

2016 / 17

## Annual Progress Report of Baitadi District Fiscal Year: 2073/74



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



Republic of Finland  
Ministry for Foreign  
Affairs

RVWRMP III

8/18/2017

## Summary

<b>District:</b>	Baitadi
<b>Reporting Period:</b>	1 Shrawan 2073 - 31 Ashad 2074 16 July 2016 - 15 July 2017
<b>Budget of the Fiscal Year:</b>	Capital 280000 Recurrent 150000 <b>Total Planned Budget: 43000000.00</b> GON: 18,000,000.00 GOF: 25,000,000.00
<b>Released Budget of the Fiscal Year:</b>	Capital 28,605,277.22 Recurrent 15,882,459.00 <b>Total Released Budget: 44,487,736.22</b> GON: 18,000,000.00 GOF: 25,889,424.00
<b>Expenditure of the Fiscal Year:</b>	Capital 28,605,277.22 Recurrent 15,537,892.00 <b>Total Expenditure: 44,143,169.22</b> GON: 18,000,000.00 GOF: 25,576,972.00
<b>Expenditure % of the total budget</b>	Capital: 100 % Recurrent: 97.83% <b>Total: 99.22 %</b>
<b>Justification of more than 3% difference of Budget Versus Expenditure</b>	<b>Capital:</b> • • <b>Recurrent</b> • •
<b>Total Planned Schemes</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total Completed Schemes</b>	<b>11</b>

### District's Annual Performance Silent Features:

IPC Water supply Schemes-7	WUMP Preparation support VDC-6
IPC MUS Schemes-4	Technical trainings- 3
HGM Training -41	Supported Cooperatives -2

## Contents

Summary .....	2
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	4
Executive Summary .....	6
INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND .....	7
Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) .....	7
Baitadi District .....	7
A. Highlights of the key achievement against result indicators: .....	9
B. Coordination and collaboration: .....	11
B.1 Summary of Coordination and Collaboration .....	11
B.2 Details of Coordination and Collaboration .....	11
C. District's Issues .....	12
D. Sector wise Plan Versus Achievements .....	13
D.1 Capital .....	13
Capital: Justification for difference of Planned Versus Achievement: .....	14
D.2 Recurrent/Program (DWRDF only) .....	14
Recurrent: Justification for difference of Planned Versus Achievement: .....	15
D.2 Recurrent/Program (TA funded only)-N/A (There is no event conducted by TA fund) .....	15
E. Status of Home Garden .....	16
F. Status of Disaggregated Beneficiaries .....	16
F.1 Awareness and Capacity Building Activities .....	16
F.2 Home Garden .....	17
F.3 Cooperatives Share holders .....	17
F.4 Water Supply: UC Composition .....	17
F.4 UC Composition of other schemes (Irrigation, Energy, MUS, IWM) .....	17
ANNEX 1: VDC-wise detail of indicators .....	18

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
CBT	Capacity Building Training
CSIDB	Cottage and Small Industry Development Board
CCA	Climate Change and Adaptation
CLTS	Community Lead Total Sanitation
DADO	District Agriculture Development Office
DCC	District Development Committee
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DEO	District Education Office
DEES	District Energy and Environment Section
DFO	District Forest Office/District Forest Officer
DLSO	District Livestock Development Office
DMC	District Management Committee
DCC	District Development Committee
DOLIDAR	Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agriculture Road
DWASHCC	District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee
DWRDF	District Water Resources Development Fund
DWSSO	District Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-division Office
ESAP	Energy Sector Assessment Program
FM	Frequency Modulation
GHWD	Global Hand Washing Day
GIFT	Generating Income and Foster Transformation
GoF	Government of Finland
GoN	Government of Nepal
HGM	Home Garden Management
HH	Household
HRC	Human Resource Centre
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
IWM	Improved Water Mill
KW	Kilo watt
LDF	Local Development Fund
LDO	Local Development Officer
LP	Livelihood promoter
ME	Micro Enterprise
MoU	Memorandum of understanding
MUSA	Multi use system application
NGO	Non-government organization
NSW	National Sanitation Week
NTFP	Non timber forest product
NDWQS	National Drinking Water Quality Standards
NSHMP	National Sanitation Hygiene Master Plan
ODF	Open Defecation Free
PoCo	Post Construction
PSU	Project support unit
PHP	Pico-Hydro Power/plan
RVWRMP	Rural village water resources management project
SAPROS	Support Activities for Poor Producers
SCT	Soil Cement Tank

SCWSM	Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
SO	Support organization
SP	Support Person
SBS	Step-by-Step
UC	User committee
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village development committee
VLEW	Village Level Extension Worker
WCO	Women and Children Office
WUMP	Water Use Master Plan
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WQT	Water Quality Test
WWD	World Water Day
IWD	International Women Day

## Executive Summary

*This is the annual progress report of the second fiscal year (FY02) of the Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP) Phase III. It covers the period of Nepali Fiscal Year 2073/074 (July 16, 2016 to July 14, 2017). This report presents the district progress funded through the District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF) by Government of Nepal (GoN), Government of Finland (GoF) and contributed by District Coordination Committee (DCC) Baitadi as matching fund. In Baitadi district RVWRMP works in 3 Rural Municipality Pancheshwor (ward 1,3,4-old Pancheshwor, Kulau, Amchaura VDCs) & Shivnath (ward 4,5&6-old Shivnath, Udaydev VDCs) as core and Sigash (ward 6&7-old Shivling VDC) as non-core & 2 Municipality Melauli (ward 7-old Shivnath VDC) & Purchaudi (ward 7&8-old Kotila & Malladehi VDCs) as non-core Municipality and providing support to 6 VDCs for Water Use Master Plan (WUMP) preparation process in Pancheshwor & Dillasaini rural municipalities..*

*The overall (long-term) objective of RVWRMP is "improved public health and reduced poverty within the project working area". The purpose of The Project Purpose is to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses in the project districts and working VDCs through the interventions in safe drinking water supply systems, sanitation & hygiene promotion, livelihoods and strengthen the capacity of micro saving credit institutions and enhance the capacity at local, district, regional and central level as results.*

*At the beginning of the FY02, there were targeted 24 different schemes with a population outreach of 12,370 of 2,108 households and due to lack of budget, we could only implement 19 schemes of them. 10 Schemes carried over from previous year were completed one to remain financially clear (Airigau muktitol DWSS Kotila) and one IPC\* MUS scheme in Shivnath with the beneficiary of 3742 of 578 HH and other 8 schemes will be carried over to FY 03. If there was sufficient budget we could have completed four more schemes in this year.*

