, time schedule and proposed budget was approved. It will be updated to reflect the other decisions and recommendations made by the meeting.

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C Extension of MoUs for Mini Work Plan

11. Decision: It is decided to extend all the MoUs made between RVWRMP and DDCs, Regional Agriculture Directorates and REDP/AEPC till December 2010. The new performance based contract will be made by the end of December 2010.

D Next meeting

12. The next meeting will be held in February 2011 and venue will be decided later.

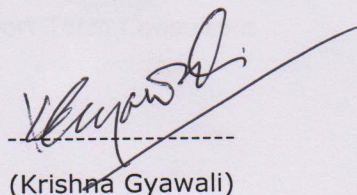
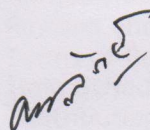
E Closing of the Meeting

13. The Chairperson invited Mr. D B Tamang, DG, DoLIDAR to express his closing remarks. He emphasized on the replication of good learning of the project for other sector agencies as well. He also highlighted on the importance of livelihood aspects.

14. The Chairperson invited the representative of the Government of Finland, Mr. Kari Leppanen, to express his closing remarks. Mr Leppanen expressed his happiness on success of the project and expected success of phase II as well.

15. The Chairperson Mr Krishna Gyawali in his closing remarks showed his commitment on the settlement of pending issues by the end of September 2010. He also emphasized to include the suggestions received by participants.

The meeting closed at 4:30 P.M.



(Krishna Gyawali)

Chairperson, SC / Secretary, MLD

Date:

Annex 1. Agenda of the Meeting

AGENDA 1st STEERING COMMITTEE OF PHASE II

Time: 5 September, 2010
Phase I Last Steering Committee: 8:00 – 12:00
Phase II First Steering Committee: 13:30 – 15:50

Venue: Hotel Devotee, Dhangadhi

Participants: Steering Committee Members and invitees

8:00 – 11:30 7th Steering Committee of the Phase I

Lunch

12:00 – 15:30

1. Opening and Welcoming Remarks from the Chairperson
2. Project Document
3. Proposal for Mini Work Plan
 - District Mini Work Plans
 - HRD Mini Work Plan
 - Human Resources for Mini Work Plans
 - Revised and New Job Descriptions
 - Terms of Reference and CV for International Short Term Consultant
 - Time Schedule
 - Contributions
 - Budget
4. Any other issues
5. Next meeting
6. Remarks by Development Counselor, Embassy of Finland
7. Remarks by DG, DoLIDAR
8. Closing remarks by Chairperson

17:00 Get together and dinner