*In FY02, the Baitadi district organized a range of capacity building events at schemes, community, VDC and few at district level with total 22537 participants (55.99% female, 18.81% Dalits). Similarly as result-2, all together 41 home garden groups were formed and conducted basic HGM trainings. The total participants were 1022 (81.5% female, 12.03% dalits).*

*The estimated budget of FY02 for Baitadi district was NPR. 43,580,000.00. The contribution of Government of Nepal was NPR. 18,000,000.00 (41.3%) and contribution from Government of Finland was NPR. 25,000,000.00 (57.4%) and expected contribution from DCC was NPR. 580,000.00. Similarly, the additional contributions expected from VDCs was 6% and user's contribution (cash+kind) was 26%. Additional budget from Government of Finland was provided expecting the revision on the budget which was unsuccessful. But additional budget NPR. 889,424.00 (Recurrent NPR. 882,459.00 & Capital NPR. 6,965.00) was released by the Government of Finland .The actual expenditure during the fiscal year was NPR. 44,143,169.22 (99.22%% in allocation) including DCC expenditures. Of these the 100 % expenditure was under capital heading and 97.83% was in recurrent heading.*



## INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

### Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP)

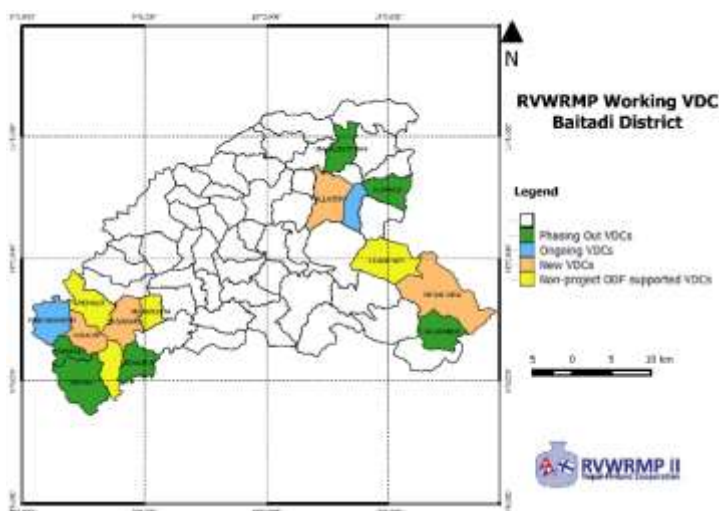
Rural Village Water Resources Management Project (RVWRMP II) is supported by the Government of Nepal (GoN) and the Government of Finland (GoF). The 3<sup>rd</sup> phase has been started from March 2016 just after completion of Phase II without any gap. The Overall Objective, to which RVWRMP III contributes, is improved health and reduced multidimensional poverty within the project working area. The Project Purpose is to achieve universal coverage of water supply and sanitation, and establishment of functional planning and implementation frameworks for all water uses and livelihoods promotion in the project area.

### Baitadi District

*Baitadi is one of the hill districts situated in Far-Western development region of Nepal. Location: 29°19' to 29°41' north Latitude and 80°15' to 80°54' East Longitude Elevation: 390 to 2950 meter from Mean Sea Level. It adjoins Uttarakhand State of India is West, Darchula in North Bhajang/Doti in East and Dadeldhura in the South. Baitadi Headquarter is accessible through 235 km black-topped road from Dhangadhi. The main highway Dashrath Chand Highway divides to Bhajang and Darchula from Khodpe and Satbajh respectively. The Baitadi district entails 56 Village Development Committee (VDCs) and two Municipality (Dashrath Chand and Patan). Baitadi is situated in far western region district of Nepal touched Jhulaghat, Indian border. Being parts of Kumaun then Baitadi was rule by Chand kings of Kumaun before 1791 and then after it becomes the part of Nepal.*

*There is a beautiful Patan valley with airport in the district. Baitadi is the district headquarters of Baitadi district at a distance of 849 kilometers from Kathmandu. Baitadi Bazaar is locally known as Gadhi. The place is located on the southern slopes of Shahilekh (1,611m). Settlement is crowded along a narrow street. This district has 2 constituencies assembly.*

#### a. District Project (RVWRMP)



Rural Village Water Resources Management Project III Baitadi is implementing its program through district Coordination committee. The project is implementing its activities in six old VDCs which are fall under three rural municipality & two municipality and 6 new VDCs for WUMP preparation which fall under core rural municipality. The first & second phase VDCs are Mahakali, Sharmali in Shivrath rural municipality, Bishalpur in Melauli municipality, Thalakanda in

Sigas rural municipality and Kuwakot, Mahadevsthan in Purchaudi municipality since 2007 (FY 2063/64). There are six WUMPs that prepared by the project during the phase II; Pancheshwor, Amchaura in Pancheshwor rural municipality, Udaydev & Shivnath in Shivnath rural municipality, Kotila & Malladehi in Purchaudi municipality and Shivling in Sigash rural municipality. Project has decided that Pancheshwor, Shivnath & Dillasaini rural municipality will be core project area & other three Melauli, Purchaudi municipality & Sigash rural municipality will be non-core project area and Melauli, Purchaudi municipality will be phase out by FY 03 & Sigash rural municipality will be phase out by FY 04.

*These working VDCs are occurrence extreme poverty, backwardness and lack of facilities, therefore project activities can prove to be crucial in uplifting the living standards of people in the area. RVWRMP III-Baitadi has implemented Integrated Water Resources Management activities based on prioritized by Water Use Master Plans (WUMPs) which include different components of water resources such as multiple use of water resources, drinking water, (Gravity, Solar lifting, Hydraulic Ramp Pump lifting and point source improvement), sanitation (HH latrine, Institutional toilets, environmental improvement and nursery establishment), environmental protection/soil conservation etc. All activities emphasize efficient and effective management of water resources in participation and collaboration with the local beneficiary people in rational, equitable and sustainable manner.*



### A. Highlights of the key achievement against result indicators:

Results # 1: Institutionalized community capacity to construct and maintain community managed water supply and adopt appropriate technology and sanitation and hygiene behavior. (WASH)

Result Indicator	Key achievement	Issues	Remarks
1.1 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in Phase III provide improved water supply services defined as improved and functional fulfils the QARQ criteria.	7-WSS & 3-WSS MUS schemes completed with fulfilling the QARQ criteria.	Due to community conflict, some schemes dropped from the annual work plan.	
1.2 Number of water supply (WS) beneficiaries.	3559 beneficiaries achieved the improved water supply.	Local Election & budget lack affects in completion of few schemes.	
1.3 Number of water supply schemes supported by the Project fund in phase III apply a Water Safety Plan with CCA/DRR component.	All 10 Water supply schemes is under implementation of WSP plan.	WSP implementation requires more simplification for users to ensure the plan.	
1.4 Percentage of User Committees (UCs) of water supply schemes in the project core VDCs are active and able to maintain service level.	All User Committees of 10 schemes are active & maintained the service level.		
1.5 Key positions (chair, vice chair, secretary, joint secretary and treasurer) in UCs of improved water supply schemes in the Project core VDCs are held by women and by minority populations	51% of key position are held by women & 17% by Dalits in completed schemes.		
1.7 Drinking water supply schemes in project core VDCs have affiliation with cooperative to proliferate their capital	Only one scheme in the Pancheshwor VDC has affiliated with cooperatives.	RV supported cooperatives are under strengthening process & other cooperative are not reliable.	After being reliable coops, UC will affiliate with cooperative.
1.8 Menstruating women able to use the toilet in project core Rural Municipalities.	31% of women use the toilet during menstruating period in the project core Shivnath & Pancheshwor RM area.		In Purchaudi(86%) & Shivling (100%), there is less issue for using toilet during Menstruating.

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

Result Indicator	Key achievement	Issues	Remarks
2.1 Number of Home Garden Beneficiaries	5672 populations were benefitted in HG activities.	Double & triple settlement of same beneficiary in the schemes.	
2.2 Percentage of women	79.5% were women in		

among home garden training recipients, trainers of trainers and Lead Farmers	Home garden, ToT & Leader farmer trainings.		
2.3 Percentage of Dalit and other socially excluded groups in home garden training.	12 % were Dalit in Home garden training.		
2.6 Percentage of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives held by women.	56.6% leadership post held by women in RV supported cooperatives.		
2.7 Percentage of Multiple Use Systems (MUS) among the RVWRMP supported schemes.	36% schemes were MUS among the total completed schemes.		

Result #3: Institutionalized capacity at District level to continue integrated water resources planning and support communities in implementing and maintaining WASH and livelihood activities

Result Indicator	Key achievement	Issues	Remarks
4.3 District ownership demonstrated by DCC's contribution to the District Water Resources Development Fund (DWRDF).	DCC contributed 1.03 % in DWRDF investment fund.		
4.5 Mobilization of resources of Cottage and Small Industries Development Board (CSIDB) and District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) for joint activities in the Project VDCs.		Lack of required budget in districts, some recurrent events dropped from AWP.	
4.6 DWRDF funds are expended against the annual budget.	99.2% DWRDF annual budget expended.	Settlement of Excessive budget from GoF during Auditing from Auditor General of Nepal.	
4.7 Necessary technical and administrative support is provided without delays by District Technical Office (DTO), DADO and other relevant offices.	10 DMC meetings were held during the period.		
4.8 Village Development Committees' (VDCs) ownership demonstrated through their contribution to scheme costs	VDC contributed 5.67 % in schemes cost.		
4.9 Percentage of community contribution in cash and kind towards construction water and irrigation systems, power plants, etc.	Community contributed 23.58% in completed schemes.		

## B. Coordination and collaboration:

### B.1 Summary of Coordination and Collaboration

Number of events / activities performed with coordination / collaboration	1
Key Organizations involved	DAO
Total Budget Expected / Allocated for the events(Excluding DWRDF)	
Total expenditures with coordination / collaboration (Excluding DWRDF)	
% of fund utilization	

District Agriculture Office provide the technical assistance in the Leader farmer training but the sharing activities in the budget was not possible due to planned activities dropped from the AWP as per budget limitation.

### B.2 Details of Coordination and Collaboration

Performed Activity	Organization(coordinated / collaborated)	Description of the activity	Type of collaboration (Financial / Technical / Financial + Technical)	Budget allocation (excluding DWRDF, if any)	Expenditure (if any)
Leader Farmer training	District Agriculture Office	Technical facilitation in the training.	Technical		

Note: please convert technical and material support done by collaborating agencies into cash (tentative form).

## C. District's Issues

### C.1: DMC Meeting

District Management Committee (DMC) is responsible for planning, administration and implementation of RVWRMP activities in Baitadi district. During the Fiscal Year 2073/074, the DMC meetings have been conducted as per when needed. During the fiscal year, total 10 DMC meeting were conducted with participation of the members. As stated in project document, the DTO office has the major responsibility to provide technical support. However, due to lack of technical staffs in DTO office, the support in scheme level monitoring, scheme feasibility and final monitoring was done as expected by DTO. At the same time, the technical support from DADO in livelihood sector was very good and they have provided facilitation support in district level trainings, selection of LRPs and provided support in field level monitoring too.

DMC Meetings	Key Issues and Decision	Implementation status	Remarks
3 meetings	SO staff selection approval.	Implemented	
2 meetings	WUMP VDC selection by selection criteria score sheet.	WUMP report under preparation.	
2 meetings	AWP approval/revision & request for additional budget.	AWP implemented but additional budget did not come.	
3 meetings	Approval for recurrent activities & technical monitoring.	Activities implemented	
1 meetings	Handover of all completed schemes to respective R/municipalities.	Handed over to R/municipalities & MoU completed with them.	

### C.2: PSU/PCO Support (Staff):

Type of Support	Number of visits	Key delivery	Output
1. Scheme/VDC monitoring	3	Facilitation on scheme monitoring.	Pre-feasibility of solar scheme & scheme finalization.
2. SO/SPs selection			
3. Training/Workshop facilitation	3	Facilitate in VMW, ICS & Leader farmer trainings.	Participants got clarified on the content.
4. Bimonthly meeting	3	Thematic discussion on GESI, Renewable energy & Project reporting.	Field staff orientated in the respective sectors.
5. Ceremony			
6. Discussion on district project issues			

## D. Sector wise Plan Versus Achievements

### D.1 Capital

Drinking water supply schemes support is the primary focus of the project to provide safe drinking water to rural people. During FY02 of phase III, the DDC/RVWRMP Baitadi completed 7 DWS schemes & 7 new schemes agreement with the UCs to implementation of water supply schemes. As a physical progress made by end of FY02, following are the major physical achievements in drinking water supply schemes.

- Implementation Phase Ongoing (IPO) schemes: A total 7 water supply schemes and 1 MUS schemes are under construction as IPO schemes. About 80% construction works have been completed in all IPO schemes. Out of 8 IPO schemes, all 8 schemes construction works will be completed by October 2017. Total 569 HHs and 3553 people will be expected to benefit.
- There was two school sanitation schemes within the DWS scheme from which 1116 students (572-F,544-M) benefitted in Pancheshwor & Shivnath.
- Trained VMWs in all schemes and initiated O&M fund collection and WSP implementation in IPC schemes & WSP orientation in IPO schemes.
- Completed scheme level II monitoring in all IPO schemes. 1 DWS & 1 MUS is ready for final monitoring.
- 321 ICS are successfully implemented in the VDCs for 321 HH.

Sector	Scheme Type	Planned for FY 2073/74		Achieved in FY 2073/74		Plan for coming FY 2074/75	
		Number of scheme	Number of beneficiaries	Number of scheme	Number of beneficiaries	Number of scheme	Number of beneficiaries
Water Supply	Gravity	11	3767	7	2896	12	6346
	Solar Lift					2	663
Irrigation	CI					3	1612
MUS	WS+NCI	3	663	3	663	4	839

## Rural Village Water Resource Management Project III

### District Annual Progress Report

	CI+IWM	1	183	1	183	2	1224
ICS	ICS	2	4200	2	1926	5	5910
	IWM					2	1590

#### Capital: Justification for difference of Planned Versus Achievement:

Due to lack of budget in the DWRDF, four schemes could not be completed in this FY though these schemes were at the verge of completion only finishing works remaining in the Pancheshwor, Shivnath & Sigash rural municipalities. User continued the scheme work without getting their completed daily wages in the schemes. Local election also disturbed for two months during which scheme progress affected. In case of ICS implementation, all 700 fire gates for ICS are at the site though budget has not been released from DWRDF and 321 ICS were completed installation & remaining 389 under installation.

#### D.2 Recurrent/Program (DWRDF only)

Capacity Building Heading	Number of event planned	Number of event conducted	Plan Vs Achievement (%)	Key achievement
Awareness/Campaign	5	5	100%	
Cooperative	2	1	50%	Two cooperative on good position to develop further.
District Stakeholders level	3	0	0%	
SO/SP Capacity Building	1	0	0%	
Step by Step	158	158	100%	7 DWS +4 MUS completed.
Technical HR (WASH, Irrigation, MHP: Technical Trainings (VMW, LF,MPN, MLF, RWJM, etc) )	4	3	75%	89 persons from the project area trained & worked. (31 Female)
WUMP Related	51	51	100%	4 WUMP under report preparation
VDC Stakeholder Level	9	9	100%	Total sanitation & GESI workshop conducted in the VDC.
Exposure Visits	2	0	0%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>97%</b>	



### Recurrent: Justification for difference of Planned Versus Achievement:

In the recurrent case, district plan was revised according to new (revised) budget which ultimately did not come & only main events were completed. District stakeholder level events were completely dropped due to budget limitation on heading & increment of SO staff salary increments. Compulsory events were completed with optimizing the budget to cover the SO installments.

### D.2 Recurrent/Program (TA funded only)-N/A (There is no event conducted by TA fund)

Capacity Building Heading	Number of event planned	Number of event conducted	Plan Vs Achievement (%)	Key achievement
Awareness/Campaign				
Cooperative				
District Stakeholders level				
SO/SP Capacity Building				
Step by Step				
Technical HR (WASH, Irrigation, MHP: Technical Trainings (VMW, LF, MPN, MLF, RWJM, etc) )				
WUMP Related				
VDC Stakeholder Level				
Exposure Visits				
<b>Total</b>				

### E. Status of Home Garden

Name of GP (WN-Ex-VDC)	Number of HG upto FY 2072/73	Number of HHs covered by FY 2072/73	Number of Home Garden developed in FY 2073/74	Number of Households covered in FY 2073/74	Number of Total population covered
Pancheshwor	6	151	12	300	2499
Melauli	2	54	6	148	1120
Sigash	3	90	3	84	978
Purchaudi	6	172	20	490	3658
Shivnath	1	26	0	0	144
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1022</b>	<b>8399</b>

### F. Status of Disaggregated Beneficiaries

#### F.1 Awareness and Capacity Building Activities

##### i) Awareness and CB

Event	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Total
Awareness / Campaign	1708	1093	0	0	6693	5008	14502
Cooperative	2	2	0	0	10	8	22
District Stakeholders level							0
SO/SP Capacity Building							0
Step by Step	760	553	0	0	3240	211	4764
WUMP Related	575	724	7	1	2559	2450	6316
VDC Stakeholder Level	21	44	0	0	124	166	355
Exposure Visits							0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3066</b>	<b>2416</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12626</b>	<b>7843</b>	<b>25959</b>

##### ii) Technical training

Name of Technical Training	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Total
Village Maintenance Worker					2	12	14
Local Resource Person - Agri							0
Leader Farmer	6	5			59	57	127
ICS Promoter	1	2			4	11	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>159</b>

## F.2 Home Garden

Name of GP (WN, Ex.VDC)	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Total
Pancheshwor (1&3, Pancheshwor & Kulau)	168	156	0	0	679	655	1658
Purchaudi (7&8, Kotila & Malladehi)	72	63	0	0	1353	1214	2702
Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	18	14	0	0	258	190	480
Melauli (7, Shivnath)	95	89	0	0	328	308	820
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2618</b>	<b>2367</b>	<b>5660</b>

Home garden activities were continuing throughout the FY02. 41 events were completed covering the completed scheme area & few new scheme area from the WUMP & fall in plan of AWP for FY03. In total 59 HHG formed in the phase III with total HH covered 1515 & population benefitted 8399.

## F.3 Cooperatives Share holders

Name of cooperative / GP (ex.VDC)	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Total
Chaturbahu Saving & Credit Cooperatives/Pancheshwor	121	63			135	102	421
Janasewa Krishi Sahakari/Kulau	21	43			121	176	361
<b>Total</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>106</b>			<b>256</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>782</b>

## F.4 Water Supply: UC Composition

Number of scheme / UCs: 14 including IPO (FY 2073/74)

Name of UC's position	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Total
Chairperson	0	1	0	0	1	12	14
Vice-Chairperson	3	0	0	0	9	2	14
Secretary	0	4	0	0	0	10	14
Joint Secretary	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Treasurer	1	0	0	0	13	0	14
Members	12	5	0	0	37	24	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>135</b>

## F.4 UC Composition of other schemes (Irrigation, Energy, MUS, IWM)

Number of scheme / UCs: 5 including IPO (FY 2073/74)

Name of UC's position	DF	DM	JF	JM	OF	OM	Total
Chairperson	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Vice-Chairperson	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Secretary	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Joint Secretary			0	0	0	0	0
Treasurer	0	0	0	0	3	2	5
Members	1	0	0	0	14	6	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>41</b>

### ANNEX 1: VDC-wise detail of indicators

RVWRMP is a bi-lateral project providing support in multi-sectorial water resources management. The project is demand-based guided by inclusive and participative VDC level WUMPs. This means that there are several options for water resources management. The project implementation guideline provides expected contributions from all stakeholders including community contributions both cash and kind depending on the type of scheme to be implemented. Though carried over schemes from FY 01 are implemented as per phase II project document, there was users/community contribution as 20% (1% cash & 19% kind). But we have achieved 23.58% contribution from the community. See below table-1 for details community contribution in IPC as well as IPC\*schemes.

**Table 1: Community contribution on WASH (IPC scheme/activities only)**

Indicator 1.3	Pancheshwor (1&3,Panche shwor&Kulau )	Melauli (7, Shivrath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Total WASH Investment Cost	15,198,852.64	6,684,446.91	1,744,810.94	8367860.94	31,995,971.43
Actual Cost Contribution	3,526,188.49	1,632,878.54	349,880.19	2,036,321.81	7,545,269.03
o In Cash	41,000.00	26,000.00	4,000.00	27,000.00	98,000.00
o In Kind	3,485,188.49	1,606,878.54	345,880.19	2,009,321.81	7,447,269.03
% Cost Contribution	<b>23.20%</b>	<b>24.43%</b>	<b>20.05%</b>	<b>24.34%</b>	<b>23.58%</b>

As concerned and provisioned by Nepal Drinking Water Quality Standards (NDWQS)-2064, the project has been simplified the WSP implementation process, which is very effectively implemented by the WSP team at scheme level. As lessons learned during phase II, DCC/RVWRMP Baitadi is initiated the water safety plan preparation process since very beginning. All IPC schemes have formed the WSP plan & implementation under going in the schemes.

**Table 2: Water supply schemes with WSP (Cumulative)**

Indicator 1.5	Pancheshwor (1&3,Pancheshwor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath )	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila ,Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Number of water supply scheme implemented	4	2	1	2	9
Number of water supply scheme with WSP	4	2	1	2	9
% of water supply schemes with WSP	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sustainability of the constructed scheme is one of the crucial issues in the context of rural water supply, irrigation systems due to lack of proper operation & maintenance (O&M). However, the RVWRMP is enhancing capacity of users through various trainings, orientation, learning and sharing visits and also supporting income generating activities to enhance the financial capacity of users due to which they can be able to pay water tariffs to sustain their schemes and self-sufficiency since phase I. As a continuation of these leanings, DCC/RVWRMP have been started the activities for the schemes sustainability since very beginning. In FY02, there were 9 schemes and these all schemes have started the O&M fund collection, prepared O&M regulations, selected & trained VMWs, and also they have regular monthly meetings of UCs as a part of sustainability. Similarly, some existing schemes in Pancheswor VDC have managed stores to keep necessary tools to maintain the scheme safely. The VDC wise status of UC activeness in numerical figures is presented in the Table-3.

**Table 3: Active water supply UCs maintaining service level (Cumulative).**

Indicator 1.6	Pancheshwor (1&3,Pancheshwor &Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila ,Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Number of water supply scheme implemented	4	2	1	2	9
<b>Number of schemes having:</b> O&M regulations implemented + Functional status: fully functional + O&M fund available + VMW mobilized + UCs having meetings regularly	4	2	1	2	9
% of UCs: active and able to maintain service level	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

User committee (UC) members have the prime responsibility to implement the schemes supported by project. Thus, schemes sustainability depends on transparency and governance systems governed by key UC members. So that, DCC/RVWRMP Baitadi is proving facilitation support to UCs to conduct at least 3 public auditing during the scheme implementation with much participation of female, dalits and other DAG communities representative in the community. As a result of FY02 2073/2074, three public auditing have been conducted in all completed 9 IPC schemes. As a part of transparency, good governance and follow the human rights based approach, the RVWRMP, Baitadi is trying to increase the participation of female,

dalits and other disadvantaged group in each events. The overall female participation in schemes public hearing is found 51.63% and Dalit participation is found 21.98%. As comparing previous status, it's found an increasing trend. See the table-4 below

**Table 4: WS Schemes with at-least three public audits (IPC schemes)**

Indicator 1.7	Pancheshwor 1&3,Pancheshwor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila,Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Number of water supply scheme implemented	4	2	1	2	9
Number of schemes having <b>at-least 3 public audit</b>	4	2	1	2	9
% of WS schemes with at-least 3 public audits	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of participation in public audit	683	250	164	441	1538
Number of female participation	344	128	97	225	794
Number of Dalit participation	97	21	164	56	338
Number of Janajati participation	0				0
% of Female participation	50.37%	51.20%	59.15%	51.02%	51.63%
% of Dalit participation	14.20%	8.40%	100.00%	12.70%	21.98%
% of Janajati participation	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Remarks					

Social inclusion and gender sensitivity promotes fair & full participation of people in the sustainable management of the scheme. Discrimination oftentimes results to social conflicts, destroys social harmony and cohesiveness in the UC/organization, hence affecting the operational sustainability of scheme. The GESI strategy of RVWRMP has been strongly advocate as a cross cutting issues across the all result areas and special focuses in UC composition, training/workshop and leadership position to develop self-reliance. In the context of RVWRMP Baitadi, the GESI strategy has been fully applied in all UCs as per the result indicators. In FY02, the total key positions in 11 schemes are 41 and out of which 21 (51%) positions are holding by female and 7(17%) positions are proportionately holding by Dalits. Regarding the Janajati there are no Janajati communities in the project working VDCs. See table-5 for VDC wise composition of UC's key position.

**Table 5: Composition of UC's key positions in implemented Water Supply schemes**

Indicator 1.8	Pancheshwor (1&3,Panches hwor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Total UC Key Positions	16	8	9	8	41
Female Key Positions	8	4	5	4	21



Dalit Key Positions	0	0	6	1	7
Janajati Key Positions	0	0	0	0	0
% Female Key Positions	50%	50%	56%	50%	51%
% Dalit Key Positions	0%	0%	67%	13%	17%
% Janajati Key Positions	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Remarks					

The practice of sanitation & hygiene in school always associated with availability of excess to water. In the context, DCC/RVWRMP Baitadi is facilitating & advocating the promotion of both school led total sanitation (SLTS) & community led total sanitation to achieve the results. In the school led total sanitation approach, total sanitation campaign, rally, support for school WASH plan preparation, orientation on total sanitation & hygiene at school level is being initiated in school and the involvement of project in all core VDC is significant. As per WUMP baseline data, there were only 13 schools have separate cabin of toilets for boys and girls, 27 schools have water supply in school yards and only 16 schools have hand washing facilities with soap out of total 51 schools in the 6 core VDCs. As compared the all relevant data, the school sanitation and hygiene status is being improved, however, the status of treatment of drinking water, menstrual hygiene management in lower, secondary and higher secondary school and appropriate WASH facilities for disable students is still challenging to achieve. See below table-6.1 rural municipalities wise details and WASH facilities in school.

**Table 6.1: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in schools**

Indicator 1.9	Pancheshwor (1&3,Pancheswor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivrath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivrath)	Total
Total Number of Schools	14	8	18	11	51
Schools having child club	13	8	17	10	48
Schools having functional Water facilities within school yard	6	4	11	5	26
Schools having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	3	4	3	1	11
Schools having functional toilet (1:50 student) cabin & urinal.	4	6	8	10	28
Schools having child & gender friendly toilet	4	6	6	3	19
School having MHM facilities	2	0	0	0	2
Schools with disable students (crutches, wheel chair user).	0	0	0	0	0
Schools having disable friendly toilet (Ram+++)	0	2	0	0	2

Schools having hand washing with soap facilities	10	1	8	2	21
Schools having solid waste management practices	14	4	16	7	41
Schools having O&M fund for sustaining the WASH facilities	6	1	0	0	7
Schools having garden	0	0	0	0	0

**Note: Not include the ECD centre,**

As per WUMP baseline data, altogether 13 health posts and public institutions/offices are in the project core VDCs. The status of water supply and sanitation facilities are very crucial. The reason behind no WASH facility may be they don't have their own office building and those running offices in rental houses and also the staffs are also not regular in VDCs. Some offices have their own buildings but there are also not proper management of water supply and toilets. See the status in table-6.2 below for details.

**Table 6.2: Status of CGD friendly WASH facilities in other institutions (health-post, public offices)**

Indicator 1.9	Pancheshwor (1&3,Pancheshwor &Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Total Number of institutions	4	2	4	3	13
Institutions having functional Water facilities	1	2	2	3	8
Institutions having low cost water treatment practices for drinking water service.	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having functional toilet.	4	2	4	3	13
Institutions having gender friendly toilet	1	2	0	0	3
Institutions having disable (crutch, wheel chair user) friendly toilet.	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having hand washing with soap facilities	0	0	0	0	0
Institutions having solid waste management practices	4	0	4	3	11
Sub/Health post having hospital waste management facilities	1	2	0	1	4

RVWRMP is providing its intensifying support to the VDC level cooperatives with aiming to sustain the socio-economic status at community level. At the same time to take over the operation and management of various schemes for long-term sustainability and self-dependency of the UCs. During phase II, RVWRMP have been provided support to 3 cooperatives and various users committees of schemes were affiliated in the cooperatives. In phase III, there are 8 cooperatives formed by various line agencies in project core VDCs but some existing cooperatives are passive and some cooperatives don't have such provisions to affiliate the UCs and schemes. To address the issues and enhance the capacities of these existing cooperatives, project has been carried-out assessment of existing cooperatives in all core VDCs to provide the support in two cooperatives. FY02 one WS schemes UCs is

affiliated in the cooperative in Pancheshwor and deposited Rs 1400.00. After being reliable cooperative, all scheme's UCs will be affiliated in the cooperatives.

**Table 7: Affiliation of WS schemes in cooperatives in core VDCs (cumulative)**

Indicator 1.10	Pancheshwor (1&3, Pancheshwor & Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivrath)	Purchaudi (7&8, Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivrath)	Total
Total number of WS schemes	4	2	1	2	9
Number of schemes having account in cooperative	1	0	0	0	1
Amount of total O&M fund of WS schemes in cooperatives	1400	0	0	0	0
% of WS schemes affiliated in cooperatives	25%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Remarks					

RVWRMP's sanitation & hygiene activities are aligned to the provisions of the National Sanitation & Hygiene Master Plan (NSHMP) of the GoN. RVWRMP Phase I, II & III provided a major contribution to the VDCs and district to declare ODF. As a result, first 8 VDCs out of 58 VDCs ODF declared with the support of RVWRMP and over all 16 VDCs ODF declared with the support of RVWRMP. Similarly Project supported to other VDCs and municipality as demand. Ultimately Baitadi district was declared 38th ODF district on 28 Ashad, 2073 (12 July, 2016). Since having district ODF, RVWRMP is planning to support to D-WASH-CC and V-WASH-CCs to prepare total sanitation strategy plans, enhancing capacities of V-WASH-CC, D-WASH-CC & sectors like; education, health to gear up total sanitation movements as indicated by NSHMP.

**Table 8: Total sanitation status of core GPs (Ex- VDCs)**

Indicator 1.11	Pancheshwor (1&3, Pancheshwor & Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivrath)	Purchaudi (7&8, Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivrath)	Total
Total household in as Ex VDC)	<b>1161</b>	<b>1043</b>	<b>1396</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>4436</b>
HHs having access to toilet to all at all time	1161	1043	1396	836	<b>4436</b>
HHs having hand washing with soap facilities	165	108	352	242	<b>867</b>
HHs having access to safe drinking water (practicing low cost HH treatment technology)	132	84	0	0	<b>216</b>
HHs practicing safe food intake.	538	76	697	555	<b>1866</b>

HH having ICS	118	571	487	43	<b>1219</b>
HHS managing the FYM	48	53	28	17	<b>146</b>
HH having the Chang	275	150	445	256	<b>1126</b>
HHS having waste Pit	254	72	140	130	<b>596</b>
HHS managing the waste water in HG	116	157	106	63	<b>442</b>
Self-monitored HHS through SDA (1 <sup>st</sup> visit)	305	114	300	188	<b>907</b>
Self-monitored HHS through SDA (2 <sup>nd</sup> visit)	122	78	79	104	<b>383</b>
Self-monitored HHS through SDA (3 <sup>rd</sup> visit)	70	38	20	20	<b>148</b>
Declared Total Sanitation WN/Cluster (Yes/No)					

No allowed to toilet use, no allowed to use water taps, no allowed to stay inside the house and no proper caring and get nutritious food during menstruating are the major social issues in RVWRMP working districts and even those are the big social and human rights issues in Baitadi district too. Since phase I, the project is advocating for elimination of such issues through intensive social mobilization, awareness campaigns and using various IEC materials. Even though, the issues are still deep rooted in rural communities and also obstructing to achieve the result towards sanitation and hygiene, better livelihoods etc. Due to faith, fate and fear (3F), victims are also not able to raise the voice against those social barriers. Situation in Shivnath & Pancheshwor is not good for toilet use though Purchaudi & Sigash have good practice of using toilet but use of tap during menstruating period is poor due to social barriers as shown in table 9 below.

**Table 9: Menstruating women using toilet in core VDCs**

Indicator 1.12	<b>Pancheshwor (1&amp;3, Pancheshwor &amp; Kulau)</b>	<b>Melauli (7, Shivnath)</b>	<b>Purchaudi (7&amp;8, Kotila, Malladehi)</b>	<b>Sigash (7&amp;8, Shivling)</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total respondents of BCS	1161	1043	1394	836	4434
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use toilet? with answer "Yes"	521	173	1336	836	2866
% of menstruating women able to use toilet.	45%	17%	96%	100%	65%
Total respondents of BCS.	1161	1043	1394	836	4434
Number of respondents: Do menstruating women able to use regular tap? with answer "Yes"	521	173	456	401	1551
% of menstruating women able to use regular tap	45%	17%	33%	48%	35%

The concept of livelihood development emanated from availability of water where the resources are utilized for productive undertakings like establishment of home gardens to address food security & nutrition. The establishment of home gardens remains the major focus of RVWRMP to water beneficiaries in addressing food security and nutrition. The home garden establishment in water supply scheme area was well introduced in Phase II in Baitadi. The total water supply beneficiary's households, 541 households in 4 rural/municipality (6 core VDCs) have been established functional home gardens in 463 HH beneficiaries with functional home garden activities. See below table-10 for rural municipality wise details. The percentage of WS beneficiary HHs with functional home garden Pancheshwor, Melauli(Shivnath), Sigash (shivling), Purchaudi (Kotila and Malladehi) 93, 64, 82, 91 respectively and 86% in overall as given in table no.10.

**Table 10: WS beneficiary households with functional home garden in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.1	Pancheshwor (1&3,Pancheswor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Number of beneficiary households of WS schemes	156	84	191	110	541
Number of WS beneficiary household with functional home garden*	145	54	174	90	463
Number of people benefited by Home Garden	807	299	963	498	2567
% of WS beneficiary households with functional home garden	93%	64%	91%	82%	86%

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

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

Since project working in Baitadi district, the establishment of home garden attracted female to participate in livelihood training to enhance their skills in backyard food production. The result indicator specifically quantifies the proportion of female's participation in home garden and other related trainings. As indicated in the indicator, the participation of women in home garden training found very impressive. Out of total 1022 HGM basic training participants, 833 (82%) are female and the female participation in Leader farmer found 57%. As data analyzed in below table, there are good participation of female in home garden, ToT and LF training which is 93% in Pancheshwor, 91% in Melauli, 70% in Purchaudi, 80% in Sigash. (See below table-11 for details).

**Table 11: Women participation in HG, TOT and/or LF training in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.3	Pancheshwor (1&3,Pancheswor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Number of participants in HG training	300	148	490	84	1022



Number of women participated in HG training	279	135	349	70	833
Number of participants in TOT	0	0	0	0	0
Number of women participated in TOT	0	0	0	0	0
Number of participants in Leader Farmer training	8	4	8	3	23
Number of women participated in Leader Farmer training	7	4	2	0	13
% of women participation in HG	93%	91%	71%	83%	82%
% of women participation in LF training	88%	100%	25%	0%	57%
% of women participated in HG and/or TOT and/or LF training (total)	93%	91%	70%	80%	81%

The RVWRMP is very serious to enhance the capacity of minorities and disadvantaged groups with mainstreaming them in socio-economic activities through various interventions like; home garden & advance level livelihoods as per GESI strategy and GESI and HRBA approach. In relations to GESI strategy, project result indicator specifies that the attendance of minority and DAG groups should be in proportionate to their population in water supply beneficiaries and equally should represent in livelihoods activities. As information gathered in FY02, the proportion of Dalit groups in relation to their representation in WS beneficiaries is 24% and representation in home garden is found 19% which should be improved in coming days. With the facts presented in below table, the result indicator to be achieved. In the context of Baitadi district, however, it should be more focused in Purchaudi municipality as compare proportionate participation of Dalit in WS beneficiaries.

**Table 12: Proportion of participants in Home garden training in core VDCs**

Indicator 2.4	Pancheshwor (1&3, Pancheswor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8, Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Number of total WS beneficiary Households	156	84	191	110	541
Number of Dalit HH	16	12	88	13	129
Number of Janajati HH	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit HH in the beneficiary community	10%	14%	46%	12%	24%
% of Janajati HH in the beneficiary community	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Number of participants in HG training	145	54	174	90	463
Number of Dalit	29	14	16	27	86

participants					
Number of Janajati participants	0	0	0	0	0
% of Dalit participation in HG training	20%	26%	9%	30%	19%
% of Janajati participation in HG training	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Dalit	-10%	-12%	37%	-18%	5%
% Difference in proportionate participation of Janajati	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**Table 13: Active Micro-hydro UCs with capacity to maintain service level in core VDCs (N/A)**

Indicator 2.9	GP 1 (WN, Ex-VDC)	GP 2 (WN, Ex-VDC)	GP 3 (WN, Ex-VDC)	GP 4 (WN, Ex-VDC)	GP 5 (WN, Ex-VDC)	GP 6 (WN, Ex-VDC)
Number of Micro-hydro schemes (including MUS with MHP)						
<b>Number of MH schemes having:</b>						
Paid maintenance worker						
Public audit at least once a year						
Affiliated with cooperatives						
<b>Number of schemes having composition:</b> paid maintenance worker + conducted public audit at least once a year + affiliated with cooperatives						
% of MHP UCs: active and able to maintain service level						

During the FY02 phase III, Baitadi district have been conducted only 3 trainings, which ultimately supporting to income generating. There were conducted, leader farmers training, Commercial vegetables training and conducted Village Maintenance Worker's training in Baitadi. The total 69 people were participated in those training. Out of which 31 participants are female and 2 people are from Dalit community. To achieve the target as quantifies in the indicator, the activities have been planned in FY03 and it will be continued in coming FYs too.

**Table 14: Detail of participation in Income Generating Activities**

Type of Income*** Generating Training	Pancheshwor (1&3,Panches wor&Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8,Kotila ,Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Leader Farmers training	8	4	8	3	23
LRP					
Commercial vegetables			32		32
Commercial Spices					
Micro enterprises					
Multipurpose nursery					
Poly house construction					
VMW training & mobilization	3	5	3	3	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>69</b>

\*\*\* Note: Agro-vets, LRPs, Leader Farmers, Small Enterprises.

RVWRMP is providing strengthening support to cooperatives since phase I and it has been more intensified in Phase II. During Phase II, three cooperative was formed and strengthened in Bishalpur, Kuwakot and Mahakali VDCs of Baitadi. In the remote villages of Baitadi district, it's very difficult to access easily in micro-finance institutions/banks. Through the various income generating activities supporting by project, community people, especially female members are involving in home gardens and semi-commercial based income generating activities. But due to lack of systematic and easily accessible micro-finance services, they are unable to engage in income generating activities for the long-term. So, the project has been promoted three cooperative in phased out VDCs. In Phase III, the project has been carried-out the assessment of existing cooperatives in 4 VDCs and supported in two cooperative of Pancheshwor rural municipality (Kulau & Pancheshwor VDC). In those cooperatives, female are leading in leadership position. In Chaturbahu cooperative 62% of leadership position held by the female & led the cooperatives in right direction. In case of Janasewa Krishi cooperative of Kulau 50% leadership position held by female. 25% & 7% leadership position lead by Dalit in those cooperatives respectively as mention in table 15.

**Table 15: Composition of leadership posts of project supported cooperatives.**

Indicator 2.11	Pancheshwor (1,Pancheshwor) Chaturbahu Saving & Credit Cooperatives	Pancheshwor (3, Kulau) Janasewa Krishi Cooperatives
Total leadership position of cooperatives	16	14
Female leadership position	10	7
Dalit leadership position	4	1
Janajati leadership position	0	0
% Female leadership position	62.5%	50%
% Dalit leadership position	25%	7%
% Janajati leadership position	0	0

Two cooperatives supported by the project has shown good progress in short period of time. They have increased share numbers by 200 numbers. Operational self Sufficiency of the Janasewa Krishi Sahakari is 104% & of Chaturbahu Saving & Credit 62%.

**Table 16: Operational self-sufficiency of project supported cooperatives**

Name of cooperative	Interest Income (in NPR) (A)	Operational Cost (in NPR) (B)	Interest Paid (in NPR) (C)	Loan Loss Provision (in NPR) (D)	Operational Self Sufficiency (OSS)[1] (in %)
Chaturbahu Saving & Credit Cooperatives	51500	44200	31100	8200	62%
Janasewa Krishi Cooperatives	69700	42000	16100	8800	104%

**Table 17: Composition of shareholders of project supported cooperatives**

Name of cooperative	Total Shareholders	Shareholders by sex		Shareholders by ethnicity		
		Male	Female	Dalit	Janajati	Others
Chaturbahu Saving & Credit Cooperatives	421	165	256	184	0	237
Janasewa Krishi Cooperatives	361	219	142	64	0	297

**Table 18: VDC contribution on total actual investment**

Indicator 3.9	Pancheshwor (1&3, Pancheshwor & Kulau)	Melauli (7, Shivnath)	Purchaudi (7&8, Kotila, Malladehi)	Sigash (7&8, Shivling)	Total
Total actual expenditure in investment cost	15198853	6684447	1744811	8367861	31995971
Ex-VDC contribution	870867	403286	93602	454562	1822317
% of VDC contribution against actual expenditure	5.73%	6.03%	5.36%	5.43%	5.70%

VDCs are main counterpart in terms of contribution in all RVWRMP activities. Since starting the project in Baitadi district, VDCs are contributing as per provisioned in project documents. Since having absence of elected local body in the VDC, however VDCs are able to contribute as per agreement with UC and making all parties consensus towards fulfill the project obligation. In the FY02, the scheme design and estimates were prepared based on project documents of phase II. So, expected contribution from VDCs was 5%. As analyzed

the VDC contribution in IPC schemes as end of FY02, the VDC contribution were in Pancheshwor & Kulau 5.73% Shivnath 6.03%, Kotila & Malladehi 5.36% and in Sigash Shivling 5.43% as in total 5.70% in total investment cost.

**Table 19: SO / SP Staff List**

S.N.	Name of staff	Male / Female	Position	Working Area	Date: started from	Contract Ended / Ended date
1	Ganesh Datt Bhatt	M	Field Coordinator(FC)	Melauli/Shivnath Gaupalika 5	3/1/2016	Till date
2	Dayanand Joshi	M	FC	Pancheswor GP 3	3/1/2016	Till date
3	Laxman Bhatt	M	FC	Pancheswor GP 1	3/1/2016	Till date
4	Krishna Singh Mahara	M	Water Resource Technician (WRT)	Pancheswor GP 3	3/1/2016	Till date
5	Shankar Datt Bhatt	M	WRT	Pancheswor GP 1	3/1/2016	Till date
6	Parvati Karki/Bohara	F	Health Promotor(HP)	Pancheswor GP 1	3/1/2016	Till date
7	Puskar Mahataun	M	Sub-Engineer(SE)	Pancheswor and Melauli/Shivnath GP	8/1/2016	Till date
8	Kailash Thapa	M	Livelihood Promotor(LP)	Pancheswor and Melauli/Shivnath GP	8/1/2016	Till date
9	Padam Raaj Awasthi	M	FC	Sigas GP 8, Sibling	3/1/2016	Till date
10	Hari Parshad Joshi	M	FC	Purchaudi Municipality ward no 7	3/1/2016	Till date
11	Dharmanand Bhatt	M	FC	Purchaudi Municipality ward no 8	3/1/2016	Till date
12	Jayaraj Joshi	M	WRT	Sigas GP 8, Sibling	3/1/2016	Till date
13	Gayanendra Chand	M	WRT	Purchaudi Municipality ward no 7	3/1/2016	Till date
14	Madhab Parshad Lekhak	M	WRT	Purchaudi Municipality ward no 8	3/1/2016	Till date
15	Shivraj Bhatt	M	LP	Purchaudi M 7, 8 and Sigas GP 8	3/1/2016	Till date
16	Kalpana Bhatta	F	HP	Purchaudi Municipality ward no 7	12/15/2016	Till date
17	Krishna Kumar Awasthi	M	HP	Sigas RM 8, Sibling	3/1/2016	Till date
18	Sushila Bam	F	HP	Purchaudi Municipality ward no 8	3/14/2016	Till date
19	Kalak Saud	M	SE	Purchaudi M 7, 8 and Sigas GP 8	3/1/2016	Till date
20	Bibekanand Pandey	M	HP	Melauli/Shivnath Gaupalika 5	3/1/2016	6/14/2017

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21	Ramesh Bhatta	M	WRT	Melauli/Shivnath Gaupalika 5	3/1/2016	4/13/2017
22	Chandra Dev Bhatt	M	HP	Pancheswor GP 3	3/1/2016	4/13/2017

The END